

***Compendium of  
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION  
in Canada***

**2006**



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*PART A      REFERENCES*



## List of legislation, regulations and official reports

## Canada

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[C.E.A.]	<i>Canada Elections Act</i> , S.C. 2000, c. 9.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> , Part 1 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> , being Schedule B to the <i>Canada Act 1982</i> (U.K.), 1982, c. 11.
[ — ] <sup>2</sup>	<i>Constitution Act, 1867</i> (U.K.), 30 & 31 Victoria, c. 3, ss. 51-51A, reprinted in R.S.C. 1985, App. II, No. 5.
[E.B.R.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act</i> , R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3.
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.).
[R.A.]	<i>Referendum Act</i> , S.C. 1992, c. 30.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

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[E.A.]	<i>Elections Act, 1991</i> , S.N.L. 1992, c. E-3.1.
[E.B.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Act</i> , R.S.N.L. 1990, c. E-4.
[H.A.A.]	<i>House of Assembly Act</i> , R.S.N.L. 1990, c. H-10.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Report of the 2006 Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission</i> (November 2006).

## Prince Edward Island

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[C.E.A.]	<i>Controverted Elections (Provincial) Act</i> , R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. C-22.
[E.A.]	<i>Election Act</i> , R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-1.1.
[E.E.A.]	<i>Election Expenses Act</i> , S.P.E.I. 1996, c. 13.
[E.B.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Act</i> , S.P.E.I. 1994, c. 13.
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. I-1.
[L.A.A.]	<i>Legislative Assembly Act</i> , R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. L-7.
[P.A.]	<i>Plebiscites Act</i> , R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-10.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission</i> (October 5, 2004).

## Nova Scotia

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[C.E.A.]	<i>Controverted Elections Act</i> , R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 96.
[E.A.]	<i>Elections Act</i> , R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 140.
[H.A.A.]	<i>House of Assembly Act</i> , R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 1 (1992 Supp.).
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 217.
[L.C.A.]	<i>Liquor Control Act</i> , R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 260.
[L.P.R.]	<i>Liquor Plebiscite Regulations</i> , N.S. Reg. 90/87.
[M.P.E.D.A.]	<i>Members and Public Employees Disclosure Act</i> , S.N.S. 1991, c. 4.
[ — ] <sup>2</sup>	<i>Political Contributions Disclosure Regulations</i> , N.S. Reg. 5/2003.
[Report, 2001]	<i>Report of the Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission</i> (November 30, 2001).

## References

### New Brunswick

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- [E.A.] *Elections Act*, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. E-3.  
[E.B.R.A.] *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*, S.N.B. 2005, c. E-3.5.  
[I.T.A.] *Income Tax Act*, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. I-2.  
[P.P.F.A.] *Political Process Financing Act*, S.N.B. 1978, c. P-9.3.  
[P.O.P.A.] *Provincial Offences Procedure Act*, S.N.B. 1987, c. P-22.1.  
[Final Report, 2006] *A New Electoral Map for New Brunswick: Final Report of the Electoral Boundaries and Representation Commission* (February 20, 2006).  
[O.I.C.] *Order in Council*, No. 91-174, *The Royal Gazette*, vol. 149.

### Quebec

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- [ ]<sup>1</sup> Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec, *The Electoral Map of Québec* (December 2001).  
[E.A.] *Election Act*, R.S.Q., c. E-3.3.  
[R.A.] *Referendum Act*, R.S.Q., c. C-64.1.  
[T.A.] *Taxation Act*, R.S.Q., c. I-3.

### Ontario

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- [C.T.A.] *Corporations Tax Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.40.  
[E.A.] *Election Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.6.  
[E.F.A.] *Election Finances Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7.  
[I.T.A.] *Income Tax Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. I.2.  
[—]<sup>2</sup> *Representation Act, 1996*, S.O. 1996, c. 28.  
[—]<sup>2</sup> *Representation Act, 2005*, S.O. 2005, c. 35, Sch. 1.  
[T.P.A.] *Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999*, S.O. 1999, c. 7, Sch. A.

### Manitoba

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- [Report, 1998] Electoral Divisions Boundaries Commission, *Report of the 1998 Electoral Divisions Boundaries Commission* (Winnipeg, Manitoba: December 1998).  
[B.B.A.] *The Balanced Budget, Debt Repayment and Taxpayer Accountability Act*, S.M. 1995, c. 7.  
[E.A.] *The Elections Act*, S.M. 2006, c. 15, Sch. A.  
[E.F.A.] *The Elections Finances Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. E32.  
[E.D.A.] *The Electoral Divisions Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. E40.  
[I.T.A.] *The Income Tax Act*, R.S.M. 1988, c. I10, s. 10(1).  
[M.H.A.] *The Manitoba Hydro Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. H190.  
[R.T.A.] *The Residential Tenancies Act*, S.M. 1990-91, c. 11.

### Saskatchewan

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- [ ]<sup>1</sup> *Final Report, Constituency Boundaries Commission, 2002* (October 2002).  
[C.B.A.] *The Constituency Boundaries Act, 1993*, S.S. 1993, c. C-27.1.  
[C.E.A.] *The Controverted Elections Act*, R.S.S. 1978, c. C-32.  
[E.A.] *The Election Act, 1996*, S.S. 1996, c. E-6.01.  
[P.C.T.C.A.] *The Political Contributions Tax Credit Act, 2001*, S.S. 2001, c. P-15.2.  
[R.P.A.] *The Referendum and Plebiscite Act*, S.S. 1990-91, c. R-8.01.  
[T.A.] *The Time Act*, R.S.S. 1978, c. T-14.

**Alberta**


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[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Alberta Corporate Tax Act</i> , R.S.A. 2000, c. A-15.
[A.I.T.A.]	<i>Alberta Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.A. 2000, c. A-26.
[C.R.A.]	<i>Constitutional Referendum Act</i> , R.S.A. 2000, c. C-25.
[E.A.]	<i>Election Act</i> , R.S.A. 2000, c. E-1.
[E.F.C.D.A.]	<i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> , R.S.A. 2000, c. E-2.
[E.B.C.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Commission Act</i> , R.S.A. 2000, c. E-3.
[Report, 2003]	<i>The 2002/2003 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission: Final Report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta</i> (February 2003).

**British Columbia**


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[ — ] <sup>2</sup>	<i>Constitution Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 66.
[C.A.A.A.]	<i>Constitutional Amendment Approval Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 67.
[E.A.]	<i>Election Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 106.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	Electoral Boundaries Commission, <i>Report to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia</i> (June 1999).
[E.B.C.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Commission Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 107.
[E.D.A.]	<i>Electoral Districts Act</i> , S.B.C. 1999, c. 31.
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 215.
[R.I.A.]	<i>Recall and Initiative Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 398.
[R.A.]	<i>Referendum Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 400.

**Yukon**


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[E.A.]	<i>Elections Act</i> , R.S.Y. 2002, c. 63.
[P.A.]	<i>Plebiscite Act</i> , R.S.Y. 2002, c. 172.
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.Y. 2002, c. 118.
[T.P.A.]	<i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> , R.S.Y. 2002, c. 214.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission: Final Report</i> (January 2002).

**Northwest Territories**


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[E.P.A.]	<i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> , S.N.W.T. 2006, c. 15.
[E.B.C.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Commission Act</i> , S.N.W.T. 2003, c. 4.
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> , R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. I-1.
[L.A.E.C.A.]	<i>Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act</i> , S.N.W.T. 1999, c. 22.
[ — ] <sup>2</sup>	<i>Northwest Territories Act</i> , R.S.C. 1985, c. N-27.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>The NWT Electoral Boundaries Commission Report 2006</i> (May 2006).

**Nunavut**


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[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> (Nunavut), S.N.W.T. 1994, c. 20.
[N.E.A.]	<i>Nunavut Elections Act</i> , S.Nu. 2002, c. 17.
[E.B.C.A.]	<i>Electoral Boundaries Commission Act</i> , S.N.W.T. 2003, c. 4.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission 2006: Final Report</i> (November 2006).
[I.T.A.]	<i>Income Tax Act</i> (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. I-1.
[L.A.E.C.A.]	<i>Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act</i> , S.Nu. 2002, c. 5.
[P.A.]	<i>Plebiscite Act</i> (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. P-8.
[ ] <sup>1</sup>	<i>Residential Tenancies Act</i> (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. R-5.



## List of legislative amendments (January – December 2006)

**Note:** This table indicates bills passed in the provinces/territories in 2006 whose amendments are reflected in one or more parts of the Compendium.

## Part A – References

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part B – Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Prince Edward Island	Bill 49 <i>An Act to Amend the Electoral Boundaries Act</i> (royal assent: June 28, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part C – Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Canada	Bill C-2 <i>An Act providing for conflict of interest rules, restrictions on election financing and measures respecting administrative transparency, oversight and accountability (Federal Accountability Act)</i> (royal assent: December 12, 2006)
New Brunswick	Bill 37 <i>An Act to Amend the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: May 12, 2006)
Quebec	Bill 22 <i>An Act to amend the Election Act to encourage and facilitate voting</i> (royal assent: June 14, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Alberta	Bill 16 <i>Peace Officer Act</i> (royal assent: May 24, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part D – Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Legislation
New Brunswick	Bill 37 <i>An Act to Amend the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: May 12, 2006)
Quebec	Bill 22 <i>An Act to amend the Election Act to encourage and facilitate voting</i> (royal assent: June 14, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)



## Part E – Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Nova Scotia	Bill 119 <i>An Act to Amend Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: November 23, 2006)
New Brunswick	Bill 37 <i>An Act to Amend the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: May 12, 2006)
Quebec	Bill 22 <i>An Act to amend the Election Act to encourage and facilitate voting</i> (royal assent: June 14, 2006)
Alberta	Bill 16 <i>Peace Officer Act</i> (royal assent: May 24, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part F – Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Nova Scotia	Bill 119 <i>An Act to Amend Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: November 23, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part G – Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Canada	Bill C-2 <i>An Act providing for conflict of interest rules, restrictions on election financing and measures respecting administrative transparency, oversight and accountability (Federal Accountability Act)</i> (royal assent: December 12, 2006)
Nova Scotia	Bill 119 <i>An Act to Amend Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: November 23, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part H – Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Canada	Bill C-2 <i>An Act providing for conflict of interest rules, restrictions on election financing and measures respecting administrative transparency, oversight and accountability (Federal Accountability Act)</i> (royal assent: December 12, 2006)
Nova Scotia	Bill 119 <i>An Act to Amend Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: November 23, 2006)
New Brunswick	Bill 37 <i>An Act to Amend the Elections Act</i> (royal assent: May 12, 2006)
Quebec	Bill 22 <i>An Act to amend the Election Act to encourage and facilitate voting</i> (royal assent: June 14, 2006)
Manitoba	Bill 22 <i>The Elections Reform Act</i> (royal assent: June 13, 2006)
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

## Part I – Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Northwest Territories	Bill 15 <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> (assent: November 2, 2006)

**PART B      REDISTRIBUTION**



**PART B        REDISTRIBUTION**

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Eligibility	
Remuneration and expenses	
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Public hearings	B.27
Frequency	
Public notice	
Notice of representation	
Submission of the report	B.31
Procedure of enactment of boundary changes	B.35



Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.R.A., s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [<i>Constitution Act, 1867</i>, ss. 51, 51A]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of members of the House of Commons and the representation of the provinces therein shall be readjusted according to the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there shall 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 0.50 as one after the said process of division;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut shall be entitled to one member.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing that province.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2003</li> <li>The 2003 Representation Order was proclaimed on August 25, 2003, establishing the number of seats at 308, and took effect at the dissolution of Parliament on May 23, 2004.</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>308</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., ss. 13(1), 13(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the calendar year beginning in 2006, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall, 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).</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 13(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The province is divided into 48 one-member districts.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1995</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 90 days following ordinary polling day of each second general election, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall establish an electoral boundaries commission.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>The province is divided into 27 districts.</li> <li>The Legislative Assembly shall be composed of 27 members, one to represent each of the established electoral districts.</li> </ul>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2004</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [H.A.A., ss. 5(3), 5A]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No later than the 31st day of December, 2012, and thereafter, at least once in every 10 years from the 31st day of December, 2012, an independent electoral boundaries commission shall be appointed.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare, for approval by the House, a report recommending changes in the boundaries for the electoral districts comprising the House if, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the transfer of electors from one of those electoral districts to another contiguous electoral district would improve the administration of the elections in those electoral districts.</li> <li>• The changes recommended by the report must not alter the number of electors in any electoral district by more than 300 as reckoned using the most recent voters' lists.</li> <li>• The report of the Chief Electoral Officer shall be laid before the House, if the House is then sitting, and the Premier, or the Premier's designate, shall table the report in the House on the next sitting day.</li> <li>• If the House is not sitting when the report of the Chief Electoral Officer is completed, the report shall be filed with the Clerk of the House and the Premier, or the Premier's designate, shall table the report in the House within 10 days after the House next sits.</li> <li>• Within 10 sitting days after the report of the Chief Electoral Officer is tabled in the House as stated above, the Government shall introduce legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the report.</li> <li>• If the changes recommended by the report of the Chief Electoral Officer are approved by the House, they have effect on and after the next dissolution or the next determination by the effluxion of time of the House.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Report, 2001, p. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the most recent population and electoral statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly, not counting any additional member authorized under the <i>House of Assembly Act</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2002</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52 (there was no Mi'kmaq seat created)</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [O.I.C., 91-174]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following an Order in Council.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.R.A., s. 10(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recommendations of the Electoral Boundaries and Representation Commission shall include the division of the province into 55 electoral districts.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 19]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commission de la représentation électorale shall make a new delimitation of the electoral divisions after the second general election following the last delimitation.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electoral divisions, numbering not fewer than 122 nor more than 125, shall be delimited taking into account the principle that the vote of each elector is of equal weight.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 125</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place / Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts</p> <p>The following provisions apply for Ontario until the first dissolution of the legislature that follows December 15, 2005, the date that the <i>Election Statute Law Amendment Act, 2005</i> received royal assent:</p> <p>[<i>Representation Act, 1996</i>, ss. 2(1), 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ontario is divided into electoral districts whose number, names and boundaries are identical to those of its federal electoral districts, and requires redistribution whenever a readjustment takes place at the federal level under the <i>Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act</i> (Canada).</li> </ul> <p>The following provisions apply for Ontario immediately after the first dissolution of the legislature that follows December 15, 2005, the date that the <i>Election Statute Law Amendment Act, 2005</i> received royal assent:</p> <p>[<i>Representation Act, 2005</i>, ss. 1, 2(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ontario is divided into 107 electoral districts: 11 northern electoral districts that are identical (except for a minor boundary adjustment) to the ones that existed on October 2, 2003, and 96 southern electoral districts that are identical to their federal counterparts, as they existed on September 1, 2004.</li> <li>• This electoral map remains in place until it is replaced by new legislation.</li> <li>• Any changes to the names of southern electoral districts that may be made at the federal level after September 1, 2004, are also adopted at the provincial level, but only if the boundaries of the electoral district are unchanged.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2003</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 103</li> </ul>



Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of electoral districts will increase to 107 beginning with the next provincial election.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.D.A., ss. 10(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before December 31, 2008, and before December 31 in each 10th year afterward, the commission must prepare and submit to the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly a report establishing the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions.</li> <li>• The commission must begin the work required to prepare its report as early as is reasonably necessary in 2008, and in each 10th year afterward.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.D.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The province is divided into 57 electoral divisions.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [C.B.A., ss. 3(1), 4(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [C.B.A., ss. 12(2), 14(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In fixing the boundaries of proposed constituencies, a commission shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• divide the area of Saskatchewan north of the dividing line into two constituencies; and</li> <li>• divide the area of Saskatchewan south of the dividing line into 56 constituencies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2002</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 58</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., ss. 5(2)-(3)] [Report, 2003, p. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 later than 10 years after the appointment of the last commission.</li> <li>• The information is based on the 2001 decennial census completed for Alberta under the <i>Statistics Act</i> (S.C.) by Statistics Canada.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.C.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission is to divide Alberta into 83 electoral divisions.</li> </ul>

*Redistribution*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Frequency of redistribution</b>
	<p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2003</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 83</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new commission must be appointed no later than one year after the general voting day for every second general election.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.D.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are to be 79 electoral districts, with one member of the Legislative Assembly to be elected for each.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 79</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 411(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall be appointed within six months of polling day following every second general election after the appointment of the last commission.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2002</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An electoral boundaries commission must be established, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, within two years after the day fixed for the return of the writs for the 2003 general election, and within two years after the day fixed for the return of the writs for each second succeeding general election.</li> </ul> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [L.A.E.C.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 19 electoral districts as named and described in the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998</li> </ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [N.E.A., ss. 16(1), 14(2), 15(1), 15(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Legislative Assembly shall, by resolution, establish a boundaries commission where one is required.</li> <li>• A boundaries commission must be established every 10 years following the establishment of the first boundaries commission.</li> <li>• During the period between each decennial establishment of a boundaries commission, the boundaries of a constituency require adjustment if the difference</li> </ul>

Redistribution

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Frequency of redistribution</b>
	<p>between the population of the constituency and the electoral quotient is more than 30 percent of the electoral quotient. In such a case, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, no later than the 90th day after each general election, prepare a report certifying whether a constituency requires the adjustment of the boundaries of constituencies; and inform the Speaker of the need to establish a boundaries commission.</p> <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [L.A.E.C.A., s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There shall be 19 districts in Nunavut as named and described in the Act.</li></ul> <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1997</li></ul> <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 19</li></ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.R.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 10 commissions established for each province shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.R.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each commission for a province shall have one chairman and two other members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.R.A., ss. 5(1), 6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chairperson of the commission for a province shall 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.</li> <li>The other two members of the commission for a province shall be appointed by the Speaker from among such persons resident in that province as the Speaker deems suitable.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.B.R.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.R.A., ss. 11, 29(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 or her ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties as a member of the commission.</li> <li>All amounts required for the payment of salaries and other expenses under the Act, including expenses of administration, shall be taxed by the Chief Electoral Officer and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In proposing a division of the province into districts and in preparing its report, the commission shall 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 shall have a weight equal to that of every other elector.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The commission shall consist of five members, composed of a chairperson and four other members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., ss. 3(3)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador 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 shall appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable.</li> <li>The four members of the commission other than the chairperson shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>the province whom the Speaker considers suitable.</p> <p>Eligibility [E.B.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Mandate [E.B.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission consists of a chairperson and four members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.</li> <li>• Four members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly – two on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, after consultation with the leaders of any other registered political party that is represented in the Legislative Assembly, and the other two on the nomination of the Premier.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.B.A., ss. 8(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each member of a commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, shall be paid such remuneration as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Mandate [Report, 2001, p. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the most recent population and electoral statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the Commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [Report, 2001, p. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determined by a select committee of the House of Assembly. In 2002, the commission was composed of one chairperson and eight members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [Report, 2001, p. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Select Committee designates the chairperson.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.R.A., ss. 2(2), 10(1)-(2), 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall consider and report on readjustments to the representation of the population of the province in the Legislative Assembly based on the census.</li> <li>• The commission shall prepare a preliminary report and a final report containing the recommendations of the commission with respect to the electoral districts in the province. The recommendations shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the division of the province into 55 electoral districts;</li> <li>• the boundary description of each electoral district; and</li> <li>• the name of each electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.R.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission is to consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• two co-chairpersons, one representing the English linguistic community and one representing the French linguistic community; and</li> <li>• three to five members.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.R.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint to a commission the commissioners recommended by the Legislative Administration Committee of the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• When a commission completes its mandate, it is abolished and the appointments to the commission are revoked.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.B.R.A., ss. 5(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons shall not be eligible to be appointed to a commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a member of the House of Commons;</li> <li>• a member of the Senate; and</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The following persons shall not be eligible to be appointed to a commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a person who was a candidate in any of the two provincial or federal general elections immediately preceding the establishment of the commission, or in a provincial or federal by-election during that period;</li> <li>• a person who was a member of the Legislative Assembly, the House of Commons or the Senate in any of the two Legislative Assemblies or Parliaments immediately preceding the current Legislative Assembly or Parliament; and</li> <li>• a person who was an official agent, chief agent or campaign manager of a candidate or political party in any of the two provincial or federal general elections immediately preceding the establishment of the Commission, or in a provincial or federal by-election during that period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person appointed to a commission shall be a resident of the province.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.R.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chairperson and member of a commission shall be entitled to remuneration as</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and reimbursement for expenses incurred while acting on behalf of the Commission at a rate established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.</p>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Mandate [E.A., s. 532]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 set out in the Act.</li> <li>• The commission shall make any necessary advertisements and give any information pertinent to the discharge of its function.</li> <li>• The commission shall also carry out any other mandate that the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister of Quebec, may entrust to it.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.A., s. 525]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall consist of a chairman and two commissioners.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.A., ss. 525, 526]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall be the chairman.</li> <li>• On a motion of the Prime Minister of Quebec, the National Assembly, by a resolution approved by two-thirds of its members, shall appoint the commissioners.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 525]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two commissioners are chosen from among persons who are qualified electors.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 527]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[<i>Representation Act, 2005</i>, s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation with the exception of the 11 northern electoral districts listed in the Act which keep the same boundaries as were in effect on October 2, 2003.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Mandate [Report, 1998, p. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The function of the commission is to review provincial electoral boundaries every 10 years and to make recommendations for change.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.D.A., s. 8(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission consists of five members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.D.A., s. 8(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission consists of:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Justice of Manitoba;</li> <li>• the President of each of the following institutions: the University of Manitoba, Brandon University and the University College of the North; and</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appointment.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.D.A., s. 8(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each of the members of the commission shall be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and he or she shall be</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Mandate [C.B.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall consider and report on readjustments of the representation of the population of Saskatchewan in the Legislative Assembly to be made based on the census.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [C.B.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each commission is to consist of a chairperson and two residents of Saskatchewan.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [C.B.A., ss. 5(2), 5(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint as chairperson: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a judge of the Court of Appeal nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• a resident of Saskatchewan nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After consultation with the leaders of the opposition and any recognized Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint the members.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [C.B.A., ss. 5(4)(a), 8, 10(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons who are residents of Saskatchewan are eligible to be appointed to the commission.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No member shall be part of the public service of Saskatchewan.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [C.B.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, 1998</i>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission consists of one chair and four members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chair, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall be one of the following:</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Ethics Commissioner;</li> <li>• the Auditor General;</li> <li>• the president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta;</li> <li>• a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.B.C.A., ss. 2(1), 2(5), 2(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• Members shall be Canadian citizens, residents of Alberta and at least 18 years of age.</li> <li>• One member shall be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members of a commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the commission.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 85.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission consists of one chair and two members.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint an electoral boundaries commission consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal who is nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer appointed under the <i>Election Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint one member of the commission as chair.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appointment.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Mandate [E.A., s. 409]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The function of the commission is to review the existing electoral districts and make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the boundaries, number and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.A., s. 408(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be an Electoral District Boundaries Commission consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the chief electoral officer;</li> <li>• the chair; and</li> <li>• a representative of each registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly at the time of the appointment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.A., s. 408(1)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chair shall be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court chosen by the senior judge of the Supreme Court and appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.</li> <li>• A representative of each registered political party shall be chosen by the leader of the registered political party and appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 408(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A representative of each registered political party shall be a Yukon resident who is not an employee of the Government of Yukon, and is not a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Senate, or the House of Commons.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 410]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except for the Chief Electoral Officer, the commission members shall be paid remuneration for their services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.</li> <li>• The commission members shall be paid transportation, accommodation and living expenses incurred in the performance of their ordinary duties away from their ordinary place of residence. These payments shall conform as closely as possible to the payment of those expenses for members of the public service of the Yukon.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 8(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall review the area, boundaries, name and representation of the existing electoral districts and shall, on completion of that review, prepare a report containing recommendations respecting the area, boundaries, name and representation of the electoral districts proposed by the commission.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall be composed of a chairperson and two other members.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., ss. 2(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal.</li> <li>• All members are appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person is eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council or a settlement council.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 Board of Management.</li> <li>• 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 under the Act, at the rates determined by the Board of Management.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Mandate [N.E.A., s. 16(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A boundaries commission is responsible for proposing to the Legislative Assembly the boundaries and names of the constituencies in Nunavut in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Composition [N.E.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A boundaries commission is composed of a presiding member and two other persons appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment of chair and members [N.E.A., ss. 17(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A judge or retired judge of the Nunavut Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal must be appointed as the presiding member of a boundaries commission.</li> <li>• Two persons entitled to vote must be appointed as the other two members of a boundaries commission.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility [N.E.A., s. 17(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No member of the Parliament of Canada, the Legislative Assembly, a municipal council or a member of the legislature of a province or another territory is eligible to be appointed as a member of a boundaries commission.</li> </ul> <p>Remuneration and expenses [N.E.A., s. 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A member of a boundaries commission is entitled to be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by the Management and Services Board, unless the member receives a salary under the <i>Judges Act</i>.</li> <li>• A member of a boundaries commission is also entitled to be paid such reasonable living and travelling expenses as may be incurred by the member while performing the member's duties away from home.</li> </ul>

*Redistribution*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Criteria for determining boundaries</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.R.A., ss. 15(1)(a), 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The readjustment of electoral district boundaries shall, 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.</li> <li>• The commission may depart from the electoral quota where it considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In departing from the electoral quota, the commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.B.R.A., s. 15(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; and</li> <li>• a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.A., ss. 13(2), 13(4)-(5), 15(2)-(3), 15(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province by the number 47.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the accessibility of a region or its size or shape.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 15(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to Labrador, the commission shall 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 shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.A., s. 17(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of electors of a proposed district shall not be more than 25 percent above, nor more than 25 percent below the average number of electors of all the proposed districts.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<p>Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of a district, a commission shall take into consideration:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>;</li> <li>• data from the Register of Electors;</li> <li>• polling divisions from the most recent general election;</li> <li>• geographical features;</li> <li>• information pertaining to population;</li> <li>• community of interest;</li> <li>• municipal boundaries;</li> <li>• public input; and</li> <li>• guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, and may consider such other factors as it regards as relevant.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Electoral quota [Report, 2001, p. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 25 percent.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [Report, 2001, p. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• of paramount importance, relative parity of voting power achieved through constituencies of equal electoral population to the extent reasonably possible;</li> <li>• geography, and in particular, the difficulty in representing a large physical area;</li> <li>• community history;</li> <li>• community interests; and</li> <li>• minority representation, including, in particular, representation of the Acadian and Black peoples of Nova Scotia.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.R.A., ss. 11, 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall establish the electoral quotient for the province by dividing the total population by the total number of electoral districts.</li> <li>• When dividing the province into electoral districts, a commission shall ensure that the population of each electoral district is as close as reasonably possible to the electoral quotient.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria: [E.B.R.A., ss. 12(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission may depart from the principle of voter parity in order to achieve effective representation of the electorate as guaranteed by section 3 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> and based upon the following considerations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communities of interest;</li> <li>• effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities;</li> <li>• municipal and other administrative boundaries;</li> <li>• the rate of population growth in a region;</li> <li>• effective representation of rural areas;</li> <li>• geographical features including the accessibility, size and shape of a region; and</li> <li>• any other considerations that the commission considers appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to depart from the principle of voter parity when establishing an electoral district, the population of the electoral district shall deviate by no greater than 10% from the electoral quotient.</li> <li>• Notwithstanding the above, if a commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to depart from the principle of voter parity when establishing an electoral district, in extraordinary circumstances the population of the electoral district may be more than 10% less than the electoral quotient.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Electoral quota [E.A., ss. 16, 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The boundaries of each electoral division shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.A., s. 15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• population density;</li> <li>• relative growth rate of the population;</li> <li>• accessibility;</li> <li>• area and shape of the region;</li> <li>• natural local boundaries; and</li> <li>• territories of local municipalities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[Representation Act, 2005, s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation with the exception of the 11 northern electoral districts listed in the Act which keep the same boundaries as were in effect on October 2, 2003.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Electoral quota [E.D.A., ss. 9(1), 11(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quotient for each electoral division is calculated by dividing the total population of the province by 57.</li> <li>• 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 shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.D.A., ss. 11(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of, any electoral division, the commission shall consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the community or diversity of interests of the population;</li> <li>• the means of communication between the various parts thereof;</li> <li>• the physical features thereof; and</li> <li>• all other similar and relevant factors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Insofar as possible, the commission shall include the whole area of each municipality in the same electoral division.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall also consider:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any special diversity or community of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the province.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The commission shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Electoral quota [C.B.A., ss. 13, 14(1), 14(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In preparing its report respecting proposed constituencies south of the dividing line, a commission shall establish a constituency population quotient in accordance with the following formula:  <math display="block">CPQ = \frac{TP-NP}{56}</math>           where:            CPQ is the constituency population quotient;            TP is the total population; and            NP is the northern population.</li> <li>• 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 shall ensure that the population of each proposed constituency is, as nearly as possible, equal to the constituency population quotient.</li> <li>• A commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [C.B.A., s. 14(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• special geographic considerations, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sparsity, density or relative rates of growth of population in various regions south of the dividing line;</li> <li>• accessibility to the regions; or</li> <li>• the size and shape of the regions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• a special community of interests or diversity of interests of persons residing in, or physical features of, regions south of the dividing line.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., ss. 15(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population of a proposed electoral division shall not be more than 25 percent above nor more than 25 percent below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions.</li> <li>• Notwithstanding the above, in the case of no more than four of the proposed electoral divisions, if the commission is of the opinion that at least three of the following criteria exist in a proposed electoral division, the proposed electoral division may have a population that is as much as 50 percent below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20,000 square kilometres or the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 15,000 square kilometres;</li> <li>• the distance from the Legislature Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<p>more than 150 kilometres;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 4,000 people;</li> <li>• the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or a Metis settlement;</li> <li>• the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>;</li> <li>• sparsity and density of population;</li> <li>• common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements;</li> <li>• wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary;</li> <li>• wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries;</li> <li>• the number of municipalities and other local authorities;</li> <li>• geographical features, including existing road systems; and</li> <li>• the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the commission is permitted to exceed the 25 percent deviation principle where it considers that very special circumstances exist.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 9(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purpose of making proposals, the commission must take into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of British Columbia.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Electoral quota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not specified</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.A., s. 419]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall take into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the density and rate of growth of the population of any area;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the accessibility, size and physical characteristics of any area;</li> <li>• the facilities and patterns of transportation and communication within and between different areas;</li> <li>• available census data and other demographic information;</li> <li>• the number of electors in the electoral districts on the most recent official lists of electors;</li> <li>• any special circumstances relating to the existing electoral districts;</li> <li>• the boundaries of municipalities and First Nations governments;</li> <li>• public input obtained under the Act;</li> <li>• any other reasons or information relied on by the commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Electoral quota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 9].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission, in preparing its report, shall take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demographic factors, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any area;</li> <li>• census data and other information pertaining to population;</li> <li>• information in the register of electors maintained under the <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i>;</li> <li>• geographic factors, including the accessibility, size or shape of any area;</li> <li>• community boundaries and boundaries established under lands, resources and self-government agreements, including land claim and treaty land entitlement agreements;</li> <li>• facilities for and patterns of transportation and communication within and between different areas;</li> <li>• language, culture and any other special community or diversity of interests of the residents of any part of the Northwest Territories;</li> <li>• special circumstances relating to any existing electoral districts;</li> <li>• public input obtained through hearings;</li> <li>• the minimum and maximum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the <i>Northwest Territories Act</i>;</li> <li>• any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and</li> <li>• any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Electoral quota [N.E.A., ss. 15(2), 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral quotient for Nunavut equals the number of voters on the most accurate, current voters list for Nunavut, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, divided by the number of constituencies.</li> <li>• During the period between each decennial establishment of a boundaries commission, the boundaries of a constituency require adjustment if the difference between the population of the constituency and the electoral quotient is more than 30 percent of the electoral quotient.</li> </ul> <p>Other criteria [N.E.A., ss. 21, 22]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A boundaries commission shall establish the boundaries of constituencies on the basis of the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• geographic and demographic considerations, including the density or rate of growth of the population of any part of Nunavut and the accessibility, size or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<p>shape of any part of Nunavut;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the need for the populations of the constituencies to be of similar size;</li><li>• any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of Nunavut;</li><li>• the means of communication among various parts of Nunavut;</li><li>• the minimum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the <i>Nunavut Act</i> (Canada);</li><li>• Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit;</li><li>• any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly;</li><li>• section 15 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>; and</li><li>• any other relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The constituencies shall be established so that:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• each constituency is a single area and not composed of isolated areas that are separated from one another by another constituency; and</li><li>• no area of Nunavut lies outside the boundaries of a constituency.</li></ul></li><li>• A boundaries commission may, in accordance with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, propose the name for a constituency, prior to which it shall consult with any affected municipal council and with the toponymist for Nunavut.</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Public hearings
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Frequency [E.B.R.A., ss. 19(1)-(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.R.A., s. 19(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notice shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation [E.B.R.A., s. 19(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notice from interested persons shall 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 shall be stated in the notice.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Frequency [E.B.A., s. 19(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission may sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report it shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.A., s. 19(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall be given by advertisement published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province.</li> <li>• The notice shall be given at least 10 days before the commencement of sittings.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Frequency [E.B.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.A., s. 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any such public hearings.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Frequency [H.A.A., ss. 5(5)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall prepare a preliminary report and hold public hearings prior to preparing that report and following the preparation of the preliminary report the commission shall hold further public hearings prior to preparing its final report.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	<p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Frequency [E.B.R.A., ss. 15(1), 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before preparing a preliminary report, a commission shall hold public hearings throughout the province at the times and places that the commission considers appropriate in order to hear representations on the existing electoral districts and the establishment of new electoral districts.</li> <li>• A commission shall hold public hearings throughout the province at the times and places that the commission considers appropriate in order to hear representations on the recommendations contained in the preliminary report of the commission.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.R.A., s. 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall provide reasonable notice to the residents of the province of the time, place and purpose of a public hearing.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Frequency [E.A., s. 24]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within six months following the tabling of its preliminary report, the commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.A., s. 24]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall hold public hearings after giving notice of these hearings.</li> </ul> <p>Additional consultations [E.A., s. 24.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commission may, if it considers it necessary and after giving notice thereof, hold public hearings in one or more of the regions of Quebec to hear representations made by the Members of the National Assembly and by interested individuals and organizations concerning one or more of the proposed amendments to its preliminary report. The Commission shall in that case be granted an additional period of four months after the expiry of the period provided for in the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[Representation Act, 2005, s. 2]</p> <p>The electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with the exception of the 11 northern electoral districts listed in the Act which keep the same boundaries as were in effect on October 2, 2003.</p>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Frequency [E.D.A., s. 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall 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 shall sit and hear such representations from all persons desiring to be heard.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.D.A., s. 12(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall give reasonable public notice of the times and places at which it will sit and hear representations.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	<p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Frequency [C.B.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission may hold hearings at the times and places that it considers appropriate to conduct its business.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [C.B.A., s. 17(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation [C.B.A., s. 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who wishes to make a presentation to the commission at a hearing shall notify the secretary to the commission in writing of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the person making the presentation;</li> <li>• a concise summary of the presentation;</li> <li>• the political, financial or other interest of the person making the presentation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person who wishes to make a presentation shall provide the written notice required at least 15 days before the date of the hearing.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 7(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 11(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time and place and purpose of any public hearings to be held by it.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Frequency [E.A., ss. 415(1), 416(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall establish a process for receiving representations leading to an interim report.</li> <li>• The commission shall hold public hearings after the submission of the interim report.</li> <li>• The public hearings shall be held at the places and times the commission considers appropriate to enable any person to make representations as to the</li> </ul>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	<p>boundaries and names of any proposed electoral district set out in the interim report.</p> <p>Public notice [E.A., s. 416(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 8(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall, before completing its report, hold public hearings at the times and places in the Northwest Territories that it considers appropriate to hear representations respecting existing or proposed electoral districts.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 8(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission may undertake such programs and measures as it considers appropriate to inform the public about the values and principles that underlie the determination of electoral boundaries and about the process that leads to that determination.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Frequency [N.E.A., ss. 23(1), 24(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A boundaries commission shall hold public hearings to receive representations from interested persons before making its report and may conduct its public hearings in any place or places it considers appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Public notice [N.E.A., ss. 23(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public notice of the public hearing shall be published at least 30 days in advance of the public hearing in the <i>Nunavut Gazette</i> and in at least one newspaper of general circulation, and shall contain the prescribed information.</li> </ul> <p>Notice of representation [N.E.A., s. 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person, including any member of the Legislative Assembly, may make representations at a public hearing or submit written submissions to it.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>[E.B.R.A., ss. 20(1), 21(1), 22(1), 23(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The report shall be submitted not more than one year after having received the copy of the return from the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer receives two certified copies of the report and transmits one of the copies to the Speaker, who shall 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.</li> <li>• 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, shall 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.</li> <li>• Within 30 days after the day the report of any commission is referred back to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Speaker, the commission shall 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, shall be returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>[E.B.A., ss. 14(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall prepare a report to the minister setting out its recommendations concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the division of the province into the number of one-member districts;</li> <li>• the description of the boundaries of each district; and</li> <li>• the name to be given to each district and the name shall incorporate the historical and geographical factors that the commission considers appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The commission shall submit its report to the minister, who shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>[E.B.A., ss. 18(1), 18.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within six months of its establishment, a commission shall prepare and submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who shall 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. The Legislative Assembly shall, by resolution, approve of the proposals of the commission, as set out in the commission's report, and the Government shall, at the same session during which the resolution is made, introduce a bill to establish new electoral districts in accordance with the resolution and the proposals of the commission.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>[H.A.A., ss. 5(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The final report of the commission shall be laid before the House, if the House is then sitting, and the Premier, or the Premier's designate, shall table the report in the House on the next sitting day. If the House is not sitting, the final report shall be filed with the Clerk of the House and the Premier, or the Premier's designate, shall table the final report in the House within 10 days after the House next sits.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>[E.B.R.A., ss. 16, 17, 19(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall prepare a preliminary report within 90 days after the establishment of the commission. Without delay after completing a preliminary report, a commission shall file a copy of the preliminary report with the Clerk of the</li> </ul>



Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	<p>Legislative Assembly, make the preliminary report public, and provide notice to the residents of the province of the times and places of public hearings to hear representations on the preliminary report. The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall forward a copy of the preliminary report of a commission to each member of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall prepare a final report within 90 days after filing a preliminary report. Without delay after completing a final report, a commission shall file a copy of the final report with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and make the final report public. The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall immediately forward a copy of the final report of a commission to each member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 22, 25, 28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the 12 months following the second general election following the last delimitation, the commission shall 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.</li> <li>• The report shall be made public immediately. The President of the National Assembly shall 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.</li> <li>• The preliminary report of the commission and, where applicable, any amendment proposed by the commission shall be submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for examination.</li> <li>• After considering the representations made to it by the Members of the National Assembly, and by individuals and organizations, the commission shall submit a report indicating the boundaries of the electoral divisions, to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly, who shall table it before the Assembly.</li> <li>• Within five days following the tabling, the report shall be the subject of a debate limited to five hours.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[Representation Act, 2005, s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation with the exception of the 11 northern electoral districts listed in the Act which keep the same boundaries as were in effect on October 2, 2003.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>[E.D.A., ss. 10(1), 10(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before December 31, 2008, and before December 31 in each 10th year afterward, the commission must prepare and submit to the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly a report establishing the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions.</li> <li>• Promptly after receiving the report, the Speaker must table it in the Assembly if the Assembly is sitting and, if the Assembly is not sitting, the Speaker must table it within seven days after the next sitting begins.</li> <li>• If the report is submitted to the Speaker when the Assembly is not sitting, the Clerk of the Assembly must give a copy of it to each member of the Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>[C.B.A., ss. 22(2), 22(4)-(6), 23(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A commission shall prepare the final report within six months after the date it was established.</li> <li>• As soon as is practicable after completing the final report, a commission shall submit the final report to the Speaker.</li> <li>• If the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker shall lay the report before the Legislative Assembly within 15</li> </ul>

*Redistribution*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Submission of the report</b>
	<p>days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker shall submit the report to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.B.C.A., ss. 6(1), 8(1), (10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall, 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The final report of the commission shall 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 sitting if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.B.C.A., ss. 10(1), 12(1), 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The report of the commission, together with any amendments to it, must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted, be promptly laid before the Assembly; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 415(2)-(3), 417(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall, after considering any representations to it and within seven months of the date on which the commission was appointed, submit an interim report to the Speaker.</li> <li>• On receipt of the interim report, the Speaker shall table it in the Legislative Assembly within five working days or, if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, the Speaker shall cause it to be transmitted to all members of the Legislative Assembly and then made public.</li> <li>• The commission shall, after considering representations made to it, and within five months of the date it submitted an interim report, submit a final report to the Speaker.</li> <li>• The final report shall be tabled, transmitted to members of the Legislative Assembly and made public in the same manner as the interim report.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>[E.B.C.A., ss. 10(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commission shall complete its report within six months after the day it is established, or within such different time as may be fixed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• The commission shall submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• The Clerk shall deliver a copy of the commission report to each member of the Legislative Assembly, and make copies of the commission report available to the public at the office of the Clerk.</li> <li>• The Speaker shall, at the first opportunity, lay a copy of the commission report</li> </ul>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	before the Legislative Assembly.
<b>Nunavut</b>	[N.E.A., ss. 26(2)-(3), 27] <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A report shall be completed within 250 days of the day a boundaries commission is established. The Legislative Assembly may grant an extension to the deadline for completion of the report, not exceeding a further six months, where a general election is held before the report is completed.</li><li>• A boundaries commission shall forward certified copies of its report to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Speaker and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.</li><li>• The Clerk shall deliver a copy of the commission report to each member of the Legislative Assembly and make copies of the commission report available to the public at the office of the Clerk.</li><li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall make copies of the Commission report available to the public at his or her office.</li><li>• The Speaker shall, at the first opportunity, lay a copy of the commission report before the Legislative Assembly, which must consider the report of the boundary commission as soon as practicable.</li></ul>

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[E.B.R.A., ss. 24, 25(1), 26]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare and transmit to the Minister a draft representation order once: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is ascertained by the Chief Electoral Officer that no objection has been filed with the clerk of the committee; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The draft representation order shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specify the number of members of the House of Commons who shall be elected for each of the provinces as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within five days after the receipt by the Minister of the draft representation order, the Governor in Council shall 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.</li> <li>• The representation order and the proclamation declaring it to be in force shall be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> not later than five days after the issue of the proclamation.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>[H.A.A., s. 5(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 10 sitting days after the final report of the commission is tabled in the House, the government shall introduce legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the final report of the commission.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[E.B.R.A., ss. 21(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall make a regulation prescribing the boundary description and name for each electoral district.</li> <li>• The regulation described above shall be made in accordance with the recommendations in the final report of a commission forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The regulation described above shall come into force on the first dissolution of the Legislative Assembly after the final report of a commission is forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 29, 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than the 10th day following the debate, the commission shall establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign names to them. The commission shall publish the list of the electoral divisions in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, indicating the name and boundaries of each.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[<i>Representation Act, 2005</i>, s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation with the exception of the 11 northern electoral districts listed in the Act which keep the same boundaries as were in effect on October 2, 2003.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>[E.D.A., s. 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area and boundaries of the several electoral divisions of the province shall be fixed by an Act of the Legislature after consideration by it of the report of the commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>[C.B.A., ss. 19(3)(b), 23(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as is practicable after completing the interim report, a commission shall publish a notice in the <i>Gazette</i> and one or more newspapers having general circulation in all or any part of Saskatchewan.</li> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• The Bill shall provide that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is to come into force on proclamation; and</li> <li>• if it is enacted, the proclamation shall be issued before the next general election of members of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.B.C.A., ss. 11(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the Government shall, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution.</li> <li>• The Bill shall be stated to come into force on Proclamation and, if enacted, shall be proclaimed in force before the holding of the next general election.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 418]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government shall introduce legislation to establish the electoral districts as soon as practicable after the tabling of the final report and not later than the end of the sitting of the Legislative Assembly which follows the sitting in which the final report was tabled.</li> <li>• Once passed, the legislation to establish new electoral districts comes into force on the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly which passed it.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 28-29]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon receiving the report of a boundaries commission, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, when necessary, prepare for the Speaker a draft bill that, in accordance with the report of the boundaries commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specifies the number of constituencies;</li> <li>• divides Nunavut into constituencies;</li> <li>• describes the boundaries of each constituency; and</li> <li>• specifies the name of each constituency.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The draft bill must be introduced in the Legislative Assembly at the earliest opportunity after the day the Speaker receives it.</li> <li>• Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies comes into force on the first day following the day the Legislative Assembly dissolves, but no earlier than six months after the bill was enacted.</li> </ul>

*Redistribution*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Procedure of enactment of boundary changes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies shall be effective on the day it is enacted for the purpose of enabling the appointment of returning officers.</li></ul>

***PART C      ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS***





**PART C        ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS**

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## **CANADIAN ELECTION OFFICIALS**

### **Canada**

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

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Mr. Charles J. Furey, Chief Electoral Officer of Newfoundland and Labrador and Commissioner of Members' Interests

### **Prince Edward Island**

Mr. Lowell J. Croken, Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island

### **Nova Scotia**

Ms. Christine McCulloch, 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 and président de la Commission de la représentation électorale

### **Ontario**

Mr. John Hollins, Chief Election Officer of Ontario

### **Manitoba**

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

### **Saskatchewan**

Mr. Jean Ouellet, Chief Electoral Officer of Saskatchewan

### **Alberta**

Mr. Lorne R. Gibson, Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta

### **British Columbia**

Mr. Harry Neufeld, Chief Electoral Officer of British Columbia

### **Yukon**

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

### **Northwest Territories**

Ms. Sandra Arberry, Chief Electoral Officer of the Northwest Territories

### **Nunavut**

Ms. Sandy Kusugak, Chief Electoral Officer of Nunavut



Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
Canada	<p>Appointment [C.E.A., s. 13(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed by resolution of the House of Commons to hold office during good behaviour.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [C.E.A., ss. 13(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [C.E.A., ss. 15(1), 16, 18(1)-(2), 18.1, 17(1), 17(3), 21]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall rank as and have all the powers of a deputy head of a department, shall perform the duties of the office on a full-time basis and shall not hold any other office under Her Majesty or engage in any other employment.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the conduct of elections;</li> <li>• ensure that all election officers act with fairness and impartiality and in compliance with the Act;</li> <li>• issue to election officers the instructions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for the administration of the Act; and</li> <li>• exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions that are necessary for the administration of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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 committees of the Senate and of the House of Commons that normally consider electoral matters.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall 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"> <li>• close later than midnight on polling day; or</li> <li>• remain open during polling day for a total of more than 12 hours.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [C.E.A., ss. 534(1), 535]</p>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, within 90 days of the return of the writ, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons.</li> <li>• The report shall set out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 4(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer holds office during good behaviour and may only be removed by resolution of the House of Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 5, 10(1), 273(1)(h)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to issue to election officers those instructions that he or she considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and</li> <li>• to perform all other duties that are imposed on him or her by or under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to his or her other powers and duties under the Act, shall publish a report of the election receipts, expenses and subsidy of each registered party and candidate in the <i>Gazette</i>.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 4(3), 273(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall report on his or her activities to the House of Assembly through the Speaker.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall report annually to the Speaker upon the affairs of his or her office.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections;</li> <li>• enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;</li> <li>• issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may consider necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act;</li> <li>• perform such other duties as are assigned to him or her under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>• 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend the time for doing any act;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers;</li> <li>• increase the number of polling stations;</li> <li>• prescribe forms;</li> <li>• modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; and</li> <li>• generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances;</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 119(1)] [E.E.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any amendments which are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Governor in Council shall appoint a person, who is a barrister employed or to be employed in the public service of the province, as the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not specified.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 5(1)-(2), 5(4), 25, 197]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections;</li> <li>• enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>with the Act;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and</li> <li>• perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend the time for doing anything under the Act;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers;</li> <li>• increase the number of polling stations;</li> <li>• enter into agreements with municipalities and school boards and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada providing for the sharing of lists of electors;</li> <li>• receive complaints of violations of the Act, carry out preliminary investigations of the complaints and request the appropriate police authorities to investigate the complaints;</li> <li>• set general guidelines for the staffing, design and equipping of returning offices, with power to vary guidelines to suit existing circumstances;</li> <li>• recommend to the Governor in Council, for each position of returning officer, lists of persons for appointment to the position;</li> <li>• prescribe forms;</li> <li>• vary any of the forms to suit the existing circumstances;</li> <li>• modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election;</li> <li>• generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances;</li> <li>• exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• order the officer to deliver to a person designated all material in his or her possession relating to his or her office.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correct an error or omission in the statement of polling divisions;</li> <li>• redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division, from that set out in the statement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may redefine any boundary of a polling division, amalgamate two or more polling divisions or divide a polling division if the redefinition, amalgamation or division will improve the conduct of an election.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any amendments that are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	convenient administration of the Act.
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 5(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and the administration of the Act;</li> <li>• enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;</li> <li>• designate polling divisions;</li> <li>• issue to election officers such instructions as he or she deems necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and</li> <li>• perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 or the number of polling stations, and, generally, the Chief Electoral Officer may adapt the provisions of the Act to the execution of its intent.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 97(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 478]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister of Quebec, by a resolution approved by two thirds of its members. The Chief Electoral Officer shall be chosen from among the electors.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 479]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 482, 485, 486, 488, 490]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall devote his or her time exclusively to the duties of his or her office.</li> <li>• The function of the Chief Electoral Officer is, in particular, to see to the administration of the Act.</li> <li>• He or she shall carry out every mandate which the National Assembly entrusts to him or her.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government may consult him or her about any legislation pertaining to elections.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may, with the authorization of the Government, provide assistance and cooperation to other countries or to international organizations in election matters, in particular at the material, professional or technical level.</li> <li>• In respect of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, in particular:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the training of the election officers;</li> <li>• ensure the updating of the information contained in the permanent list of electors;</li> <li>• supervise the progress of the enumeration, the revision and the voting;</li> <li>• issue directives for the administration of the Act;</li> <li>• receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• He or she may also prescribe the text of any forms and documents which serve for the administration of the Act.</li> <li>• In respect of public information, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, in particular:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide any person applying therefor with advice and information regarding the administration of the Act;</li> <li>• give the public access to the information, reports, returns or documents relating to the Act, omitting, if the information is published on a website on the Internet, the addresses of the electors who have made a contribution; however, in such a case, a copy in paper form that contains the addresses of those electors must be available;</li> <li>• maintain a public centre for information on the Act;</li> <li>• regularly hold information meetings and conferences for the benefit of the political parties and the public;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• make any public advertisements he or she considers necessary.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If, during the election period or during an enumeration or revision 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.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 490, 542]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer adapts the Act in case of an emergency or exceptional circumstances, he or she shall 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 the end of the enumeration or revision.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The annual report:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may recommend new election procedures or new rules regarding the financing of political parties;</li> <li>• shall 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the address of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 4(4), 4(7), 4.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall immediately give notice of any such direction to the candidates affected.</li> <li>• At a by-election, the Chief Election Officer may direct the use of voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods that are different from what the Act requires, if an agreement authorizing their use is in effect.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 89, 4.1(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall report to the Assembly through the Speaker on the conduct of the election.</li> <li>• Within 12 months after polling day in the election, the Chief Election Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Assembly on Legislative Affairs, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint a chief electoral officer as an officer of the Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 27-29]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the conduct of elections;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that election officials carry out their duties fairly and impartially and in compliance with the Act;</li> <li>• give election officials any instructions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to administer the Act; and</li> <li>• perform any other duties required by the Act or any other Act.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend the time for doing anything under the Act;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officials or enumerators;</li> <li>• increase the number of voting stations;</li> <li>• omit or vary a prescribed form to suit existing circumstances;</li> <li>• modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; and</li> <li>• generally, adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may not extend the hours for opening or closing a regular or advance voting station, or for accepting nominations.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide the public with information about the electoral process, the right to vote, the right to be a candidate and the operation of the Act; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 32(1)-(2)] [E.F.A., ss. 99(1)-(2), 99(2.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must present the following reports to the Speaker of the Assembly:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act;</li> <li>• after each election, a report about the conduct of the election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A report may include recommendations for amendments to the Act.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall make an annual report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the administration of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>.</li> <li>• In the report, the Chief Electoral Officer may make recommendations respecting amendments to the Act, and in particular:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the appropriateness of the limitations on election expenses under the Act; and</li> <li>• the appropriateness of the reimbursements payable to candidates and registered political parties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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>.</li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed by resolution of the Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 4(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 5(1)-(2)(a), 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for administering the Act including:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guiding and supervising election officers with respect to the conduct of all elections;</li> <li>• ensuring that election officers act fairly and impartially in the conduct of their</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>duties and that they comply with the Act;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issuing to election officers any information and guidance the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act;</li> <li>• preparing, printing and distributing forms for use pursuant to the Act;</li> <li>• issuing and distributing financial and administrative guidelines to candidates and registered political parties and their business managers, chief official agents and auditors; and</li> <li>• performing any other duties assigned by this or any other Act.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers or polling places;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 7(6), 286(1)-(2), 286.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer takes any emergency action during an election, he or she shall prepare and submit to the Speaker, within 60 days of polling day, a written report.</li> <li>• As soon as is practicable after an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare and submit to the Speaker a report summarizing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all returns and reports submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by registered political parties and candidates with respect to the election;</li> <li>• the establishment and use of mobile polls during the election;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any other information that the Speaker may direct.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• Finally, the Chief Electoral Officer shall in each year submit to the Speaker an annual report describing his or her progress and activities in the previous year.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 3(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 4(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide guidance, direction and supervision respecting the conduct of all elections, enumerations and plebiscites conducted under the Act and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i> and plebiscites and referendums under any other Act to which the Act applies;</li> <li>• 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>;</li> <li>• issue to election officers any information and guidance he or she considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the Act and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>;</li> <li>• perform all duties assigned to him or her by this or any other Act.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• extend the time specified for the doing of any thing except: the holding of an election; the hours during which a polling place shall be kept open; or the time by which a nomination paper shall be filed;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers;</li> <li>• remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct or neglect of duty;</li> <li>• require the provision of additional polling places;</li> <li>• omit or vary any form prescribed, other than a ballot or prescribe any additional form, other than a ballot.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 4(3)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 4(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, immediately following each enumeration, general election, election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, by-election or plebiscite or referendum under any other Act, prepare and have printed a report and shall transmit the report to the Standing Committee.</li> <li>• The report shall include a summary of the Chief Electoral Officer's conduct respecting the enumeration, general election, election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, by-election or plebiscite, or referendum, a breakdown of results, and a summary of costs.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall after the end of each year prepare a report on the exercise of his or her functions under the Act and shall transmit the report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Electoral Officer shall have been unanimously recommended for the appointment by a special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., ss. 12(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer has the following duties in addition to all others established by the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to provide guidance and supervision respecting the voter registration process and the conduct of elections and plebiscites;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure that all other officials appointed carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality;</li> <li>• to provide information to the public regarding the voter registration and other electoral processes.</li> </ul> <p>• The Chief Electoral Officer has the following powers in addition to all others given by the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or other enactments affecting election matters;</li> <li>• to issue to persons appointed or retained any information and guidelines the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the Act;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to assign duties and related powers under the Act to election officials and voter registration officials;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to prepare directives and guidelines for registered political parties, registered constituency associations, candidates, financial agents and auditors respecting the Act.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 13(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must present the following reports to the Speaker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• after each election or plebiscite, a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs;</li> <li>• any recommendation to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or another enactment affecting election matters;</li> <li>• any report required under the Act respecting a member of the Legislative Assembly who has failed to comply with the election financing provisions of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may present a special report to the Speaker if, in his or her opinion, the amounts and establishment for the office of the Chief Electoral Officer permitted under the Act, or the services provided by the BC Public Service Agency, are inadequate for fulfilling the duties of the office.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• issue to election officers such instructions as the Chief Electoral Officer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the provisions of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 unforeseen circumstances, the Chief Electoral Officer may               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend the time for doing any act;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers or polling stations;</li> <li>• or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act</li> </ul>               to such extent as he or she considers necessary to ensure the execution of the intent of the Act.             </li> <li>• 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 shall be granted.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 317]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any amendments that, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, are needed to improve the administration of elections under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Appointment [E.P.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, shall appoint a Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Term of office [E.P.A., s. 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer holds office during good behaviour for a term of four years.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [E.P.A., ss. 8, 9(1)-(4), 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the conduct of elections and plebiscites;</li> <li>• require all election officers to comply with the Act and to act fairly and impartially in the exercise of their powers and the performance of their duties;</li> <li>• implement a program to disseminate information to electors about elections;</li> <li>• inform the public, by the means that he or she considers appropriate, of the purpose of a plebiscite to be held under the Act and the manner in which it is to be conducted; and</li> <li>• perform all other duties of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issue instructions to election officers that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective administration of the Act;</li> <li>• issue any form required by the Act; and</li> <li>• exercise all other powers of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion, during an election or plebiscite, that a</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance makes it necessary to adapt any of the provisions of the Act, he or she may, by written directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend the time for doing any act;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or</li> <li>• otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not permit a nomination paper to be received by a returning officer or other authorized person after 2 p.m. on the final date fixed for receiving nominations of candidates.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not permit a vote to be cast on advance polling day or polling day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• before the hour fixed in the Act for opening the poll; or</li> <li>• after the hour fixed in the Act for closing the poll.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Notwithstanding the above, the Chief Electoral Officer may extend the voting hours at a polling station on polling day if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on that day: the opening of the polling station is delayed, or voting at the polling station has been interrupted; and</li> <li>• he or she is satisfied that, unless the voting hours are extended, a substantial number of electors on the official list of electors allotted to the polling station will not be able to vote.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may delegate to the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, or to another person appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act, any of the powers or duties of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.P.A., s. 265(1), 266(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay after an election or a plebiscite, submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report setting out, by polling division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of votes cast for each candidate or each response to a plebiscite question;</li> <li>• the number of declined ballots;</li> <li>• the number of rejected ballots;</li> <li>• the number of names on the official list of electors; and</li> <li>• any other information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, within six months after a general election, submit a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any matter in connection with the administration of the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• any action taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• the statements of candidates or official agents with any recommendations of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• a statement of the expenditures made for each activity at the election; and</li> <li>• any amendments that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be made to the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Nunavut	<p>Appointment [N.E.A., s. 188(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>Term of office [N.E.A., s. 188(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term of office for the Chief Electoral Officer is seven years.</li> </ul> <p>Powers [N.E.A., ss. 189, 190, 191(1), 87]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formulate policies regarding the conduct of elections;</li> <li>• exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce, on the part of all candidates and election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;</li> <li>• prepare guidelines with respect to the electoral process for candidates, financial agents, campaign managers, election officers and other interested groups or persons;</li> <li>• establish any forms that may be required under the Act;</li> <li>• provide direction to and manage the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• issue instructions or directions to election officers;</li> <li>• coordinate the election process with bodies responsible for other elections elsewhere in Canada; and</li> <li>• perform any other functions related to the purpose and principles of the Act or otherwise provided for under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare interpretation bulletins on the interpretation of the Act;</li> <li>• issue any form required by the Act and establish any forms, not otherwise provided for, that may be necessary for the proper administration of the Act;</li> <li>• modify any form prescribed by the regulations;</li> <li>• meet with the Management and Services Board and appropriate committees of the Legislative Assembly to discuss matters related to the Act;</li> <li>• conduct public hearings with respect to regulations, policies and guidelines or any issue related to the electoral process;</li> <li>• intervene, with leave, in any proceedings before a court in which a provision of the Act or the regulations is in dispute;</li> <li>• implement, either alone or in co-operation with other bodies, public education and information programs intended to make the electoral process better known to the public, particularly to persons or groups likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights;</li> <li>• make such agreements as necessary to perform his or her duties and to improve the Nunavut electoral system;</li> <li>• co-operate with other jurisdictions and levels of government, and with organizations administering elections within Nunavut, to share information and resources, to learn together, to pool and train staff and to deliver better election services to Nunavummiut; and</li> <li>• exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may adapt any provision of the Act to achieve the purposes of the Act where it appears to him or her during an election period that, because of any mistake, emergency, disaster or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, the Act does not accord with the urgent needs of the situation, with the exception that the Chief Electoral Officer has no power to extend the nomination period or the time to receive a special ballot.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may issue an order requiring a person:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to cease an activity, where it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that the activity is in contravention of the Act; or</li> <li>• to take action, where it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that such action is required by the Act.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the use of electronic equipment for ballots, voting, vote recording and vote counting and the provisions of the Act apply with such modifications as the circumstances require.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the CEO reports [N.E.A., ss. 196-197(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall submit an annual report to the Speaker. The report must be submitted no later than April 1 of the following year, or in the case of a report for a year in which there was a general election, the 280th day after the date of the writ.</li> <li>• The annual report shall include, in particular:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a summary of the Chief Electoral Officer's activities during the year;</li> <li>• a report on the conduct of any elections held in the course of the year, including: the number of votes cast for each candidate at each polling station, the number of rejected ballots, and the number of names on the official list of voters;</li> <li>• a summary of any matter that, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, should be brought to the attention of the Speaker;</li> <li>• any complaints made by or on behalf of a candidate in an election;</li> <li>• a report on the appropriateness of the Tariff of Fees and the cost of all activities paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund;</li> <li>• a report on any instance where the Chief Electoral Officer exercised the power to adapt this Act during an election period or extended the voting period;</li> <li>• a list of all returning officers and assistant returning officers with their names and addresses and their constituencies;</li> <li>• recommendations to improve the Act and the election process; and</li> <li>• as an appendix, a statistical report on the complaints, investigations and prosecutions under this Act and the outcome of those prosecutions before the courts.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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

*Administration of Elections*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Commission on election financing</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issue guidelines with respect to the retention and disposition of issued receipts and duplicates thereof and unissued receipts.</li> </ul> <p>To whom the Supervisor reports [P.P.F.A., s. 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supervisor shall prepare a report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the exercise of his or her functions and shall lay the report before the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

Jurisdiction	Advisory committee of political parties
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Authority provided administratively</p> <p>Membership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee consists of two representatives from each registered political party.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer chairs the advisory committee.</li> </ul> <p>Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discuss any administrative or legislative issue of interest to Elections Canada and political parties; to share information with political parties; and to obtain input from them.</li> <li>• To maintain an open dialogue between Elections Canada and political parties in order to foster a beneficial working relationship.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Membership [E.A., s. 332(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee shall consist of the Chief Electoral Officer and two representatives of each registered party that had official candidates in at least 1/2 of all electoral districts at the immediately preceding general election.</li> </ul> <p>Duties [E.A., ss. 337(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee shall advise the Chief Electoral Officer on the functioning of the Act and in particular on the functioning of the provisions relating to the financing of the political process.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall consult the advisory committee periodically with regard to the application of the Act.</li> <li>• The advisory committee may make the results of its work public.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Membership [E.A., ss. 154(2), 155(2), 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee shall consist of the Chief Electoral Officer and two representatives of each registered political party that had official candidates in at least one-half of all electoral districts at the immediately preceding general election.</li> <li>• No member of the Legislative Assembly, no member of the House of Commons, no officially nominated candidate in a provincial or federal election, and no official agent or campaign manager of a candidate or of a political party shall be a member of the advisory committee.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall chair the advisory committee.</li> </ul> <p>Duties [E.A., ss. 159-161]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee shall give its advice and opinion on any matter or question posed by the Chief Electoral Officer relating to the electoral process and to the application of the Act.</li> <li>• The advisory committee may make the results of its work public.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall consult the advisory committee periodically with regard to the application of the Act.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Membership [E.A., s. 515]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee shall be composed of the Chief Electoral Officer and of three representatives of each authorized party represented in the National Assembly. The leader of each party shall designate the representatives of the party, at least one of whom shall be a Member of the National Assembly.</li> </ul>

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Advisory committee of political parties
	<p>Duties [E.A., ss. 520-523]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The function of the committee is to give advice on any question relating to the Act, except matters respecting electoral representation.</li> <li>• The committee may make the results of its work public.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall consult the committee periodically with regard to the administration of the Act.</li> <li>• Prior to issuing any directive relating to the authorization and financing of political parties and independent candidates, and to the control of election expenses, the Chief Electoral Officer shall submit it to the committee. He or she shall do likewise with every directive he or she is authorized to issue, except during an election period or enumeration period.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Authority provided administratively</p> <p>Membership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee shall consist of one or two members appointed by each registered party.</li> </ul> <p>Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advisory committee may provide recommendations, when consulted by the Chief Election Officer, on the administration of the <i>Elections Act</i> and the <i>Election Finances Act</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Membership [E.A., ss. 14(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Election Advisory Committee is established, consisting of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer, as chair of the committee;</li> <li>• two representatives appointed for each registered political party that is represented in the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• one representative appointed for each registered political party that had candidates in at least 1/2 of all electoral districts at the immediately preceding general election and is not represented in the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A member of the Legislative Assembly is not eligible to be a member of the committee.</li> </ul> <p>Duties [E.A., ss. 16(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of the committee is to advise the Chief Electoral Officer on the functioning of the Act, particularly regarding the provisions of the Act that relate to the financing of the political process.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must consult with the committee as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• periodically regarding the application of the Act;</li> <li>• before publishing a notice respecting the application of an amendment to the Act;</li> <li>• before making a recommendation to the Legislative Assembly respecting an amendment to the Act or another enactment;</li> <li>• before making a regulation at any time other than during the election period for a general election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A



*Administration of Elections*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Advisory committee of political parties</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	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"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant returning officers [C.E.A., s. 26(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall, without delay after being appointed, appoint in writing an assistant returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Registration officers [C.E.A., ss. 32(d), 39(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint a registration officer for each registration desk.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• Before appointing registration officers, the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall, 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 shall be made from among the names solicited by the returning officer from other sources.</li> </ul> <p>Revising agents [C.E.A., ss. 32(a), 33(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint the revising agents that the returning officer considers necessary, provided that the Chief Electoral Officer approves of their number.</li> <li>• Before appointing revising agents, a returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair shall consist, as far as possible, of persons recommended by different registered parties.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [C.E.A., ss. 32(c), 34(1), 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station in the electoral district.</li> <li>• Each deputy returning officer shall be appointed from lists of names of suitable persons provided by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>finished first in the electoral district in the last election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [C.E.A., ss. 32(c), 35(1), 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint one poll clerk for each polling station in the electoral district.</li> <li>• Each poll clerk shall 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.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Central poll supervisors [C.E.A., s. 124(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Information officers [C.E.A., s. 124(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [C.E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Special voting rules administrator [C.E.A., s. 181]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint, in the prescribed form, a special voting rules administrator.</li> </ul> <p>Special ballot officer [C.E.A., s. 183(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the issue of the writs, the Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a minimum of six special ballot officers as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• three, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or a person whom the Prime Minister designates in writing;</li> <li>• two, on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition or a person whom that Leader designates in writing; and</li> <li>• 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 the last general election, or a person whom that Leader designates in writing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [C.E.A., ss. 22(3)-(4), 26(2), 24(6)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons shall not be appointed as an election officer:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a minister of the Crown or a member of the executive council of a province;</li> <li>• a member of the Senate or the House of Commons;</li> <li>• a member of the legislature of a province, the Legislative Assembly of the Yukon, the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut;</li> <li>• a judge or deputy judge of any superior court or any bankruptcy or insolvency court and, in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, a judge of the Supreme Court;</li> <li>• a person who was a candidate at the last general election or at a by-election held since the last general election;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall not appoint his or her spouse, common-law partner, child, mother, father, brother, sister, the child of his or her spouse or common-law partner, or a person who lives with him or her as an assistant returning officer.</li> <li>• No returning officer shall, while in office, knowingly engage in politically partisan conduct and in particular shall not make a contribution to a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant or belong to or make a contribution to, be an employee of or hold a position in, a registered party, an eligible party or a registered association.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [C.E.A., ss. 24(7), 24(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may remove from office any returning officer who:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental disability or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties under the Act;</li> <li>• fails to discharge competently a duty of a returning officer or to comply with an instruction of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• fails to complete the revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions in their electoral district as instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer; or</li> <li>• knowingly engages in politically partisan conduct and in particular makes a contribution to a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant or belongs to or makes a contribution to, is an employee of or holds a position in, a registered party, an eligible party or a registered association, whether or not the contravention occurs in the exercise of his or her duties under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral district in the province.</li> </ul> <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Officer, appoint in writing an election clerk for each electoral district.</p> <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 64(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 65(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deputy returning officer shall, subject to the approval of the returning officer, immediately after his or her appointment, appoint, in writing, a poll clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Special ballot administrator [E.A., s. 86.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a Special Ballot Administrator.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 21, 22, 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None of the following persons may be election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• members of the Executive Council;</li> <li>• members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly;</li> <li>• judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador, and judges of the Provincial Court of Newfoundland and Labrador;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• persons who are intending to be candidates; and</li> <li>• persons made ineligible for appointment under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The election clerk shall be a person qualified as an elector and ordinarily resident in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 12(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall remove from office a returning officer who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ceases to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed;</li> <li>• is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental infirmity or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties; or</li> <li>• has failed to discharge competently his or her duties; or</li> <li>• has, after his or her appointment, conducted himself or herself in a politically partisan manner, whether or not in the course of the performance of his or her duties.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be one returning officer for each electoral district who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</li> </ul> <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint an election clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Confirmation officers [E.A., ss. 25(1), 26(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 confirmation officer for each polling division of the electoral district.</li> <li>• Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two confirmation officers for each polling division in each electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., ss. 49(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The registered party which:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the general election immediately preceding elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly; or</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul>           shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer, on request, with a nominee for the position of deputy returning officer for each polling station in the province.         </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 50]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each deputy returning officer shall, as soon as possible after his or her appointment, appoint in writing a poll clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 121, 25(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, confirmation officer, 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.</li> <li>• No person shall be appointed as a confirmation officer in an electoral district unless he or she is an elector in that district.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 9(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall remove from office any returning officer who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she was appointed;</li> <li>• is unable to act;</li> <li>• fails to perform the duties of his or her office satisfactorily; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., ss. 14(1)-(1A), 5(2)(cd)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Governor in Council shall appoint a returning officer for a new electoral district and an electoral district in which the office of the returning officer is vacant.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a returning officer for an electoral district where he or she believes that exigent circumstances exist that require the immediate appointment of a returning officer for that electoral district to ensure readiness for an election or conduct of an election, and that returning officer holds office until that office becomes vacant and another returning officer is appointed for the electoral district by the Governor in Council.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may recommend to the Governor in Council, for each position of returning officer, lists of persons for appointment to the position.</li> </ul> <p>Constable [E.A., s. 127(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, appoint a constable.</li> </ul> <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint an election clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., ss. 34(1), 32(1), 34(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within five days after the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district where an enumeration or a confirmation, or both, is to be conducted.</li> <li>• When requested by the Chief Electoral Officer at any time prior to issue of the</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>writ, a returning officer shall 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 where an enumeration or a confirmation, or both, is to be conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a returning officer considers there is good cause for refusing to appoint as enumerator a person nominated by a political organization; a political organization has failed to nominate a fit and proper person for enumerator; or a person nominated by a political organization refuses or neglects or is unable to act, the returning officer shall himself or herself select and appoint the enumerator, and, in making an appointment, the returning officer shall endeavour to appoint as enumerators for a polling division two persons who represent different political organizations.</li> </ul> <p>Revising agents [E.A., ss. 48(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where, following the certification of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division, it appears to the returning officer that a substantial number of electors were omitted from the polling division, or that the information contained in the preliminary list contains a substantial number of incorrect names and addresses of electors, the returning officer may appoint revising agents to correct the information on the preliminary list for that polling division.</li> <li>• A pair of revising agents shall be appointed and shall represent the two political organizations that, at the preceding election, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes, respectively.</li> </ul> <p>Revision assistant [E.A., s. 47(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint one or more revision assistants.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 80(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer for an electoral district shall appoint as deputy returning officer for each polling station a person from lists supplied by the candidate of the political organization whose candidate finished first in that electoral district in the last election.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 80(1A)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer for an electoral district shall appoint as poll clerk for each polling station a person from lists supplied by the political organization whose candidate finished second in that electoral district in the last election.</li> </ul> <p>Supervising deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 80(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 116(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer shall, if possible, obtain an interpreter who shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Presiding officers [E.A., s. 102(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint a presiding officer to conduct the vote by write-in ballot, and may appoint a deputy presiding officer to assist the presiding officer.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 194(1), 32(1), 48(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, enumerator, supervising deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, or revision assistant unless the person is qualified as an elector in the Province.</li> <li>• When requested by the Chief Electoral Officer at any time prior to issue of the writ, a returning officer shall 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 where an enumeration or a confirmation, or both, is to be conducted.</li> <li>• A pair of revising agents shall be appointed and shall represent the two political organizations that, at the preceding election, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes, respectively.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., ss. 5(4)(a), 14(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• refuses or neglects or is unable to act;</li> <li>• has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or</li> <li>• is engaging in partisan political activities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Governor in Council may remove a returning officer from office when satisfied that the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has attained the age of 65 years;</li> <li>• has ceased to reside in his or her electoral district;</li> <li>• is unable to act;</li> <li>• has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of office; or</li> <li>• is engaging in partisan political activities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for each electoral district.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The returning officer, upon receipt of a writ, shall appoint in writing an election clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 21(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where the Chief Electoral Officer has directed that an enumeration be conducted, the returning officer responsible for each affected electoral district or polling division shall, in writing, appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 61(1), 61(1.03)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer shall, in writing, appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district.</li> <li>The returning officer shall, if appropriate, appoint deputy returning officers from the list of nominees filed by the authorized officers of the registered district association in the electoral district associated with the government party.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 61(1), 61(1.03)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer shall, in writing, appoint a poll clerk for each polling station established in his or her electoral district.</li> <li>The returning officer shall, if appropriate, appoint poll clerks from the list of nominees filed by the authorized officers of the registered district association in the electoral district associated with the party of the official opposition.</li> </ul> <p>Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 61(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The returning officer may, in writing, appoint a supervisory deputy returning officer to coordinate and supervise the work of the deputy returning officers and poll clerks assigned to three or more polling stations in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 85(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she shall if possible appoint an interpreter who shall be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 10, 10.01, 10.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the following persons shall be appointed as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>persons under the age of 18 years;</li> <li>persons not qualified as electors in the province;</li> <li>persons who have been found guilty of a corrupt practice under the electoral laws of Canada, of any province, or of any municipality.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A person who is 16 years of age or older may be appointed as a poll clerk, an information officer or a constable if the person would be qualified as an elector if not for his or her age.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., ss. 9(6), 11(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may remove from office, as for cause, any returning officer who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ceases to reside in his or her electoral district;</li> <li>• is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental infirmity or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties;</li> <li>• has failed to discharge competently his or her duties, or any of them, to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., ss. 502, 503]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral division.</li> <li>• The appointment of a returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 510]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On being appointed, the returning officer shall appoint an assistant returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., ss. 40.14-40.15, 40.18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enumeration of electors shall be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The recommendations shall be received by the returning officer not later than Tuesday of the week preceding that of the enumeration.</li> <li>• The returning officer may, on reasonable grounds, refuse a recommendation. In such case, he or she shall request a new recommendation.</li> <li>• Where no recommendation has been received, or where the person</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>recommended is not qualified to hold the office, the returning officer shall make the appointment without any other formality.</p> <p>Revising officers/Agents [E.A., ss. 181, 182, 188, 183, 190]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each board of revisers is composed of three revisers, including a chair.</li> <li>• Not later than the 26th day before polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer appoints revisers to each board of revisers.</li> <li>• The chair is appointed by the returning officer.</li> <li>• The second reviser is appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or the independent Member elected as such if his or her nomination paper has been filed.</li> <li>• The third reviser is appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election.</li> <li>• The returning officer appoints a sufficient number of teams of two revising officers.</li> <li>• In a new electoral division, an electoral division whose boundaries have changed since the last election, an electoral division in which no authorized party ranked second in the last election or an electoral division represented by an independent Member whose nomination paper has not been received, the Chief Electoral Officer decides which parties or candidates are entitled to recommend the appointment of the second and third revisers, according to criteria prescribed by regulation.</li> <li>• The functions of the revising officers include serving hearing notices and summonses and, at the request of a board of revisers, gathering information relevant to a decision to be made.</li> </ul> <p>Secretary of a board of revisers [E.A., ss. 188, 189]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer appoints a secretary to each board of revisers.</li> <li>• The function of the secretary of a board of revisers is to assist the board in the performance of its work.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 310]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In every polling station, the returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Officers in charge of the list of electors [E.A., s. 310.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In every polling station, the returning officer shall appoint two persons to act as officers assigned to the list of electors, one 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 the Member is again a candidate, and the other recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at that election.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 310]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In every polling station, the returning officer shall appoint, as poll clerk, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at the last election.</li> </ul> <p>Officer in charge of information and order [E.A., s. 309]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint an officer in charge of information and order at every place where a polling station is located.</li> </ul> <p>Identity verification panels [E.A., s. 312.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall establish an identity verification panel for every place where a polling station is located.</li> <li>• The panel is composed of three members, including a chairman, appointed by the returning officer. One member is appointed on the recommendation of the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came first at the last election or by the independent Member elected, and the second is appointed on the recommendation of the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at that election.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 136, 138]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election officers are chosen from among the qualified electors.</li> <li>• No elector convicted or held to be guilty of a corrupt electoral practice may become an election officer for five years from the date of the judgment.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment [E.A., s. 144]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every employer shall, upon written request, grant leave without pay to an employee who is an election officer to enable him or her to perform his or her duties.</li> <li>• The same conditions with respect to leave for candidates apply to leave for election officials.</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., ss. 141, 513]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall consult the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 8(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall immediately make the appointment.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., ss. 18(3.1)-(3.2), 18(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration.</li> <li>• The enumerators for each polling division shall, as far as possible, represent two different political interests.</li> <li>• 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,</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>the returning officer shall make such appointments as are necessary to enumerate the electoral district.</p> <p>Revision assistants [E.A., s. 21(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assistant shall have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Revising agents [E.A., s. 21(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers and poll clerks [E.A., ss. 39(1), 39(2.1), 39(2.3), 39(2.4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk for each polling place.</li> <li>• Deputy returning officers and poll clerks shall be appointed so as to represent two different political interests.</li> <li>• If possible, the deputy returning officer shall be appointed from a list of persons provided by the candidate of the registered party represented by the government of the day.</li> <li>• If possible, the poll clerk shall 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall make the appointments on the 10th day before polling day, but may do so earlier if the candidate who would be entitled to provide a list advises the returning officer that the right to provide the list will not be exercised.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., ss. 21(8), 56]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall, for the time being, be refused a ballot.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 5(1), 8(1)-(2), 18(3.3), 39(2.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons shall not be appointed or act as a returning officer, election clerk, deputy returning officer or poll clerk:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• judges of federal or provincial courts or justices of the peace;</li> <li>• Crown attorneys;</li> <li>• members of the Executive Council;</li> <li>• members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly;</li> <li>• persons who have served as members of the Assembly in the session next preceding the election;</li> <li>• persons who have at any time been found guilty of a corrupt practice.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Deputy returning officers and poll clerks shall be electors in the electoral district and shall not be candidates.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment [E.A., ss. 6(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In respect of an employee who is a returning officer or has been appointed by a returning officer to be a poll official, every employer shall, on an employee's request made at least seven days before the leave is to begin, grant the employee leave to perform his or her duties under the Act; the employer shall not dismiss or otherwise penalize the employee because the employee has exercised the right to be granted leave.</li> <li>• The employer is not required to remunerate an employee for any leave granted, but such leave shall not be subtracted from any vacation entitlement.</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 7(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., ss. 34(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each electoral division, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer to be responsible for the conduct of any election in that division.</li> <li>• The appointment of a returning officer is to be based on merit.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 35(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each electoral division, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint one or more assistant returning officers to assist the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 65]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When an election is called, the returning officer for the electoral division must appoint enumerators to identify eligible voters.</li> </ul> <p>Revising agents [E.A., s. 79(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer may appoint persons as revising agents to enumerate eligible voters who were not included on the preliminary voters list.</li> </ul> <p>Revising officers [E.A., s. 80]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer may act as revising officer for the electoral division.</li> <li>• The returning officer may appoint one or more eligible voters from the electoral</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>division as revising officers.</p> <p>Voting officers [E.A., s. 41(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When an election is called for an electoral division, the returning officer must appoint an eligible voter of the division as a voting officer for each voting station.</li> </ul> <p>Senior voting officers [E.A., s. 41(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer may appoint a senior voting officer to supervise and assist all the election officials at a voting place.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant voting officers [E.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each voting station, the returning officer must appoint an eligible voter of the electoral division as an assistant voting officer to keep the voting book and assist the voting officer.</li> </ul> <p>Registration officers [E.A., s. 43]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assist persons who wish to be added to the voters list, the returning officer may appoint an eligible voter of the electoral division as a registration officer for one or more voting areas.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., ss. 120(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a person who does not speak English or French is required to take an oath in order to vote, the voting officer must not allow the person to vote until an interpreter is available to translate the oath.</li> <li>• The voting officer may retain an interpreter to translate any information required to be provided under the Act.</li> <li>• An election official may act as an interpreter.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 33, 36(1), 38]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons may not be appointed and may not act as an election official or enumerator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of the Assembly or the Executive Council;</li> <li>• a member of the House of Commons or the Senate of Canada;</li> <li>• a judge of any court or a justice of the peace;</li> <li>• a candidate;</li> <li>• a person who has been convicted of an offence under the Act;</li> <li>• a person who, within five years before the proposed appointment, was convicted of an indictable offence, or served any part of a term of imprisonment for an indictable offence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The returning officer and each assistant returning officer must be eligible voters of the electoral division, except where an appointment must be made in an emergency or another special circumstance.</li> <li>• Once appointed, a returning officer or assistant returning officer must not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be a member or employee of a registered political party, a political party or a constituency association, or hold a position with or contribute to any of them;</li> <li>• be an employee of a candidate or a person seeking to be a candidate, or hold a position with or contribute to either of them; or</li> <li>• engage in partisan political activities of any other kind.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment [E.A., ss. 14, 17(1)-(2), 18]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To permit citizen participation in the democratic process, every employer must, if requested, grant a leave without pay to an employee who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a candidate;</li> <li>• has been appointed as an election official or enumerator; or</li> <li>• has been named as an election volunteer by a candidate or a registered political party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A leave must not begin until an election is called.</li> <li>• A leave for a returning officer or assistant returning officer must not extend beyond the day a candidate is declared elected.</li> <li>• An employer may request an exemption from the requirement to grant a leave if the employer believes that the leave would be seriously detrimental to the employer's operations.</li> <li>• To request an exemption, the employer must apply in writing to the chairperson of the Manitoba Labour Board within three days after receiving the request for leave.</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., ss. 39, 46(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may rescind the appointment of a returning officer or an assistant returning officer and appoint a replacement if the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that the officer:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is unable to perform his or her duties for any reason;</li> <li>• has failed to perform his or her duties satisfactorily;</li> <li>• has not followed an instruction of the Chief Electoral Officer; or</li> <li>• after being appointed, engaged in partisan political activities, whether or not in the course of performing duties under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In any of the circumstances mentioned in the Act, the person with authority to appoint an enumerator or an election official other than a returning officer or assistant returning officer may rescind the appointment and appoint a replacement.</li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a voter residing in Saskatchewan as the returning officer for the constituency in which the voter resides.</li> </ul> <p>Election clerk [E.A., ss. 12(1), 12(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., ss. 20(1), 20(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., ss. 10(1), 10(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling place before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., ss. 13(1), 13(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., ss. 37(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 78(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 3(1), 9(1), 10(2), 12(2), 13(3), 20(2), 37(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the following persons are eligible to be appointed as an election officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a member of the Executive Council;</li> <li>a member of the Senate, the House of Commons of Canada or the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>a judge of the federal or provincial courts;</li> <li>the Chief Electoral Officer or the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>a candidate at the election, a business manager of a candidate or a candidate's representative;</li> <li>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>;</li> <li>a person convicted of an indictable offence within the five years preceding the date of the issue of the writ;</li> <li>a person who is not eligible to vote pursuant to the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A returning officer shall be a resident voter of the constituency.</li> <li>A returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 5(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, two years after a general election, 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 <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 47(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately on being notified by the Chief Electoral Officer of the issue of a writ of election, the returning officer shall appoint an elector of the electoral division as election clerk.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Administrative assistant [E.A., s. 47.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately on being notified by the Chief Electoral Officer of the issue of a writ of election, the returning officer shall appoint an elector of the electoral division as administrative assistant.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., ss. 23(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall appoint the required number of enumerators necessary to complete the enumeration from any other source he or she considers appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 71(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer or election clerk shall, for each polling subdivision, appoint a person as deputy returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 73(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each polling station established in an electoral division the returning officer for that electoral division shall appoint a qualified person as a poll clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 76(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Registration officer [E.A., s. 77.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer may, if he or she considers it necessary, appoint a qualified person as a registration officer.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 78]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interpreter may be appointed to translate questions and answers about voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.</li> <li>• An interpreter shall be appointed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by a returning officer; or</li> <li>• by a deputy returning officer where the appointment is for one or more temporary periods during polling day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 24, 46, 47(1), 47.1(1), 71(3), 73(3), 76(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons shall not be appointed or act as enumerators, returning officers, election clerks, administrative assistants, supervisory deputy returning officers, registration officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• persons who are not electors;</li> <li>• members of the Parliament of Canada;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• members of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• candidates;</li> <li>• official agents;</li> <li>• judges of federal or provincial courts;</li> <li>• persons who have within the immediately preceding 10 years been convicted of an indictable offence for which the penalty that may be imposed is greater than two years' imprisonment.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, persons shall not be appointed or act as returning officers, election clerks, administrative assistants, supervisory deputy returning officers, registration officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks if they are persons appointed or acting as returning officers under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• Persons appointed as election clerks and administrative assistants shall be electors of the electoral division, and those appointed as deputy returning officers, poll clerks and supervisory returning officers must be electors resident in the electoral division.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., ss. 4(2)(c), 10(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• before a writ of election has been issued; or</li> <li>• after a writ of election has been issued and if there is no election clerk appointed for the relevant electoral division;</li> </ul>                     may appoint an acting returning officer who shall have all the rights and powers and shall 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.                 </li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>District electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy district electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a deputy district electoral officer, who is to assist the district electoral officer.</li> </ul> <p>District registrar of voters [E.A., s. 22(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Voter registration officials [E.A., s. 23(1)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Supervising voting officer [E.A., s. 88(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 269(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Officer responsible for the ballot box [E.A., s. 88(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Voting officers for special and alternative absentee voting [E.A., s. 88(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As required, the district electoral officer may assign voting officers and other election officials necessary for special voting opportunities and alternative absentee voting.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following individuals must not be appointed, accept appointment or act as an election official: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a member of the House of Commons of Canada, of the Senate of Canada or of her Majesty's Privy Council of Canada;</li> <li>• a judge of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court or the Provincial Court;</li> <li>• a master, registrar, district registrar or deputy district registrar of the Supreme Court;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• an individual who is a candidate or a candidate representative.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 18(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• that the official is incapable, by reason of illness or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing the individual's duties under the Act;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that the official has not followed a direction of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• that the official has failed to competently discharge a duty of office to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 27]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each electoral district the Commissioner in Executive Council shall, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a returning officer who shall hold office during pleasure and be removable for cause.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 29(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each electoral district the Chief Electoral Officer shall, after consultation with the returning officer for that electoral district, appoint an assistant returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 63]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer shall appoint one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors in it.</li> </ul> <p>Revising officers [E.A., s. 137(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 180(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, every returning officer shall appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 191]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every deputy returning officer appointed for a polling station shall appoint a poll clerk who before acting as such shall make a declaration.</li> </ul> <p>Poll attendants [E.A., s. 198(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 196(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall appoint for the polling station an interpreter familiar with the English language and with a language with which such electors will be familiar.</li> </ul> <p>Ballot box messenger [E.A., s. 274]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer may appoint in writing one or more ballot box messengers to collect ballot boxes from polling stations specified in the appointment.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 11, 21(1)-(2), 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None of the following persons shall be appointed as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• judges of the Supreme Court;</li> <li>• judges of the Territorial Court;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• persons who have been convicted of any offence under this or any other Act under which members of the Legislative Assembly have been elected;</li> <li>• persons who are deprived of liberty of movement while on remand, while awaiting sentencing, while undergoing punishment for the commission of an offence, or while awaiting appeal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No person under the age of 18 shall be appointed as an election officer.</li> <li>• Every person who is a returning officer or assistant returning officer shall be qualified as an elector in the electoral district in respect of which the appointment is made.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Each enumerator who is to be appointed shall be a person who is qualified as an elector in the Yukon, but in no event shall an enumerator be a returning officer or an assistant returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer or assistant returning officer who becomes disqualified under the Act shall 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.P.A., ss. 19(1), 19(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral district.</li> <li>• The term of office of a returning officer expires one year after polling day for a general election.</li> <li>• A returning officer may be reappointed.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant returning officers [E.P.A., s. 21]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On being appointed, a returning officer for an electoral district shall appoint an assistant returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators [E.P.A., s. 32(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without delay after being notified of an enumeration, a returning officer shall appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Deputy returning officers [E.P.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without delay after the issue of the writ of election, a returning officer shall appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [E.P.A., s. 30(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without delay after appointing deputy returning officers, a returning officer shall appoint a poll clerk for each polling station.</li> </ul> <p>Central poll supervisor [E.P.A., s. 108(3)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the establishment of a central polling place in which three or more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may designate an election officer as a supervisor to attend at the central polling place on polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [E.P.A., ss. 123(1), 124(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint persons who are fluent in English and another language in common use in the advance polling district or polling division as interpreters for advance polling day or polling day.</li> <li>• A returning officer or deputy returning officer who does not understand the language spoken by an elector shall, if practicable, appoint an interpreter to assist in communication between the elector and the returning officer or deputy returning officer with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.P.A., ss. 16(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are not eligible for appointment as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• members of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislative assembly of a province or territory;</li> <li>• persons who have served as members of the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before a general election, or in the session in progress at the time of a by-election;</li> <li>• judges and territorial judges;</li> <li>• persons who have been found guilty by a court in Canada of an offence in contravention of the Act, the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> or any Act of a province or territory relating to elections.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person is only eligible for appointment as a returning officer, assistant returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or enumerator if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resides in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed; and</li> <li>• is entitled to vote in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person is not eligible for appointment as an assistant returning officer if he or she is the mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, spouse, natural or adopted child, stepchild, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer responsible for making the appointment.</li> <li>• No person shall serve as an election officer knowing that he or she does not meet the requirements for eligibility set out above.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [E.P.A., s. 19(5)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may revoke the appointment of a returning officer who:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed;</li> <li>• resigns his or her position as returning officer;</li> <li>• is incapable of performing the duties of a returning officer under the Act;</li> <li>• fails to competently discharge any of the duties of a returning officer under the Act or any of the instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer; or</li> <li>• 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 duties of a returning officer under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [N.E.A., ss. 198(1), 198(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each constituency.</li> <li>• Each returning officer shall hold office for a term ending one year after the election following his or her appointment.</li> </ul> <p>Assistant returning officers [N.E.A., s. 202(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall, without delay after being appointed, appoint in writing an assistant returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Deputy returning officers [N.E.A., s. 204(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall, as soon as possible after the issuance of the writ, appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station.</li> </ul> <p>Poll clerks [N.E.A., s. 204(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreters [N.E.A., s. 6(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a deputy returning officer or poll clerk does not understand the language spoken by a voter, the deputy returning officer shall, where possible, appoint and swear in an interpreter, who shall translate communications between the deputy returning officer and the voter.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [N.E.A., ss. 205, 207(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be eligible for appointment as an election officer, other than a registration clerk, a person must be entitled to vote.</li> <li>• No person is eligible to be an election officer if they:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are a candidate, a financial agent or a campaign manager;</li> <li>• are a member of the Legislative Assembly, or were a member during the previous session;</li> <li>• are a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada;</li> <li>• are a member of the House of Commons or the Senate;</li> <li>• are a member of the legislative assembly of a province or another territory;</li> <li>• are a mayor or councillor of a municipality;</li> <li>• are a judge; or</li> <li>• were convicted of an offence under the Act, the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, the <i>Criminal Code</i> or any enactment of Canada, a province or another territory relating to elections.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No member of the family of the returning officer is eligible to be an assistant</li> </ul>

*Administration of Elections*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Election officers</b>
	<p>returning officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election officers and the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer shall act impartially and shall not, in the performance of functions under the Act, in any way favour a particular candidate.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence from regular employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Removal from office [N.E.A., ss. 199(2), 202(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may remove any returning officer from office on the grounds that the returning officer, for any reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has not performed, or is unable to perform, the returning officer's duties in a satisfactory manner;</li> <li>• has resigned his or her position as returning officer;</li> <li>• has not followed the directions or the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• has not been impartial, whether or not in the course of the returning officer's functions;</li> <li>• no longer resides in the constituency for which the returning officer was appointed or is otherwise no longer eligible to be a returning officer; or</li> <li>• at any time after being appointed, engages in politically partisan conduct in respect of the Government of Nunavut or works for or on behalf of or against a candidate, whether or not in the course of the returning officer's functions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An assistant returning officer holds office at pleasure of the returning officer.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Staff [C.E.A., ss. 19(1), 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [C.E.A., ss. 542(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [C.E.A., ss. 553(b), 553(d)-(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• Any fees, costs, allowances or expenses fixed by the tariff of fees shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing and printing election material and for the purchase of election supplies shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., ss. 7(1), 137, 272]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 212]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer, through the Speaker, shall submit annually to the 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<p>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><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., ss. 2(3)-(4), 7] [E.E.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer shall consist of such employees as may be required to perform the duties of the office.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a person as Deputy Chief Electoral Officer who shall assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the duties of that office and who shall have the same responsibilities and authority as the Chief Electoral Officer in the event of absence or inability to carry out those duties.</li> <li>• If the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refuses or neglects or is unable because of death or other cause to act;</li> <li>• resigns; or</li> <li>• is removed;</li> </ul>                     the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint another person in his or her place.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 120]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moneys appropriated for that purpose.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 174(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., s. 174(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fees, expenses, and compensations authorized for the payment of fees and expenses and incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 6(1)] [P.P.F.A., s. 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer shall consist of an Assistant Electoral Officer and such employees as are required by the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of his or her office.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<p>under the Act.</p> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 6(2), 123(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The salaries of the staff shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• All such fees, costs, allowances and expenses shall be paid by separate cheques issued from the office of the Minister of Finance and sent directly to each person entitled to payment.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., ss. 123(1), 123(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to an election under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall be certified by him or her, and the accounts forwarded to, and when approved, shall be paid by the Minister of Finance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., ss. 495-497]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The personnel required by the Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed in accordance with the <i>Public Service Act</i>.</li> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 549]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government may, by regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish a tariff of remuneration and expenses of election officers and members of the permanent board of revisers;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• establish a tariff of costs for a judicial recount;</li> <li>• determine the maximum amount of additional expenses that may be incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., s. 541]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sums required for the administration of the Act are taken out of the consolidated revenue fund.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., ss. 113(3), 114(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 112, 113(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall be paid by the Province of Ontario.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., ss. 113(4), 114(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The money required for the purposes of the office of the Chief Election Officer shall be paid out of the money appropriated therefor by the Legislature.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 31(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Deputy Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed in accordance with <i>The Civil Service Act</i>, as well as other officers and employees necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of the office.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 203]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prescribing the tariff of fees for printing ballots and renting premises for voting stations;</li> <li>• fixing the fees and expenses to be paid to enumerators, information officers and election officials.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., s. 201]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following expenses are to be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remuneration paid to election officials and other persons employed for the purpose of an election, and other expenses required for an election;</li> <li>• expenses related to public education and information programs;</li> <li>• on the certificate of the Chief Electoral Officer, any remuneration and expenses relating to the Commissioner.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., ss. 4.6(1), 8(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the persons that are required for the proper administration of the Act.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a voter residing in Saskatchewan as the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 4.6(2), 15(1)]</p>



Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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.</li> <li>• <i>The Public Service Act</i> does not apply to the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, whose remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are established by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• Every election officer is entitled to remuneration for his or her services and reimbursement for his or her expenses at the prescribed rates.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., ss. 15(3), 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may establish rules with respect to how accounts for payments are to be submitted, verified and processed.</li> <li>• All payments are a charge on and payable out of the general revenue fund.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be a department of the public service of Alberta called the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, consisting of the Chief Electoral Officer, a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and those officers and employees appointed pursuant to the <i>Public Service Act</i> who are required to assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the administration of the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., ss. 7(1), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The method and procedure of applying for payment in respect of services and expenses under the Act shall be prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.A., ss. 10(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 in relation to short term administrative matters, including the preparation for and conduct of an election, enumeration or plebiscite.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 10(4), 11(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may establish the remuneration of temporary employees and the other terms and conditions of their retainers.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of the above.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., s. 11(1)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All necessary expenses required for the administration of the Act must be paid out of the general fund of the consolidated revenue fund.</li> </ul> <p>Staff [E.A., ss. 16(1), 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, in accordance with the <i>Public 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint an Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 33]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., ss. 34, 16(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fees, costs, allowances and expenses payable in respect of an election shall be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any claim for any necessary service performed or for materials supplied for or at an election is not covered by the tariff.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The Members' Services Board shall review the estimate submitted and, on completion of the review, the Speaker shall deliver the estimate to the Minister of Finance for recommendation to the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Staff [E.P.A., ss. 14(1), 14(3), 15, 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notwithstanding the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer. A Deputy Chief Electoral Officer is an employee in the public service.</li> <li>• Notwithstanding the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the persons he or she considers necessary to administer the Act; and</li> <li>• such additional persons on a temporary or casual basis as he or she considers necessary to prepare and conduct an election or plebiscite.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer to administer the Act is an employee in the public service.</li> <li>• Returning officers, assistant returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and enumerators are not employees in the public service.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [E.P.A., ss. 18(2), 354(d)-(e)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer, assistant returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or enumerator must be paid the prescribed fees and expenses for services provided under the Act.</li> <li>• The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, may make regulations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respecting fees, allowances and expenses to be paid to returning officers, assistant returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators and others acting under the Act; and</li> <li>• respecting costs and expenses relating to an election or plebiscite.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Payment [E.A., s. 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenditures incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for the administration of the Act must be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Staff [N.E.A., ss. 194, 195]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint such staff as is necessary for the proper conduct of elections.</li> <li>• The staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer are employees of the public service as defined in the <i>Public Service Act</i>.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer and the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer are not eligible for membership in a bargaining unit as defined in the <i>Public Service Act</i>.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may, despite the <i>Public Service Act</i>, hire and determine the remuneration of additional staff on a temporary basis to assist him or her and, for specific work, may contract for the services of counsel and experts.</li> </ul> <p>Tariff of fees [N.E.A., ss. 217(1)(b), 217(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Management and Services Board may make regulations that include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fees, allowances, expenses and remuneration payable to election officers in the performance of their functions under the Act;</li> <li>• the method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act;</li> <li>• the fees payable for any goods and services that are provided at an election or for the determination of constituency boundaries; and</li> <li>• the procedure for paying the fees and recovering payment of the fees.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Payment [N.E.A., s. 222]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following payments shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the cost of a boundaries commission, including its public hearings;</li> <li>• remuneration and expenses paid to the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• remuneration paid to the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer and persons hired or contracted for by the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the cost of all investigations and prosecutions under the Act;</li> <li>• the fees payable for any goods and services that are provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for the determination of constituency boundaries;</li> <li>• the cost of information and public education programs;</li> <li>• the cost of any activities incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer to fulfill the purpose and principles of the Act; and</li> <li>• the official fees and expenses resulting from the preparation for and conduct of an election, including: remuneration paid to the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer for overtime work; fees and allowances paid under the Tariff of Fees;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Administration of Elections*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Staff and payment</b>
	and expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer to prepare and print election material or acquire, assemble and ship election supplies.

**PART D      REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS**



**PART D REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS**

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*Registration of Electors*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Right to vote</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Qualifications [C.E.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who is a Canadian citizen and is 18 years of age or older on polling day is qualified as an elector.</li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [C.E.A., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [C.E.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are not entitled to vote at an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; and</li> <li>• every person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 years of age or more on polling day;</li> <li>• a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding polling day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day;</li> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., ss. 21, 102]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are not entitled to be registered as electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the returning officer for each electoral district; during his or her term of office.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where it is reported to the returning officer that an equality of votes is found to exist between candidates, the returning officer shall cast the additional vote without depositing a ballot paper, and declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has cast the additional vote.</li> </ul>

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 28(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day;</li> <li>• a Canadian citizen on or before ordinary polling day;</li> <li>• has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately preceding the date of the writ, and in the polling division on the date of the writ.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 29(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer and returning officers are not entitled to be registered as an elector.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 43(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is 18 years of age or will attain 18 years on or before polling day;</li> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 43(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 43(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final addition of votes or on a recount);</li> <li>• disqualified from voting under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is 18 years of age;</li> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• has been domiciled in Quebec for six months or, in the case of an elector outside Quebec, for 12 months;</li> <li>• is not under curatorship; and</li> <li>• is not deprived of election rights, pursuant to the Act or the <i>Referendum Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To exercise his or her right to vote, a person shall be a qualified elector on polling day and his or her name shall be entered on the list of electors of the polling subdivision in which his or her domicile is situated on Tuesday of the second week preceding that of the poll.</li> </ul>

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<p>Disqualifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is 18 years of age;</li> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• resides in the electoral district;</li> <li>• is not disqualified under the Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., ss. 15(1.1)-(1.2), 15(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• he or she resided in Ontario for at least 12 consecutive months before ceasing to reside in Ontario;</li> <li>• he or she intends to reside in Ontario again; and</li> <li>• his or her last Ontario residence was in the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The above does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a person who is absent from Canada in the service of the Government of Canada; or</li> <li>• a person who is absent from Ontario as a member of the family of a person referred to above.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In order to receive a ballot and vote, an elector's name shall appear in the list of electors or on a certificate to vote or have been lawfully added under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person may vote in an election if he or she is a Canadian citizen who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will be at least 18 years old on election day;</li> <li>• has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately before election day; and</li> <li>• is a resident of the electoral division in which the election is being held.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must not vote in an election, and must not engage in partisan political activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., ss. 16(1)-(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen on polling day;</li> <li>• is 18 years of age on polling day;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Registration of Electors*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Right to vote</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;">resident in the constituency in which he or she seeks to vote.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual who is a British subject is entitled to vote if he or she was qualified as a voter on June 23, 1971.</li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 16(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual who is entitled to vote in an election is also entitled to be registered on a voters list as a voter.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following individuals are not entitled to vote during an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a person who is ineligible to vote because of a conviction within the previous five years for engaging in corrupt practices;</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 1(1)(j)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• is 18 years of age;</li> <li>• has ordinarily resided in Alberta for at least the immediately preceding six months.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 43(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are not eligible to vote at an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• returning officers, except to break a tie at the official count or judicial recount;</li> <li>• persons disqualified from voting under the Act;</li> <li>• persons who have been convicted of offences and on polling day are serving their sentences 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., ss. 29(a)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• is 18 years of age or older on general voting day;</li> <li>• is a resident of the electoral district;</li> <li>• has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before voting day for the election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., ss. 29(e)-(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

*Registration of Electors*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Right to vote</b>
	<p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following individuals are not entitled to vote in an election:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• an individual who is prohibited from voting for having committed an offence under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.A., ss. 3(a)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is qualified to vote if the person, on polling day, is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 years of age;</li> <li>• a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• a resident of the Yukon for the previous 12 months.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person may vote at a polling station in the person's polling division if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• qualified as an elector under the Act; and</li> <li>• qualified to be included on the list of electors in the polling division.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person shall be included on the list of electors if the person:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resides in the polling division on the date the writ is issued; or</li> <li>• becomes a resident between the date of the issue of the writ and the end of revision.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer are not qualified to vote at an election and shall not vote at an election.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Qualifications [E.P.A., s. 37(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is qualified as an elector for the purposes of an election or voting on a plebiscite if he or she:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• has attained the age of 18 years;</li> <li>• has been ordinarily resident in the Northwest Territories for a period of at least 12 months on polling day for the election; and</li> <li>• is not disqualified from voting under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement [E.P.A., s. 38(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector is entitled:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to have his or her name included on the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident; and</li> <li>• to vote at a polling station established for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident on polling day, or by a special voting opportunity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [E.P.A., s. 37(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are disqualified from voting and shall not vote at an election or plebiscite:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• a person who is disqualified from voting under any law of Canada, a province or a territory relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Qualifications [N.E.A., s. 7(1)]</p>

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person has a right to vote in an election if, on election day, the person is or would be:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a citizen of Canada;</li> <li>• at least 18 years of age; and</li> <li>• a resident in Nunavut for a consecutive period of at least 12 months.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entitlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Disqualifications [N.E.A., s. 7(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is otherwise qualified to be a voter is not entitled to vote if, on election day, the person:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is subject to a regime established to protect the person or the person's property, pursuant to the law of Nunavut, a province or a territory, because the person is incapable of understanding the nature and appreciating the consequences of the person's acts;</li> <li>• is involuntarily confined to a psychiatric or other institution as a result of being acquitted of an offence under the <i>Criminal Code</i> by reason of a mental disorder; or</li> <li>• had been convicted, within the previous five years, of an offence under this Act or an elections offence under an enactment of Canada, Nunavut, a province or another territory.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of Canadians who are qualified as electors, to be known as the Register of Electors.</li> </ul> <p>Updating information [C.E.A., ss. 46(1), 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Register of Electors shall be updated from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• During the election period, each returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Contents [C.E.A., ss. 44(2), 233(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Register of Electors shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [C.E.A., ss. 49(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• a signed certification that he or she is qualified as an elector;</li> <li>• his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address; and</li> <li>• satisfactory proof of identity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [C.E.A., ss. 55(1), 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If an elector so requests the Chief Electoral Officer in writing, information in the Register of Electors relating to that elector shall be used only for federal electoral or referendum purposes.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [C.E.A., ss. 45(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send to the member 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>from the Register of Electors, of the lists of electors for the electoral district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lists of electors shall:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set out each elector’s surname, given names, civic address and mailing address; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 54(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The list of electors compiled and certified on December 3, 1994 under the former Act shall be considered to be the Permanent List of Electors.</li> </ul> <p>Updating information [E.A., ss. 56(1)-(2), 56.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Permanent List of Electors may be revised and corrected in accordance with the procedures for an enumeration and a revision.</li> <li>• 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 shall:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extract from the Permanent List of Electors and prepare in written form lists of electors for the polling divisions in an electoral district;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• add the names of those electors sworn at the polls during the immediately preceding election;</li> <li>• add the names of those electors who have applied to have their names added and who are eligible to have them added; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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>.</li> </ul> <p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 56.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>Disclosure of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 24.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish and maintain a Register of Electors.</li> </ul> <p>Updating information [E.A., ss. 24.1(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may create, revise and maintain the Register by using all or any of the following sources of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information obtained from conducting a confirmation of electors under the Act;</li> <li>• information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of 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 of Canada;</li> <li>• any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may revise the Register from time to time as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary.</li> <li>• The Register may be created or revised manually by means of any computer-based system and may be maintained 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 form within a reasonable time.</li> </ul> <p>Contents [E.A., s. 24.1(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Register may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in the province who are electors or are eligible to be electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the civic address, including the postal code of the person, and the mailing address, including the postal code, if the mailing address is different from the civic address;</li> <li>• the surname, given name and middle name or initial of the person;</li> <li>• the telephone number of the person;</li> <li>• the gender of the person;</li> <li>• the day, month and year of birth of the person.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., ss. 24.1(7)-(8), 62(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the Register; and</li> <li>• to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing, revising or maintaining that Chief Electoral Officer’s information for the purpose of compiling or revising the National Register of Electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with a city, town or municipality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the city, town or municipality information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the Register; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to provide to the city, town or municipality information that will assist the administrator of the city, town or municipality in compiling or revising information in respect of the list of electors for the city, town or municipality.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may provide copies of the official list of electors to the appropriate officials of Elections Canada.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 24.1(5), 24.1(9)-(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall refuse to disclose information in the Register to an applicant except where a person ordinarily resident in the province who is an elector or is eligible to be an elector is entitled to have access to the information in the Register about himself or herself for the purpose of determining whether the information is correct.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 20.3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The register of electors may be established from any or all of:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a general enumeration throughout the province or an enumeration of part or all of any electoral district; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Updating information [E.A., s. 20.6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The register of electors shall be updated and maintained from information that:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer through individual applications for registration or in the course of an enumeration;</li> <li>• is held by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada and that may be given to the Chief Electoral Officer for the province; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contents [E.A., s. 20.5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lists of electors taken from the register of electors shall set out the surname, given names, sex, civic address and mailing address if different than the civic address.</li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 20.9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may at any time request that the Chief Electoral Officer include that person in the register of electors, by providing:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address; and</li> <li>• satisfactory proof of identity.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 20.15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 20.5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall 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"> <li>• to the elected member in respect of his or her electoral district; and</li> <li>• on request, to each registered political party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The lists of electors shall set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address, and shall be arranged according to the alphabetical order of surnames.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 40.3.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name of every person who is a qualified elector may be entered on the permanent list of electors.</li> </ul> <p>Updating information [E.A., ss. 40.4, 40.7, 40.7.1, 40.8, 40.11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information relating to electors shall 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 school boards, 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>accordance with the provisions of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information shall 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain from the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec notice of any change in the name, address, date of birth or sex of a person whose name is entered on the permanent list of electors established under the Act, and of the date of the person's death, where applicable. The Chief Electoral Officer shall also obtain from the Régie the name, address, date of birth and sex of each person of full age who has informed the Régie that he or she has acquired Canadian citizenship or has stated, on registering for the first time with the Régie, that he or she holds Canadian citizenship. The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain the same information concerning every person who is about to reach 18 years of age, at least six months before the person's 18th birthday.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain from the Public Curator the name, date of birth and sex of any person in whose favour curatorship is instituted.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada the name, address, date of birth and sex of any person of full age domiciled in Quebec who acquires Canadian citizenship.</li> <li>• An enumeration or an <i>ad hoc</i> 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.</li> </ul> <p>Contents [E.A., s. 40.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information contained in the register of electors shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 40.6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer shall be joined to the request in support of the information communicated.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 40.42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not, except with the consent of the person concerned, communicate, or enter into an agreement for the purpose of communicating, personal 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>.</li> <li>• 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 shall provide for the safety measures that will be taken to ensure the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>confidentiality of the information transmitted.</p> <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 40.38.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In January, April and September each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit the list of the electors registered on the permanent list of electors for the purposes of a provincial poll to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, to any other authorized party that so requests and to every member. However, members shall only receive the list for the electoral division they represent.</li> <li>• No list is to be transmitted during an election or referendum period or within the three months that follow a general election or a referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 17.1(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• an elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors;</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada;</li> <li>• the Government of Canada and its agencies;</li> <li>• the Government of Ontario and its agencies;</li> <li>• any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• by having an enumeration conducted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Updating information [E.A., ss. 17.1(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The permanent register shall be updated with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• all of Ontario at a registered party’s request. However, in that case the costs of updating, as determined by the Chief Election Officer, shall be paid by the party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Election Officer may obtain information for the purposes of updating the register in any combination of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• elector applications made to a returning officer or municipal clerk;</li> <li>• by obtaining it from any source that he or she considers reliable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada;</li> <li>• the Government of Canada and its agencies;</li> <li>• the Government of Ontario and its agencies;</li> <li>• any municipality in Ontario; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• by having an enumeration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contents</p>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., ss. 15.1(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors. The application shall be accompanied by information establishing the elector's identity, as required by the Chief Election Officer. The application may be made during the period that begins with the issue of a writ for an election and ends on the day before polling day, at an office of the returning officer, or at all other times except on polling day, at the office of the clerk of any municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 17.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 17.3(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whenever the permanent register of electors has been updated with respect to all of Ontario or to an individual electoral district: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Election Officer shall notify every registered party and every member of the Assembly that updating is complete;</li> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When the permanent register is updated at a registered party's request, only the party that made the request and its members of the Assembly are entitled to receive copies of the permanent register from the Chief Election Officer.</li> <li>• A copy of the permanent register may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See "List of electors"</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 13(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The register may be created by any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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> <li>• using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of 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 of Canada;</li> <li>• using personal information held by a public body as defined in the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> if in the opinion of the Chief Electoral</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>Officer the information is necessary for the purposes of creating or revising the register;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using personal information listed in public telephone directories;</li> <li>• using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Updating information [E.A., ss. 13(2), 13(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The register may be revised by any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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> <li>• using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of 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 of Canada;</li> <li>• using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Contents [E.A., s. 13(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>• 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> <li>• the surname, given name and middle initial of the person;</li> <li>• the telephone number of the person;</li> <li>• the gender of the person;</li> <li>• the day, month and year of birth of the person; and</li> <li>• if a person has not resided in Alberta for six months, the date the person became a resident of Alberta.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., ss. 13(7)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta in revising the register; and</li> <li>• to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing or revising his or her information for the purpose of compiling or revising lists of electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with a municipality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the municipality information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the register; and</li> <li>• 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 permanent electors register under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons or their agents are entitled to have access to information in the register about themselves to determine whether the information is correct.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 18(1)-(2), 19(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• two years after a general election;</li> <li>• during the fourth and fifth years after a general election; and</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul>               furnish free of charge to each registered political party and to each member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party the following information:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to a registered political party:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions in each electoral division;</li> <li>• two maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; and</li> <li>• one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• to a member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions;</li> <li>• two maps showing the polling subdivisions; and</li> <li>• one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision;</li> </ul>                   in the electoral division that the member represents.                 </li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith after polling day for a general election, furnish free of charge:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to each registered political party, one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division; and</li> <li>• to each member of the Legislative Assembly, one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral division that the member represents.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 and maps.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “List of electors”</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., ss. 45(1), 39.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a record, to be known as the Provincial List of Voters, of those individuals registered as voters.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may, on the basis of National Register of Electors information and without any application by the individuals involved:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• register as voters those individuals who appear to be qualified to register as voters; and</li> <li>• update current voter registration information.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>Updating information [E.A., ss. 34(1), 33, 40(1), 38(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Contents [E.A., s. 45(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Provincial list of voters must include the names of voters, the places where 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.</li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., ss. 41(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 275(3)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 51(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See "List of electors"</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	See "List of electors"
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.P.A., s. 54(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain, and periodically update, a register of electors</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>from which lists of electors for the polling divisions for each electoral district may be compiled for use at elections and plebiscites held under the Act.</p> <p>Updating information [E.P.A., s. 54(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The register of electors may be updated from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information obtained in an enumeration;</li> <li>• information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada, including lists of persons entitled to vote at any election or referendum conducted under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada; and</li> <li>• any other information obtained by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers reliable and necessary for updating the register of electors.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contents [E.P.A., s. 54(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The register of electors may only include the following information relating to an elector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the surname, given name and middle initials of the elector;</li> <li>• the residential address of the elector, including the house or unit number and postal code, and the mailing address if different from the residential address;</li> <li>• the telephone number of the elector;</li> <li>• the gender of the elector;</li> <li>• the date of birth of the elector;</li> <li>• the date on which the elector commenced residence in the community where the elector resides.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.P.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information that will assist in maintaining or updating the register of electors; or</li> <li>• to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information derived from the register of electors that will assist in maintaining or updating lists of persons entitled to vote in an election or referendum conducted under his or her direction.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with an aboriginal government, a municipal corporation or a settlement corporation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the aboriginal government, municipal corporation or settlement corporation, information that will assist in maintaining or updating the register of electors; or</li> <li>• to provide to the aboriginal government, municipal corporation or settlement corporation, information derived from the register of electors that will assist in the compilation or revision of any list of persons entitled to vote that is maintained by that body.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of information [E.P.A., s. 55(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may, for the purpose of ensuring the protection of personal information given under an agreement made under the Act, include in the agreement any conditions that he or she considers appropriate regarding the use that may be made of that information.</li> </ul>

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	Prohibition on the use of lists <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See "List of electors"</li></ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	Establishment/Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> Updating information <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> Contents <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> Information required when request for registration is made by an individual <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> Agreements on the sharing of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See "List of electors"</li></ul> Disclosure of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> Prohibition on the use of lists <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See "List of electors"</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Enumeration
<b>Canada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The last enumeration was conducted in April 1997.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 38]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 30(1), 34, 33, 35, 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• An enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• Where conducting an enumeration an enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall 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.</li> <li>• An enumerator shall provide each elector enumerated with a copy of the information obtained from the elector.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 31(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A general confirmation of electors shall be commenced within 48 hours of the date of the writ and shall be completed within seven days after the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 26(1), 32, 33(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two confirmation officers for each polling division in each electoral district.</li> <li>• Commencement of the confirmation of electors will be on authority of and on the date and at the time established by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• Each pair of confirmation officers shall, after taking their oaths as required, proceed jointly to confirm the electors in the polling division for which they were appointed by:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jointly visiting each civic address in the polling division;</li> <li>• completing the confirmation record pertaining to the electors residing at each civic address by:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• determining, with the assistance of an elector residing at that civic address, whether the information is correct,</li> <li>• correcting the information set out on the confirmation record or adding any missing information, as required,</li> <li>• asking the elector to confirm that the information set out on the confirmation record is correct by having the elector sign the confirmation record, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• signing the confirmation record after complying with the requirements above; and</li> <li>• leaving at each civic address that is or appears to be the residence of an elector a notice in the prescribed form that advises the elector of the location of the polling station where the elector is to vote during ordinary polling day or advance polling day.</li> </ul> <p>• Each pair of confirmation officers for a polling division shall, to the extent reasonably possible, ensure that every elector in the polling division is confirmed in accordance with the Act, and in particular,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when making their joint visits to each civic address in the polling division, each confirmation officer shall wear and prominently display a confirmation officer's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of his or her authority to confirm the electors residing in the polling division;</li> <li>• each pair of confirmation officers shall jointly visit every civic address 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., unless they are both satisfied that no elector residing at any civic address remains unconfirmed;</li> <li>• if the confirmation officers are unable on their joint visits to a civic address to complete the confirmation record for that civic address with the assistance of an elector residing at that address, they may complete the confirmation record with the assistance of any person whom they jointly consider to be reliable, and, in addition, shall, at each civic address, leave a notice in the prescribed form, and may then confirm the residents thereof according to the information secured by them in that manner;</li> <li>• each pair of confirmation officers shall exercise the utmost care in confirming the electors of the polling division, and they shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that a confirmation record             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is completed for every elector in the polling division, and</li> <li>• is not completed for any person who is not an elector;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• confirmation officers who, wilfully and without reasonable excuse,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fail to complete a confirmation record for any person entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors, or</li> <li>• complete a confirmation record for any person who is not entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors,</li> </ul>             shall, in addition to any other punishment to which they may be liable under the Act, forfeit the right to payment for their services as confirmation officers;           </li> <li>• on completing the confirmation of electors in a polling division, each pair of confirmation officers shall immediately deliver to the returning officer who appointed them their confirmation records for the electors confirmed;</li> <li>• on receipt of the confirmation records from each pair of confirmation officers, the returning officer shall carefully examine the confirmation records and if, in his or her judgment, any of the confirmation records is incomplete or contains the name of any person whose name should not be included on it, he or she             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may not certify to the confirmation officer's account, and</li> <li>• shall forward such account uncertified to the Chief Electoral Officer with a special report attached thereto stating the relevant facts informing the Chief Electoral Officer if, in his or her judgment, any confirmation officer has wrongfully and wilfully                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• failed to complete a confirmation record for any person entitled to</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>have his or her name on the list of electors, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• completed a confirmation record for any person who is not entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 39(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An enumeration or confirmation of the electors in a polling division shall commence within five days after the date of the writ and continue for seven consecutive days.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 34(1), 39(1A)-(1B), 39(3), 40(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within five days after the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district where an enumeration is to be conducted.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall proceed together to ascertain or confirm the name and particulars of every person qualified to have his or her name placed or confirmed on the list of electors for the polling division for which they have been appointed.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall visit each dwelling place at least twice, once during the day and once in the evening to obtain the names of the qualified electors unless, as a result of one visit, the enumerators secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at the dwelling place.</li> <li>• 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 shall leave at that dwelling place a notification card.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall register on index sheets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the elector is known in the polling division;</li> <li>• the birth date of each elector;</li> <li>• the address of each elector; and</li> <li>• the sex of each elector.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 20.16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 21(1), 21(4), 26(1)-(2), 27(1), 28(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration.</li> <li>• When making a house-to-house visitation, each enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• Where an enumeration is directed, the enumerator or enumerators appointed to conduct such enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division shall 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.</li> <li>• An enumerator or enumerators shall leave at the residence of every person who</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enumerator or enumerators of each enumerated area shall, 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.</li> <li>• The enumerators of a polling division or part of a polling division, immediately after completing the list, shall transmit or deliver to the returning officer the list together with their record book containing the carbon copies of the notices.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 40.11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 carried out.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 40.14-40.15, 40.20, 40.22, 40.33]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enumeration of electors shall be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The two enumerators forming an enumeration team shall be appointed by the returning officer on the recommendation of the two parties that finished first and second in the previous election.</li> <li>• Not later than the day preceding the first day of the enumeration, the returning officer shall give enumerators the Chief Electoral Officer's directives concerning the procedure to be followed during the enumeration, the required materials, and a badge that shall be worn conspicuously by each enumerator at all times while conducting an enumeration.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall 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.</li> <li>• At each dwelling at which they receive no response on their first visit, the enumerators shall leave a card giving the date and time of their second visit.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 18(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer may cause an enumeration to be conducted and, in that case, shall designate the period during which it shall take place.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 18(3.1), 18(8)-(9), 18(11), 18(16)-(17)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall conduct their enumeration between the hours of 9:00 a.m.</li> </ul>



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	<p>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 shall 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each name and address obtained by the enumerators during their door-to-door canvass or as directed by the returning officer shall be entered on a record which shall be signed by both enumerators and a copy thereof left at each dwelling unit.</li> <li>• The enumerators shall 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.</li> <li>• Immediately after completing the canvass of their polling division the enumerators shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare from their records of the canvass a list of electors;</li> <li>• certify the total number of names contained in the list; and</li> <li>• deliver the list, together with all used and unused material, to the returning officer or to the person the returning officer designates.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The enumerators shall complete the performance of all their duties within four days after their appointment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 66(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An enumerator must give the returning officer the information obtained about each eligible voter enumerated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no later than three days before the close of nominations; or</li> <li>• by any earlier date the returning officer specifies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 65, 66(1), 67, 72]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When an election is called, the returning officer for the electoral division must appoint enumerators to identify eligible voters.</li> <li>• An enumerator must obtain the following information about each eligible voter enumerated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the voter's name;</li> <li>• in an urban area, the voter's civic and mailing address;</li> <li>• in a rural area, the voter's geographic location and mailing address;</li> <li>• the voter's telephone number, if it is provided to the enumerator.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When conducting an enumeration, an enumerator must wear identification supplied by the returning officer.</li> <li>• The enumerator must ensure that an enumeration record is left at, or delivered to, the residence of each eligible voter who has been enumerated. The enumeration record must state that the voter's name will be on the voters list.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 20(1), 22(1)-(2), 22(5), 23(1), 24(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the constituency.</li> <li>• Immediately after being notified of the date of the issue of the writ, the returning officer shall instruct the enumerators for each polling division to conduct an enumeration.</li> <li>• In conducting an enumeration, the enumerators shall collect voter data for each</li> </ul>

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	<p>voter and record that voter data on the prescribed forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to the guidelines set by the Chief Electoral Officer, in conducting an enumeration an enumerator shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Within 10 days of the issue of the writ, an enumerator shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data alphabetically or geographically for each voter on the prescribed forms;</li> <li>• complete the statements and endorse any certificates that are on the prescribed form; and</li> <li>• deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 21]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An enumeration is to be conducted during a period determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 23(1), 26, 30(2)-(3), 30(5)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall provide all necessary forms and materials, including identification documents, to each enumerator in the returning officer's electoral division.</li> <li>• Each enumerator shall contact, either in person, by telephone or by mail, as directed by the returning officer, each assigned residence in the subdivision to determine which persons residing in the assigned residence;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are Canadian citizens;</li> <li>• are at least 18 years of age;</li> <li>• have been or will have been ordinarily resident in Alberta for at least 6 months; and</li> <li>• are ordinarily resident in the electoral division and subdivision for which those persons are to have their names included on the list of electors;</li> </ul>               as of a date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, and shall record on the form provided by the Chief Electoral Officer the information with respect to those persons.             </li> <li>• The enumerator shall leave at each assigned residence contacted a notice that elector information relating to the persons living in that residence has been collected.</li> <li>• When visiting assigned residences, the enumerator shall wear and prominently display the enumerator's identification documents.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each enumerator, in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer, shall visit every assigned residence in the enumerator's subdivision at least once during the enumeration period, and if the enumerator has visited an assigned residence and found no responsible person there, the enumerator shall contact the residence on at least 2 more occasions.</li> <li>• The enumerator may contact the assigned residences in the enumerator's subdivision only between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 42(1)-(2), 42(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 42(6), 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An enumeration may be by residence-to-residence visitation or by another method directed or authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• While conducting an enumeration, each voter registration official must wear or carry identification provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and must produce it on request.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 71(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 63, 68, 85, 90, 95, 93(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer shall appoint, in the prescribed form, one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors therein.</li> <li>• Every enumerator shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of electors for the polling division; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• The enumerator shall 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>enumerator's identification code assigned by the returning officer, which shall be detached from the enumerator's record book.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every enumerator shall visit every dwelling place in the polling division as often and at such times as the returning officer may require.</li> <li>• 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 shall leave a notice at the dwelling place.</li> <li>• When making his or her house-to-house visit, every enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator shall deliver to the returning officer:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• a declaration stating that the list is complete and correct.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Period [E.P.A., ss. 56(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time he or she considers advisable, direct that an enumeration be conducted in any electoral district to update information in the register of electors.</li> <li>• On ordering that an enumeration be conducted, the Chief Electoral Officer shall designate the period during which the enumeration is to take place.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.P.A., ss. 56(3), 57, 58(1), 61, 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notify the returning officer for the electoral district in which an enumeration is to take place of the enumeration and the period during which it is to take place; and</li> <li>• give public notice of an enumeration in the manner he or she considers advisable.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A returning officer is responsible for supervising enumerators in the preparation of enumeration records, and for ensuring, to the extent possible, that each elector in the electoral district is enumerated.</li> <li>• An enumerator shall, in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer and directions given by the returning officer, enumerate the persons who are entitled to have their names included on the list of electors for the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed.</li> <li>• An enumerator shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise all necessary care in preparing an enumeration record;</li> <li>• take all necessary precautions to ensure, to the extent possible, that a completed enumeration record:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contains the name and address of each person who is entitled to have his or her name included on the list of electors for the polling division; and</li> <li>• does not contain the name of any person who is not entitled to have his or her name included on the list of electors for the polling division; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• without delay, transmit a completed enumeration record to the returning officer in the manner that he or she may direct.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall, without delay on receiving enumeration records, transmit them to the Chief Electoral Officer in the manner that he or she may direct.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Period [N.E.A., s. 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time direct that voter information be collected by the direct registration of voters in a constituency and designate the periods during which the registration shall take place.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall notify each returning officer if a direct registration of voters in the constituency is required and shall specify the registration period.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the registration period in respect of all or part of a constituency at the request of the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Process [N.E.A., ss. 46(1), 48-50(1), 51, 50(3), 52, 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the direct registration of voters is required, a returning officer shall appoint sufficient registration clerks for the constituency and assign them responsibility for various areas or groups of voters in the constituency.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall supervise the registration clerks during the registration period and take all reasonable steps to ensure that every voter in the constituency is registered and, at the beginning of the registration period, shall give public notice that registration clerks will register voters.</li> <li>• A registration clerk shall, during the registration period, make his or her best efforts to register every voter in the area or group for which the registration clerk is responsible by such methods as the returning officer and Chief Electoral Officer consider effective, and shall obtain and record information in respect of each voter in accordance with the regulations.</li> <li>• A returning officer may make registration cards available to the public to send to the returning officer if the registration clerk is unable to obtain information from voters personally.</li> <li>• Any voter who is not directly personally registered by a registration clerk, may register by             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filling in the voter's full name, sex, date of birth and such other information as may be required on the registration card;</li> <li>• signing the certification on the accuracy of the information set out on the card; and</li> <li>• sending the card to the returning officer at the address noted on the card or any other office of the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each voter who completes a registration card should allow sufficient time for delivery of the card to the returning officer before the end of the registration period, but where a registration card is received after this date, a voter may still register and vote on election day.</li> <li>• Where a registration clerk believes that a voter may have a disability that would interfere with voting at a polling station, the registration clerk shall give the voter written notice of the opportunities for special ballots and other special voting opportunities.</li> <li>• A registration clerk shall, while conducting the registration, wear or carry approved identification, and has, upon showing the approved identification, authority to enter any apartment building or other multiple residence for the purpose of registering the voters residing there.</li> <li>• A registration clerk shall submit the voter information gathered during the</li> </ul>

*Registration of Electors*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
	<p>registration process to the returning officer in such form and at such times and at such frequency as the returning officer may determine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A registration clerk shall, in the prescribed form, certify the voter information submitted to the returning officer.</li><li>• A registration clerk shall, by the end of the registration period,<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• complete the registration of voters; and</li><li>• submit to the returning officer any remaining voter information gathered.</li></ul></li></ul>

Jurisdiction	Revision
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Period [C.E.A., s. 96]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 shall terminate at 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Process [C.E.A., ss. 33(3), 97(2), 99, 101(1), 101(4), 103(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair shall consist, as far as possible, of persons recommended by different registered parties.</li> <li>• All applications for additions, corrections or deletions that are received by revising agents shall, on completion, be presented to the returning officer or assistant returning officer for his or her approval.</li> <li>• The returning officer and assistant returning officer for an electoral district shall revise the preliminary list of electors for that electoral district by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adding the names of electors who were omitted from the lists;</li> <li>• correcting information respecting electors whose names are on the lists; and</li> <li>• deleting the names of persons whose names were incorrectly inserted on the lists.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the elector completes the prescribed registration form, establishes that he or she should be included on the list and provides satisfactory proof of identity;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• written authorization from the elector allowing the other elector to complete the form for him or her; and</li> <li>• satisfactory proof of identity in respect of both electors.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the person requests it and provides satisfactory proof of identity;</li> <li>• it is established that the elector is deceased;</li> <li>• it is established that the information provided in respect of the elector is not valid; or</li> <li>• it is established that the elector no longer resides at the address indicated on the list.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall, 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>conducted for each place.</p> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 45(1), 47, 49(1), 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• shall prepare copies of a public notice setting out the days on and the hours during which a final revision will be conducted; and</li> <li>• by advertisement directed to the electors in the polling divisions affected of the time and place at which the final revision will be conducted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In conducting the final revision of the list of electors for a polling division, the returning officer shall dispose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall add that name to the list.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Period/Process [E.A., s. 31(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector who is not confirmed as an elector during the confirmation period may have his or her name added to the Register and to the list of electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by obtaining a blank confirmation record from the returning officer for his or her electoral district;</li> <li>• by completing the confirmation record; and</li> <li>• by filing the completed confirmation record with the returning officer at his or her office during the period commencing on nomination day and ending three days thereafter, excluding Sundays.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ, fix the commencement date for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, but the revision period terminates at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, the sixth day before ordinary polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 48(1), 56-57, 58(1), 60(1)-(3), 60(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where, following the certification of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division, it appears to the returning officer that a substantial number of electors were omitted from the polling division, or that the information contained in the preliminary list contains a substantial number of incorrect names and addresses of electors, the returning officer may appoint revising agents to correct the</li> </ul>



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	<p>information on the preliminary list for that polling division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each revision assistant for an electoral district shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make and retain a record of all changes made to a list of electors by the revision assistant;</li> <li>• permit one representative at a time from each political organization that is sponsoring a candidate or who is a candidate in the electoral district to be present during revision, who may object to or support an application made to the revision assistant; and</li> <li>• submit to the returning officer for the electoral district, for review by the returning officer, all applications for additions to, correction of or deletion from lists of electors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each returning officer shall ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• each list of electors provided to the deputy returning officer for each polling division in the electoral district contains the revisions for that polling station; and</li> <li>• the list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district containing the revisions for that polling division is provided to each political organization.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The name and particulars of an elector whose name does not appear on a list of electors may be added to the list if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the elector completes a prescribed registration form that establishes that the elector is entitled to be included on the list;</li> <li>• another elector, who lives at the same residence as the elector whose name does not appear on the list, completes a prescribed registration form; or</li> <li>• another elector, who does not live at the same residence as the elector whose name does not appear on the list, completes a prescribed registration form.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An error in the name and particulars of an elector appearing on a list of electors may be corrected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the verbal application of the elector or his or her agent; or</li> <li>• by the returning officer or revision assistant on his or her own initiative.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No later than the 11th day before polling day, an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division may make an objection before the returning officer respecting the inclusion of the name of another person on the list for that elector's electoral district.</li> <li>• An elector who wishes to make an objection shall complete an affidavit of objection, alleging that another person whose name appears on the list of electors is not qualified to vote, and shall submit the affidavit to the returning officer.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall, on the day of receipt of an affidavit of objection or on the following day, deliver to the person objected to, at the person's address given on the preliminary list and also at any other address given on the affidavit, a notice advising the person referred to in the affidavit that the person may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appear personally or by representative before the returning officer at a specified time no later than the seventh day before polling day; or</li> <li>• send the returning officer, before that time, proof that the person is qualified as an elector.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where the person objected to decides to appear before the returning officer, the returning officer shall permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present, but no such representative, except with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to intervene.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 34(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preliminary lists of electors for each polling division in each electoral district shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 34(2)-(3), 35(1)(e), 35(2), 36, 39, 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the period for revision of the preliminary lists of electors, the returning officer or election clerk shall make information about individual electors available to the individual concerned for confirmation or correction.</li> <li>• The returning officer or election clerk shall, on request, indicate to any person if the name of any other person is included on the preliminary list of electors, but shall not disclose the address of any person named in the preliminary list to any other person without the consent of the person named.</li> <li>• Every applicant shall 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 shall deem necessary and proper to put to him or her.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer and election clerk shall keep a record on which each application for revision and its disposition shall be noted, which record shall be termed the Record of Revisions.</li> <li>• Not later than the third day before polling day, the returning officer shall prepare from the Record of Revisions the statement of changes and additions, for each polling division in the electoral district, and shall complete the required certificate on each copy thereof.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to the appropriate deputy returning officer, together with the preliminary list of electors, enclosing the same in the ballot box for use on polling day.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 40.12.1, 40.11, 179, 193, 231, 195, 229, 220, 222]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that the permanent list of electors is updated on a continuous basis, the Chief Electoral Officer shall establish a permanent board of revisers within the Chief Electoral Officer's office.</li> <li>• An <i>ad hoc</i> 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer for an electoral division establishes one or more boards of revisers, mobile boards of revisers and special boards of revisers, as needed.</li> <li>• A board of revisers sits from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, from the 21st to the 11th day before polling day.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The board of revisers sits from the 21st to the fourth day before polling day, on the days and during the hours determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. However, requests for removal must be submitted by electors not later than the 13th day before polling day.</li> <li>• After consulting with the returning officer, the chair of a board of revisers may extend the hours of the board if the number of requests warrants it.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer establishes a board of revisers at the Chief Electoral Officer's office to receive requests for revision concerning electors who have the right to vote outside Quebec.</li> <li>• A special board of revisers must sit at the returning officer's main office, and any other special boards of revisers, at one of the returning officer's branch offices or at any other place determined by the returning officer.</li> <li>• A special board of revisers sits from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, from the 12th to the fourth day before polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 181, 182, 190, 199, 200, 205, 208, 209, 217, 233.6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each board of revisers is composed of three revisers, including a chair.</li> <li>• Not later than the 26th day before polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer appoints revisers to each board of revisers.</li> <li>• The functions of the revising officers include serving hearing notices and summonses and, at the request of a board of revisers, gathering information relevant to a decision to be made.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An elector who is the spouse or a relative of or a person cohabiting with an elector may present any application concerning the elector on the latter's behalf. The application shall be presented to the board of revisers to which is assigned the polling subdivision of the elector on whose behalf the application is made.</li> <li>• Every application presented to a board of revisers must be made under oath. Applications to have a name entered on the list and certain other applications under the Act must be accompanied with two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer in support of the information contained in the application.</li> <li>• The board of revisers shall examine forthwith the applications made to it and, in all the cases in which it is able to make an immediate decision, it shall 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 shall immediately notify the elector concerned in writing of the decision.</li> <li>• The board of revisers shall also examine the requests for verification transmitted to it by the returning officer for information relating to the electors in whose respect the Chief Electoral Officer is unable to update the entries on the permanent list of</li> </ul>

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	<p>electors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The board of revisers shall transmit its decisions to the returning officer in accordance with the directives of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• On completing its work, the board of revisers for electors having the right to vote outside Quebec sends the returning officer of each electoral division concerned an abstract of the changes it has made to the list of electors for the electoral division.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 21(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day, the returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 21(2)-(3), 15.1, 21(5), 21(10)-(11), 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors. The application shall be accompanied by information establishing the elector's identity, as required by the Chief Election Officer. The application may be made during the period that begins with the issue of a writ for an election and ends on the day before polling day, at an office of the returning officer, or at all other times except on polling day, at the office of the clerk of any municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the electoral district.</li> <li>• Before making any addition, correction or deletion in the list of electors, the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• A person added to the polling list shall 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.</li> <li>• A person whose name appears in a list of electors and who wishes to have the entry relating to him or her deleted, shall appear before the returning officer and complete a declaration to that effect.</li> <li>• On any day up to and including the 14th day before polling day an elector may file 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 77(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications for revision of the preliminary voters list in an electoral division must be considered for six consecutive days, beginning on the Monday after the preliminary voters list is completed.</li> <li>• As an exception, if the Lieutenant Governor in Council has made an order requiring the final voters list for the previous election to be used, applications for revision must be considered over a three week-period, excluding Sundays,</li> </ul>

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	<p>beginning on the Monday after the election is called.</p> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 77(3)-(4), 78(1)-(2), 79(1)-(2), 80(1), 81(1), 82(1), 83(1), 85(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The revision must be conducted in the office of the returning officer from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.</li> <li>• If approval is obtained from the Chief Electoral Officer, revision may also be conducted at other locations at such times as the returning officer considers appropriate.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must arrange for public notice of the revision to be given, which must state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that an eligible voter who did not receive an enumeration record should find out if his or her name is on the voters list, and if it is not, the voter may apply to have it added during the revision period; and</li> <li>• that additional information about the revision may be obtained from the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may include any other information in the notice that he or she considers appropriate.</li> <li>• The returning officer may appoint persons as revising agents to enumerate eligible voters who were not included on the preliminary voters list.</li> <li>• When performing his or her duties, a revising agent must wear identification supplied by the returning officer.</li> <li>• The returning officer may act as revising officer for the electoral division.</li> <li>• Two representatives of a candidate may be present at the office of the returning officer or any other location when revision is being conducted, to act as observers.</li> <li>• During the revision period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an eligible voter may apply to the revising officer to have his or her name added to the voters list or to correct any information about the voter on the voters list; and</li> <li>• any person may apply to the revising officer to have his or her name removed from the voters list.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person's relative, spouse or common-law partner may apply in accordance with section 82 to have the person's name added to the voters list or to correct any information about the person on the preliminary voters list.</li> <li>• During the revision period, an eligible voter may file an objection with the returning officer about the inclusion of a person on the preliminary voters list on the basis that the other person is dead or is not an eligible voter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enumerator shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 26(1), 26(3), 27-28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On revision day, the enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• The enumerator may receive applications at any time after the posting of the voters list and before 10:00 p.m. on revision day.</li> <li>• At any time before the hour of 10:00 p.m. on revision day, the enumerator shall do the following:</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall: add the name to the copy of the voters list in his or her possession; and initial the addition;</li> <li>• 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 shall: delete the name by drawing erasing lines through that name; and initial the deletion.</li> <li>• An enumerator shall act only on the evidence of a credible person.</li> <li>• 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 shall make the necessary correction and initial the correction.</li> <li>• After revising the voters list, the enumerator shall make a certificate at the foot of his or her copy of the voters list and close to the last name on it.</li> <li>• Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator shall deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer.</li> <li>• The enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 50(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The period for considering applications for revisions to the list shall commence on the fifth day after the date of the writ, continue each day except Sundays and holidays, and conclude on the Saturday of the week preceding the opening of the advance polls.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 50(1), 34, 35, 36(1)-(2), 36(3), 37]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately following receipt of a writ, the returning officer shall have available in the returning officer's office and in any other location as directed by the Chief Electoral Officer one copy of the list of electors transmitted by the Chief Electoral Officer, together with a notice designating the dates, time and place for consideration of applications for revisions to the list of electors.</li> <li>• With regard to any enumeration under the Act, when the returning officer has accepted all the enumeration forms for the subdivisions within his or her electoral division, the returning officer shall have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the dates, times and places for consideration of applications for revisions to the information.</li> <li>• During the period of revision, the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer may make the information available only to the person whom the information is about or to an agent of the person.</li> <li>• The returning officer for each electoral division shall 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.</li> <li>• If a returning officer considers it necessary he or she may, with the prior approval</li> </ul>

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	<p>of the Chief Electoral Officer, fix additional dates, times and places for consideration of applications for revisions to the information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that the name of any qualified person has been omitted for the subdivision to which that person belongs, he or she shall add the name and shall attest the addition;</li> <li>• that the name of any unqualified person has been included for a subdivision, he or she shall delete the name and shall attest the deletion; or</li> <li>• that any information about an elector is inaccurately stated, he or she shall make the necessary changes and shall attest the change.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 34(1), 33(1)(a)-(d), 37(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 general registration, a special registration, registration in conjunction with voting, or registration during an enumeration.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 39, 49]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A special registration opportunity must not be held during the closed period for general registration.</li> <li>• To register, an individual must deliver an application form to the voter registration official responsible at the special registration opportunity.</li> <li>• The official responsible for accepting applications is the district registrar of voters.</li> <li>• The registration of an individual whose name appears on a list of voters prepared under the Act may be objected to.</li> <li>• An objection must be delivered to the district registrar of voters for the electoral district of which the individual is shown as a resident.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An objection may be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• only by a voter; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An objection must be made in writing, signed by the individual making it, and include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the individual against whose registration the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Revision</b>
	<p>objection is made, as shown on the list of voters;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the basis of the objection, including a statement of facts that the objector believes support this;</li> <li>• the name and address of the individual making the objection.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 136, 153]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the revision of the lists of qualified electors, the times and dates shall be 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on the 18th and 19th days after the issue of the writ.</li> <li>• In addition to the revision of lists of qualified electors, there shall be a special revision which shall 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 the 28th day after the writ is issued for the election.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.A., ss. 137(1), 138, 139, 141, 142(1)-(2), 142(4), 145, 146, 148, 149]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• Revision shall be open to the public.</li> <li>• Any person may attend revision to apply for the revision of the list.</li> <li>• 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 shall add the name to the list and shall initial the addition.</li> <li>• An elector's name shall 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"> <li>• the applicant resides in the electoral district;</li> <li>• the applicant has the elector's permission to make the application; and</li> <li>• the applicant believes that the elector is qualified to vote in the election by age, citizenship and length of residence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall remove the name by drawing a line through it and initialling the removal.</li> <li>• An elector's name shall 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"> <li>• setting out the grounds for the applicant's claim that the name should be removed from the list; or</li> <li>• stating that the elector is deceased.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the name of a person is removed from a list on the application of someone else:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the returning officer shall 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 except if the person is deceased; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on receipt, before the close of the poll on polling day, of a statutory declaration of qualification from the person whose name was removed from the list, the returning officer shall restore the name to the list and provide the name that has been added to the list to the candidates and deputy returning officer at the polling station.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate;</li> <li>• attach the certificate to each copy of the revised preliminary list immediately after the last name on the list;</li> <li>• complete two copies of the statement of changes and additions; and</li> <li>• deliver the certified lists and the two copies of the statement to the returning officer for the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each returning officer shall, 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"> <li>• keep one copy of each statement on file in the returning office, where it shall be available for public inspection during the hours the office is open; and</li> <li>• deliver one copy of each statement to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The returning officer shall, within three days of the close of revision, deliver to each candidate a list of changes and additions to the list of electors.</li> <li>• Each returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Period [E.P.A., s. 66(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall fix a period for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors and shall, on forwarding the writ of election or plebiscite proclamation to a returning officer, notify him or her of the revision period.</li> </ul> <p>Process [E.P.A., ss. 66(2), 68(1), 69(1), 70(1), 71]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall, in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, give public notice of the revision period.</li> <li>• A person may apply to a returning officer to have his or her name, or the name of a family member ordinarily resident with the person, added to the list of electors for a polling division.</li> <li>• A person may make representations to a returning officer that the name of a person should be struck from the list of electors for a polling division because the person named on the preliminary list is not entitled to have his or her name included.</li> <li>• A person may make representations to a returning officer that the name or address of an elector included on a preliminary list of electors for a polling division is recorded inaccurately and should be corrected.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the conclusion of the revision period, a returning officer shall transmit the statements of changes to the preliminary lists of electors to the Chief Electoral Officer, by fax or in the manner that he or she may otherwise direct.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Period [N.E.A., s. 57(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The period for making changes to the preliminary voters list begins immediately following the certification of the preliminary voters list and ends at 8:00 p.m. on the 28th day before election day.</li> </ul> <p>Process [N.E.A., ss. 57(2), 58(2)-(4), 59(1)-(3), 61, 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A returning officer shall, immediately upon issue of the writ, give public notice of the name of the returning officer; the place where voters can visit the returning officer; the manner of making objections to the preliminary voters list; and the dates, times and place for the determination of objections to the list.</li> <li>A returning officer shall add a voter to the preliminary voters list, or correct the information on the list, where             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a proper registration card for the voter is received by the returning officer;</li> <li>the voter applies in person to the returning officer, provides identification and establishes that he or she should be included on the list; or</li> <li>another voter who lives in the same residence as the voter, or another voter who is a relative of the voter, applies in person to the returning officer, provides identification and establishes that the voter should be included on the list.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A returning officer may strike the name of a person from the preliminary voters list where             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the person desires his or her name to be struck from the list;</li> <li>it is established to the satisfaction of the returning officer that the voter is not eligible to vote or has died; or</li> <li>it is established to the satisfaction of the returning officer that the name of the person appears more than once on the list.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Where a person during the period between the day the writ is issued and end of the revision period changes his or her place of residence from one polling station to another polling station in the same constituency, or in the case of a general election to another constituency, and is otherwise qualified as a voter, that person may apply in person to the returning officer for the constituency in which he or she is resident at the time of the application to have his or her name included in the preliminary list of electors for the appropriate polling station and constituency and to vote there.</li> <li>Any individual may object to the inclusion of a person on a preliminary voters list because that person does not have the right to vote in that polling station.</li> <li>An objection must be made in writing no later than noon on the 28th day before election day.</li> <li>An individual who wishes to make an objection to a preliminary voters list shall             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish his or her identity and give his or her postal address and phone number; and</li> <li>state the name of the person being objected to and the reasons for the objection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer may revise the preliminary voters list in any case where the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that it is necessary to remove duplicate names or correct inaccurate information.</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A returning officer shall, by 8:00 p.m. on the 24th day before election day, prepare a certified statement of revisions, which must set out, as of the last day of the revision period,<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the name, address and sex of each voter added to the preliminary voters list;</li><li>• the details of any corrections made to the preliminary voters list; and</li><li>• the name, address and sex of each voter struck from the preliminary voters list.</li></ul></li><li>• A returning officer shall, immediately after preparing the certified statement of revisions, send a copy of the statement to the Chief Electoral Officer and to each candidate in the constituency who requests a copy.</li></ul>



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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Polling day registration</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 161(1), 161(4), 39(1), 161(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the elector provides satisfactory proof of identity and residence; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where the elector satisfies the above requirements, the registration officer or deputy returning officer, as the case may be, shall complete a registration certificate in the prescribed form authorizing the elector to vote and the elector shall sign it.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall establish one or more registration desks in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• Where registration in person applies, the registration may take place before: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a registration officer at a registration desk; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 105(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 65(1)(b)(ii)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the hour fixed for opening a polling station and during the polling hours, the deputy returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 122(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person whose name is not on the official list of electors for a polling division where the elector is ordinarily resident may vote at the special poll, the advance poll or the polling station on ordinary polling day if the person applies to be registered on the list of electors by completing the application for registration and providing evidence of identification and residence.</li> <li>• The application for registration shall be made to a revision assistant at the advance poll or at the polling station on ordinary polling day or, where there is no revision assistant at the polling station, the application shall be made to the deputy returning officer of the polling station.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 76(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In any polling division, a person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and who is ordinarily resident in the polling division on polling day may, notwithstanding that the person's name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division, vote at the polling station established for the polling division if he or she takes and subscribes an oath before an election officer authorized to administer an oath, and:</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Polling day registration</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presents proper identification to an election officer authorized to administer an oath; or</li> <li>• 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 and subscribes an oath.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 18.3(1)-(4), 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The elector shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the deputy returning officer or revision assistant is satisfied as to the contents of the statutory declaration, he or she shall add the applicant's name to the list and the poll record, and shall write the words "added, declaration" after the name in the poll record. An applicant whose name is added is entitled to vote.</li> <li>• 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 shall be added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the elector takes the oath or affirmation as to his or her eligibility to vote; and</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• he or she knows the person whose name has been omitted; and</li> <li>• he or she believes such person to be qualified to be entered on the list.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 115(3)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person whose name is not on the official voters list may apply to have it added by taking an oath and establishing his or her identity to the voting officer or registration officer.</li> <li>• If the voting officer or registration officer is satisfied on the basis of the oath and the documents provided that the person is an eligible voter, the voting officer must add the person's name to the official voters list.</li> <li>• A person whose name has been struck off the voters list during revision may not have his or her name added to the official voters list.</li> <li>• If a person wishes to vote but records at the voting station indicate that someone else has already voted under the person's name, the person may vote only if he or she takes an oath and establishes his or her identity to the voting officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 68, 71(1), 65(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall make a voter's declaration before receiving a ballot paper and voting.</li> <li>• If a voter is required to make a voter's declaration, the poll clerk shall do all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirm that the voter has satisfactory proof of the voter's identity and place of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	<p>ordinary residence;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete the prescribed voter's declaration form with information supplied by the voter;</li> <li>• record the name of the voter in the poll book and fill in the appropriate spaces opposite the voter's name;</li> </ul> <p>or do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirm the voter's identity and place of ordinary residence by having another voter whose name is on the voter's list vouch for the identity and residence of the voter by completing the prescribed forms;</li> <li>• complete the prescribed voter's declaration form with information supplied by the voter;</li> <li>• record the name of the voter in the poll book and fill in the appropriate spaces opposite the voter's name.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a voter's name does not appear on the voters list, the voter shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 95]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the elector produces to the deputy returning officer two pieces of identification, which shall 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</li> <li>• the elector 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The deputy returning officer before whom an oath is taken shall indicate on the oath form the nature of the identification accepted.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual who is not registered as a voter may register in conjunction with voting.</li> <li>• In order to register, an individual must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deliver a completed application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer; and</li> <li>• satisfy that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual may either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Polling day registration</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;">contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the applicant's place of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election official receiving an application must note on the application the nature of the documents produced.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>[E.P.A., s. 177(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector whose name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident, may vote at the polling station for that polling division if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• satisfies the deputy returning officer of his or her identity, through an identification document or by personal acquaintance with an election officer present in the polling station; and</li> <li>• takes an oath or makes an affirmation in the approved form.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>[N.E.A., s. 65(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any voter who is not on a voters list may register to vote on election day if the voter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• goes to a central polling place or a polling station;</li> <li>• completes an application in the prescribed or approved form;</li> <li>• establishes his or her identity and place of residence which entitles him or her to vote there; and</li> <li>• signs a declaration in the prescribed or approved form of the voter's right to vote.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	List of electors
Canada	<p>Content [C.E.A., s. 45(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lists of electors shall set out each elector's surname, given names, civic address and mailing address, and shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [C.E.A., ss. 93(1), 94]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As soon as possible after the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division in an electoral district, and shall 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.</li> <li>Each returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the preliminary lists of electors.</li> </ul> <p>Revised list [C.E.A., ss. 105, 107(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 the <i>Canada Gazette</i>.</li> <li>Each returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>Each returning officer shall deliver to each candidate a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the revised lists of electors.</li> <li>On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the revised lists of electors.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [C.E.A., ss. 106, 107(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each returning officer shall, on the third day before polling day, prepare the official list of electors for each polling division for use on polling day.</li> <li>Each returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>Each returning officer shall deliver to each candidate a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the official lists of electors.</li> <li>On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the official lists of electors.</li> </ul> <p>Final list [C.E.A., s. 109]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay after polling day, prepare final lists of electors for each electoral district.</li> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall deliver a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the final lists of electors for each electoral district to each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district and to the member who was elected for the electoral district.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the request of a registered party or a member who was elected for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the final lists of electors.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Register of electors/Permanent list of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [C.E.A., ss. 110, 111]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered party that receives a copy of lists of electors on October 15 of each year or final lists of electors may use the lists for communicating with electors, including using them for soliciting contributions and recruiting party members.</li> <li>• A member who receives a copy of lists of electors on October 15 of each year or final lists of electors may use the lists for:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communicating with his or her electors; and</li> <li>• in the case of a member of a registered party, soliciting contributions for the use of the registered party and recruiting party members.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A candidate who receives a copy of preliminary lists of electors, or a copy of revised lists of electors or official lists of electors, may use the lists for communicating with his or her electors during an election period, including using them for soliciting contributions and campaigning.</li> <li>• No person shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wilfully apply to be included in a list of electors in a name that is not his or her own;</li> <li>• wilfully apply, except as authorized by the Act, 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;</li> <li>• wilfully apply, except as authorized by the Act, to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which the person is not ordinarily resident;</li> <li>• apply 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;</li> <li>• wilfully apply to have included in a list of electors the name of an animal or thing; or</li> <li>• knowingly use personal information that is recorded in a list of electors for a purpose other than:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to enable registered parties, members or candidates to communicate with electors, or</li> <li>• a federal election or referendum.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 39(3), 39(6), 41-42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the enumeration forms returned by the returning officer the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One copy of a list of electors for a polling division shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Revised list [E.A., ss. 51-52]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• Where the above requirements have been complied with, the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The revised, preliminary lists of electors forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer shall be kept by the Chief Electoral Officer for a period of not less than two years from the date they are forwarded.</li> <li>• Using the revised, preliminary list of electors forwarded by the returning officer, and the alterations or corrections made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall print a final revised list of electors for the polling division to which it relates.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Register of electors/Permanent list of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 55(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The list of electors shall not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared or other electoral use prescribed by law.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 62(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as possible after the completion of a confirmation of electors, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, using the information in the Register, prepare and print a preliminary list of electors in the prescribed form for each polling division and the Chief Electoral Officer shall supply each returning officer with sufficient copies to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• keep or post one copy in his or her headquarters where it shall be kept available for public inspection;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• retain not less than five copies for use in the performance of his or her duties.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., ss. 62(4)-(4.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On receipt of the confirmation records from a returning officer, the Chief Electoral Officer shall review the confirmation records; and revise the information in the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>Register as necessary after which the Chief Electoral Officer shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• return the confirmation records to the returning officer; and</li> <li>• prepare and print such supplementary lists of electors, as are necessary, showing the additions, deletions and changes required in respect of the preliminary list of electors by the information set out on the confirmation records.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preliminary list of electors as modified by the supplementary lists shall be the official list of electors for the forthcoming election.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Register of electors/Permanent list of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 24.1(6)-(7), 24.1(5)(d)-(e), 24.1(9)-(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to an agreement made between the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the Register; and</li> <li>• to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing, revising or maintaining that Chief Electoral Officer’s information for the purpose of compiling or revising the National Register of Electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, the information contained in the Register about the gender and the day, month and year of birth of the persons ordinarily resident in the province who are electors or are eligible to be electors, may only be used to verify the identification of an elector when creating, revising or maintaining the Register.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person ordinarily resident in the province who is an elector or eligible to be an elector is entitled to have access to the information in the Register about himself or herself for the purpose of determining whether the information is correct; the Chief Electoral Officer shall refuse to disclose information in the Register to an applicant, except under these circumstances.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Content [E.A., s. 40(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enumerators shall register the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the elector is known in the polling division, the birth date of each elector, the address of each elector, and the sex of each elector.</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 43]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No later than Monday, the 15th day before ordinary polling day, the returning officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district;</li> <li>• certify the list; and</li> <li>• provide each political organization with one copy of the list in electronic format and one hard copy of the list.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., ss. 62, 96(2), 96(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the revision is complete, the returning officer shall certify the list for each polling division, as revised, as the official list of electors for the polling division.</li> <li>• As soon as the official list of electors is certified, the returning officer shall provide each political organization with one copy of the list in electronic format and one hard copy of the list.</li> <li>• The certified list of electors for a polling division is the official list of electors for that</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>polling division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The official list of electors shall be used at a polling station.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 5(2)(ca)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into agreements with municipalities and school boards and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada providing for the sharing of lists of electors.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Content [E.A., s. 20.5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lists of electors shall set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address.</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 20(1), 30(2), 30(4), 30(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 shall send such lists to the returning officers along with all other information in the register of electors relating to electors in an electoral district.</li> <li>Where an enumeration is conducted during an election period, the returning officer shall complete and prepare copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district not later than Wednesday, the 19th day before polling day.</li> <li>When the preliminary lists of electors have been prepared, the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>The returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Final list [E.A., ss. 42(2), 42(2.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 42(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each political party and candidate who has been furnished with copies of the preliminary and official lists of electors may use the lists for communicating with electors during the election period, including communications for the purpose of soliciting contributions and recruiting members, but for no other purpose.</li> <li>• Each political party and each member who has been furnished with a copy of the final list of electors may use such list for communicating with electors outside of an election period, including communications for the purpose of soliciting contributions and recruiting members, but for no other purpose.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Content [E.A., s. 40.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information in the register of electors shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>List of electors [E.A., ss. 145, 146, 198.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall produce the list of electors and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• Not later than the 27th day preceding polling day, the returning officer shall transmit to each candidate the list of electors for the 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. The lists are sent in electronic form; candidates may obtain a paper copy on request. The Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit the lists in computer form to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, to any other authorized party having so requested and to any independent Member.</li> <li>• Not later than the 22nd day preceding polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Revised list [E.A., s. 218]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than Saturday of the second week preceding that of the poll, the returning officer shall transmit the revised list of electors to each candidate. The list must enable the changes that have been made during revision to be identified.</li> <li>• The revised list of electors shall be transmitted in computerized form and in two copies.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit the lists in computer form to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly and to any other authorized party having so requested.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 40.41, 40.42]</p>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person may use, communicate or allow to be communicated, for purposes other than those provided for in the Act or the <i>Referendum Act</i>, or communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto, any information relating to an elector.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not, except with the consent of the person concerned, communicate, or enter into an agreement for the purpose of communicating, personal information contained in the permanent list of electors for purposes other than:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those provided for in the Act, 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> or</li> <li>• those related to an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada to supply him 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although there are no provisions stating what information shall be entered into the permanent register of electors, some sections in the <i>Election Act</i> refer to electors' names and addresses for registration purposes [e.g. ss. 18(9), 23(1) and 45(2)].</li> </ul> <p>List of electors [E.A., ss. 19(1), 19(3)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as possible after a writ of election is issued, the Chief Election Officer shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide the returning officer with a copy of a list of electors, prepared from the permanent register of electors; and</li> <li>• advise the returning officer of the date on which the permanent register was most recently updated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• As soon as possible after receiving a copy of the list of electors, the returning officer shall arrange for:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one copy of the list to be retained in the returning office and made available for public examination;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• two printed copies and one electronic version of the list to be furnished to each candidate in the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A municipal clerk who receives a copy of the list shall ensure that it is retained and made available for public examination in an office of the municipality.</li> <li>• A copy of the list may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option.</li> <li>• The list of electors, as it was prepared from the permanent register of electors, shall include a statement of the total number of names it contains.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., s. 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 17.4, 17.6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who obtains information, directly or indirectly, from the permanent register or from a list of electors prepared from the permanent register,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall use it only for electoral purposes;</li> <li>• shall not use it for commercial purposes; and</li> <li>• may disclose it to others only after obtaining their written acknowledgment that they are bound by the restrictions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The prohibitions on use apply,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether the information was obtained by a registered party or a member of the Assembly from the Chief Electoral Officer, from a returning office, from a clerk of a municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the polling division, from a printed or electronic version of the list of electors furnished to each candidate in the electoral district, or in some other way; and,</li> <li>• whether the person obtained it in printed or electronic format or examined it in either format without obtaining a copy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person who obtains information from the permanent register in electronic format shall not reproduce, store or transmit any part of the information by electronic means for any purpose, except where,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of the Assembly or a registered party obtains the information, on request, or</li> <li>• a person or entity obtains the information from such a person or party if they have complied with the requirement that they may disclose it to others only after obtaining their written acknowledgment that they are bound by the restrictions in the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every registered party shall develop and implement a policy to ensure that its candidates, members of the Assembly, employees and agents comply with the prohibitions in the Act and any guidelines provided by the Chief Election Officer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Content [E.A., ss. 1, 66(1), 94(1), 94(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voters list means a list of eligible voters for a voting area.</li> <li>• An enumerator must obtain the following information about each eligible voter enumerated:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the voter's name;</li> <li>• in an urban area, the voter's civic and mailing address;</li> <li>• in a rural area, the voter's geographic location and mailing address;</li> <li>• the voter's telephone number, if it is provided to the enumerator.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Despite any other provision of the Act, the name, address, telephone number and all other personal information about a person must be omitted or obscured from any voters lists and any other record prepared under the Act that is available to the public, if the person applies to have that information omitted or obscured to protect his or her personal security.</li> <li>• Upon receiving an application that meets the above requirements, the returning officer must assign a personal security number to the applicant that is to be used as a replacement, in all cases, for the person's name, address, telephone number and signature under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 74(1), 74(3), 75, 76]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer must complete, date and sign a preliminary voters list for each voting area in the electoral division at least two days before the close of nominations.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer must give a consecutive number to each person on the list and include all information that the enumerator obtained about each person.</li> <li>• The returning officer must provide copies of the preliminary voters list for each voting area as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one copy to the Chief Electoral Officer; and</li> <li>• one copy to each candidate and, if requested, up to four additional copies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If requested, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide each registered political party with a copy of the preliminary voters list for each voting area in the province.</li> <li>• If requested, copies of the preliminary voters list may be provided in electronic form.</li> <li>• The returning officer must keep a copy of each preliminary voters list in his or her office and make the list available for public inspection for electoral purposes during office hours on every day, other than a holiday, until election day.</li> <li>• The returning officer for an electoral division that includes a rural voting area may give a copy of the preliminary voters list to a municipal office or other public office to allow public inspection for electoral purposes until election day.</li> </ul> <p>Revised list [E.A., ss. 89(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon receiving the record of revision from each revising officer, the returning officer must prepare a revised voters list for each voting area in the electoral division that makes all the changes to the preliminary voters lists specified in the records of revision.</li> <li>• The revised voters list must be in the form specified by the Chief Electoral Officer and must be signed by the returning officer.</li> <li>• Copies of the revised voters list are to be provided in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., ss. 93(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer must prepare the official voters list for each voting area by attaching the following to the preliminary voters list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the revised voters list;</li> <li>• a list of any additional changes made to the voters list after the close of revision.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keep a copy of the official voters list for every voting area in the electoral division for use in connection with homebound and absentee voting;</li> <li>• give each voting officer of an advance voting station a copy of the official voters list for every voting area in the electoral division, after striking off the name of every person on the list who has voted as an absentee or homebound voter at the time the list is given; and</li> <li>• give each voting officer a copy of the official voters list for his or her voting area for use on election day, after striking off the name of every person on the list who has voted at an advance voting station or as an absentee or homebound voter.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 183(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who uses all or any part of a voters list for a purpose not authorized under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<p>Content [E.A., s. 24(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The voters list shall set out the surname, first name, initial, if any, occupation, mailing address and residential premise of each voter.</li> </ul>

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	<p>Preliminary and secondary lists [E.A., ss. 24(1), 24(7)-(8), 25(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 10 days of the date of the issue of the writ, an enumerator shall prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data for each voter on the enumeration forms, complete the statements and endorse any certificates, and deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.</li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that a secondary voters list is to be prepared by:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the returning officer, the returning officer shall 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</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer shall promptly forward the enumeration forms and preliminary voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that he or she is to prepare the secondary voters list, the Chief Electoral Officer shall promptly:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reproduce the secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; and</li> <li>• forward to each returning officer the number of copies of the secondary voters list the returning officer requires, and the returning officer shall, in turn, provide sufficient copies to the enumerator for revision.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A returning officer shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• immediately after receiving the reproduced copies of the voters list, deliver: 10 copies of the voters list to each candidate in the constituency; three 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</li> <li>• 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, or if there is no head office for a municipality in the constituency, in an office of Canada Post located in the municipality.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., s. 28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After revising the voters list, the enumerator shall make a certificate in the prescribed form on his or her copy of the voters list.</li> <li>• Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator shall deliver two copies of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer.</li> <li>• The enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• The certified revised voters list is the official voters list for that polling division.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 30(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Lieutenant Governor in Council directs that an official voters list be prepared, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall make regulations, after consultation with</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>the leader of each registered political party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respecting the preparation and verification of a voters list, including authorizing the Chief Electoral Officer to use the databases, lists and information prescribed in the regulations;</li> <li>• respecting the publication of the voters lists and supplying copies of the voters lists to candidates, registered political parties and election officers;</li> <li>• respecting updating, revising, verifying and publication of voters lists prepared under the Act;</li> <li>• respecting any other matter or thing that concerns enumerations or that is considered necessary or expedient for the purposes of conducting enumerations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Content [E.A., s. 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only the first names, middle initials and surnames, the addresses, including postal codes, the telephone numbers and the unique identifier numbers of electors may be contained in the list of electors.</li> </ul> <p>List of electors [E.A., ss. 18(3)(b), 18(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after a writ has been issued for a general election, furnish free of charge to each registered political party, in accordance with the political party's request, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer is not required to furnish copies of the lists of electors if there has been no change to the information in the register that is used to compile the lists of electors since the Chief Electoral Officer last furnished copies of the lists of electors to each registered political party and members of the Legislative Assembly who are not members of registered political parties.</li> </ul> <p>Revised list [E.A., ss. 50(4)(b), 51(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At 4:00 p.m. on the Saturday of the week preceding the opening of the advance polls, or so soon after that hour as all applications of persons present at that hour are disposed of, the returning officer or election clerk shall 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.</li> <li>• The list of electors and a separate list of additions to or revisions of the list of electors shall be available in the office of the returning officer to any person wishing to examine them and shall be available from the date the Chief Electoral Officer issues a writ of election until the end of polling day.</li> <li>• A candidate or the candidate's official agent may inspect the list of electors and a separate list of additions to or revisions of the list of electors following the commencement of the revision period and may request copies of the additions to the list of electors.</li> <li>• Any person requesting access to the information in the lists shall complete and sign a declaration.</li> </ul> <p>Post-polling-day list [E.A., s. 19]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith after polling day for a general election, prepare a post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall furnish free of charge:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to each registered political party, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, in accordance with the political party’s request, of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division; and</li> <li>• to each member of the Legislative Assembly, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, in accordance with each member’s request, of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral division that the member represents.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Register of electors/Permanent list of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 20(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A list of electors, including a post-polling-day list of electors, may be used only as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by a registered political party or a registered constituency association, for communicating with electors, including for soliciting contributions and recruiting party members;</li> <li>• by a member of the Legislative Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for carrying out the duties and functions of the member;</li> <li>• in the case of a member of a registered political party, for soliciting contributions for the use of the registered political party or any constituency association of that party and recruiting party members; and</li> <li>• in the case of a member who is not a member of a registered political party but who has endorsed a constituency association as the official association of the member, for soliciting contributions for the use of the constituency association;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• by a candidate, for communicating with electors during a campaign period as defined in the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>, including for soliciting contributions and campaigning;</li> <li>• by election officers for the purpose of carrying out their duties under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary and revised lists [E.A., ss. 47(1), 47(3)-(6), 48, 51(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The preliminary list of voters for an electoral district must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be prepared as soon as possible after the election is called;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• be divided by voting area for the election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The revised list of voters for an electoral district must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be prepared as soon as possible after the beginning of the closed period for general registration;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• include the assigned voter number for each individual on the list;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be divided by voting area for the election and organized alphabetically by voter surname within each voting area; and</li> <li>• be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer as being the revised list of voters for use in the election.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Candidates in an election are entitled without charge to copies of the lists of voters as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 and the district electoral officer during their regular office hours from the time the lists are received until the close of general voting.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Register of electors/Permanent list of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 275(3.1), 275(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite any other provision of the Act or any other Act, information obtained by the Chief Electoral Officer as National Register of Electors information may be used only for purposes permitted by the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• Where the Act requires or authorizes the disclosure, public inspection or other use of or access to records containing personal information within the meaning of the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>, the personal information may only be used as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for the purposes of the Act;</li> <li>• to enable members of the Legislative Assembly to communicate with voters;</li> <li>• for other provincial, municipal or federal electoral purposes, subject to any restrictions or requirements established by regulation;</li> <li>• to identify individuals to be called to serve as jurors under the <i>Jury Act</i>;</li> <li>• for purposes authorized by the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>;</li> <li>• for other purposes specified by regulation, subject to any restrictions or requirements that may be established by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Yukon	Content [E.A., ss. 71(1), 86]

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall be distinguished.</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 93(1)(a), 78-79, 83(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall furnish two copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district to each candidate in the electoral district.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• Not later than 17 days after the issue of a writ of election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide two copies of the preliminary lists of electors to each registered political party.</li> </ul> <p>Revised list [E.A., ss. 146(a), 146(d), 149]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate;</li> <li>• deliver the certified lists to the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each returning officer shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.A., ss. 150, 83]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The revised copy of the list of electors as certified by the revising officer shall be the official list of electors to be used at the taking of the poll.</li> <li>• A copy of all the lists of electors prepared for the immediately preceding general election shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 84(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notwithstanding that lists of electors shall not be used otherwise than for communicating with electors for electoral purposes under the Act, the chief electoral officer may enter into agreements with other governments or public bodies to solicit on their behalf, during enumeration under the Act, information they require for the purpose of conducting their own elections under an Act of Canada or the Yukon.</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 84(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notwithstanding that the Act applies to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly to represent the electoral districts established by the <i>Electoral District</i></li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p><i>Boundaries Act</i>, lists of electors shall not be used otherwise than for communicating with electors for electoral purposes under the Act, where “electoral purposes” includes campaigning, raising money and conducting membership drives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This does not authorize the disregard of an elector’s right to privacy and applies notwithstanding any other Act.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [E.P.A., ss. 63, 64(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, on forwarding a writ of election or plebiscite proclamation to a returning officer, include with it a preliminary list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district for which the returning officer is appointed, prepared from information contained in the register of electors.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall provide a copy of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district to the official agent for each candidate for the electoral district.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall, on the request of an official agent for a candidate for the electoral district, provide him or her with a copy of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district, on a disk or other object that can be read in electronic format.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [E.P.A., s. 73, 74]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within five days after the conclusion of the revision period, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare the official list of electors for each polling division from information contained in the preliminary list of electors, the statement of changes to the preliminary list and any applicable decision made by him or her; and</li> <li>• provide each returning officer with a copy of the official list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The official list of electors is to be used at an election or plebiscite.</li> </ul> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Register of electors/Permanent list of electors”</li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [E.P.A., ss. 54(5), 75(2), 77(1), 77(3), 78]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information that is obtained under the Act in respect of an elector’s gender or date of birth may only be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to maintain or update the register of electors;</li> <li>• to verify the identification of an elector; or</li> <li>• in accordance with an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No person shall, except for the purposes of the election, copy an official list of electors.</li> <li>• A person shall not use information contained in the register of electors, a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes to a preliminary list of electors, or an official list of electors, for a purpose other than an election or plebiscite conducted under the Act.</li> <li>• A member of the Legislative Assembly who receives information may only use that information for the purpose of communicating with or identifying his or her constituents.</li> <li>• The provisions of the Act relating to the following matters apply notwithstanding the <i>Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the collection, recording, transmittal and provision of information in the register of electors, preliminary lists of electors, statements of changes to the preliminary lists of electors and official lists of electors;</li> <li>• the use of information referred to above by the Chief Electoral Officer, election officers, candidates, members of the Legislative Assembly and other governments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Preliminary list [N.E.A., ss. 54(1), 54(3), 43(2), 55]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preliminary voters list must be based on the information obtained by the registration process or such other methods as the Chief Electoral Officer used and the preliminary voters list for each polling station shall be in the prescribed form and shall be arranged by alphabetical order or address, whichever is more convenient.</li> <li>• Preliminary voters lists may be compiled with information from any combination of the following sources:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• direct registration of voters from time to time;</li> <li>• lists of voters from Elections Canada;</li> <li>• information from a previous final voters list;</li> <li>• lists of voters used by municipalities and other local authorities; and</li> <li>• such other sources as the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall finalize the preliminary voters list for each polling station and constituency and certify it in the prescribed form on the day the writ is issued. Once certified, copies of each certified list must be sent as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one copy to each candidate in the returning officer's constituency who requests it; and</li> <li>• one copy to each returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A returning officer may receive such additional copies of the certified list as are necessary to revise the voters lists and operate the polling stations for the advance vote and shall post a copy of the certified list in his or her office.</li> </ul> <p>Official list [N.E.A., ss. 63, 64]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No later than the 23rd day before election day, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on the basis of the preliminary voters list and the certified statement of revisions, prepare for each constituency, in the approved written or electronic form, the official voters list, which is to be used as the voters list at an election.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay, send a copy of the official voters list to the returning officer, who in turn shall send a copy to each candidate in the constituency.</li> <li>• No voter may be entered on the official voters list for an election after 8:00 p.m. on the 24th day before election day.</li> </ul> <p>Final list [N.E.A., s. 66]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after election day, prepare a final voters list for each polling station by adding to the official voters list the information on voters who were registered on election day or whose names were in a transfer certificate received after the deadline for the official voters list.</li> <li>• After each election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on the basis of the final voters list, certify the number of registered voters for the constituency and notify the</li> </ul>



*Registration of Electors*

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>returning officer and, after the election, shall send a copy of the final voters list for each constituency to the member elected for the constituency.</p> <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [N.E.A., ss. 44, 43(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into agreements with the providers of information on voters respecting the privacy of that information, the provision of reciprocal information and other related matters.</li> <li>• Preliminary voters lists may be compiled with information from any combination of the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• direct registration of voters from time to time;</li> <li>• lists of voters from Elections Canada;</li> <li>• information from a previous final voters list;</li> <li>• lists of voters used by municipalities and other local authorities; and</li> <li>• such other sources as the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Prohibition on the use of lists [N.E.A., s. 68]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall copy or use a voters list prepared under the Act for any purpose other than an election under the Act, another enactment or the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>. This applies despite any provisions to the contrary in the <i>Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>.</li> </ul>



**Voter identification policies**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
<b>Is ID required:</b>							
•during enumeration?	N/A	No	No	No	No	N/A	No
•during revision?	Yes – new applicants only	Yes	No	Yes	Yes – new applicants only	Yes	Yes – new applicants only
•on polling day?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>What is required?</b>	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	N/A	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address
<b>Is vouching permitted as satisfactory proof of ID?</b>	Yes – only on polling day	No	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes – at rural polls only on polling day
<b>Is there a specific policy:</b>							
•for the homeless?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
•for hospitals/ homes for the aged?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	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	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
•for students?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Voter identification policies (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
<b>Is ID required:</b>							
•during enumeration?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
•during revision?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
•on polling day?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes – unless elector is known to an election officer present	Yes
<b>What is required?</b>	Photo ID or proof of identity	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	N/A	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address
<b>Is vouching permitted as satisfactory proof of ID?</b>	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Is there a specific policy:</b>							
•for the homeless?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
•for hospitals/ homes for the aged?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
•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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
•for students?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**PART E      VOTING PROCESS**



**PART E      VOTING PROCESS**

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Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Establishment [C.E.A., s. 538]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each polling division shall contain at least 250 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer agrees otherwise.</li> <li>• The polling divisions of an electoral district in a general election remain the same as at the immediately preceding general election.</li> <li>• 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 shall be completed.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 28(1)-(2), 29]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• A polling division shall wherever practicable contain no more than 275 electors.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• All polling divisions not designated urban polling divisions are rural polling divisions.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 16(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall 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"> <li>• geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 350 electors in a polling division; and</li> <li>• the desirability of incorporating an extended health-care facility, or similar institution, into a polling division.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 24(1)(a)-(b), 25(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When instructed before the grant of the poll by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall 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"> <li>• geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 450 electors in a polling division;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notwithstanding the above, establish a separate polling division for each long-term care facility as defined by the Chief Electoral Officer and in which 10 or more electors reside.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 34-35]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall establish the boundaries of the electoral precincts and the polling subdivisions on the basis of the new electoral divisions.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• polling subdivisions comprising not over 350 electors;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall divide the electoral district into urban and rural polling divisions as directed by the Chief Election Officer and shall, on an annual basis or as directed by the Chief Election Officer, review the electoral district as to population distribution and shall, in collaboration with the clerk of each municipality contained within the electoral district, consider any changes to polling division boundaries.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 64(2)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer for an electoral division must establish new voting areas when the boundaries of the electoral division change or the Chief Electoral Officer so requests.</li> <li>• The returning officer must, where practical, try to ensure that an urban voting area contains approximately 350 eligible voters and no more than 400 eligible voters.</li> <li>• The returning officer must, where practical, try to ensure that a rural voting area contains approximately 250 eligible voters.</li> <li>• The returning officer must establish a separate voting area for an apartment, condominium complex or other multiple residence containing at least 100 units to permit residents to vote in their own building, unless the returning officer determines that it is not practical to operate a voting station in the building.</li> <li>• In establishing voting areas, the returning officer must consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• geographic and other factors that affect the convenience of voters; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• municipal and federal voting areas in the electoral division.</li> <li>• The returning officer must accurately describe the boundaries of each voting area and give each area a consecutive number.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 19(1), 19(3), 19(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When directed to do so by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall subdivide the constituency into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary for the convenience of the voters.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Unless it is not feasible or consistent with the convenience of voters, a returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, from time to time, in consultation with the returning officer for each electoral division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review the boundary of and the number of electors in each subdivision; and</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>and shall attempt to ensure, as far as possible, that no subdivision contains more than 450 electors.</p>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 80(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must establish voting areas for each electoral district.</li> <li>• In establishing voting areas, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consider the boundaries of municipalities, regional districts and federal electoral districts;</li> <li>• consider any geographic or other factors that might affect the convenience of voters; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 40, 42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The polling divisions of an electoral district shall 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 shall instruct the returning officer for the electoral district to carry out such a revision and shall fix the date by which the revision is to be complete.</li> <li>• Polling divisions are to contain 400 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer approves a larger number.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Establishment [E.P.A., ss. 52(1)-(2), 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer considers at any time that a revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions in an electoral district is necessary, or that the number of polling divisions should be increased or decreased, he or she shall issue instructions to the returning officer for the electoral district to carry out a revision before the date fixed by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• In carrying out a revision of polling divisions, a returning officer shall give consideration to the polling divisions established by municipalities for municipal</li> </ul>

Voting Process

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Polling division</b>
	elections and to geographical and other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A returning officer may, without carrying out a revision of polling divisions, amalgamate a polling division with one or more adjacent polling divisions if:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• there would otherwise be less than 200 electors in the polling division; and</li><li>• the Chief Electoral Officer approves the amalgamation.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Establishment [C.E.A., ss. 120(1)-(2), 122(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall, for polling day, establish one polling station for each polling division.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whenever possible, a returning officer shall locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall make every reasonable effort to comply with the requirement.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [C.E.A., ss. 121(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A polling station shall be in premises with level access.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 81(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The poll shall be held in one or more polling stations established for each polling division in premises of convenient access, being public buildings if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., ss. 81(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The entrances and facilities of each polling station in a polling division shall, where possible, be accessible to electors in the polling division who are physically disabled.</li> <li>• Where a polling station is not accessible to electors who are physically disabled, the returning officer shall ensure that a convenient alternative is provided to enable those electors to vote.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 56(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where it is found impractical to hold a poll in the place designated it shall be held in another polling station as near as practicable to the original polling station.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., ss. 58(1), 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A polling station shall, where practicable, be in a level access public building.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 88, 90(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than Friday, the 25th day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer shall secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable premises for one or more polling stations.</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A polling station shall be in premises of convenient access.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., ss. 91(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every polling station in an electoral district shall be in premises with level access.</li> <li>• Where a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access 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.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 59(1), 59(1.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The poll shall 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.</li> <li>• Upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Minister of Education or any person authorized by him or her to do so, shall make available for use as a polling station any public school if such use does not disrupt instructional time for students.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each polling station shall, if possible, be accessible without the use of stairs.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 302, 305]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall establish a polling station for each polling subdivision.</li> <li>• Municipalities, school boards or certain institutions providing health or social services and residences for the elderly shall allow the use of their premises free of charge for the establishment of polling stations.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 303]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The polling stations of an electoral precinct shall be grouped and situated in a place of convenient access, and shall be accessible to handicapped persons.</li> <li>• Where the returning officer is unable to establish a polling station in a place accessible to handicapped persons, he or she shall obtain the authorization of the Chief Electoral Officer before establishing the polling station in a place that is not accessible to the handicapped.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 13(1), 13(3)-(4), 13(4.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall arrange for at least one polling place for each polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the electors.</li> <li>• The poll may be situated in any public building or on private property.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• a landlord of a building containing 100 or more dwelling units;</li> <li>• a municipality;</li> <li>• a school board; or</li> <li>• a provincially funded institution;</li> </ul>             shall, 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.           </li> <li>• A municipality, school board or provincially funded institution that make premises available shall do so free of charge.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 13(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The poll shall so far as is reasonably possible give access to wheelchairs.</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Polling station
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 103(1)-(2), 105(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer must establish a voting station for each voting area in the electoral division.</li> <li>• A voting station must be located in a voting place that is in a convenient location for a majority of the voters in the voting area.</li> <li>• If requested by a returning officer, space in a school established under <i>The Public Schools Act</i> must be made available to operate a voting station.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 103(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voting place must be accessible to physically disabled persons, unless the returning officer satisfies the Chief Electoral Officer that it is impractical to obtain the use of such premises.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 36(1), 36(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On receiving the writ, a returning officer shall provide within each polling division a polling place for the polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the voters.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 52(1)-(2), 52(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall, following receipt of the writ, provide polling places at which the polling stations for each polling subdivision within the returning officer's electoral division will be located.</li> <li>• A polling place shall be in a location that, in the opinion of the returning officer, is convenient for the electors.</li> <li>• 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 organized under any Act if the building or school is suitable for the purpose.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 52(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every polling place shall, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily accessible to handicapped persons.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 81(1), 81(3)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be in a convenient location for a majority of the voters.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 81(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be easily accessible to individuals who have a physical disability or whose mobility is impaired.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Establishment [E.A., ss. 164(1), 165, 166(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer shall fix and provide for each polling division a polling station in a place in the polling division which is central or convenient for the electors.</li> <li>• Whenever possible, the returning officer shall locate the polling station in a school or other suitable public building and in a central place in the building that will</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	<p>provide ease of access to electors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every polling place shall be located so that, if possible, it is at street level.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 166(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every polling place shall be located so that access to it is convenient to all persons, including persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Establishment [E.P.A., ss. 106(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall establish one or more polling stations in each polling division in the electoral district, in premises that provide ease of access to electors.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall, if possible, locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building, and shall locate the polling station at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors, including disabled electors.</li> <li>• If a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises to be used as a polling station in a polling division, the returning officer may establish the polling station in an adjacent polling division in the same electoral district.</li> <li>• If a community is divided into two or more electoral districts, a returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish one or more of the polling stations for the electoral district at a place in the community that is outside the electoral district of the returning officer, instead of at a place in that electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.P.A., s. 106(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall, if possible, locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building, and shall locate the polling station at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors, including disabled electors.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Establishment [N.E.A., ss. 32(1), 34]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall establish at least one polling station for the constituency, at such place or places as best suit the convenience of voters for voting on election day and at the advance vote.</li> <li>• If it is more convenient for the voters, a returning officer may establish a central polling place consisting of two or more polling stations, instead of having several polling stations separately located in a single community.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [N.E.A., s. 32(2)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall organize the voters for the purpose of each polling station and shall take into account any geographic or other factors that might affect the convenience of voters.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>[C.E.A., s. 479]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer is responsible for maintaining order in his or her office during voting in accordance with the Act.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every person in respect of whom an order is made to leave an office or place shall obey it without delay.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The officer, supervisor or appointed person who arrests a person shall 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>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every election officer has, while performing their duties under this section, all the protection that a peace officer has by law.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 188]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer, an election clerk, a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk shall maintain peace and order at a polling station during an election.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 118]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 127]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, appoint a constable; order any person to aid the officer in maintaining peace and</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	<p>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><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 88(1)(a)-(c), 88(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall be so appointed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 194(2)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the time an election is called until a candidate is declared elected, an election official has all the authority and protections of a peace officer.</li> <li>• The election official responsible may do one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrict or regulate the number of persons admitted at any time to a voting station or voting place;</li> <li>• order a person to leave a voting station or voting place if, in the official's opinion, the person: is not permitted to be at the voting station or voting place; is disturbing the peace and order; is interfering with the conduct of voting; or is contravening a provision of the Act;</li> <li>• require proof of identification from a person who may be ordered to leave;</li> <li>• order the removal of a person ordered to leave if the person does not comply;</li> <li>• require the assistance of peace officers to maintain peace and order.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person ordered to leave must leave the place and the immediate vicinity of the place at which the election proceedings are being conducted, and must not return while the proceedings are being conducted unless permitted to do so by the election official responsible.</li> <li>• The authority must not be used to prevent a voter otherwise entitled to vote at the place from exercising the right to vote.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	<p>during an election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 94]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer, registration officer and deputy returning officer, from the time that officer takes his or her oath of office until completion of the duties of that office:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is charged with preserving the peace at polling places;</li> <li>• is vested with all the powers of a justice of the peace; and</li> <li>• may:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• request the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or any persons present to aid that officer in maintaining peace and order at an election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• cause an arrested person to be imprisoned on that officer's written order until a time not later than the close of a poll.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• When requested to do so, a peace officer shall forthwith attend on and assist the person making the request in the performance of the person's powers.</li> <li>• No person shall in any manner:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create a disturbance; or</li> <li>• disrupt the proceedings at a polling place on polling day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 273(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election official must maintain peace and order so far as reasonably possible at the election proceedings for which the election official is responsible.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The election official responsible may do one or more of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrict or regulate the number of individuals admitted at any time to the place where the proceedings are being conducted;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• require proof of identification from an individual who may be ordered to leave;</li> <li>• order the removal of an individual ordered to leave if the individual does not comply;</li> <li>• require the assistance of peace officers or of individuals present at the place where proceedings are being conducted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 344]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>[E.P.A., ss. 118(1), 119(1)-(2), 119(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During an election or plebiscite, a returning officer shall maintain the peace and</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	<p>may request the assistance of peace officers or other persons to assist in maintaining peace and order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to any direction provided by the returning officer, a deputy returning officer may appoint the peace officers that he or she considers necessary to maintain peace and order:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at and in the vicinity of a polling station on polling day; and</li> <li>• at and in the vicinity of the advance polling station on advance polling day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A returning officer who establishes a central polling place may appoint the peace officers he or she considers necessary to maintain peace and order at and in the vicinity of the central polling place on polling day.</li> <li>• A deputy returning officer who appoints a peace officer shall state his or her reasons for making the appointment in the polling station account, or in the record in respect of an advance poll.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 116, 118]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer, during an election, and the deputy returning officer, during the hours that the polls are open, shall take reasonable measures to maintain peace and order.</li> <li>• A deputy returning officer may request the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or other persons to maintain peace and order at a polling station or central polling place.</li> <li>• A deputy returning officer may arrange in advance for peace officers to be ready to maintain peace and order throughout election day.</li> <li>• Where a person alleges that someone has committed or is attempting to commit the offence of impersonation or voting without the right to do so, the deputy returning officer shall, on request of a representative of a candidate or a poll clerk, take the information of the person under oath or affirmation, in the approved form, and may detain or order the detention of any person against whom an allegation is made and who has not yet left the polling station, until the deputy returning officer has finished taking the information.</li> <li>• As soon as an information under oath or affirmation is received, the deputy returning officer may deliver a warrant, in the approved form, for the arrest of any person against whom the information is laid.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer, acting as a peace officer, may               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evict from the polling station any person believed to have committed an offence under the Act; and</li> <li>• remove or have removed anything that in the opinion of the deputy returning officer has been used in the commission of the offence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Electoral period [C.E.A., ss. 57(1), 57(1.2)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governor in Council shall issue a proclamation that fixes the date for voting at the election, which shall be a date at least 36 days after the issue of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [C.E.A., ss. 57(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polling day shall be on a Monday, unless in the week in which the election is to be held, the Monday is a holiday, polling day shall be held on the Tuesday of that week.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [C.E.A., ss. 128-130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The voting hours on polling day are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Newfoundland, Atlantic or Central time zone;</li> <li>from 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Eastern time zone;</li> <li>from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Mountain time zone; and</li> <li>from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Pacific time zone.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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"> <li>in the case of an electoral district in the Central time zone, from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; and</li> <li>in the case of an electoral district in the Mountain time zone, from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>When more than one local time is observed in an electoral district, the returning officer shall, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, determine one local time to be observed for every operation prescribed by the Act, and shall publish the hours in the Notice of Election.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 58]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation shall be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation nor more than 30 clear days.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [H.A.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A polling day at a general election shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, 2007 and afterward on the second Tuesday in October in the fourth calendar year following the polling day at the most recently held general election.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 81(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The poll shall be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. in the evening of the same day.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 5(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The date of ordinary polling day shall be not more than 32 clear days and not less than 26 clear days from the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 5(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polling day shall be a Monday.</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	<p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The poll shall be opened at 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m. of the same day.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 10(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The date of ordinary polling day shall not be less than 30 days from the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 10(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polling day shall be a Tuesday.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The poll shall be opened for the taking of votes on ordinary polling day at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Electoral period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The electoral period is 28 to 38 days.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The day fixed for the poll at any election shall be a Monday, unless the Monday is a holiday, in which case polling day shall be Tuesday of the same week.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 59(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The poll shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The polling shall 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.</li> <li>If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll shall be held on the following day.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 333]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The polling shall take place from 9:30 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A general election shall be held on Thursday, October 4, 2007, unless a general election has been held, after the day on which the <i>Election Statute Law Amendment Act, 2005</i> receives Royal Assent and before October 4, 2007, because of a dissolution of the Legislature.</li> <li>Thereafter, general elections shall be held on the first Thursday in October in the fourth calendar year following polling day in the most recent general election.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., ss. 9.1(5)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polling day shall be the fifth Thursday after the date of the writ.</li> <li>If the Chief Election Officer is of the opinion that a Thursday that would otherwise be polling day is not suitable for that purpose because it is a day of cultural or religious significance, the Chief Election Officer shall choose one of the seven days following the Thursday that would otherwise be polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., ss. 40(1)-(2)]</p>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The general polls at every election to the Assembly shall open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. of the same day.</li> <li>In an electoral district that lies entirely west of the meridian of 90° W. longitude the general polls shall open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 7:00 p.m. of the same day.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 49(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To call an election, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must make an order that sets as election day a Tuesday that is at least 32 days but not more than 43 days after the date the writ is issued.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Electoral period</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 110]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every regular voting station must open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. on election day.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., ss. 31(2)-(3)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The minimum period that may be fixed between the issue of the writ and polling day is 28 days; the maximum is 34 days.</li> <li>Polling day shall be 16 days after nomination day or, if that date is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, shall be the first following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. The nomination day shall be a maximum of 17 clear days and a minimum of 11 clear days after the date on which the writ is issued and shall not be a Sunday or a holiday.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Electoral period</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 62(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every polling place is to be open for voting between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., ss. 39(c)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 14th day after nomination day shall 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 shall be the 14th day after the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 39(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 14th day after nomination day shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 88(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polling places shall be open for the purpose of voting from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General voting day for an election is the 28th day after the date on which the election is called.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [Constitution Act, s. 23(2)] [E.A., s. 27(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A general voting day must occur on May 17, 2005 and thereafter on the second Tuesday in May in the fourth calendar year following the general voting day for the most recently held general election.</li> <li>As an exception if the date would fall on a holiday, general voting day is the next</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Polling day
	<p>day that is not a holiday.</p> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 75(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 52]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At a general election the poll shall be no earlier than the 31st day after the issue of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 221]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The day fixed for holding the poll shall, at any election, be a Monday, unless that Monday is a holiday and, in such case, the day fixed for the poll shall be Tuesday of the same week.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 222]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The poll shall be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. on polling day.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Electoral period [E.P.A., s. 39(2)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Commissioner shall, in an order, fix the day on which the poll must be held if a poll is required, which must not be earlier than the 28th day after the issue of the writ of election.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.P.A., ss. 39(5), 39(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subject to the power of the Governor in Council under subsection 9(3) of the <i>Northwest Territories Act</i> (Canada) to dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time after consultation, and to cause a new Legislative Assembly to be elected, polling day for a general election must be the first Monday in October in the fourth calendar year following polling day for the last general election.</li> <li>If the Monday of the week in which a poll is to be held is a holiday, polling day for the election must be Tuesday of that same week.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [E.P.A., s. 169]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The poll must be open between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. on polling day, and may not be open at any other time.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Electoral period [N.E.A., s. 36(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Election day shall be not later than the 35th day after the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [N.E.A., s. 36(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Election day shall be a Monday that is not later than the 35th day after the date of the writ, but if that day is a holiday, election day shall be Tuesday the 36th day after the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Hours of voting [N.E.A., ss. 104(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On election day, the polling stations shall be open from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.</li> <li>A returning officer may, if instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer, extend the time of closing of that polling station, for a total period not exceeding 11 hours if:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the opening of a polling station has been delayed beyond the time provided for or its operation has been halted during election day because of an accident, riot, weather conditions or another similar factor; and</li> <li>a significant number of voters would not be able to vote without the extension.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Assistance [C.E.A., ss. 154(1), 155(1), 243.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall assist the elector in the presence of the poll clerk.</li> <li>• If an elector requires assistance to vote, a friend, the spouse, the common-law partner or a relative of the elector or a relative of the elector's spouse or common-law partner may accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector to mark his or her ballot.</li> <li>• No person shall as a friend assist more than one elector for the purpose of marking a ballot.</li> <li>• 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 shall 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"> <li>• completing the declaration on the outer envelope and writing the elector's name where the elector's signature is to be written; and</li> <li>• marking the ballot as directed by the elector in the elector's presence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Template [C.E.A., s. 154(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall, on request, provide a template to an elector who has a visual impairment to assist him or her in marking his or her ballot.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [C.E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., ss. 118(1)(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector shall 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 shall 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 shall, where the elector is unable to do so, then place that ballot in the ballot box.</li> </ul> <p>Template [E.A., s. 118(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 67(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 who is an elector and whose name is on the official list of electors for any polling division, a deputy returning officer may require the elector and friend to take the oaths set forth as in the poll book and may direct the incapacitated person to</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall at any election be allowed to act for the purpose of marking a ballot paper as the friend of more than one elector.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 111(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where the elector has a friend to assist him or her and where the friend is not the child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the friend, the friend is a person who has not already acted, in the same election, as a friend to another elector, permit the friend to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the elector's ballot paper; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although not legislated, a template is provided.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 116(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer shall, if possible, obtain an interpreter who, after taking an oath, shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., ss. 83(1), 83(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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 shall at any election be allowed to act as the friend of more than one elector.</li> <li>• When an incapacitated elector makes application to vote and is not accompanied by a friend, and is not capable of voting without assistance, the deputy returning officer shall require him or her to take the oath in the form prescribed by regulation and shall thereafter assist him or her by marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by such elector in the presence of the poll clerk and of the sworn scrutineers or electors representing candidates or recognized parties in the polling</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>station and no other person, and shall place such ballot paper in the ballot box.</p> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 85(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she shall if possible appoint an interpreter who shall be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 347]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector who declares that he or she is unable to mark a ballot paper may be assisted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by the elector's spouse or relative;</li> <li>• by another person, in the presence of the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk assigned to the polling station, provided the person declares under oath not having assisted any other elector during the poll other than the person's spouse or relative; or</li> <li>• by the deputy returning officer, in the presence of the poll clerk.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Template [E.A., s. 348]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the request of any visually handicapped person, the deputy returning officer shall 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 shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 349]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall 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.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall 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, shall permit the friend to accompany the elector to the voting screen and there mark the elector's ballot for him or her.</li> </ul> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although not required by legislation, a template is provided with the poll material given to the poll officials.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 56]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>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 shall, for the time being, be refused a ballot.</p>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 119]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter who has a physical disability or one who has difficulty reading may ask the voting officer to allow another person to come to the voting compartment with the voter and help mark the ballot.</li> <li>• A voter may be assisted by the voting officer or another person who is at least 18 years old who takes an oath in the prescribed form.</li> <li>• Except for the voting officer, a person may not assist more than two voters.</li> <li>• A person assisting a voter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must not attempt to influence the voter in choosing a candidate;</li> <li>• must mark the ballot as directed by the voter; and</li> <li>• must not disclose how the person voted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Template [E.A., s. 118]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter who has a visual impairment or who has difficulty reading may vote using a template.</li> <li>• The voting officer must explain to the voter how to vote using the template. If requested, the voting officer must assist the voter in getting to and from the voting compartment, but the officer must leave the voting compartment while the voter is marking his or her ballot.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 120]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a person who does not speak English or French is required to take an oath in order to vote, the voting officer must not allow the person to vote until an interpreter is available to translate the oath.</li> <li>• The voting officer may retain an interpreter to translate any information required to be provided under the Act.</li> <li>• An election official may act as an interpreter.</li> <li>• Every person other than an election official must take an oath in the prescribed form before acting as an interpreter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., ss. 77(1), 78(3), 81(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Template [E.A., s. 77(4)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of a blind voter, a deputy returning officer shall, at the request of the voter, provide the voter with a template to enable the voter to mark the voter's</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>ballot in secret.</p> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 78(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., ss. 96(1), 96(3)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The deputy returning officer, at the request of a voter who is unable to vote in the usual manner due to a physical incapacity or inability to read the ballot, shall: 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.</li> <li>The deputy returning officer, in the case of a voter referred to above, shall: 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.</li> </ul> <p>Template [E.A., s. 96(3)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the voter is a blind voter and is not accompanied by a friend or does not wish to be assisted by the deputy returning officer, the deputy returning officer shall provide the voter with a Blind Voter Template and instruct the voter in its use.</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 78]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interpreter may be appointed to translate questions and answers about voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.</li> <li>An interpreter shall be appointed by a returning officer, or by a deputy returning officer where the appointment is for one or more temporary periods during polling day.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., ss. 109(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., ss. 269(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 254(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, shall assist the elector in the presence of no other persons by marking the ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector.</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 196]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall appoint an interpreter familiar with the English language and with a language with which such electors will be familiar.</li> <li>• Every interpreter shall make a declaration of secrecy.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Assistance [E.P.A., ss. 189(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector may be assisted in marking his or her ballot, if he or she requires assistance to mark it because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an inability to read any of the languages in which the ballot is written; or</li> <li>• a physical disability.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Before casting his or her vote, an elector who is unable to vote without assistance shall take an oath or make an affirmation in the form and manner approved by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• On taking the oath or making the affirmation, an elector who so requests may be assisted in marking his or her ballot by a friend or relative who is at least 18 years of age and who is accompanying the elector, if the friend or relative takes the oath or makes the affirmation in the form and manner approved by the Chief Electoral Officer, that he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in respect of an election, will keep secret the name of the candidate for whom the ballot is marked;</li> <li>• in respect of a plebiscite, will keep secret how the elector voted; and</li> <li>• has not already assisted more than one elector to mark his or her ballot at that election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person may only, as the friend or relative of an elector, assist two electors in marking a ballot at an election or plebiscite.</li> </ul> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Interpreter [E.P.A., ss. 123(1), 124(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint persons who are fluent in English and another language in common use in the advance polling district or polling division as interpreters for advance polling day or polling day.</li> <li>• A returning officer or deputy returning officer who does not understand the language spoken by an elector shall, if practicable, appoint an interpreter to assist in communication between the elector and the returning officer or deputy returning officer with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Assistance [N.E.A., ss. 114(1)-(4), 115(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a voter requests assistance in marking the voter's ballot, the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk, assist the voter by any means likely to enable the voter to vote.</li> <li>• A friend or relative may accompany a voter requiring assistance into the voting compartment to assist the voter in voting, but the friend or relative shall first solemnly promise that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall mark the ballot as instructed by the voter;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Assistance to voters</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• shall keep the choice of the voter secret;</li><li>• shall not influence the voter in choosing a candidate; and</li><li>• have not assisted, during the current election, another person to vote.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No person, other than an election officer, shall assist more than one voter in marking a ballot.</li><li>• Any voter with a physical disability who has difficulty entering the polling station where the voter is qualified to vote on election day may request the deputy returning officer to allow the voter to vote at the nearest possible place outside the polling station to which the voter has access.</li></ul> <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> <p>Interpreter [N.E.A., s. 6(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Where a deputy returning officer or poll clerk does not understand the language spoken by a voter, the deputy returning officer shall, where possible, appoint and swear in an interpreter, who shall translate communications between the deputy returning officer and the voter.</li></ul>





Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 132(1), 133(1), 134, 132(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall allow the time for voting that is necessary to provide those three consecutive hours.</li> <li>• No employer may make a deduction from the pay of an employee, or impose a penalty, for the time that the employer shall allow for voting.</li> <li>• No employer shall, 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.</li> <li>• The time that the employer shall allow for voting is at the convenience of the employer.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• When the hours of employment of a person do not allow for four consecutive hours, his or her employer shall allow the person the additional time for voting that is necessary to provide the four consecutive hours.</li> <li>• No employer shall 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.</li> <li>• Additional time for voting required may be granted at the convenience of the employer.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 81(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An employee, who is an elector, shall, 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.</li> <li>• If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of one hour of his or her own time for voting, the employer shall 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 shall be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 133(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An employee, who is an elector, shall, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote.</li> <li>• 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 shall 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 shall be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 86(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every employee who is a qualified elector shall, 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 shall allow him or her such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours.</li> <li>• No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor</li> </ul>

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"> <li>Any additional time for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 335]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every employer shall ensure that every employee who is qualified to vote has at least four consecutive hours free to vote while the polling stations are open, not counting the time normally allowed for meals. No deduction of wages or penalty may be imposed on the employee by the employer by reason of his or her leave of absence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 6(3)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every employee who is qualified to vote shall, 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 shall grant the request.</li> <li>No employer shall 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.</li> <li>Any time off for voting shall be granted at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During voting hours on election day, an employee who is an eligible voter is entitled to three consecutive hours free from work to vote.</li> <li>If the employee's hours of work do not provide the three consecutive hours, his or her employer must, at the employee's request, give the employee such additional time off work as is necessary to provide those three consecutive hours.</li> <li>The required time off work may be selected by the employer at his or her discretion.</li> <li>An employer must not reduce the pay of an employee, or impose any other penalty, for time taken off work under the Act.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 60(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>If the hours of employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee's employer shall allow the employee the additional time to vote that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours.</li> <li>The hours for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer.</li> <li>No employer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 132(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An employee who is an elector qualified to vote shall, 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.</li> <li>If the employee's hours of employment do not allow for the three consecutive hours' absence, his or her employer shall allow him or her additional time for voting to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional time for voting shall be</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	<p>granted at the convenience of the employer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 74(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The employer may set time off as best suits the convenience of the employer.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 309-310]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An employee who is a qualified elector shall, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have four consecutive hours for the purpose of voting.</li> <li>• If the hours of the employee's employment do not allow for such four consecutive hours, the employer shall allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide that much time, but the additional time for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer.</li> <li>• No employer shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>[E.P.A., ss. 168(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the hours of employment of an employee who is an elector do not provide the employee three consecutive hours to vote during the time the poll is open on polling day, the employer shall allow the employee such additional time off work as may be necessary to provide the employee with three consecutive hours to vote.</li> <li>• An employer shall not make any deduction from the pay of an employee, or impose or exact from an employee any penalty, by reason of the absence of the employee from his or her work during the time that the employer is required to allow the employee to be off work.</li> <li>• An employer required to allow an employee time off work may select a time that is convenient to the employer.</li> <li>• An employer is deemed to have made a deduction from an employee's pay if, for the time off work the employer is required to allow an employee, the employer does not pay the employee the amount that the employee would normally earn if he or she had worked during that time.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 10(1)-(3), 10(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter has a right to two consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the voter do not allow for two consecutive hours, the employer shall allow the voter any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide these two consecutive hours.</li> <li>• The time off work for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer and no employer shall penalize the voter for not working during that time.</li> <li>• No employer shall 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 work during these consecutive hours.</li> <li>• The provisions for a right to time off to vote do not apply to any election officer or</li> </ul>

*Voting Process*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Time off for voting</b>
	member of the staff of Elections Nunavut or to any employee who, by reason of employment, is so far away from the polling station that the employee would be unable to reach the polling station during the hours it is open.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
<b>Canada</b>	N/A
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 17(1), 17(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer or revision assistant shall 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, shall require the latter to make a declaration before issuing a certificate to vote.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 106, 106.1(1), 106.1(4), 249]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote in place of the elector; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person shall 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.</li> <li>• An elector who resides in an electoral district in a part of Yukon where there is no highway access to a polling station or regular postal services may by proxy application filed with the Chief Electoral Officer at any time before the issue of the writ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote in place of the elector at the election; or</li> <li>• authorize a candidate or a registered political party to appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote for and in place of the elector at the election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An elector who is not registered with the Chief Electoral Officer to vote by proxy at the issue of the writ shall vote by ballot delivered to the elector's mailing address.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• delivers the proxy certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling division in which the elector is on the list of electors; and</li> <li>• verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer that</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
	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.
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 123(1)-(2), 123(5), 126(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter whose name appears on the official list of voters may vote by proxy if               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the voter will be unable to vote on election day because of an unexpected absence from the constituency; and</li> <li>• the voter has no opportunity to vote except by using the proxy vote.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To vote by proxy, a voter must apply to the returning officer for a proxy certificate to authorize another voter whose name appears on an official list of voters for the same constituency to vote on his or her behalf as a proxy voter.</li> <li>• When the voter receives a proxy certificate, the voter must complete the certificate and have the person who is to be authorized as a proxy voter sign the certificate to indicate his or her consent.</li> <li>• On election day, a voter who has been authorized as a proxy voter shall present the proxy certificate to the deputy returning officer at the polling station for which the proxy voter is qualified to vote.</li> <li>• After presenting the proxy certificate, the proxy voter may vote at the election on behalf of the voter who completed the certificate if the proxy voter:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 voter who appointed him or her is absent from the constituency; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• takes an oath or affirmation under the Act, where so required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 158(1)-(2), 159(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A returning officer or an assistant returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 98]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate whose name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station and any agent of the candidate, where the agent's name appears on the official list of electors, is entitled on request to receive a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station in the electoral district. An application requesting a transfer certificate shall be delivered to the returning officer or election clerk prior to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, the third day before ordinary polling day.</li> <li>• A returning officer or election clerk shall 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 in the electoral district.</li> <li>• An elector who has a physical disability that prevents the elector from voting at the polling station where the elector's name is on the official list of electors may apply for a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station with level access in the same electoral district. An application requesting a transfer certificate shall be delivered to the returning officer or election clerk by the elector, or a person designated by the elector in writing.</li> <li>• Where a transfer certificate is issued to an elector to vote at a polling station other than the polling station where the elector is on the official list of electors, the elector may vote at the other polling station.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 80(1), 80(3)-(4), 80(5.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall issue to the scrutineer a transfer certificate, entitling the scrutineer to vote at the latter polling station.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to a person 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 24]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day, an elector whose name appears on a polling list for the pending election and who has moved may apply in person to the returning officer or his or her assistant or have some other person apply on the elector's behalf to have the elector's name included in the polling list for the polling division where he or she now resides.</li> <li>• The above also applies, with necessary modifications, to an elector who could vote more conveniently in another polling division because his or her mobility is impaired by disability or by some other cause.</li> <li>• Where an elector whose name appears on a polling list for the polling division where he or she resides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has appointed a proxy voter whose name appears on a different list in the same electoral district; or</li> <li>• has been appointed to cast a proxy vote at a polling place other than his or her own but in the same electoral district, or to act as a deputy returning officer, poll clerk or scrutineer at a polling place other than his or her own but in the same electoral district;</li> <li>• an application may be made to the revising official for a certificate to vote at the other polling place.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 538(5), 125(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall set the times during which a mobile polling station will be located in those institutions.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall give notice to the candidates of the itinerary of the mobile polling station in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 24(1)(b), 91A]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When instructed before the grant of a poll by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall establish a separate polling division for each long-term care facility as defined by the Chief Electoral Officer and in which 10 or more electors reside.</li> <li>• Where a separate polling division is established for one or more long-term care facilities, as defined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a mobile polling station to be located in each of those facilities successively.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall set the times during which a mobile polling station will be in the facilities.</li> <li>• A mobile polling station shall be in a facility for not less than three hours.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall give notice to the candidates of the itinerary of the mobile polling station in such form and manner as are prescribed.</li> <li>• Subject to the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer, the provisions of the Act relating to ordinary polls apply to mobile polls so far as they are applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 83.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following receipt of the writ, each returning officer shall determine if there are any treatment centres or public hospitals in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed and, if so, the returning officer shall before nomination day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in consultation with the administrator or person appointed by the treatment centre or public hospital, determine if a mobile polling station is required to take the vote of the residents or patients of the facility, and if a mobile polling station is required, fix the hours on polling day when the poll will be taken at the treatment centre or public hospital, and</li> <li>• appoint a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk for each mobile polling station.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 301.16, 301.15, 301.17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer determines which advance polling stations are to serve as mobile advance polling stations.</li> <li>• The mobile advance poll is held on the ninth and sixth days before polling day during the hours determined by the returning officer.</li> <li>• An elector domiciled or lodged in a facility maintained by an institution that operates a hospital centre or a rehabilitation centre or in a residential and long-term centre or a residence for the elderly where no polling station has been set up, may vote at a mobile polling station if the elector:</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addressed a request to that effect to the returning officer not later than the 13th day before polling day;</li> <li>• is registered on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which the facility is located; and</li> <li>• is unable to move about.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 141(1), 141(3), 137(1), 137(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the distribution of voters in an area makes it impractical to establish a voting station for the area at a single location, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a remote mobile voting station that travels from place to place within the area on election day, or on any day of advance voting.</li> <li>• A remote mobile voting station must be open during the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. specified by the returning officer, and approved by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The returning officer must establish institutional voting stations to allow voting on election day by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• patients and residents of health care facilities in the electoral division; and</li> <li>• inmates of correctional facilities in the electoral division.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An institutional voting station must be open on election day during the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. specified by the returning officer and approved by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 90(1), 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer may establish one or more mobile polls if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there are, in the opinion of the returning officer, special or unusual circumstances requiring mobile polls; and</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer has approved the establishment of the mobile polls.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A mobile poll may be held at any location.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 120]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each returning officer shall, following receipt of a writ, determine if there are in the electoral division:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any treatment centres having not fewer than 10 in-patients who are electors; and</li> <li>• any supportive living facilities having not fewer than 10 residents who are electors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If he or she determines that there are facilities as described above, the returning officer shall, immediately after nomination day:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• determine, in consultation with an official of each supportive living facility, whether a mobile poll should be held at the facility;</li> <li>• in consultation with an official of each supportive living facility 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</li> <li>• appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile poll so required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 77(1), 77(3)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• For each special voting opportunity, the district electoral officer must establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the place where the voting opportunity is to be conducted;</li> <li>• the date of the voting opportunity; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>[E.P.A., ss. 137, 138(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may establish procedures and issue instructions in respect of voting at a special mobile poll.</li> <li>• An elector who is ordinarily resident in an electoral district, and who, by reason of disability, is unable to attend the polls to vote may, commencing Monday, the 14th day before polling day and continuing until Friday, the 10th day before polling day, apply to the returning officer to vote at a special mobile poll.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 32(3), 121]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer shall, when required under this Act and in accordance with the directives of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a mobile polling station on the day of the advance vote.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall give public notice that voters who are shut in and unable to attend either the office of the returning officer or the polling station may call the returning officer to request a visit by a mobile poll.</li> <li>• A mobile poll must be conducted in a constituency on the day of the advance vote if the Chief Electoral Officer considers that there is sufficient need for it.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall determine the appropriate schedule for any mobile poll and determine the places where and the hours during which the mobile poll will be available to voters.</li> <li>• The returning officer may suspend voting in his or her office on the day of the advance vote and use that poll to conduct the mobile poll.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Advance polls
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 171(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An advance poll shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 173(1), 169(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., ss. 168(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An advance polling station shall be in premises with level access.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 125]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance polls may be held on one or more of the seven days immediately preceding the ordinary polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 128]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., ss. 81(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entrances and facilities of each polling station in a polling division shall, where possible, be accessible to electors in the polling division who are physically disabled.</li> <li>Where a polling station is not accessible to electors who are physically disabled, the returning officer shall ensure that a convenient alternative is provided to enable those electors to vote.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 82(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An advance polling station shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 82(1), 83]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish one or more advance polling stations in each electoral district for the purpose of enabling electors who expect, for any reason, to be unable to vote at their polling division on the day fixed for a general election to vote in advance at an election held in the electoral district in which such electors reside.</li> <li>A person may vote at an advance polling station:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if his or her name is on the official list of electors of the electoral district in which the advance poll is to be held; or</li> <li>if his or her name is not on the official list of electors of the electoral district, he</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<p>or she takes the required oath or oaths in the prescribed form.</p> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 58(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A polling station shall, where practicable, be in a level access public building.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 136, 147(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance polling station shall be open on the Friday and Saturday before ordinary polling day between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.</li> <li>• A special poll shall be conducted every day except Sunday during that period of time commencing at noon on the 12th day before ordinary polling day and ending at 8:00 p.m. on the sixth day before ordinary polling day during such hours of each day as are prescribed.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 140]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person may vote at an advance polling station if that person's name is on the official list of electors of a polling division situate within the advance polling district or that person has received a certificate to vote in a polling division within the advance polling district.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., ss. 135(2), 147(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance polling station shall be located in premises which permit convenient access by an elector who is physically disabled.</li> <li>• A special poll shall 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 shall be established in accessible premises at another convenient location.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 99(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance polls shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 101]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector who is ordinarily resident in a polling division comprised in an advance polling district may vote at the advance polling station in the district.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each polling station shall, if possible, be accessible without the use of stairs.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 300, 301.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than the 28th day before polling day, the returning officer in an electoral division must set up as many advance polling stations as necessary and determine the corresponding polling subdivisions. The returning officer immediately informs each candidate and each authorized party authority at the division level.</li> <li>• Advance polling stations are open from 9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the eighth and seventh days before polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 262]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electors may vote in an advance poll in accordance with the alternative voting procedures under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 300]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance polling stations must be handicapped-accessible.</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 44(1), 44(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance polls shall be open:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at an office of the returning officer, provided the ballots have been printed, on the 12th, 10th and 9th days before polling day; and</li> <li>• at an office of the returning officer and at designated other locations on the 8th, 7th and 6th days before polling day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The advance polls in an electoral district shall be open from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. or during such hours as are determined by the Chief Election Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 44(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall provide as many advance polling places as are approved by the Chief Election Officer and shall select locations which give access to wheelchairs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 125(4)-(5), 125(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance voting station must operate in the returning office from the second Sunday before election day to the Saturday before election day.</li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer approves, advance voting stations may operate at other locations between the second Sunday before election day and the Saturday before election day, on days specified by the returning officer.</li> <li>• With the exception of a mobile advance voting station, an advance voting station must:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. on any day other than Sunday; and</li> <li>• open at 12:00 p.m. and close at 6:00 p.m. on Sunday.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 129(1), 132(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who resides in the electoral division in which an advance voting station is located may vote at the station.</li> <li>• In a general election, a person may vote at an advance voting station located outside the electoral division in which he or she resides.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 125(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance voting station must be located in a voting place that is accessible to physically disabled persons.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 31(3)(d), 132]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The order of election passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council must fix any five days before polling day on which the advance poll is to be held, and those days must not include a holiday and must be neither more than seven clear days nor less than one clear day before polling day.</li> <li>• An advance poll is to be open:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if held on a day other than a Saturday or Sunday, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.;</li> <li>• if held on a Saturday or Sunday, from noon until 7:00 p.m.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following voters who ordinarily reside in the constituency may vote at an</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<p>advance poll:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a voter who believes that he or she will be absent from his or her ordinary residence on polling day;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a voter who has a physical disability.</li> </ul> <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 98(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The polling places for advance polling shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 98(1)-(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall establish at least one and no more than four polling places to enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electors who are disabled;</li> <li>• electors who believe that they will be absent from their ordinary place of residence on polling day;</li> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• electors who believe that they will be unable to vote on polling day;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>to vote in advance at an election in the electoral division in which those electors ordinarily reside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notwithstanding the above, the Chief Electoral Officer may authorize a returning officer to establish more than four polling places.</li> </ul> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 52(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every polling place shall, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily accessible to handicapped persons.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Period [E.A., ss. 76(1), 76(3), 104(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance voting opportunities must be held on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week before general voting day for an election.</li> <li>• The voting hours for an advance voting opportunity are from noon to 9:00 p.m. on each of the days referred to above.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 97(1)-(2)(a), 102]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day;</li> <li>• the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 199]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance polls shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 201]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance poll shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Period [E.P.A., s. 154(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance poll must be open between 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th day before polling day and may not be open at any other time.</li> </ul> <p>Who can vote [E.P.A., ss. 158(1), 158(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an elector's name appears on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident, and that polling division is in an advance polling district, he or she may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district.</li> <li>• An elector who is ordinarily resident in a polling division in an advance polling district and whose name is not on the official list of electors for the polling division, may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district, if he or she:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• satisfies the deputy returning officer of his or her identity, through an identification document or by personal acquaintance with an election officer present in the advance polling station; and</li> <li>• takes an oath or makes an affirmation in the approved form.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Period [N.E.A., ss. 94, 121(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advance vote must be held in each constituency, and where a constituency includes more than one municipality, in each municipality, on Monday the 7th day before election day and the polling station for an advance vote must be open from 12:00 noon to 7:00 p.m.</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The returning officer may suspend voting in his or her office on the day of the advance vote and use that poll to conduct the mobile poll.</li></ul> <p>Who can vote [N.E.A., ss. 90, 95]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A voter may vote in person at a polling station at an advance vote.</li><li>• All election officers shall endeavour to vote at an advance vote.</li></ul> <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [C.E.A., s. 11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any of the following persons may vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Canadian Forces elector;</li> <li>• an elector who is an employee in the public service of Canada or of a province and who is posted outside Canada;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a person who has been absent from Canada for less than five consecutive years and who intends to return to Canada as a resident;</li> <li>• an incarcerated elector who is qualified to vote; and</li> <li>• any other elector in Canada who wishes to vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [C.E.A., ss. 194(1), 221, 232, 251(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to vote under the Special Voting Rules, a person shall, 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.</li> <li>• An elector may vote under the Special Voting Rules if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Before the 10th day before polling day, each liaison officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [C.E.A., s. 229]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The special ballot shall 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 86(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 86(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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"> <li>The ballot shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 35, Schedule II, s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Every member of the Canadian Forces who is qualified as an elector is entitled to vote under the Rules.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., Schedule II, ss. 18(4), 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The application for registration and mail-in ballot from an elector who ordinarily resides in the Province of Prince Edward Island shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., Schedule II, ss. 16, 22]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mail-in ballot must arrive at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer or returning officer not later than 12:00 noon on Monday ordinary polling day in order to be counted.</li> <li>Only ballot papers received by the Chief Electoral Officer before 12:00 noon on Monday ordinary polling day may be counted.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 100(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An elector may apply to the returning officer for the electoral district in which the elector is ordinarily resident to vote by write-in ballot.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., ss. 101(1), 100(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An elector may make an application for a write-in ballot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in person at the office of the returning officer until 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th day before ordinary polling day, during the hours that are prescribed, excluding Sunday;</li> <li>by mail, if the application is received no later than 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th day before ordinary polling day; or</li> <li>by an agent, if the elector is unable, because of a disability or illness, to attend at the returning officer's office to vote at the special poll, or to vote at the advance poll or on ordinary polling day, or to apply for a write-in ballot by mail, no later than 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, the third day before ordinary polling day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The returning officer shall begin to receive applications to vote by write-in ballot as soon as is possible after the date of the writ of election, but no later than Saturday, the 24th day before ordinary polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 87.1(2)]</p>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector who has reason to believe that, because of absence, illness or incapacity, he or she will be unable to vote on the days set for the advance polls and on polling day may apply in the manner and form prescribed by regulation to a special ballot officer for a special ballot paper for the electoral district in which he or she is ordinarily resident.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 87.1(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An application may be made at any time after the issuance of the writ and shall be made in time to permit the return of the special ballot paper to the special ballot officers no later than 8:00 p.m. on polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 87.3(10)(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector shall return the certificate envelope containing the marked special ballot to the special ballot officers of the electoral district in which the special ballot paper was issued no later than 8:00 p.m. on polling day.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 282]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electors who leave Quebec temporarily after being domiciled in Quebec for 12 months may vote outside Quebec for two years after the date of departure.</li> <li>• The two-year limit does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an elector posted outside Quebec to a position with the government of Quebec or Canada;</li> <li>• an elector 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; or</li> <li>• an elector who is the spouse or a dependant of an elector referred to above.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 287]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A request for registration to vote outside Quebec shall be received by the Chief Electoral Officer no later than the 19th day before polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 293]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only ballot papers received at the Chief Electoral Officer's office before the polling stations' closing time on polling day are counted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 151, 143(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is eligible to vote at home if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he or she is unable to go in person to a voting station due to a disability; or</li> <li>• he or she is providing care to a person who is unable to leave home.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application to vote as a homebound voter must be made in writing and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give the applicant's name, address and telephone number;</li> <li>• include a signed declaration that the applicant is eligible to vote as a homebound voter; and</li> <li>• be received by the returning officer no later than the Monday before election day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The returning officer must allow an applicant to vote at home if he or she is satisfied that the applicant is an eligible voter who has met the requirements of this section. If the applicant is not already on the voters list, the returning officer must add the name to the list.</li> <li>• In order to be eligible to vote as an absentee voter, an eligible voter must come within one of the following circumstances:</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the person expects to be absent from Manitoba for at least one month and wishes to vote as an absentee if an election is held during that absence;</li> <li>• the person expects, after an election is called, to be absent from his or her electoral division on election day and during advance voting, or to be in a location significantly distant from his or her ordinary voting place on election day and during advance voting, making it not reasonably possible to vote at that place.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., ss. 143(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Who can vote</li> <li>• An application to vote as an absentee voter that is made before an election is called must be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• An application to vote as an absentee voter that is made after an election is called must be sent to the returning officer for the applicant's electoral division so that it is received no later than the Saturday before election day.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., ss. 153, 147]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A homebound voter must return the outer envelope containing the ballot to the election official who delivered it to the homebound voter or return it to the returning office no later than 8:00 p.m. on election day.</li> <li>• An absentee voter must deliver or mail the outer envelope containing the ballot so that it arrives at the returning office no later than 8:00 p.m. on election day.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 86(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter who presents evidence satisfactory to the returning officer of the constituency in which the voter is eligible to vote, or to the Chief Electoral Officer, that the voter will be unable to vote at an advance poll or on polling day in the constituency is an absentee voter.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., ss. 87(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter who wishes to be considered an absentee voter shall apply to the returning officer or the Chief Electoral Officer at least 8 days before polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., ss. 89(5)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to be counted, the ballot shall be received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if personally delivered to the returning officer, before the close of voting on polling day;</li> <li>• if delivered by registered mail, by 12:00 noon on the 10th day following polling day in an outer envelope having a post office stamp showing that the envelope was mailed before the close of voting on polling day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 116(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• physical incapacity;</li> <li>• absence from the electoral division;</li> <li>• being an inmate, other than an inmate ineligible to vote under the Act;</li> <li>• being a supervisory deputy returning officer, registration officer, deputy returning officer or other staff member working in the office of a 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<p>ordinarily resident;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being a resident of a remote area designated under the Act; or</li> <li>• any other circumstances prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> </ul> <p>may apply to vote by special ballot.</p> <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 116(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An application for a special ballot may be made in writing, by telephone, by fax or electronic mail, or in person, by an elector to the returning officer of the elector's electoral division at any time between the issue of the writ and the closing of polls on polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 118(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to be counted, the ballot shall be forwarded so that it reaches the returning officer not later than the close of the polling places on polling day.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 102]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day;</li> <li>• the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., ss. 105(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 106(1)(i)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., ss. 98(1), 100(1), 101(1)-(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• electors who are housebound;</li> <li>• electors who are unable to vote at an advance or regular poll by reason of their employment, business, or profession;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an elector who is a temporary resident in a transition home;</li> <li>• electors who are unable to vote at a polling station on polling day after the close of the advance poll.</li> <li>• An elector who believes that disclosure of the elector's name or address would expose the elector to personal risk may apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• an elector who is a patient in a hospital;</li> <li>• an elector who is in a correctional institution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Despite the above, an elector in a hospital or correctional institution which is not in the electoral district in which a by-election is taking place shall apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [E.A., ss. 98(2), 100(1), 100(3), 101(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special ballots shall not be issued after the opening of polls on polling day.</li> <li>• 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. of the twenty-eighth day after the date of the writ to the returning officer to vote by special ballot.</li> <li>• An elector who is a patient in a hospital or is in a correctional institution is entitled to vote by special ballot without making an application to the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 104(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to be counted, a special ballot shall be returned before 2:00 p.m. on polling day to the returning officer of the electoral district where the elector is qualified to vote.</li> </ul> <p>Mail-in polling division [E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electors who reside in a polling division with 25 or fewer electors may vote by a mail-in poll.</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Who can vote [E.P.A., ss. 134(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector may, commencing the day a writ of election or plebiscite proclamation is issued and continuing until 2:00 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd day before polling day, apply to the returning officer for the electoral district in which the elector is ordinarily resident, to vote by special ballot.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall provide a special ballot and an instruction package to an elector who is ordinarily resident in the electoral district and whose name appears on:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a preliminary list of electors for a polling division in the electoral district, if the application is made before the conclusion of the revision period; or</li> <li>• an official list of electors for a polling division in the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Period to apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Who can vote</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.P.A., s. 134(3)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special ballot on which an elector votes must not be accepted unless it arrives in the office of the returning officer before the close of the poll on polling day.</li> </ul>



Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Who can vote [N.E.A., s. 99(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every voter who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote at his or her polling station on election day has the right to vote by means of a special ballot issued in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Period to apply [N.E.A., s. 99(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications for special ballots shall be made available, after the writ is issued, from the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer and in any other office in Nunavut or outside Nunavut that the Chief Electoral Officer may designate.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [N.E.A., s. 101(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voter is solely responsible for ensuring that the voter's special ballot is received by the returning officer, or the Chief Electoral Officer if the voter is not in the community where the office of the returning officer is located, as the case may be, prior to 5:00 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd day before election day.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
Canada	<p>Counting the votes [C.E.A., ss. 283(1)-(2), 284, 287(2), 291, 329]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately after the close of a polling station, the deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• In examining the ballots, the deputy returning officer shall reject one:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that has not been supplied by him or her;</li> <li>• that has not been marked in a circle at the right of the candidates' names;</li> <li>• that has been given for a person other than a candidate;</li> <li>• that has been marked in more than one circle at the right of the candidates' names; or</li> <li>• on which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No ballot shall be rejected by reason only that the deputy returning officer placed on it any writing, number or mark, or failed to remove the counterfoil.</li> <li>• When a ballot is found with the counterfoil attached, the deputy returning officer shall, while concealing the number on it from all persons present and without examining it, remove and destroy the counterfoil.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall give a copy of the statement of the vote to each of the candidate's representatives present at the count.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall, on request, provide each candidate one copy of each statement of the vote in the candidate's electoral district.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [C.E.A., ss. 293(1), 294, 297]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After a returning officer receives all of the ballot boxes, he or she shall, 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.</li> <li>• Candidates and their representatives may attend the validation of the results, but if none of them is present, the returning officer shall ensure the presence of at least two electors until the validation is completed.</li> <li>• Without delay after the validation of the results, the returning officer shall prepare a certificate in the prescribed form that sets out the number of votes cast for each candidate, and shall 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 shall indicate the number of votes that have been ascertained to have been cast for each candidate.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [C.E.A., ss. 300(1)-(3), 301(1)-(3), 308, 309(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall make a request to a judge for a recount within four days after the results are validated.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall notify each candidate or his or her official agent in writing of the request for a recount.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The judge shall fix the date for the recount to be conducted within four days after he or she receives the request.</li> <li>• An elector may, within four days after the date on which a returning officer issues a certificate, apply to a judge for a recount.</li> <li>• The judge shall fix a date for a recount if it appears, on the affidavit of a credible witness, that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the returning officer has incorrectly added up the results set out in the statements of the vote.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The applicant shall 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.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• deliver the original of the certificate to the returning officer and a copy of it to each candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The money deposited as security for costs shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [C.E.A., s. 318]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the return of the writ indicates an equality of votes between the candidates with the largest number of votes, the Chief Electoral Officer shall without delay:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 138(1), 139(1), 145, 146(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The counting of the votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• In counting the votes the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballots:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that have not been supplied by him or her;</li> <li>• that have not been marked for a candidate;</li> <li>• on which votes have been cast for more than one candidate; or</li> <li>• upon which there is writing or a mark or other means by which the elector could be identified.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the completion of the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer shall make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall 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 officer in the ballot box.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 153(1), 156(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall, 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.</li> <li>• On the official addition of the votes, the candidate who receives the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.</li> <li>• The declaration shall be in writing and a copy of it shall 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 shall be sent to the candidate immediately.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 156(3), 157, 165, 176(1), 177]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall within seven days following the official addition of the votes apply to a judge for a recount when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 or less votes separate the candidate with the largest number of votes from the candidate with the next largest number;</li> <li>• an equality of votes is found to exist between two or more candidates.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall appoint a time and place for a recount.</li> <li>• A candidate or elector who applies for a recount shall deposit with the Registrar of the Supreme Court the sum of \$100 as security for costs in connection with the recount.</li> <li>• The judge shall, within two days after the recount or final addition, certify the result to the returning officer who shall then immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the greatest number of votes.</li> <li>• Each party to a recount or final addition shall bear his or her own costs resulting from the recount.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., ss. 176(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case of an equality of votes at a recount, the seat is vacant and a new election shall be held. The election shall be held not later than six months from the day on which the seat becomes vacant.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 75, 76(1), 79(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The counting of ballots takes place at the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall count the votes in the presence of the poll clerk, candidates, or agents,</li> </ul>

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	<p>not exceeding two for each candidate in each polling station, and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall reject a ballot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that was not supplied by him or her;</li> <li>• that is not marked for any candidate;</li> <li>• on which votes have been given for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate the voter has voted; or</li> <li>• upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall 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, and dispose of them as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enclose the required number of the statement of the poll in an envelope marked E, and deliver it to the returning officer together with the form supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer on which has been entered the name and address of electors who voted at the poll, but whose names were not on the list of electors,</li> <li>• leave one statement in the poll book.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 87, 90]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official addition of the votes shall be conducted by the returning officers at their headquarters commencing at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, the seventh day after ordinary polling day.</li> <li>• On the official addition of the votes, a returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes, which shall be completed not later than Monday, the 14th day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer shall complete the recapitulation sheet and transmit a copy of it to each candidate concerned and to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 91, 100, 103]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Judge may assign a provincial court judge to recount all the ballots cast and that judge shall, within six days after the filing of the petition, by order appoint a place and time for the recount. The recount shall commence not later than 10 days after the date of the order.</li> <li>• The judge shall forthwith certify the result of the recount and final addition to the returning officer who shall then declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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	<p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 102]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where it is reported to the returning officer that an equality of votes is found to exist between candidates, the returning officer shall, in the presence of at least two of the persons authorized to be present, cast the additional vote without depositing a ballot paper, and declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has cast the additional vote.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 128(f), 129, 132(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall admit if requested, and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors, the deputy returning officer shall count the votes.</li> <li>• In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall reject a ballot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that was not supplied by the deputy returning officer;</li> <li>• that is not marked for any candidate;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• on which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected;</li> <li>• that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate or candidates the voter has voted; or</li> <li>• upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified, but no ballot shall be rejected because of a writing, number, or mark placed thereon by the deputy returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall 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 shall be delivered to each agent, or elector representing a candidate, who is present and requests it. A copy shall also be left in the poll book.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 156, 159(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official addition of the votes shall be held by the returning officer at his or her headquarters commencing at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the second day after ordinary polling day.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes which shall be completed not later than Thursday, the second day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 159(2), 160, 166-167]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>highest number of votes and any other candidate is fewer than 10, the returning officer shall apply for a recount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 a judge of the Supreme Court for a recount of all the ballots cast in the electoral district by filing a petition with a prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and depositing with him or her the sum of \$100 in legal tender or a cheque made payable to the Minister of Finance for that amount drawn upon and accepted by a chartered bank doing business in Canada, as security for the costs of the recount.</li> <li>• Whereupon the judge shall within two days after the filing of the petition by order appoint a place and a time for the recount.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall 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.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of a recount, the judge may make such order as he or she sees fit respecting costs, including the disposition of money deposited as security for costs.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., ss. 168(2)(f)-(g)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where the recapitulation sheet received from the judge shows that 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 shall, 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 and in the presence of the judge who conducted the recount, place the names of the candidates on equal size pieces of paper of the same colour in a box and then draw one of the pieces of paper from the box and declare elected the candidate whose name appears on the piece of paper so drawn.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 89, 90, 91(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In counting the votes the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that have not been supplied by him or her;</li> <li>• that have not been marked for any candidate;</li> <li>• on which votes have been marked for more candidates than one; or</li> <li>• upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll: one copy to be retained by the deputy returning officer and one copy for the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 92(4), 92(9)-(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



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	<p>representatives as are present, or of at least two electors if none of the candidates or their representatives are present, shall 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The candidate who is found to have the largest number of votes shall be declared elected in writing, and a copy of such declaration shall be delivered to each candidate.</li> <li>• 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 shall cast such additional vote.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 94(1), 94(1.1), 94(12)-(13), 94(15)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Within four days after such application, the judge shall 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.</li> <li>• The applicant shall deposit with the clerk of the court the sum of \$200 in legal tender as security for the costs of the candidate declared elected.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of the recount, the judge shall certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who shall declare to be elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes.</li> <li>• The judge shall deliver a copy of the certificate to each candidate, and the judge's certificate shall be deemed to be substituted for the certificate previously issued by the returning officer.</li> <li>• If the recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge shall order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 94(14)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall cast the deciding vote.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 361, 365, 370]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer, assisted by the poll clerk, counts the votes. The candidates and their representatives may be present.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer rejects a ballot paper if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• was not supplied by the deputy returning officer;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not bear the deputy returning officer's initials;</li> <li>• is not marked;</li> <li>• is marked for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• is marked for a person who is not a candidate;</li> <li>• is marked outside the circles;</li> <li>• bears a fanciful or injurious marking;</li> <li>• bears a mark by which the elector can be identified; or</li> <li>• is marked otherwise than with the pencil given to the elector by the deputy returning officer.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deputy returning officer gives a copy of the statement of votes to the representative of each candidate and to the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 371, 375]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The addition, wherever possible, shall begin at 9:00 a.m. on the day following polling day; it shall take place at the main office of the returning officer, and any candidate, mandatary or elector may attend.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall declare elected the candidate who, when the addition is completed, has received the greatest number of votes.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 376, 382-386, 392-393, 395]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of a tie-vote, the returning officer shall apply for a judicial recount.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The motion shall be presented within four days after the addition of the votes.</li> <li>• The recount shall begin within four days after the presentation of the motion.</li> <li>• Upon the conclusion of the recount, the judge shall compile the votes cast in favour of each candidate, verify or rectify any statement of votes and certify the results of the poll.</li> <li>• The judge shall return the ballot boxes to the returning officer and all the other documents used for the recount to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall thereupon declare elected the candidate who received the greatest number of votes.</li> <li>• The judge shall 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 shall be borne by the person who applied for the recount.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 394]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case of a tie-vote following a recount, a new election shall be held. In such a case, nomination papers shall be filed not later than the second Monday following</li> </ul>

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	<p>the day of the judge's decision, and the poll shall be held on the second subsequent Monday.</p>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 57(1), 59(1), 60, 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The counting of the ballots takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall be accepted as a valid ballot at the count.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall complete a statement of the poll, accounting for all the ballots supplied to him or her by the returning officer. The statement shall be signed by the deputy returning officer and poll clerk and may be signed by any candidate or scrutineer present.</li> <li>• A certificate of the number of ballots cast for each candidate is provided to each candidate or scrutineer present.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall personally deliver the sealed poll return envelope along with the sealed official tabulation envelope to the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 65(1), 67(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer, at the place, day and hour stated in his or her notice of poll shall, 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.</li> <li>• At the close of the official tabulation, or hearings in the case of missing envelopes or statements, the returning officer shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 67(2), 71, 77(1), 78(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall apply for a recount.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the returning officer has improperly tabulated the votes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The recount shall be held within 10 days after the judge's hearing of the application.</li> <li>• An application for a recount shall 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 in that amount. This does not apply if the returning officer is the applicant.</li> <li>• The judge shall 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.</li> <li>• The costs of the recount, including the costs of the returning officer and the</li> </ul>

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	<p>election clerk, are in the discretion of the judge who may order by whom, to whom, and in what manner they shall be paid.</p> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 80(1), 80(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The judge of the Superior Court of Justice may direct by whom and to whom the cost of the appeal, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, shall be paid.</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 77(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon receipt of the judge's certificate, the returning officer shall 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 shall give the casting vote.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 158, 159]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately after closing the voting place, the voting officer, assisted by the assistant voting officer, must count the vote in full view of any candidates or scrutineers present.</li> <li>• The following ballots must be rejected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a ballot that the voting officer did not give to the voter;</li> <li>• a ballot marked in a way that could identify the voter;</li> <li>• a ballot marked beside the name of more than one candidate;</li> <li>• a ballot marked beside the name of a candidate that also includes the word "declined";</li> <li>• a ballot marked beside the name of a candidate who has withdrawn from the election;</li> <li>• a ballot that has more than two marks beside the name of a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No ballot is to be rejected merely because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the "X" or other acceptable mark is not inside the space provided for that purpose beside the candidate's name; or</li> <li>• the voter has marked the ballot with something other than the pencil provided in the voting compartment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The voting officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete and sign a statement of the vote, in triplicate in the prescribed form, setting out the number of votes cast for each candidate and the number of the declined, rejected, discarded and spoiled ballots.</li> <li>• ensure that the statement of the vote is signed by the assistant voting officer, and allow any candidate or scrutineer present to also sign.</li> <li>• attach one copy of the statement of the vote to the voting book and retain one copy. Put the third copy in a separate envelope supplied for the purpose and give it to the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 160(1)-(2), 162(1), 162(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer must complete a final tally of the votes as soon as possible after all the ballot boxes are received from the voting officers and the non-resident advance vote and the institutional write-in ballots are counted.</li> <li>• The returning officer must give the candidates notice of the time and place of the final tally, and must conduct it in the presence of the candidates or their</li> </ul>

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	<p>scrutineers, or two voters if no candidates or scrutineers are present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the candidate with the most votes has at least 50 votes more than the candidate with next largest number of votes, the returning officer must declare the candidate with the most votes to be elected.</li> <li>• Upon declaring a candidate elected, the returning officer must give a copy of the statement of official results to each candidate or candidate’s representative.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 165(1)-(2), 165(4), 168(1)-(3), 168(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 50, the returning officer must immediately apply to the court for a recount.</li> <li>• If a recount is not required, any candidate or voter in the electoral division may – for the sole purpose of declaring elected the candidate who obtained the most votes – apply to the court for a recount.</li> <li>• An application by a candidate or a voter must be made within six days after a candidate is declared elected.</li> <li>• When the recount is completed, the judge must announce the results, seal the ballots and other documents in their respective envelopes, and prepare a certificate stating the number of votes cast for each candidate.</li> <li>• As soon as the five-day appeal period ends, the judge must give the original certificate to the returning officer and a copy to each other party. If an appeal is filed, the judge must wait for the result of the appeal before giving the certificate.</li> <li>• Upon receiving the judge’s certificate, the returning officer must declare elected the candidate with the most votes.</li> <li>• No costs may be awarded on a recount applied for by a candidate or a voter unless the judge considers that a party has engaged in frivolous or vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 169(1), 169(4), 169(7)-(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any party may appeal a decision of the judge who conducted the recount by giving a written notice of appeal to that judge and the other parties within five days after the recount is completed.</li> <li>• Upon receiving the notice of appeal and other documents, the registrar of the Court of Appeal must immediately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arrange a hearing date that is within 10 days after the notice is received; and</li> <li>• notify the parties and the Chief Electoral Officer of the time and place of the hearing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Court must certify its decision to the judge who conducted the recount, who must then without delay deliver an original certificate of the results to the returning officer, and a copy of the certificate to the other parties.</li> <li>• No costs may be awarded on an appeal.</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., ss. 170(1), 170(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If no candidate can be declared elected after a recount because of a tie vote, a new election must be held.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must then prepare a new writ of election that is dated and issued to the returning officer on the first Friday after the judge’s certificate is received; and states that election day is on the Tuesday that is 32 days after the date the writ is issued.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 63, 141(1)-(2), 142(1), 141(16), 141(23)(d), 143(1)]

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately after the close of a polling place, the deputy returning officer shall 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"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the returning officer, the supervisory deputy returning officer, if any, and the deputy returning officer;</li> <li>• the election clerk and the poll clerk or clerks;</li> <li>• any interpreter;</li> <li>• the candidates and not more than two candidate's representatives for each candidate;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject the following ballots:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ballots that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer;</li> <li>• ballots on which voters have voted for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• ballots on which a voter has written or marked anything by means of which the voter can be identified;</li> <li>• ballots on which the voter's intention is not clear or on which no vote has been given for a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When the deputy returning officer is satisfied with the accuracy of the ballot paper account and poll statement, he or she shall 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.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall place the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement in the ballot box.</li> <li>• The poll statement is placed in the ballot box, which shall be delivered to the returning officer within two days after polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 145(1), 145(3), 144, 145(10), 148]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time and place set in the election proclamation for making the final count and after receiving all ballot boxes, the returning officer shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remove from each ballot box and open the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement; and</li> <li>• enter the results appearing in the ballot paper account and poll statement in the appropriate columns of the returning officer's statement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each candidate may appoint voters or Saskatchewan residents who are Canadian citizens and who are 14 years of age or older 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.</li> <li>• After completing the addition, the returning officer shall declare as elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.</li> <li>• If, on the final count, the returning officer finds that two or more candidates, each having the largest number of votes, have the same number of votes, the returning officer shall declare the result to be a tie vote.</li> <li>• In the event that the returning office declares a result to be a tie vote, each of the candidates having the same number of votes, or the business managers of those candidates, is entitled to request a recount or an addition.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 155(1)-(5), 156(1)-(2), 156(4)-(5), 164(2)-(3), 165(1)]</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If the returning officer declares a result to be a tie vote, any of the candidates having the same number of votes or the business manager of any of those candidates is entitled to request a recount or an addition.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Within four days after receiving a request of a recount or an addition, the returning officer shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issue a certificate setting out that the candidate or the candidate's business manager has requested a recount or an addition;</li> <li>• 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 or addition; and</li> <li>• apply to the judge to fix the time and place for a recount or an addition.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The judge shall, 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 shall be not less than 10 days after the date the request was served.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the candidate or business manager is not entitled to request a recount or an addition due to the margin of victory; or</li> <li>• the candidate or business manager has made such a request but the returning officer fails to comply.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application to a judge shall be made within 10 days after the day on which the returning officer has declared a candidate to be elected, and shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$300.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• any ballot envelopes of qualified voters were unopened by the returning officer;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the returning officer has added up the votes improperly.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The judge shall fix a time for a recount or an addition that is not less than 10 days after the date of the application.</li> <li>• If no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after completing the recount or addition, the judge shall immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who shall immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.</li> <li>• If a recount or an addition is ordered:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of automatic entitlement, the returning officer shall 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;</li> <li>• the judge on the recount or addition finds that the applicant was entitled to and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>requested a recount or addition but the returning officer failed to comply, the returning officer shall pay the costs of the applicant and of the candidates appearing at the application and at the recount or addition.</p> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 168(1)-(2), 168(7)-(8), 168(11)-(12)(a)-(b), 168(13)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If an appeal is limited, any candidate may file a cross appeal within five days of being served with a notice of appeal.</li> <li>• The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan shall, on the filing of a notice of cross appeal, or on the expiration of 10 days after the date of completion of the recount, if no notice of cross notice of appeal has been filed, make an order:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• designating a judge of the Court of Appeal to hear the appeal; and</li> <li>• fixing a time for the hearing of the appeal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The time fixed for hearing the appeal shall not be more than 10 days from the date of the court order.</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 164(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If, on a recount or addition, the judge finds that two or more candidates, each having the largest number of votes, have the same number of votes, the judge shall declare:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the result to be a tie vote;</li> <li>• that the election is void; and</li> <li>• that the seat to represent the constituency for which the election was conducted is vacant.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 111(1), 111(3), 111(5), 112(a)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The counting of the votes takes place immediately after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject any ballot that:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not have on its back the name of the electoral division and year of the election;</li> <li>• does not indicate a vote for any candidate;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• contains votes for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate the vote was cast;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• contains any writing or mark enabling the voter to be readily identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall, at the conclusion of the count:</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete a statement of poll in sufficient numbers that shall be signed by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and any person present who wishes to sign it;</li> <li>• immediately communicate the unofficial results in accordance with the directions of the returning officer;</li> <li>• provide one copy of the statement of poll to each candidate or to his or her official agent or scrutineer present.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 137(1)-(2), 137(5)(a), 137(6), 138(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall give written notice to each candidate or each candidate's official agent of the place, date and hour of commencement of the official count.</li> <li>• No person may be allowed in the room where an official count is being conducted except:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the returning officer and election clerk;</li> <li>• deputy returning officers in the discharge of their duties;</li> <li>• the candidates for the electoral division, their official agents or electors of the electoral division appointed in writing by the candidates or all of them; and</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer or a designate or both.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall cast an additional vote by marking a ballot for one of the tied candidates.</li> <li>• On completing the official count, the returning officer shall provide to each candidate or each candidate's official agent a Certificate and Return indicating the number of votes counted for each candidate and the name of the candidate to be declared elected.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 144(1), 147(2), 147(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate or the candidate's official agent applies to the Court and deposits with the clerk as security for costs the sum of \$300 in cash, or by certified cheque or certified bill of exchange, not later than eight days after the date the returning officer announced the results of the official count and declared a candidate elected, a judge may appoint a time and place to hear and determine an appeal from any decision of the returning officer respecting any ballot or to recount the votes or both.</li> <li>• When there has been a recount, the judge shall immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who shall, on the third day after the certification, unless the returning officer is served with a notice of appeal within that period, declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 148(1), 148(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• On determination of the appeal, the Registrar of the Court of Appeal shall immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who shall then declare elected</li> </ul>

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	<p>the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes.</p> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 147(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If, on a recount, an equality of votes exists for two or more candidates, the returning officer's vote cast shall be counted, if it has been cast, and if it has not, the returning officer shall proceed to cast the additional vote by then marking a ballot.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 116(1), 118(1)-(2), 119, 123(1)(a)-(g), 125(1), 126(3)(a), 126(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A ballot must be rejected if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the ballot physically differs from the ballots officially provided for the voting proceedings for which the counting is being conducted;</li> <li>• there is no cross or any other mark in the blank space provided on the ballot opposite the name of the candidate;</li> <li>• the ballot is uniquely marked, or otherwise uniquely dealt with, in such a manner that the voter could reasonably be identified;</li> <li>• the ballot is marked as voting for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• the ballot does not clearly indicate the intention of the voter to vote for a candidate;</li> <li>• the ballot is a write-in ballot marked for a registered political party that is not represented by a candidate in the election;</li> <li>• the ballot is a write-in ballot marked for both a candidate and a registered political party, but the candidate is not a representative of that political party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 128(1)-(2), 130, 137(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The final count must not take place before the 13th day after general voting day unless authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of the final count, the district electoral officer must declare the election of the candidate who received the most votes.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 137(1)(c), 139, 142(8), 143]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>of votes is less than 1/500 of the total ballots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• that votes were not correctly accepted or ballots were not correctly rejected;</li> <li>• that unopened or resealed certification or secrecy envelopes contain ballots that should be considered;</li> <li>• that a ballot account does not accurately record the number of votes for a candidate;</li> <li>• that the final count did not correctly calculate the total number of votes for a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 144(1)-(2), 145(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of the appeal, the Court of Appeal must declare the results of the election in accordance with its recount.</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 257(1), 259, 266(c)-(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The counting of ballots takes place immediately after the close of the polls. The deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• In counting the ballots, the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballots:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer;</li> <li>• that have not been marked for any candidate;</li> <li>• on which votes have been given for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• 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 clear and unambiguous preference for one candidate, and that the ballot is not otherwise invalid; or</li> <li>• upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each deputy returning officer shall make one copy of the statement of the poll:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to be delivered to each of the candidates' agents;</li> <li>• to be delivered to each candidate in the special envelope provided for this</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>purpose.</p> <p>Official addition [E.A., ss. 277, 279]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official addition shall 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.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open the ballot boxes and each envelope containing the statement of the poll for a hospital or correctional institution; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Forthwith after the official addition, the returning officer shall: 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 280, 286, 299(1)(b)-(d), 299(2), 301]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• Where a judge of the Supreme Court:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• receives an application for a recount from a returning officer; or</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the returning officer had improperly conducted the official addition;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>               the judge shall appoint a time for the recount, which shall be within four days after the receipt of the application.             </li> <li>• At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall add the number of ballots cast for each candidate and certify forthwith in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who shall declare the election of the candidate for whom the greatest number of ballots has been cast. The judge shall also deliver a copy of the certificate to each candidate.</li> <li>• Where a recount resulting from an application does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge shall order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 300]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a recount results in an equal number of ballots having been cast for two or</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>more candidates who also have the greatest number of ballots cast for them in the election, the election shall 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>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.P.A., ss. 191(1)-(2), 192(1), 195(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The counting of the ballots takes place without delay after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must conduct the count in the presence of the poll clerk and in full view of the candidates, candidates' polling agents or plebiscite witnesses who are present, or if no candidate, candidate's polling agent or plebiscite witness is present, in the presence and in full view of at least two electors eligible to vote in the electoral district.</li> <li>• In examining the ballots for an election, the deputy returning officer shall reject all those:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that were not provided to an elector by the deputy returning officer;</li> <li>• that have not been marked for any candidate;</li> <li>• that have been marked for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• that have not been marked with the symbol "X" or other clear symbol in the small circular space on the ballot to the right of the name of a candidate; or</li> <li>• on which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After counting the ballots cast at an election or plebiscite, the deputy returning officer shall complete a statement of the poll in the approved form.</li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enclose one copy of the statement of the poll in the poll book;</li> <li>• retain one copy of the statement of the poll;</li> <li>• provide the original statement of the poll to the returning officer, by placing it in the envelope supplied for that purpose, sealing it with an approved seal and placing the envelope in the ballot box or, if so directed by the returning officer, by forwarding it to him or her in the manner specified;</li> <li>• provide one copy of the statement of the poll for an election to each candidate or candidate's polling agent who is present; and</li> <li>• forward one copy of the statement of the poll for an election to each candidate who requests it.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official addition [E.P.A., ss. 198(2), 200(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the day, and at the time and place indicated in the proclamation for the official addition for an election, the returning officer shall, from the statements of the poll for all polling stations in the electoral district, and from the statements of the poll resulting from special voting opportunities in the electoral district, conduct an official addition to determine the number of votes cast for each candidate.</li> <li>• A returning officer shall, without delay after the official addition, prepare a certificate in the approved form, stating the number of votes cast for each candidate or the number of votes cast for each response to a plebiscite question.</li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [E.P.A., ss. 206(1), 208(1), 208(3)(b), 209(1)(a), 215(1)(d), 219(1), 219(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer shall, without delay after the official addition for an election, apply to a judge for a recount of the votes if, on the official addition, candidates receiving the most votes are tied, or the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the most votes from any other candidate is less than 2% of the total number of votes cast in the electoral district.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within five days after the date on which a returning officer has completed the official addition for an election and prepared the certificate, an elector may apply to a judge for a recount of the votes on the grounds that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a deputy returning officer has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot or has, in the statement of the poll, made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for a candidate; or</li> <li>• the returning officer has, in the official addition, improperly determined the number of votes cast for a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An applicant for a recount shall, with the application, deposit with the Clerk of the Supreme Court \$250 as security for costs.</li> <li>• The judge shall fix the day and time when, and the place where the recount will commence, which must be within 10 days after the application is made.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall provide a certificate in respect of a recount for an election to the returning officer, and a copy to the applicant and to each candidate.</li> <li>• After a recount in respect of an election, a candidate who receives the most votes, or a candidate who receives a number of votes within 2% of the number received by the candidate with the most votes, may apply, in the approved form, to the Chief Electoral Officer to be reimbursed for the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of the recount.</li> <li>• On review of the application, the Chief Electoral Officer shall determine the amount that he or she considers to relate to costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate, and shall reimburse the candidate for that amount.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.P.A., ss. 220(1), 220(3), 222]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a judge fails to comply with the provisions for a recount under the Act, an aggrieved party may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal.</li> <li>• If, from a review of the affidavit or other information, it appears that there was a failure to comply, the judge of the Court of Appeal shall, by order:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fix the day and time when, and the place where the application will be heard, which must be within eight days after the making of the order;</li> <li>• direct the attendance of all interested parties; and</li> <li>• provide directions for the service of the order and any affidavit on the judge conducting the recount and on any other interested party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The same remedies are available for the recovery of costs awarded by an order as for the recovery of costs in respect of other proceedings in the Court of Appeal.</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [E.P.A., s. 215(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a recount in respect of an election results in an equality of votes between the candidates who received the most votes, the judge shall order the holding of a new election.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Counting the votes [N.E.A., ss. 131(1), 131(3), 131(5)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On election day, immediately after the close of the polls in the constituency, the counting of the votes shall take place in every polling station open that day or during the period of the advance vote. The deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their representatives or, should the candidates or their representatives not be present, in the presence of at least two voters, make the count in accordance with the regulations.</li> <li>• When counting the ballots, the deputy returning officer shall reject any ballot that was:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• not marked in favour of a candidate;</li> <li>• marked in a way that does not clearly indicate the voter's intent;</li> <li>• marked in favour of a person who is not a candidate;</li> <li>• marked for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• marked in a place other than the circular space provided, unless the mark clearly indicates the voter's intention; or</li> <li>• marked in a way that identifies the voter.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ballot shall be rejected for the sole reason that the deputy returning officer               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• placed a note, number or mark on it; or</li> <li>• did not remove the counterfoil when the voter voted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Official addition [N.E.A., s. 134]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall prepare a statement of the poll that sets out               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total number of valid votes cast;</li> <li>• the number of votes in favour of each candidate;</li> <li>• the number of rejected ballots; and</li> <li>• such other information as may be required by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The deputy returning officer shall make copies of the statement of the poll, in the approved form, and distribute them as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one copy to remain with the polling record;</li> <li>• one copy to be kept by the deputy returning officer;</li> <li>• one copy to be faxed and delivered to both the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer; and</li> <li>• one copy for each candidate and financial agent.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Judicial recount [N.E.A., ss. 142, 143, 144(1), 148(1)-(2), 149(1), 150(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the difference between the number of votes in favour of the candidate having received the most votes and any other candidate is nil or less than 2 percent of the total number of votes cast in the constituency, the returning officer shall, without delay, apply to the court for a recount and shall give written notice to the candidates or their agents of the recount.</li> <li>• Any voter may, before the end of the 8th day after the declaration by the returning officer of the result of the election in the constituency, apply to the court for a judicial recount on the following grounds only:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a deputy returning officer improperly counted the votes or improperly rejected any ballot papers;</li> <li>• a deputy returning officer made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or</li> <li>• the returning officer improperly added up the votes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application by a voter must be made in accordance with the <i>Rules of the Nunavut Court of Justice</i> and the practice and procedure of the court for an originating application and must               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set out the facts on which the application is based;</li> <li>• be supported by an affidavit or statutory declaration in relation to those facts; and</li> <li>• set out the particulars of the alleged irregularities to inform the member whose election is being contested of the facts alleged against him or her.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application by a voter must include a deposit of \$250, in a form acceptable to the Clerk of the Nunavut Court of Justice, as security for the costs of the candidate</li> </ul>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>who has obtained the largest number of votes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The court shall appoint a time and place to commence recounting the votes, which shall be within 10 days after the receipt by the court of the application, or as soon as possible thereafter.</li> <li>• At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall seal all the ballot papers in separate packages; add the number of votes cast for each candidate as ascertained at the recount; and certify the result of the recount, in the approved form; and shall immediately send a copy of the certified result of the recount to the candidates; the returning officer; and the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• If the judge certifies that one candidate obtained a higher number of votes than any other, the returning officer shall declare that candidate elected in the return to the writ.</li> <li>• Where a recount does not alter the result of the election, the judge shall order the applicant to pay the costs of the elected candidate; and specify the amount of those costs, following as closely as possible the tariff of costs allowed with respect to proceedings in the court.</li> </ul> <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [N.E.A., s. 152]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act in respect of a recount, any party aggrieved may, within 8 days after the recount, make an application to the Court of Appeal which shall hear any appeal from a decision within 14 days of the day it is seized with the appeal application and shall render its decision as soon as possible.</li> <li>• Remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded under the Act shall be the same as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal.</li> </ul> <p>If a tie following a recount [N.E.A., s. 149(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the judge certifies a tie in the number of votes, the Chief Electoral Officer shall order that a new election be held.</li> </ul>



**PART F      NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION**



**PART F NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION**

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Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [C.E.A., ss. 65(a)-(i)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are not eligible to be a candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a person who is not qualified as an elector on the date on which his or her nomination paper is filed;</li> <li>• during the period of his or her disenfranchisement, a person who was convicted of a corrupt or illegal practice;</li> <li>• a member of the legislature of a province, the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut or the Yukon;</li> <li>• a sheriff, clerk of the peace or county Crown Attorney in any of the provinces;</li> <li>• a person who is not entitled to vote at an election;</li> <li>• a judge appointed by the Governor in Council, other than a citizenship judge appointed under the <i>Citizenship Act</i>;</li> <li>• a person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution;</li> <li>• an election officer; and</li> <li>• a person who was a candidate in a previous election and for whom a return, report, document or declaration has not been provided under the Act, if the time and any extension for providing it have expired.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence [C.E.A., s. 80]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every employer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 67]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at least 18 years of age on nomination day;</li> <li>• a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding nomination day; and</li> <li>• not disqualified by the Act or another Act for election to or from sitting in the House of Assembly;</li> <li>• whether or not he or she is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which he or she is nominated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• 18 years of age on or before nomination day;</li> <li>• not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• qualified as an elector in any one of the electoral districts referred to in the <i>Electoral Boundaries Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility</p>

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Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 65]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• 18 years of age;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 215] [H.A.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice is incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the House of Assembly during the five years after the report.</li> <li>• No person who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a member of the Senate;</li> <li>• is a member of the House of Commons of Canada;</li> <li>• causes, suffers or permits himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate for the representation of any electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada; or</li> <li>• accepts or holds any office in the service of the Government of Canada, or the Government of Nova Scotia to which any salary or wage of any kind is attached;</li> </ul> <p>shall be eligible as a member of the House unless that person has resigned such office before nomination for election as such member, and given notice of such resignation to the Provincial Secretary, or shall sit or vote in the House during the time that person holds such office.</p> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified to vote.</li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 48.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is ineligible if he or she is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a mayor or councillor of a municipality, or</li> <li>• a rural community mayor or a councillor of a rural community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 234]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is an elector.</li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 235]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is ineligible if he or she is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a judge of a court of justice;</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• a commissioner of the Commission de la représentation;</li> <li>• a returning officer;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Right to be a candidate</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an official agent of a candidate or of a political party;</li> <li>• a member of the Parliament of Canada;</li> <li>• a person convicted of an indictable offence punishable by two years of imprisonment or more, for the term of the sentence;</li> <li>• a candidate at a previous election whose official agent has not produced a return of election expenses or the statement;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a person convicted of a corrupt electoral or referendum practice.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence [E.A., s. 248]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every employer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 26(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if at the time of signing the consent to nomination he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• of voting age;</li> <li>• a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• a resident of Ontario for the six months next preceding polling day; and</li> <li>• not disqualified by the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i> or by any other Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 26(2), 98(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a returning officer;</li> <li>• an election clerk;</li> <li>• an enumerator;</li> <li>• a revision assistant at the revision of any list of electors to be used at the election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person who is convicted of a corrupt practice 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person may be nominated as a candidate if he or she is a Canadian citizen who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will be at least 18 years old on election day; and</li> <li>• has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately before election day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 53(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As exceptions to the above, none of the following persons may be nominated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of the House of Commons or the Senate of Canada or of the Assembly of another province or territory;</li> <li>• a member of council of a municipality;</li> <li>• a person receiving salary or other fees from the Crown or a member of the Executive Council;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an election official or enumerator;</li> <li>• a person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution;</li> <li>• a person convicted of certain offences under the Act within five years before election day.</li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence [E.A., ss. 14(a), 18(1), 17(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To permit citizen participation in the democratic process, every employer must, if requested, grant a leave without pay to an employee who is a candidate.</li> <li>• An employer may request an exemption from the requirement to grant a leave if the employer believes that the leave would be seriously detrimental to the employer's operations.</li> <li>• Unless ended earlier by the candidate, a leave for a candidate ends as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the person withdraws as a candidate, the day after the withdrawal;</li> <li>• in any other case, the day after election day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is at least 18 years old;</li> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• has ordinarily resided in Saskatchewan for at least six months preceding the day the writ was issued; and</li> <li>• is not disqualified by <i>The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act, 2005</i> or by any other Act from being a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 42(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is ineligible if he or she is:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a federal or provincial court judge;</li> <li>• disqualified from being a candidate because of a conviction for engaging in corrupt practices;</li> <li>• in a correctional facility, jail or prison on polling day because of being convicted of an offence;</li> <li>• subject to a disposition of a review board, established under the <i>Criminal Code</i>, on polling day;</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• an election officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., ss. 56(a)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• is of the full age of 18 years on polling day;</li> <li>• has been ordinarily resident in Alberta continuously from the day six months immediately preceding polling day;</li> <li>• is registered under section 9 of the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>;</li> <li>• is not prohibited from being nominated as a candidate under the Act or the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Right to be a candidate</b>
	<p>Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 56(e), 58(a)-(b), 57]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person is prohibited from being nominated as a candidate in an election if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Speaker has laid a report before the Assembly under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>;</li> <li>• that person was the registered candidate or the chief financial officer of the registered candidate referred to in the report;</li> <li>• nomination day for the election occurs within the eight-year period following the day on which the Speaker laid the report before the Assembly, or where the financial statement has been filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, the five-year period following the day of filing, whichever period expires first.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., ss. 52(1)(a)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person may be a candidate if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen;</li> <li>• is 18 years of age or older on general voting day for the election; and</li> <li>• has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before the individual becomes a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 52(1)(d), 30] [<i>Constitution Act</i>, ss. 28, 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The above disqualifications include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• an individual convicted of certain offences under the Act;</li> <li>• a judge of the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court;</li> <li>• a member of the Legislative Assembly who sits or votes as a member of the House of Commons of Canada.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence [E.A., ss. 67(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, as requested by the candidate.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 110]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 111(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<p>pursuant to any other Act.</p> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Eligibility [E.P.A., s. 79(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is eligible to be a candidate if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a Canadian citizen on or before the day on which his or her nomination paper is filed;</li> <li>• has attained the age of 18 years on or before the day on which his or her nomination paper is filed; and</li> <li>• has been ordinarily resident in the Northwest Territories for a period of at least 12 months on the day his or her nomination paper is filed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [E.P.A., ss. 79(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who has been found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice at an election is not eligible to be a candidate during the period of seven years after the date of the conviction.</li> <li>• A person who has been found guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice at an election is not eligible to be a candidate during the period of five years after the date of the conviction.</li> <li>• A person is not eligible to be a candidate while he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• holds office as the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• is a member of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislative assembly of a province or territory;</li> <li>• is imprisoned in a correctional institution as a result of a conviction for an offence; or</li> <li>• is disqualified from voting under any law of Canada, a province or a territory relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Eligibility [N.E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person has a right to be a candidate in an election if, on election day, the person is qualified to vote.</li> </ul> <p>Ineligibility [N.E.A., ss. 11(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is otherwise qualified is not entitled to be a candidate if, on election day, he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a member of the House of Commons or the Senate or a member of the legislature of any province or of another territory;</li> <li>• is a judge of any court, other than a citizenship court;</li> <li>• is a member of the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• is an election officer;</li> <li>• is prohibited under the <i>Public Service Act</i>;</li> <li>• is not resident in Nunavut on the day nominations close;</li> <li>• was a candidate in a previous election and a financial return for the candidate in respect of that election was not filed within the time required, including any lawful extension of time;</li> <li>• is confined to a penal or correctional institution on the day nominations close and is serving a sentence of confinement that extends to at least election day;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Right to be a candidate</b>
	<p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• is a member of the Legislative Assembly who as a result of a charge or conviction for an offence under a statute of Nunavut or Canada has ceased to be a member, until after his or her successor has been elected.</li></ul> <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>



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"> <li>• The witness shall file with the returning officer, together with the nomination paper, a deposit of \$1,000.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [C.E.A., ss. 468(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that lists the names of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any candidate who has died before the closing of all the polling stations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General shall pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount of each listed candidate's nomination deposit to his or her official agent, or the person designated by the official agent.</li> <li>• If there is no official agent, the Chief Electoral Officer may return the nomination deposit to any person that he or she considers appropriate.</li> <li>• Any nomination deposit that is not returned under this section is forfeited to Her Majesty in right of Canada.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [C.E.A., ss. 66(1)(e)-(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper shall be in the prescribed form and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [C.E.A., ss. 70(2), 69]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [C.E.A., s. 74]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• When a candidate withdraws, any votes cast for the candidate at the election are void.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [C.E.A., ss. 77(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall, after communicating with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix the second Monday after the death as the closing day for nominations in that electoral district.</li> <li>• Notice of the new day fixed for the closing day for nominations shall be given by a further Notice of Election distributed and posted as specified by the Chief Electoral</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<p>Officer, and there shall also be named by the Notice of Election a new polling day, which shall be Monday, the 21st day after the day so fixed.</p>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 70(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque made payable to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 73(2)-(3), 77(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit is returned to the personal representative of the candidate.</li> <li>• A deposit that is not repayable to a candidate shall be remitted by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Minister of Finance to be remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• Where notice of the poll is cancelled and a candidate withdraws before the day fixed for nominations, the Minister of Finance shall return to that candidate his or her deposit.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 68(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 59, 74(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 76(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The deposit is then forfeited.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 77(1), 77(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls on polling day, the returning officer shall cancel notice of the poll and fix another day for the nomination of candidates.</li> <li>• The day fixed for nominations of candidates shall be no more than 30 days and no less than 20 days after the death of the candidate.</li> <li>• The day fixed for polling day shall be not later than 10 days after the close of nominations.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 37]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nomination paper shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 42]</p>

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Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Provincial Treasurer shall dispose of the deposit of a candidate as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, he or she shall return it to the candidate or his or her personal representative; or</li> <li>• in all other cases, he or she shall pay it into the Operating Fund.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 37]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 40(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 4:00 p.m. on nomination day which shall be Friday, the 17th day before ordinary polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 43]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall be deemed not to have been officially nominated.</li> <li>• The deposit is then forfeited.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 45(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate dies between the close of nominations and polling day, the date fixed for a new polling day shall not be more than three months from the date of the death of the candidate.</li> </ul>
Nova Scotia	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 66(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sum of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque or money order for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance shall be deposited with the returning officer.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 72]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposit shall be returned to the candidate, his or her official agent or personal representative if the candidate:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is elected;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• dies before the close of the poll.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If a nomination paper for a by-election is superseded and withdrawn pursuant to that by-election being superseded or withdrawn by a general election, the Minister of Finance shall return the deposit to the candidate, his or her official agent or personal representative.</li> <li>• In all other cases, the Minister of Finance shall pay it into the Consolidated Fund of the Province.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 66(1)]</p>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 69(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 ordinary polling day.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 73]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The deposit is then forfeited.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 75(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an officially nominated candidate dies between the close of nominations and of the poll, the date fixed for a new ordinary polling day shall be a Tuesday, not more than 45 days and not less than 30 days from the date of the death of the candidate.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 51(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No nomination paper is valid nor shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 51(8)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposit shall 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.</li> <li>• In the case of the death of any candidate after being nominated and before the closing of the poll, the deposit shall be returned to the personal representatives of the candidate.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 13(2), 52(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which shall not be more than 21 days nor less than 11 days after the date of the writs.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 54(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The deposit is then forfeited.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)]</p>



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Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate dies after the close of nomination and before the poll has closed, the returning officer shall countermand notice of the poll, and fix another day for the nomination of candidates.</li> <li>• Notice of the new day fixed for nomination shall 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 shall be the 17th day after the day fixed for the nomination.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 242]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper shall bear the signatures and addresses of at least 100 electors whose names are on the list of electors in the electoral division for which the nomination paper is filed.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 237]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 256]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The candidate of an authorized party may not withdraw unless he or she files with the returning officer proof that the party leader or one of its officers was duly informed in writing of the candidate's intention at least 48 hours before the filing of the declaration referred to above.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 259]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where the candidate of an authorized party dies between the 21st day preceding polling day and that of the close of the poll, polling day shall be postponed unless the party leader informs the Chief Electoral Officer in writing, within 48 hours after the day of the death of the candidate, that the leader does not intend to endorse any other person as a candidate.</li> <li>• If the polling day is postponed, nomination papers shall be filed no later than the second Monday after the day of the death of the candidate if that day is a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or the third Monday after the day of the death if that day is another day. The poll shall take place on the second subsequent Monday.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., ss. 27(5), 27(5.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deposit of \$200 shall be handed to the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed.</li> <li>• The deposit may be paid in cash, by money order or by certified cheque made payable to the Chief Election Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 27(6), 31(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a candidate receives at least 10 percent of the valid ballots cast at the election, the deposit shall, in the case of a cash deposit, be refunded to the</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<p>candidate and, in the case of a cheque, be refunded to the issuer of the cheque.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposit of a candidate who dies before the close of the poll shall be returned to the personal representative of the candidate.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 27(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nomination paper shall be signed by, or accompanied by, at least 25 electors of the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 27(1), 9.1(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is, in the case of a general election, the second Thursday after the date of the writ; in any other case, the third Thursday after the date of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If a candidate withdraws after the close of nominations, his or her deposit is forfeited.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 31(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer shall suspend the election and the Chief Election Officer shall fix new days for the nomination of candidates and for polling.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 55]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination must include the names and addresses of at least 100 eligible voters in the electoral division who support the nomination, and a signed declaration of each of them that they are eligible to vote in the electoral division.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 56(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The closing day for nominations is the Tuesday that is 14 days before election day.</li> <li>• The nomination documents must be received by the returning officer after the election is called and before 1:00 p.m. on the closing day for nominations.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 61]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At any time before election day, a candidate may withdraw from the election by filing a signed declaration to that effect with the returning officer.</li> <li>• The candidate's signature on the withdrawal must be witnessed by another person, who must sign as witness.</li> <li>• The returning officer must promptly notify the Chief Electoral Officer and the other candidates in the election, in writing, of the withdrawal. The Chief Electoral Officer must publish a notice of the withdrawal in the electoral division.</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate dies before the close of voting on election day:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the returning officer must notify the Chief Electoral Officer of the death, in writing; and</li> <li>• the election is postponed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On the first Friday after receiving notice that a candidate has died, the Chief Electoral Officer must issue a writ for a new election, in the prescribed form.</li> <li>• The writ for the new election must set as the election day the Tuesday that is 32 days after the date the writ is issued.</li> <li>• A person who was a candidate in the original election:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is not required to file new nomination documents; and</li> <li>• is deemed to be a candidate in the new election unless he or she withdraws.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 46]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper is valid only if it is accompanied by a deposit of \$100.</li> <li>• The deposit must be in Canadian currency, must be made payable to the Minister of Finance, and may be either a postal money order or in the form of a certified cheque drawn on a valid account in a bank, trust company or credit union.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 47(1)-(2), 47(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposit shall be returned to the candidate:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the candidate is elected;</li> <li>• if the candidate obtains at least 50 percent of the number of valid votes cast in favour of the candidate elected;</li> <li>• if the election is found void and set aside; or</li> <li>• if the returning officer refuses to issue a certificate of validity with respect to the nomination paper of the candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A deposit shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 44(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 44(1), 31(3)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper must be filed with the returning officer at any time after the issue of the writ and before 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which 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 on a Sunday or a holiday.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 52(1), 52(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The deposit is thereby forfeited.</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 53(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of polling day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a new nomination day shall be fixed, which shall be the earliest practicable day following the required delay between the posting of the new election proclamation and the nomination day;</li> <li>• a polling day shall be fixed, which shall be 16 days after nomination day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., ss. 61(1)(e), 62(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper filed with the returning officer shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$500.</li> <li>• A deposit shall not be accepted unless it consists of: Bank of Canada notes, a certified cheque, a bank or postal money order, or a combination of any of those forms.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 62(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One half of the deposit shall 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.</li> <li>• One half of the deposit shall be refunded to the candidate if the candidate files the required financial statement within the time period referred to in the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>.</li> <li>• If a candidate dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day, the deposit shall be refunded to the candidate's personal representative.</li> <li>• A deposit that is not refunded shall be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit to the General Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 59(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nomination paper shall be signed by any 25 or more electors of an electoral division.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 61(1)(f), 39(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 65(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 66(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the election for that electoral division shall be discontinued;</li> <li>• a new election for the electoral division shall be commenced as if the election were a by-election; and</li> <li>• nominations of candidates previously filed remain valid for the new election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	Deposit

*Nomination and Registration*

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>Amount [E.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100, and must be held by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 55(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If the nomination deposit is in relation to a standing nomination for an electoral district that is disestablished before an election is held, the nomination deposit is to be returned to the financial agent of the individual for whom it was paid.</li> <li>• In other cases, the nomination deposit is forfeited and is to be paid to the consolidated revenue fund.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination must be made by at least 25 voters for the electoral district for which the election is being held.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 64(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At any time up until 48 hours before the start of general voting, a candidate may 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.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 65(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the end of the nomination period, which is the 15th day after the election is called;</li> <li>• 1:00 p.m. on the 6th day after the date of death.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 as if the writ for the election were issued on the day on which the Chief Electoral Officer received proof of death; and no new nomination documents and deposit are required for a candidate in the original election proceedings and the individual is deemed to be a candidate in the continued election unless he or she withdraws.</li> </ul>
Yukon	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 115(1)(i)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nomination paper shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 117(2)]</p>

*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall receive a refund of the deposit.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 114(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nomination paper shall be signed by any 25 or more persons qualified as electors in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 113, 112(1), 14(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not extend the deadline for a returning officer to receive a nomination paper after 2:00 p.m. on nomination day.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 132]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 129-130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where any candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the returning officer shall, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix by proclamation another day for the nomination of candidates, which shall 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</li> <li>• a new day for polling shall be fixed, which shall be the 21st day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.P.A., s. 89(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deposit of \$200 in legal tender, money order or certified cheque, payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories, must be provided to the returning officer or other authorized person with the nomination paper.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [E.P.A., ss. 90(2)-(3), 94(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deposit must be returned:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to a candidate, if the report, bills and declaration respecting election contributions and expenses, required under the Act, are transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer within 60 days after polling day for the election;</li> <li>• to a candidate, if the writ of election for the electoral district is withdrawn or is deemed to be revoked; or</li> <li>• to the estate of the candidate, if the candidate dies before the close of the poll.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Except in the cases referred to above, a deposit belongs to the Government of the Northwest Territories.</li> <li>• The deposit of a candidate who withdraws is not refundable.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [E.P.A., s. 81(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any 15 or more electors who are ordinarily resident in an electoral district in which</li> </ul>

*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<p>an election is to be held may, in a nomination paper, nominate a person to be a candidate for that electoral district.</p> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.P.A., s. 83(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A returning officer or other authorized person who receives a nomination paper shall accept it if the nomination paper and required deposit are received by him or her by 2:00 p.m. on Friday, the 24th day before polling day for the election.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.P.A., s. 94(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate may withdraw at any time before 5:00 p.m. on Friday, the 24th day before polling day for the election by filing, in person with the returning officer or other authorized person, a declaration in respect of the withdrawal signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are ordinarily resident in the electoral district for which the candidate was nominated.</li> </ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.P.A., s. 98(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a candidate dies after 5:00 p.m. on Friday, the 24th day before polling day for the election and before the close of the poll, the returning officer shall, after consulting with the Chief Electoral Officer, issue a further proclamation indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the principal place and the final date and time fixed for receiving new nominations of candidates, which must be the first Friday that is at least five days after the death of the candidate;</li> <li>• the new day on which the poll for taking votes of electors is to be held, if a poll is required, which must be Monday, the 24th day after the date fixed above;</li> <li>• the new day and time when, and the place where, the returning officer will conduct the official addition to determine the number of votes cast for each candidate, which must be at the earliest opportunity after polling day for the election; and</li> <li>• an exact description of the place where the returning officer has established the office of the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [N.E.A., s. 74]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deposit of \$200 in the form of a money order, certified cheque, Northern Stores draft or Co-op draft payable to the Government of Nunavut must be given, along with the nomination paper, to the returning officer, who shall, without delay, transfer the deposit to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit in trust into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Reimbursement [N.E.A., s. 77(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate's deposit is forfeited upon the candidate's withdrawal.</li> </ul> <p>Number of signatures required [N.E.A., s. 70(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any 15 or more voters in a constituency in which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for that constituency.</li> </ul> <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [N.E.A., s. 70(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deadline to file nomination papers at the office of the returning officer is any time between the day the writ is issued and 2:00 p.m. in the afternoon on the 31st day before election day.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [N.E.A., ss. 77(1)-(2), 77(4)]</p>

Nomination and Registration

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Nomination of a candidate</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A candidate may withdraw no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day nominations close by personally submitting to the returning officer or to a person designated by the returning officer for this purpose, a letter of withdrawal signed by the candidate and witnessed by two voters of the constituency who shall certify by oath or affirmation that the candidate signed the letter of withdrawal in their presence.</li><li>• A candidate's deposit is forfeited upon the candidate's withdrawal.</li></ul> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [N.E.A., s. 78]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Where a candidate dies after the close of nominations and before the close of the polling stations in the constituency on election day:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the returning officer shall advise the Chief Electoral Officer;</li><li>• the Chief Electoral Officer shall cancel the election in that constituency, fix a new election day and issue a writ for a new election; and</li><li>• the new election shall be conducted in the usual manner.</li></ul></li><li>• Where an election is cancelled, all ballots cast for the candidates in the constituency are void and shall be destroyed.</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Canada	<p>Definition of political party [C.E.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Political party” means an organization one of whose fundamental purposes is to participate in public affairs by endorsing one or more of its members as candidates and supporting their election.</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [C.E.A., ss. 366(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leader of a political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for the political party to become a registered party.</li> <li>• An application for registration must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the political party;</li> <li>• the short-form name of the party, or its abbreviation, if any, that is to be shown in election documents;</li> <li>• the party’s logo, if any;</li> <li>• the name and address of the leader of the party and a copy of the party’s resolution to appoint the leader, certified by the leader and another officer of the party;</li> <li>• the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the officers of the party and their signed consent to act;</li> <li>• the name and address of the appointed auditor of the party and their signed consent to act;</li> <li>• the name and address of the party’s chief agent and his or her signed consent to act;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of 250 electors and their declarations that they are members of the party and support the party’s application for registration; and</li> <li>• the leader’s declaration that, having considered all of the factors relevant to determining the party’s purposes, one of the party’s fundamental purposes is to participate in public affairs by endorsing one or more of its members as candidates and supporting their election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [C.E.A., ss. 370(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An eligible party becomes a registered party if it has at least one candidate whose nomination has been confirmed for an election and its application to become registered was made at least 60 days before the issue of the writ or writs for that election and has not been withdrawn.</li> <li>• An eligible party whose application was made after the 60 days referred to above becomes a registered party for the next general election – or any by-election that precedes it – if it satisfies the requirements of the above.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after the 48-hour period following the close of nominations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inform the leader of an eligible party that meets the requirements of the above that the party has been registered; and</li> <li>• in the case of a general election, inform the leader of an eligible party that does not meet the requirements of the above that the party has not been registered.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [C.E.A., ss. 368(a)(i)-(ii)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A political party whose leader has made an application becomes eligible for registration if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo does not:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [C.E.A., ss. 386, 385, 385.1, 385.2, 387, 368.1, 389(3), 389.1-389.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a registered party if the registered party fails to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirmation of the validity of the registered information;</li> <li>• a report on a change in the registered information on its name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo;</li> <li>• either of the documents with respect to a change of its leader;</li> <li>• any of the documents with respect to a replacement of its auditor or chief agent;</li> <li>• a report on the appointment of a registered agent;</li> <li>• a report on a change in any other registered information;</li> <li>• a statement, a report on that statement made by the registered party's auditor to its chief agent, and a declaration by the chief agent of the registered party concerning that statement, of its assets and liabilities, including any surplus or deficit, as of the day before the effective date of the registration, provided to the Chief Electoral Officer six months after becoming a registered party;</li> <li>• a statement setting out the dates or any amendments to the dates of a leadership contest period or of cancellation of a leadership contest; or</li> <li>• a report within 30 days after the selection date of a nomination contest providing notice of a nomination contest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, effective on the expiration in a general election of the period for the confirmation of nominations, deregister a registered party that, at that time, has not endorsed a candidate in that general election.</li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer is not satisfied that a registered party is in compliance with sections of the Act requiring a party to have at least three officers in addition to the leader of the party and at least 250 members who are electors, he or she shall, in writing, notify the party that it is required to show its compliance, and shall deregister a registered party if it fails to comply within the time set out in the notice.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall give notice of a deregistration under the two provisions described above to the registered party and its chief agent and of the resulting deregistration to the registered associations and their financial agents.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a registered party if its chief agent fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a fiscal year, with a financial transactions return, auditor's report, and declaration; or</li> <li>• for a general election, with an election expenses return, auditor's report, and declaration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In the 30-day period after deregistration, no application for another political party to become a registered party may be accepted that would permit another political party to use a name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo that would, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, likely be confused with that of the deregistered party; and if a new application is made for the registration of the deregistered party under the name, short-form name, abbreviation and logo that it had at the time of its</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>deregistration, the Chief Electoral Officer may not refuse the application on the ground that it does not comply with the terms of prohibitions against registration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a registered party if its leader, its chief agent or one of its officers fails to comply with a notice or amended notice, and shall notify (by registered mail, or by courier service providing proof of mailing, a record while in transit and a record of delivery) the party and its registered associations of the deregistration, specifying the effective date, which shall be at least 15 days after the date of sending the notice.</li> <li>• If a registered party is deregistered, its registered associations are also deregistered.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [C.E.A., ss. 388, 389.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 party, the Chief Electoral Officer may deregister the party and shall notify (by registered mail, or by courier service providing proof of mailing, a record while in transit and a record of delivery) the party and its registered associations of the deregistration, specifying the effective date, which shall be at least 15 days after the date of sending the notice.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party [C.E.A., s. 367]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties [C.E.A., ss. 400, 401(1), 402]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An application to merge two or more registered parties shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be certified by the leaders of the merging parties;</li> <li>• be accompanied by a resolution from each of the merging parties approving the proposed merger; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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"> <li>• the application for the merger was not made in the prohibited period; and</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the merged party is eligible for registration as a political party under the Act; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• A merger of registered parties takes effect on the day on which the Chief Electoral Officer amends the registry of parties.</li> <li>• On the merger of two or more registered parties:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the merged party is the successor of each merging party;</li> <li>• the merged party becomes a registered party;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the assets of each merging party belong to the merged party;</li> <li>• the merged party is responsible for the liabilities of each merging party;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the merged party replaces a merging party in any proceedings, whether civil, penal or administrative, by or against the merging party; and</li> <li>• any decision of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature involving a merging party may be enforced by or against the merged party.</li> <li>• On the merger of registered parties, any registered association of a merging party is deregistered and may transfer goods or funds to the merged party or a registered association of the merged party in the six months immediately after the merger; any such transfer is not a contribution for the purposes of this Act.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Definition of political party [E.A., s. 269(1)(j)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Political party” means an organization formed for the purpose of contesting an election of members to the House of Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 278(2), 278(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts in the most recent general election;</li> <li>• has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or</li> <li>• 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 and attest to the existence of the political party concerned.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Its application shall set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the political party;</li> <li>• the political party name or abbreviation;</li> <li>• the names of the leader, the principal officers, all persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers responsible for each depository;</li> <li>• the addresses of the place where records of the political party are maintained and the place to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• an audited statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 278(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 280(1)(b), 280(2), 303, 304(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister a party which is unable to certify to the Chief Electoral Officer that it continues to meet the criteria for registration.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 280(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister a party on an application by the party.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Definition of political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 24(1)-(2), 24(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall register any political party that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• held at least one seat in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election;</li> <li>• endorsed at least 10 nominated candidates in the most recent general election;</li> <li>• endorses at least 10 nominated candidates following the date of a writ of election for a general election; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The party shall 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"> <li>• the full name of the party;</li> <li>• the party name or the abbreviation of the party name;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the leader or acting leader, and the officers of the party;</li> <li>• the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every political party applying for registration shall pay a registration fee of \$1,000 at the time of application.</li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 24(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registration of a political party has effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., ss. 24(5)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The name of the party includes the word “independent”.</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 24(8)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, at a general election on or after the 21st day before polling day, delete from the register any registered party that has not before 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.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 24(11)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Definition of political party [E.A., s. 3(w)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Political organization”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• before the closing of nominations on nomination day, means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a political organization which advises a returning officer in writing that it has or intends to sponsor a candidate in the electoral district at the election, or</li> <li>• a person, not sponsored by a political organization, who advises a returning officer in writing that he or she has been or intends to be officially nominated as a candidate in the electoral district at the election, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• after the close of nominations on nomination day, means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the political organization whose candidate has been officially nominated as a candidate in the electoral district, or</li> <li>• a person, not sponsored by a political organization, who has been officially nominated as a candidate in the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 3(ab), 177(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Recognized party” means a party that is registered by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• A political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to be registered.</li> <li>• An application shall be signed by the leader and shall set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the party;</li> <li>• the party name or the abbreviation, if any, of the party name to be shown in any election documents or official materials;</li> <li>• the party logo, if any;</li> <li>• the name and address of the party leader;</li> <li>• the address to which communications intended for the party may be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the party, are maintained;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the names and addresses of the officers of the party;</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the party's official agent or agents;</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the party's auditor;</li> <li>• the financial institution in which all contributions to the party are to be deposited, and the account number;</li> <li>• a written statement that its primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members; and</li> <li>• any other information of an administrative nature required by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An application for registration shall be accompanied by a complete and accurate petition signed by no fewer than 25 electors in each of 10 different electoral districts, requesting recognition of the party.</li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 177A(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall where the political party's application complies with the Act, register the political party and inform the leader that the party is recognized.</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 177A(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that the name, abbreviation or logo so closely resembles the name, abbreviation or logo of another recognized political party that it is likely to be confused with the other recognized political party; or</li> <li>• the name, abbreviation or logo of the political party includes the word "independent" or an abbreviation of that word.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 177D(1)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister and cease to recognize a recognized party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the close of nominations at a general election, the party endorses fewer than 10 candidates; or</li> <li>• the registered party fails to comply with certain provisions of the <i>Elections Act</i> or the <i>Members and Public Employees Disclosure Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 177D(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister and cease to recognize a recognized party if the leader of the recognized party sends the Chief Electoral Officer a written notice stating that the party does not wish to remain registered.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
New Brunswick	<p>Definition of political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 131, 133(1)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A political party is qualified for registration if it:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is the party of which the Premier is Leader;</li> <li>• is the party of the Leader of the Official Opposition;</li> <li>• presented at least 10 candidates at the last general election; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall register any qualified political party that files with him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the party;</li> <li>• the party name or the abbreviation, if any;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the party leader and officers; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 137(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A political party shall be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the registry by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 132]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party where:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the name of the party includes the word “independent”.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 140, 141]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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>.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 139(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, upon written application signed by the leader of a registered political party, cancel the registration of such party.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Definition of political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 47-48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A political party applying for authorization must submit with its application to the</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Chief Electoral Officer the names, addresses, membership card numbers and expiration dates and signatures of at least 100 members of the party who are qualified electors and in favour of the application for authorization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The application shall also set out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the party;</li> <li>• the address to which communications intended for the party shall be sent;</li> <li>• the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to contributions the party will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept;</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the party's official representative and those of his or her delegates, if any;</li> <li>• the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader and of two officers of the party;</li> <li>• the addresses of not more than two permanent offices of the party, where applicable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 50]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party includes the word "independent".</li> <li>• He or she shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 68]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 with provisions of the Act regarding financial reports.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 67]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties [E.A., ss. 53-54, 57]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where authorized parties wish to merge, their leaders shall so advise the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The merger notice shall 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish a notice of any merger in the <i>Gazette</i></li> </ul>

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	<p><i>officielle du Québec</i> and in at least one newspaper published in Quebec and circulated in all parts of Quebec.</p>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Definition of political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.F.A., ss. 10(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A political party is qualified to be registered if it:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nominates candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall 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"> <li>• the full name of the political party;</li> <li>• the political party name or abbreviation;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the party are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the name and address of every bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the party; and</li> <li>• a statement of the assets and liabilities of the party.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [E.F.A., s. 10(4)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 10(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall not register a political party if:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its name includes the word “independent” or “indépendant” in any form; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 12(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party where:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no registered constituency association of that party nominates a candidate at a general election;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration/Authorization of political parties</b>
	<p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 12(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party on an application by the registered party.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Definition of political party [E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Political party” means an association, organization or affiliation of voters comprising a political organization whose primary purpose is the nomination and support of candidates at elections.</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.F.A., ss. 12, 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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"> <li>• the party holds four or more seats in the Assembly; or</li> <li>• where the political party applies for registration during a general election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• has endorsed five or more candidates in the general election; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The application for registration shall set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proposed registered name of the political party and the proposed registered abbreviation;</li> <li>• a designation of the one name or abbreviation that is to be used as the name of the registered political party on a ballot;</li> <li>• the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader, the chief financial officer and the president of the political party; and</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the auditor of the political party and the auditor’s signed consent to act in that capacity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The application shall also be accompanied by an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities, of the political party as of a date not more than 60 days prior to the date of the application.</li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [E.F.A., s. 16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The effective date of registration of a political party is the later of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the date on which the party files with the Chief Electoral Officer such clarifying or verifying information as may be required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 15]</p>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name or the abbreviation of the name of the political party includes the word “Independent” or any abbreviation of the word “Independent”; or</li> <li>• in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the name or the abbreviation of the name of the political party so nearly resembles the name or the abbreviation of a registered political party as to be likely to cause confusion.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 19(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister a registered political party where it:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails to file any statement or return or any other information required by the Act;</li> <li>• fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer any information reasonably required to clarify or verify the information contained in a statement or return or any other information filed by the political party under the Act;</li> <li>• fails to appoint a chief financial officer in accordance with the Act;</li> <li>• adopts a new name or abbreviation that is prohibited; or</li> <li>• has endorsed fewer than five candidates in the most recent general election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 19(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Definition of political party [E.A., s. 2(1)(cc)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Political party” means a group of individuals comprising a political organization whose primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members.</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 224(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every political party that wishes to be registered shall submit to the Chief Electoral Officer an application, signed by the leader of the party, setting out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the political party;</li> <li>• any abbreviation of the name;</li> <li>• the name and address of the leader, the officers, the auditor and the chief official agent;</li> <li>• the address of the office of the political party where its records are maintained and where documents may be delivered;</li> <li>• the written consent of the auditor to act as auditor;</li> <li>• the written consent of the chief official agent to act as chief official agent;</li> <li>• an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities, dated not more than 60 days prior to the date of application; and</li> <li>• a written statement that its primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A political party that wishes to be registered may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to reserve, for a period of six months from the date the application is received by the Chief Electoral Officer, a preferred name for that political party.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On receipt of an application, the Chief Electoral Officer shall reserve the name mentioned in the application for the six-month period mentioned above.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 225(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the name includes the word “independent” or an abbreviation of that word.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 227(1)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall delete any registered political party from the register if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the close of nominations at a general election, the party endorses fewer than two candidates; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 227(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Alberta	<p>Definition of political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Application for registration [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 7(1), 6(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of political parties and shall register in it 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"> <li>• the full name of the political party;</li> <li>• the political party name or the abbreviation of it to be shown in election documents;</li> <li>• the names of the leader, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers;</li> <li>• the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as the depositories for all contributions made to that political party;</li> <li>• a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A political party is qualified to be registered if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• held a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election;</li> <li>• endorsed candidates nominated in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions in the most recent general election;</li> <li>• endorses candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions following the issue of a writ of election for a general election; or</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• represent 0.3 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election;</li> <li>• are currently eligible to vote in an election; and</li> <li>• request the registration of that political party.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 7(3), 6(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the proposed name was the name of a registered political party whose registration was cancelled or whose name was changed since the last general election; or</li> <li>• the proposed name or abbreviation is unacceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer for any other reason.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A political party shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 10(5), 10(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he or she is of the opinion that a party is no longer qualified to be registered;</li> <li>• he or she is of the opinion that the party obtained registration on the basis of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>an application that was false in any material particular; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.C.D.A., s. 10(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered party on application by the registered party.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Definition of political party [E.A., s. 155(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purposes of the Act, a political party is an organization that has as a primary purpose the fielding of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 155(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An application for registration must be signed by two principal officers of the political party and must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the political party;</li> <li>• the usual name of the political party if it differs from the full name, and any abbreviations, acronyms or other names used;</li> <li>• the name, abbreviation or acronym by which the political party proposes to be identified on ballot papers;</li> <li>• the names of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, and the signing officers responsible for each account;</li> <li>• the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the political party;</li> <li>• a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party;</li> <li>• a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the political party as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any other information required to be included by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 158(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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 not be completed until after general voting day but within 60 days after general voting day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., ss. 156(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• includes any matter that is prohibited from being included on a ballot;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 168(1)-(2), 224(1), 223(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a political party following a general election if election financing reports are not filed for 50 percent or 15, whichever is the lesser number, of the candidates representing the political party in the general election.</li> <li>• Unless relief is granted by a court, the Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a political party if a report required by the Act is not filed with the Chief Electoral Officer before the end of the late filing period.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 164(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for deregistration.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Definition of political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Application for registration [E.A., ss. 44(1), 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An application for registration shall be made in the prescribed form and shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 46(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No organization shall be registered as a political party where the name of the party</li> </ul>



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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration/Authorization of political parties</b>
	<p>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> <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 47(3), 47(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• fails at the close of nominations in a general election to endorse at least two candidates in the election, the registration of the party shall be cancelled.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 47(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of local associations</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 403.08, 403.02(1)-(2), 403.03, 389.2, 403.02(4), 403.16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a registry of electoral district associations that contains the information set out in the application for registration of an electoral district association of a registered party, which must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the association and of the electoral district;</li> <li>• the full name of the registered party;</li> <li>• the address of the office of the association at which records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the chief executive officer and other officers of the association;</li> <li>• the name and address of the appointed auditor of the association; and</li> <li>• the name and address of the financial agent of the association;</li> </ul>                     and must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the signed consent of the financial agent to so act;</li> <li>• the signed consent of the auditor to so act; and</li> <li>• a declaration signed by the leader of the party certifying that the electoral district association is an electoral district association of the party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A registered party may not have more than one registered association in an electoral district.</li> <li>• If a registered party is deregistered, its registered associations are also deregistered.</li> <li>• An electoral district association is registered as of the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer enters it in the registry of electoral district associations.</li> <li>• Where there is a change in the information provided in the application for registration of an electoral district association of a registered party, other than a change in the full name of the registered party, a registered association shall, within 30 days of the change, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer a report of the change in writing, which must be certified by the chief executive officer of the association.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>[E.A., s. 177C(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every electoral district association of a recognized party shall register with the Chief Electoral Officer, which shall set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the electoral district association;</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of its official agent; and</li> <li>• the name of the financial institution in which all contributions to the electoral district association are to be deposited, and the account number.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 130, 134, 135, 137(6), 148]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a registry of district associations.</li> <li>• No district association other than one associated with a registered political party shall be registered, and no more than one district association of any registered political party may be registered for any electoral district.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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"> <li>• the full name of the district association;</li> <li>• the district association name or the abbreviation, if any;</li> <li>• the address to which communications intended for the district association may</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of local associations</b>
	<p>be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the district association, are maintained; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the names and addresses of the officers of the district association.</li> <li>• A district association shall be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the appropriate registry maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The registered district associations shall, 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 shall amend the appropriate registry accordingly.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 52, 65]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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"> <li>• the name of the party authority;</li> <li>• the address to which communications intended for the party authority shall be sent;</li> <li>• the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to the contributions it will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept;</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the official representative of the party authority.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every authorized entity shall, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, with the information required for updating the registers.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[E.F.A., ss. 11(2), 11(4), 33(3), 40(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall maintain a register of constituency associations and shall register therein any constituency association of a registered party that files an application for registration with the Chief Election Officer.</li> <li>• The application shall set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party by which it is endorsed;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where any of the information in the application for registration is altered, the registered constituency association shall 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 shall vary the register of constituency associations accordingly.</li> <li>• Where the chief financial officer of a constituency association ceases for any reason to hold office, the constituency association shall forthwith appoint another</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of local associations</b>
	<p>chief financial officer and shall immediately give notice in writing to the Chief Election Officer of the name of the new chief financial officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where an auditor appointed by a constituency association ceases for any reason, including resignation, to hold office, ceases to be qualified or becomes ineligible, the constituency association shall forthwith appoint another auditor licensed under the <i>Public Accountancy Act</i> or a firm whose partners resident in Ontario are licensed under that Act and shall forthwith advise the Chief Election Officer of the name and address of such auditor or firm.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.F.C.D.A., ss. 8(2), 8(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of constituency associations and shall 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 setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party or independent member endorsing the constituency association;</li> <li>• the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names of the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as the depositories for all contributions made to the constituency association;</li> <li>• a statement of the assets and liabilities 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When there is any change in the information required to be provided, the registered constituency association shall notify the Chief Electoral Officer in writing within 60 days of the alteration and on receipt of the notice the Chief Electoral Officer shall vary the register accordingly.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 157(2)-(4), 159(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to be registered, a constituency association must: file with the Chief Electoral Officer a completed application; have a financial agent appointed; have an auditor appointed; and not be prohibited from registering under the Act.</li> <li>• The application for registration must be signed by two principal officers of the constituency association and must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the constituency association;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names of the principal officers and the signing officers;</li> <li>• the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the constituency association;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of local associations</b>
	<p>date not earlier than 90 days before the date the application is submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the constituency association as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities;</li> <li>• any other information required to be included by regulation.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of third parties</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., s. 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A third party shall register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 and may not register before the issue of the writ.</li> <li>• An application for registration shall be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer in the prescribed form and shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the third party is an individual, the individual;</li> <li>• if the third party is a corporation, the corporation and the officer who has signing authority for it; and</li> <li>• if the third party is a group, the group and a person who is responsible for the group;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the signature of the individual, officer or person, as the case may be;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the third party's financial agent.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the financial agent accepting the appointment.</li> <li>• If a third party's financial agent is replaced, it shall, 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.</li> <li>• If the third party is a trade union, corporation or other entity with a governing body, the application shall include a copy of the resolution passed by its governing body authorizing it to incur election advertising expenses.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay after receiving an application, determine whether the requirements are met and shall 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 shall give reasons for the refusal.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 457.2-457.6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An application for authorization shall be filed at the office of the returning officer of the electoral division during the period from the 27th to the 13th day preceding polling day.</li> <li>• The returning officer shall issue the authorization without delay.</li> <li>• An application made by an elector shall:</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indicate his or her name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number;</li> <li>• declare that he or she is a qualified elector;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• state briefly the purpose of the application, specifying the matter of public interest on which he or she intends to express his or her views.</li> <li>• A group that applies for authorization shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indicate its name, address, telephone number, date of formation and objects;</li> <li>• indicate the name, domiciliary address and telephone number of its leaders;</li> <li>• indicate the actual or approximate number of members of the group and declare that the majority of the members are qualified electors;</li> <li>• indicate the name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number of the elector who is to act as the representative of the group;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• state briefly the purpose of the application, specifying the matter of public interest on which the group intends to express its views.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 239(1), 240(1)-(3), 240(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization who is not registered must not sponsor election advertising.</li> <li>• An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• An application must include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name;</li> <li>• the full address of the applicant;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• an address at which notices and communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization;</li> <li>• a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation to be included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application must:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of third parties</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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 failed to file an election advertising disclosure report; and does not intend to sponsor election 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of party leadership contestants</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., 435.04(1)-(2), 435.07, 435.06(1)-(2), 435.3(2)(d), 435.05, 435.08, 435.15(a)-(b), 435.16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief agent of a registered party that proposes to hold a leadership contest shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement setting out the dates on which the leadership contest is to begin and end.</li> <li>• If this leadership contest period is amended or cancelled, the registered party shall file a statement setting out the amended beginning date or ending date or the fact of its cancellation.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a registry of leadership contestants that contains the following information that must be included in or accompany the application for registration as a leadership contestant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name of the leadership contestant;</li> <li>• The address of the place at which the records of the leadership contestant are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• The name and address of the leadership contestant's financial agent;</li> <li>• The name and address of the leadership contestant's appointed auditor;</li> <li>• The signed consent of the financial agent to so act;</li> <li>• The signed consent of the auditor to so act;</li> <li>• A declaration signed by the chief agent of the registered party holding the leadership contest certifying that the party accepts the applicant as a leadership contestant; and</li> <li>• A statement containing information about the total contributions received by the leadership contestant and the number of contributors with respect to contributions received before the application for registration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every person who accepts contributions for, or incurs leadership campaign expenses in relation to, his or her campaign for the leadership of a registered party, is deemed to have been a leadership contestant from that time and shall register as a leadership contestant.</li> <li>• A leadership contestant may appoint leadership campaign agents authorized to accept contributions and to incur and pay leadership campaign expenses for the contestant, and shall, within 30 days of the appointment, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a written report, certified by the contestant's financial agent, that includes the name and address of the leadership campaign agent and any terms and conditions to which the appointment is subject, which the Chief Electoral Officer shall enter in the registry of leadership contestants.</li> <li>• Where any of the information in the application for registration is altered, a leadership contestant shall report the change in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer, within 30 days of the change, and where the report involves the replacement of the auditor or financial agent of the leadership contestant, it must include a copy of the signed consent obtained from the financial agent or auditor upon their appointment.</li> <li>• A leadership contestant who withdraws from the leadership contest shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing to that effect signed by the contestant and indicating the date of the withdrawal, which the Chief Electoral Officer shall indicate in the registry of the leadership contestants.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of party leadership contestants
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>[E.F.A., ss. 14(2)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered party that proposes to hold a leadership contest shall file with the Chief Election Officer a statement setting out the date of the official call of the leadership contest and the date fixed for the leadership vote.</li> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall maintain a register of leadership contestants in relation to each leadership contest and shall register in it any leadership contestant who files an application for registration setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the leadership contestant;</li> <li>• the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the leadership contestant are maintained and of the place in Ontario to which communications may be addressed;</li> <li>• the names of the principal officers, including the chief financial officer and auditor, of the leadership contestant;</li> <li>• the names of all persons authorized by the leadership contestant to accept contributions;</li> <li>• 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 or on behalf of the leadership contestant as the depositories for all contributions made to that leadership contestant;</li> <li>• the names of the persons responsible for each depository referred to above; and</li> <li>• the certification of the registered party that the leadership contestant has met the constitutional requirements of that party for eligibility to contest the leadership of that party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An application shall not be filed with the Chief Election Officer before the date of the official call of the leadership contest, and shall not be filed unless the registered party that proposes to hold the leadership contest has filed with the Chief Election Officer the statement setting out the date of the official call of the leadership contest and the date fixed for the leadership vote.</li> <li>• A leadership contestant who files an application shall be deemed to be registered on the day of filing.</li> <li>• Where any of the information in the application is altered (except for the name of the leadership contestant and the certification that he or she is eligible to run), the leadership contestant shall forthwith notify in writing the Chief Election Officer of such alteration, and upon receipt of any such notice, the Chief Election Officer shall vary the register of leadership contestants accordingly.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>[E.F.A., ss. 31.1, 10(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of a registered political party that proposes to hold a leadership contest shall promptly file a statement with the Chief Electoral Officer in the prescribed form setting out the date of the official call of the leadership contest and the date fixed for the leadership vote.</li> <li>• The chief financial officer shall immediately notify the Chief Electoral Officer, in prescribed form, of the name, address and telephone number of each leadership contestant, and the day they became a contestant.</li> <li>• Immediately on becoming a leadership contestant, every contestant shall appoint an official agent, and shall provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the prescribed form, the official agent's name, address, telephone number and the official agent's signed consent to act in that capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A

*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of party leadership contestants</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



*Nomination and Registration*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Registration of nomination contestants</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 478.02, 478.1(1), 478.03, 478.04, 478.06]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a nomination contest is held, the registered party, or the registered association if the contest was held by the registered association, shall, within 30 days after the selection date, file a report with the Chief Electoral Officer, setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name of the electoral district, the registered association and the registered party that the nomination contest concerns;</li> <li>• The date on which the nomination contest began and the selection date;</li> <li>• The name and address of each nomination contestant as of the selection date and of his or her financial agent; and</li> <li>• The name of the person selected in the nomination contest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, in a manner he or she considers appropriate, communicate to each nomination contestant, and publish a notice containing, the information related to that contestant that was reported.</li> <li>• A nomination contestant shall report in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer, any changes to the information about the nomination contestant and his or her financial agent, within 30 days after a change.</li> <li>• A nomination contestant is deemed to have been a nomination contestant from the time he or she accepts a contribution or incurs a nomination campaign expense.</li> <li>• No nomination contestant shall, in relation to his or her nomination campaign, accept contributions or incur nomination campaign expenses unless he or she has appointed a financial agent, who must give signed consent to so act.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

***PART G      ELECTION FINANCING***





**PART G ELECTION FINANCING**

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*Election Financing*

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Jurisdiction	Contributions
Canada	<p>Definition [C.E.A., ss. 2, 404.2(1)-(3), 404.3(2), 404.2(5)-(7), 423.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution means a monetary contribution or a non-monetary contribution.</li> <li>• Any money that is used for a candidate's, leadership contestant's or nomination contestant's campaign out of the candidate's or contestant's own funds is considered to be a contribution for the purposes of the Act.</li> <li>• A provision of goods or services is permitted and is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if it is:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from a registered party to an electoral district association of the party or a candidate endorsed by the party;</li> <li>• from a registered association to the party with which it is affiliated, another registered association of the party or a candidate endorsed by the party;</li> <li>• from a candidate endorsed by a registered party to the party or a registered association of the party; or</li> <li>• from a candidate to himself or herself in his or her capacity as a nomination contestant in respect of the same election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A transfer of funds is permitted and is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if it is:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from a registered party to an electoral district association of the party;</li> <li>• from a registered association to the party with which it is affiliated or another registered association of the party;</li> <li>• from a candidate endorsed by a registered party to the party or a registered association of the party; or</li> <li>• from a candidate to himself or herself in his or her capacity as a nomination contestant in respect of the same election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A transfer of funds, other than trust funds, is permitted and is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if it is:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from a registered party to a candidate endorsed by the party; or</li> <li>• from a registered association to a candidate endorsed by the party with which the association is affiliated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A transfer of funds is permitted and is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if it is:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from a leadership contestant of a registered party to the party or a registered association of the party;</li> <li>• from a nomination contestant of a registered party to the party, the registered association of the party that held the nomination contest or the official agent of the candidate endorsed by the party in the electoral district in which the nomination contest was held; or</li> <li>• from a registered party to a leadership contestant with funds from a directed contribution to that leadership contestant if the party provides, with the amount transferred, a statement in the prescribed form setting out the name and address of the contributor, the amount and date of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution, the amount that the party is transferring and the date of the transfer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Directed contribution means an amount, being all or part of a contribution made to a registered party, that the contributor requests in writing be transferred to a particular leadership contestant.</li> <li>• The provision, by an employer, of a paid leave of absence during an election period to an employee for the purpose of allowing the employee to be a nomination contestant or candidate is not a contribution.</li> <li>• The payment by an individual during a year of fees of not more than \$25 per year in relation to a period of not more than five years for membership in a registered</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>party is not a contribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For greater certainty, the payment by or on behalf of an individual of fees to attend an annual, biennial or leadership convention of a particular registered party is a contribution to that party.</li> <li>• An unpaid claim mentioned in the financial transactions return for each fiscal period of a registered party or in an election expenses return for a general election that remains unpaid in whole or in part on the day that is 18 months after the end of the fiscal period to which the return relates or in which the polling day fell, as the case may be, is deemed to be a contribution to the registered party of the unpaid amount on the day on which the expense was incurred.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [ss. 405(1), 405.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No individual shall make contributions that exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1,000 in total in any calendar year to a particular registered party;</li> <li>• \$1,000 in total in any calendar year to the registered associations, nomination contestants and candidates of a particular registered party;</li> <li>• \$1,000 in total to a candidate for a particular election who is not the candidate of a registered party; and</li> <li>• \$1,000 in total to the leadership contestants in a particular leadership contest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• These limits are subject to the inflation adjustment factor, in effect for a period of one year beginning on each April 1, which is a fraction with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a numerator that is the annual average Consumer Price Index, as published by Statistics Canada under the authority of the <i>Statistics Act</i>, for the calendar year immediately before that date, calculated on the basis of 1992 being equal to 100; and</li> <li>• a denominator that is 119.0, which is the annual average Consumer Price Index, as published by Statistics Canada under the authority of the <i>Statistics Act</i>, for 2002, calculated on the basis of 1992 being equal to 100.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [C.E.A., ss. 404(1), 405.3, 24(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person or entity other than an individual who is a citizen or permanent resident shall make a contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant.</li> <li>• No individual shall make a contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate or a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant that comes from money, property or the services of any person or entity that was provided to that individual for that purpose.</li> <li>• No returning officer shall, while in office, knowingly engage in politically partisan conduct and in particular shall not make a contribution to a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant or belong to or make a contribution to, be an employee of or hold a position in, a registered party, an eligible party or a registered association.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [C.E.A., ss. 425, 452, 404.4(2), 435.32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered agent of a registered party shall, 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 shall forward it to the Receiver General, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known.</li> <li>• An official agent of a candidate shall, without delay, pay an amount of money equal</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>to the value of a contribution that the candidate received to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall forward it to the Receiver General, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If anonymous contributions of \$20 or less per person are collected in response to a general solicitation at a meeting or fundraising event related to the affairs of a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant, the person authorized to accept those contributions must record the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description of the function at which the contributions were collected;</li> <li>• the date of the function;</li> <li>• the approximate number of people at the function; and</li> <li>• the total amount of anonymous contributions accepted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The financial agent of a leadership contestant shall, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution that the contestant received to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall forward it to the Receiver General, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [C.E.A., s. 408]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a fund-raising activity is held for the primary purpose of soliciting a monetary contribution for a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant by way of selling a ticket, the amount of the monetary contribution received is the difference between the price of the ticket and the fair market value of what the ticket entitles the bearer to obtain.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., ss. 269(1)(e), 282(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A contribution means services, money or other property donated to support a political purpose.</li> <li>• The following are not considered as contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an annual amount of not more than \$25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party;</li> <li>• an amount of not more than \$50 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., ss. 282(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributions to registered parties and candidates shall be made only by natural persons individually, or by corporations and trade unions, individually.</li> <li>• Contributions may be made by natural persons, whether or not they are resident in</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>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> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 283]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An anonymous contribution greater than \$100 received by a registered party or candidate shall not be used or expended, and shall be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established.</li> <li>• Where a contributor's identity cannot be established, the contribution shall be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall remit the amount to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.A., s. 289]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund-raising function includes suppers, dances, garden parties and other functions held for the purpose of raising funds for a political purpose by the registered party, district association or candidate by whom or on whose behalf the function is held.</li> <li>• Where an individual charge by the sale of tickets or otherwise is made for a fund-raising function, half of the charge shall be allowed for expenses and, where the amount of the other half of the charge exceeds \$25, that amount is a contribution, but if the individual charge is \$100 or more the amount to be allowed for expenses is \$50 and the amount in excess of \$50 is a contribution.</li> <li>• Funds raised by a fund-raising function are not contributions except where otherwise provided.</li> <li>• An amount paid for goods or services offered for sale at a fund-raising function in excess of the highest amount charged, at the time the goods or services are provided, by another person providing similar goods or services on a commercial basis in the area in which the fund-raising function is held, shall be considered to be a contribution.</li> <li>• An amount paid for something offered for sale at a fund-raising function that is not something ordinarily considered to have commercial value, including something in the nature of a souvenir or a memento, shall be considered to be a contribution.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributions to registered parties and registered candidates may be made only by persons individually, corporations and trade unions.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.E.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any contribution from an anonymous donor received by a registered party or registered candidate shall not be used or expended, but shall be paid over to the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>Operating Fund.</p> <p>Fund-raising function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Definition [M.P.E.D.A., s. 8(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [M.P.E.D.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An official agent shall not accept an anonymous contribution in any amount and, if any anonymous contribution cannot be returned to the contributor, it shall be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall transmit it to the Minister of Finance.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Definition [P.P.F.A., ss. 1(1), 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The following are not considered contributions under the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• amounts paid to a registered political party or candidate under any Act;</li> <li>• a loan granted for political purposes at the current rate of interest in the market at the time it is granted;</li> <li>• an annual amount of not more than \$25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party;</li> <li>• an amount of not more than \$25 in each case paid as registration fees at political conventions;</li> <li>• an amount of not more than \$10 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [P.P.F.A., s. 39(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual, corporation or trade union may, during a calendar year, make a</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>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> <p>Restrictions on the source [P.P.F.A., ss. 37, 38]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only individuals, corporations and trade unions may make a contribution.</li> <li>• Contributions may only be made to a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate.</li> <li>• An individual, corporation or trade union may make a contribution only out of his, her or its own property.</li> <li>• No individual, corporation or trade union shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [P.P.F.A., ss. 47(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An amount equal to the value of every anonymous contribution received by a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the identity of the contributor can be established, be returned to that contributor; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• All amounts paid to the supervisor shall be remitted to the Minister of Finance and paid into the Consolidated Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The following are not contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work;</li> <li>• anonymous donations collected at a meeting or rally held for political purposes;</li> <li>• amounts paid to a political party under any Act, and reimbursements of election expenses;</li> <li>• a loan granted for political purposes by an elector or a bank, trust company or financial services cooperative at the current market rate of interest at the time it is granted, or a guarantee granted by an elector as surety;</li> <li>• an annual amount of not over \$50 paid by a natural person as dues of membership in a political party;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>the National Assembly and to the parties which received at least 3 percent of the valid votes in the last general election;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total of contributions to each party, independent Member and independent candidate by the same elector during the same calendar year shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 87]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only an elector may make a contribution and shall do so only in favour of an authorized entity.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 88(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anonymous donations collected at a meeting or rally held for political purposes are not contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.A., s. 88(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the option of the official representative of an authorized entity, an entrance fee to a political activity or rally applied equally to all participants, where the fee is not over \$60 per day, up to one admission per person, is not a contribution.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.F.A., ss. 1(1), 21(2), 24, 27, 30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A contribution does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any goods produced for any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by voluntary unpaid labour;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant for purposes other than the purposes set forth in the <i>Election Finances Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The provision of goods or services to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act in any year, excluding any campaign period in that 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.</li> <li>• Where at a meeting held on behalf of or in relation to the affairs of a candidate, political party or registered constituency association, money given anonymously by persons in attendance at the meeting is \$10 or less, such money is not considered to be a contribution.</li> <li>• Transfers of funds made between a registered political party, any of its constituency associations or official candidates are not considered to be contributions.</li> <li>• Annual membership fees paid to a political party or to a constituency association of</li> </ul>

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	<p>that party totalling \$25 or less are not considered to be contributions.</p> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contributions a person, corporation or trade union makes to parties, constituency associations and candidates registered under the Act shall not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to each constituency association, \$1,000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar, in any calendar year;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to each candidate, \$1,000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar, in any campaign period;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.F.A., ss. 19(1), 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person, corporation or trade union shall 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.</li> <li>• No political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act shall 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 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 shall be recorded as to source and deposited in the appropriate depository on record with the Chief Election Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., s. 17(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not be used or expended, but shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.F.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund-raising activity means an event or activity held for the purpose of raising funds for the party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under this Act by whom or on whose behalf the activity is held.</li> <li>• The gross income from any fund-raising activity shall be recorded and reported to the Chief Election Officer by the chief financial officer of the party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act that held or on whose behalf the activity was held.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a charge by the sale of tickets or otherwise is made for a fund-raising activity, all or any portion of such charge, up to a maximum of \$25, may, at the option of the registered party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by whom or on whose behalf the activity was held, be considered not to be a contribution.</li> <li>• Any amount paid for goods or services, other than advertising services, offered for sale at a fund-raising activity in excess of the highest amount charged, at or about the time the goods or services are provided, by any other person providing similar goods on a commercial retail basis or similar services on a commercial basis in the market area in which the goods or services are provided, shall be considered to be a contribution.</li> <li>• Any amount paid for advertising services offered for sale in connection with a fund-raising activity shall be considered to be a contribution.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution means any of the following paid or provided, without compensation, to or for the benefit of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• money, including membership fees paid to a registered political party, but not including fees covering the reasonable expenses of conferences and conventions of a registered political party, including leadership conventions, or payments received by a person running as a candidate or leadership contestant by way of a paid leave of absence under a collective agreement or other employment agreement;</li> <li>• a donation in kind;</li> <li>• the portion of a charge determined to be a contribution under the Act (fundraising functions);</li> <li>• the portion of sale proceeds determined to be a contribution under the Act (selling items).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Donation in kind means goods and services that are provided without compensation to or for the benefit of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, including services provided by a self-employed individual who normally sells or otherwise charges for them, but not including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• services provided without compensation by an individual outside his or her working hours, unless he or she is self-employed and normally sells or otherwise charges for them, or</li> <li>• the services of a person who acts without compensation as an auditor, a chief financial officer, an official agent or legal counsel to a candidate, leadership contestant or a registered political party.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.A., ss. 41(1.1)-(1.1.1), 40.1, 39(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No individual shall make contributions totalling more than \$3,000 in a calendar year to candidates, constituency associations or registered political parties or any combination of them.</li> <li>• No individual shall make contributions totalling more than \$3,000 in a leadership contest period to one or more leadership contestants.</li> <li>• In a year, an individual may make two donations in kind, each having a market value of less than \$15, to the same candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party without the value of each of those donations being considered to be a contribution. But any subsequent donation in kind in the same year, regardless of value, is a contribution and shall be recorded in</li> </ul>

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	<p>accordance with the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A leadership contestant may make contributions in support of the contestant's own campaign for the leadership.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.F.A., ss. 39(1.1), 41(1), 41.1, 41(1.1.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A leadership contestant may make contributions in support of the contestant's own campaign for the leadership.</li> <li>• No person or organization other than an individual normally resident in Manitoba shall contribute to any candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party.</li> <li>• No individual shall make a contribution expecting to be reimbursed or compensated for all or part of its value by another person or organization.</li> <li>• No individual shall make a contribution, before the leadership contest period begins, to a person who is or intends to become a leadership contestant.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., ss. 41(1.2), 42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No individual shall contribute to any candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any money, goods or services not actually belonging to the individual; or</li> <li>• any money, goods or services that have been given or furnished to the individual by another person or an organization for the purpose of making the contribution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any anonymous contribution of more than \$10 received at a meeting or otherwise by a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party shall not be used or expended, but shall be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, and if not, the contribution shall be turned over to the Minister of Finance to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.F.A., ss. 38(1)-(3), 38.1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a fund-raising function is held by or on behalf of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, the income and expenses from the fund-raising function shall be recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of a candidate or leadership contestant, by his or her official agent;</li> <li>• in the case of a registered political party, by its chief financial officer; and</li> <li>• in the case of a constituency association, by the person responsible for its finances.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where an individual charge is made by the sale of tickets or otherwise for a fund-raising function held by or on behalf of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, one quarter of the charge shall be allowed for expenses and the balance is a contribution.</li> <li>• Where an individual charge is made by the sale of tickets or otherwise for a fund-raising function, the charge is not a contribution if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the individual charge is less than \$15; and</li> <li>• when multiple tickets are purchased, the total charges to the purchaser are less than \$45.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When, for the purpose of raising money, an item is sold by or on behalf of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, the amount by which the proceeds from the sale exceed the item's acquisition cost is a contribution.</li> <li>• Despite the above, there is no contribution for the purposes of the Act if the above</li> </ul>

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	<p>proceeds from the sale are less than \$15, where a single item is sold, or \$45, where, as part of the sale, more than one of the same item is sold.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., ss. 220, 250(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution includes a gift, loan, advance, deposit or other form of assistance.</li> <li>• Amounts received for membership fees or dues are deemed to be contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., ss. 239(1), 242]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall make a contribution to a registered political party unless the contribution is paid out of moneys to which that person is beneficially entitled.</li> <li>• No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party shall accept a contribution from a contributor who resides outside Canada, unless that contributor is a Canadian citizen.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., ss. 241(1)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party shall accept, and no person shall make, an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250.</li> <li>• If an agent fails to identify the agent's principal, the amount of the contribution is deemed to be received from an anonymous donor.</li> <li>• Any contribution in excess of \$250 from an anonymous donor is forfeited to the Crown in right of Saskatchewan.</li> <li>• A business manager or chief official agent who receives an anonymous contribution in excess of \$250 shall immediately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• report the contribution and the circumstances of the contribution in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer; and</li> <li>• forward the amount of the contribution with the written report to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall forward to the Minister of Finance any amounts received by him or her, and the Minister of Finance shall deposit those amounts in the general revenue fund.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 1(1)(e), 25, 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 or the candidate's consent, without compensation from that political party, constituency association or candidate.</li> <li>• 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 under the Act if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the fee or, when a fee is paid to the party and to a constituency association of that party, the total of those fees, does not exceed \$50; and</li> <li>• the political party and constituency association each maintain a membership list indicating the amount of the fee or fees paid by each member that is allocated to the political party or constituency association, as the case may be; but if the fee or total of those fees exceeds \$50, the amount of the excess shall be considered as a contribution.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 17(1), 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not exceed:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in any year: \$15,000 to each registered party; and \$1,000 to any registered constituency association, and \$5,000 in the aggregate to the registered constituency associations of each registered party; and</li> <li>• in any campaign period: \$30,000 to each registered party less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; and \$2,000 to any registered candidate, and \$10,000 in the aggregate to the registered candidates of each registered party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall not exceed:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in any year, \$15,000 to each registered party; and</li> <li>• in any campaign period:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in respect of a registered party, the maximum amount shall 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</li> <li>• in respect of a registered candidate, \$30,000 less, if the candidate was 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 16, 1(1)(p)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall make any contributions to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.F.C.D.A., s. 15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any anonymous contribution in excess of \$50 received by a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act shall not be used or expended, but:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established; or</li> <li>• if the contributor's identity cannot be established, shall be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any amounts received shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.F.C.D.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund-raising function includes any social function held for the purpose of raising funds for the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate by whom or on whose behalf the function is held.</li> <li>• The gross income from any fund-raising function shall be recorded by the chief financial officer of the registered party, registered constituency association or</li> </ul>

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	<p>registered candidate that held the function or on whose behalf the function was held.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an individual charge by the sale of tickets or otherwise is made for a fund-raising function held by or on behalf of a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the individual charge is \$50 or less, it shall not be considered as a contribution unless the person who pays the charge specifically requests that it be so considered, in which case half shall be allowed for expenses and half shall be considered as a contribution to the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, as the case may be; and</li> <li>• if the individual charge is more than \$50, \$25 shall be allowed for expenses and the balance shall be considered as a contribution to the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, as the case may be.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The price paid by a person at a fund-raising function in excess of the market value at that time for goods or services received is considered to be a contribution to the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, as the case may be.</li> <li>• The price paid in excess of market value at that time for the goods or services received shall be considered a contribution.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., ss. 180(1)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The value of the following is not a political contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• services provided by a volunteer, being an individual who voluntarily performs the services, and who receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, in relation to the services or the time spent providing the services;</li> <li>• property of a volunteer if it is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a bona fide public affairs program;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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	<p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., ss. 186(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An unregistered political party or unregistered constituency association must not make a political contribution.</li> <li>• A charitable organization must not make a political contribution.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., ss. 186(1)(f), 188(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A registered political party or registered constituency association or a candidate, leadership contestant or nomination contestant, or an organization or individual acting on behalf of any of these, must not accept an anonymous political contribution if this will exceed the applicable limit.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.A., s. 182]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds raised by a fund-raising function for an organization or individual are not political contributions.</li> <li>• If a charge per individual is made for a fund-raising function, the following rules apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the payment of such a charge by an organization is a political contribution;</li> <li>• if the per individual charge is greater than \$50, or a higher amount established by regulation, the payment of such a charge by an individual is a political contribution;</li> <li>• if the per individual charge is \$50 or less: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the payment by an individual of more than \$250, or a higher amount established by regulation, in respect of one or more charges, is a political contribution; and</li> <li>• the payment by an individual of \$250 or less in respect of one or more charges is not a political contribution.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the amount paid for property or services offered for sale at a fund-raising function is greater than their market value, the difference between the amount paid and the market value at the time it is agreed to be paid is a political contribution.</li> <li>• The value of property or services, or both, donated by an organization or individual for sale at a fund-raising function is a political contribution unless the property or services, or both, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are used for sale at the fund-raising function; and</li> <li>• have a total value that is not greater than \$250 or a higher amount established by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Despite the above, for the purposes of the <i>Income Tax Act</i>, the amount, if any, by</li> </ul>

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	<p>which the charge per individual for a fund-raising function exceeds the reasonably estimated cost of the function apportioned on a per individual basis is the political contribution in respect of that charge.</p>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 370]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution means 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 or membership fees in a registered political party.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 372]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate or registered political party shall not accept any anonymous contribution.</li> <li>• Where an anonymous contribution in cash or negotiable instruments is received by a candidate or registered political party, it shall immediately be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer and paid into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• Where an anonymous contribution in kind is received by a candidate or registered political party, it shall be immediately delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall donate it to a non-profit group or dispose of it and pay the proceeds into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> <li>• Despite the above, donations contributed to a candidate or a registered political party at a meeting or rally held for political purposes are deemed not to be anonymous contributions but shall be reported in the election revenue return.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.P.A., ss. 237(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an amount of money;</li> <li>• property, or the use of property, other than the use of a vehicle that is provided free of charge, if it is owned by an individual and is not ordinarily used for business or commercial purposes; or</li> <li>• services, other than volunteer labour or the value of volunteer labour in property produced by such labour.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Volunteer labour means any labour provided free of charge by a person outside his or her working hours, but does not include the labour or a service provided by a person who is self-employed and who normally charges for that kind of labour or service.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.P.A., s. 239(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person, association or organization shall not, in a campaign period, make: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a monetary contribution or contributions exceeding \$1,500 to promote a candidate's election;</li> <li>• a non-monetary contribution or contributions having a market value exceeding \$1,500 to promote a candidate's election; or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a combined contribution having a value exceeding \$1,500 to promote a candidate's election.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.P.A., s. 239(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person other than an individual resident in the Northwest Territories or a corporation carrying on business in the Northwest Territories may make a contribution to promote a candidate's election, and no association or organization may make a contribution to promote a candidate's election unless the association or organization operates in the Northwest Territories.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.P.A., ss. 242, 243(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An official agent or authorized person may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding \$100 to promote a candidate's election.</li> <li>• If an official agent or authorized person receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100, the official agent shall, without delay, either:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• return the amount of the contribution exceeding \$100 to the contributor if his or her identity can be established; or</li> <li>• provide the amount of the contribution exceeding \$100 to the Chief Electoral Officer to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At a meeting, dance, dinner or other function where money is contributed to promote a candidate's election by persons in attendance in response to a general collection of money, a person shall not make an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100.</li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [E.P.A., s. 243(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of a monetary contribution raised through the sale of a ticket to attend a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held primarily to raise money to promote a candidate's election, is the difference between the price of the ticket and the fair market value of that which the ticket entitles the bearer to obtain.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Definition [N.E.A., ss. 2(1), 168(7), 175(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution includes money, services and goods, does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour.</li> <li>• A contribution does not include any service provided free of charge by a person outside of the working hours of that person or any goods produced by that service, but does include any service, or goods produced by that service, provided by a person who is self-employed if the service is one that is normally sold or otherwise charged for by that person.</li> <li>• The cost of the advertising shall be considered a contribution to a candidate where a person, with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, promotes the election of the candidate or opposes the election of another candidate by advertising:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• through the facilities of a broadcaster;</li> <li>• in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or other printed document; or</li> <li>• through the use of any billboard, sign or outdoor advertising medium.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit on the amount contributed [N.E.A., ss. 168(5), 168(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No individual, corporation or unincorporated association or organization shall make contributions to a candidate exceeding \$2,500 in total during an election period.</li> <li>• Where transportation services are given as a contribution of goods or services, the value of the contribution may exceed \$2,500 during an election period.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>Restrictions on the source [N.E.A., ss. 168(3)-(4), 169(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person other than an individual resident in Nunavut, or a corporation carrying on business in Nunavut, shall make a contribution to a candidate.</li> <li>• Subject to the <i>Public Service Act</i>, an unincorporated association or organization may make contributions to a candidate during an election period in the same manner as a corporation, if the association or organization:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attaches to each contribution a list of the individual sources and amounts making up the contribution; or</li> <li>• if the number of the individual sources is greater than 25, has a list of those sources available for public inspection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person who becomes a candidate at an election may, during the pre-election period and the election period, use an amount of his or her own funds not exceeding \$30,000 in total on his or her campaign.</li> </ul> <p>Anonymous contributions [N.E.A., ss. 171(1)-(2), 174(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A financial agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding \$100.</li> <li>• Where a financial agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100, the financial agent shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the identity of the contributor can be established, return the contribution; or</li> <li>• if the identity of the contributor cannot be established, send the whole contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held in relation to the election of a candidate,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no amount of money shall be received anonymously from any person exceeding \$100; and</li> <li>• the amounts given anonymously shall not be considered as a contribution for the purposes of calculating the \$1,500 limit, but the total amount of money collected shall be recorded and reported by the financial agent.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Fund-raising function [N.E.A., s. 174]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held in relation to the election of a candidate,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no amount of money shall be received anonymously from any person exceeding \$100; and</li> <li>• the amounts given anonymously shall not be considered as a contribution for the purposes of calculating the \$1,500 limit, but the total amount of money collected shall be recorded and reported by the financial agent.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The financial agent shall record and report the name of each sponsor of the meeting, dance, dinner or other function.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
Canada	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [C.E.A., ss. 407(1), 407(3), 407(2), 406]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An election expense includes a cost incurred for, or a non-monetary contribution in relation to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the production of advertising or promotional material and its distribution, broadcast or publication in any media or by any other means;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• securing a meeting space or the supply of light refreshments at meetings;</li> <li>• any product or service provided by a government, a Crown corporation or any other public agency; and</li> <li>• the conduct of election surveys or other surveys or research during an election period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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, incurred for the production of advertising or promotional material and its distribution, broadcast or publication in any media or by any other means, that are related to such fund-raising and promotional activities, are not election expenses.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• an election expense;</li> <li>• a personal expense; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses [C.E.A., ss. 2(1), 435.03]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership campaign expense means an expense reasonably incurred by or on behalf of a leadership contestant during a leadership contest as an incidence of the contest, including a personal expense.</li> <li>• Personal expenses of a leadership contestant means his or her expenses that are reasonably incurred in relation to his or her leadership campaign and include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• travel and living expenses;</li> <li>• childcare expenses;</li> <li>• expenses relating to the provision of care for a person with a physical or mental incapacity for whom the contestant normally provides such care; and</li> <li>• in the case of a contestant who has a disability, additional personal expenses that are related to the disability.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses [C.E.A., ss. 2(1), 478.01]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nomination campaign expense means an expense reasonably incurred by or on behalf of a nomination contestant during a nomination contest as an</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>incidence of the contest, including a personal expense.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal expenses means the expenses that are reasonably incurred by or on behalf of a nomination contestant in relation to a nomination campaign and include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• travel and living expenses;</li> <li>• childcare expenses;</li> <li>• expenses relating to the provision of care for a person with a physical or mental incapacity for whom the contestant normally provides such care; and</li> <li>• in the case of a contestant who has a disability, additional personal expenses that are related to the disability.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [C.E.A., s. 422(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• \$0.70 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [C.E.A., ss. 441(1), 441(3), 441(2), 441(4)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The base amount of a candidate's election expenses in an electoral district is the higher of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the amount calculated on the basis of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district; and</li> <li>• the amount calculated on the basis of the revised lists of electors for the electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The amount calculated on the basis of the preliminary lists is the aggregate of the following amounts:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2.07 for each of the first 15,000 electors;</li> <li>• \$1.04 for each of the next 10,000 electors; and</li> <li>• \$0.52 for each of the remaining electors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 5th day before the closing day for nominations and ending on polling day, the base amount for that electoral district is increased by 50 percent.</li> <li>• If the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all preliminary lists of electors in a general election, then, in making the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district and that average number.</li> <li>• In the case of a by-election, if the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all revised lists of electors in the immediately preceding general election, then, in the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district and that average number.</li> <li>• If the number of electors per square kilometre, calculated on the basis of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district, is less than 10, the amount</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>calculated above is increased by the lesser of \$0.31 per square kilometre and 25 percent of that amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount calculated on the basis of the revised lists is the aggregate of the following amounts:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2.07 for each of the first 15,000 electors;</li> <li>• \$1.04 for each of the next 10,000 electors; and</li> <li>• \$0.52 for each of the remaining electors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the number of electors on the revised lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all revised lists of electors in a general election, then, in making the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the revised lists of electors for the electoral district and that average number.</li> <li>• In the case of a by-election, if the number of electors on the revised lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all revised lists of electors in the immediately preceding general election, then, in making the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the revised lists of electors for the electoral district and that average number.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for nomination contestants [C.E.A., ss. 478.14, 478.15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limit for nomination campaign expenses – other than personal expenses – that is allowed for a nomination contestant in an electoral district is the amount:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that is 20 percent of the limit allowed for a candidate’s election expenses in that electoral district during the immediately preceding general election, if the boundaries for the electoral district have not changed since then; or</li> <li>• that the Chief Electoral Officer determines, in any other case.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No nomination contestant or financial agent of a nomination contestant shall incur nomination campaign expenses – other than personal expenses – in an amount that is more than the limit allowed for that electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <p>For political parties [C.E.A., s. 414]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before April 1 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall cause to be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> an inflation adjustment factor that shall be in effect for a period of one year beginning on that date.</li> </ul> <p>For candidates [C.E.A., ss. 442(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum amount for each electoral district, based on the lists of electors in the Register of Electors, as if an election were then to be held.</li> <li>• The maximum amount for an electoral district shall be sent:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to any person on request; and</li> <li>• to the member and each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district in the last election, together with the electronic copy of the lists of electors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Newfoundland and	Definitions



Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
<p><b>Labrador</b></p>	<p>Election expenses [E.A., s. 269(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., ss. 310(1), 310(3)-(4), 311(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses of a registered party shall 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.</li> <li>• In no case shall the election expenses of a registered political party be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less than \$12,000.</li> <li>• The limit on election expenses for each electoral district shall be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued, and the monetary amounts shall be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., ss. 310(2)-(3), 311(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses of a candidate shall be limited so as not to exceed an amount 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.</li> <li>• In no case shall the election expenses of a candidate be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less than \$12,000.</li> <li>• The limit on election expenses for each electoral district shall be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued, and the monetary amounts shall be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 310(4), 311(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limit on election expenses for each electoral district shall be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued.</li> <li>• The monetary amounts set out in the Act shall be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year by multiplying each of the amounts by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period that ended on December 31 immediately before bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period that ended on the immediately previous December 31.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses do not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate for his or her lodging and food and transportation costs;</li> <li>• the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate;</li> <li>• a candidate's deposit;</li> <li>• audit fees;</li> <li>• expenses for "victory" or "thank-you" parties; or expenses incurred for the administration of the registered party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Election expenses shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.E.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not exceed the aggregate amount determined by multiplying \$6.00 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.E.A., ss. 18(2), 18(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total election expenses incurred by a registered candidate, and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that candidate during any campaign period shall not exceed \$1.75 for each elector entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in the candidate's electoral district.</li> <li>• The amounts set out in the above shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.E.A., s. 18(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amounts set out in the Act shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by Statistics</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	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>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.A., s. 3(i)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Election expenses do not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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, shall not exceed \$1,000;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• a candidate's transportation costs;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the sum deposited with a nomination paper;</li> <li>• 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 address and of any change of address.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., ss. 181(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election expenses of a party during a general election shall not exceed in the aggregate 40¢ multiplied by the number of electors in the electoral districts in which</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>the party has one or more official candidates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of a party shall not incur election expenses during a by-election to an amount greater than \$1,000.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 181(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election expenses of a candidate shall not exceed during any election the aggregate of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1.00 per elector in respect of not more than 5,000 electors;</li> <li>• 85¢ 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</li> <li>• 75¢ per elector in respect of the number of electors in the district in excess of 10,000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 181(5)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maximum expenses set out in the Act shall 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.</li> <li>• During an election the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum expenses and shall provide this calculation to each official agent of a candidate or of a recognized party.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [P.P.F.A., ss. 67(1)-(2), 67(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Election expenses does not include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the sum required to be deposited with a candidate's nomination paper;</li> <li>• the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• expenditures incurred by any person in the course of or for the purpose of making a donation not considered a contribution under the Act.</li> <li>• Election expenses may be incurred only in accordance with the Act and only by or on behalf of registered political parties or candidates.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [P.P.F.A., s. 77(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses of a registered political party shall 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.</li> <li>• For a by-election, the limit is set at \$7,000 for each by-election.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [P.P.F.A., ss. 77(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses of a candidate shall 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.</li> <li>• In no case shall the election expenses of any candidate be limited to an amount less than \$11,000 or exceed \$22,000.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [P.P.F.A., s. 77.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monetary amounts set out in the Act shall 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.</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.A., ss. 402, 404]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or the candidates of a party;</li> <li>• to propagate or oppose the program or policies of a candidate or party;</li> <li>• to approve or disapprove courses of action advocated or opposed by a candidate or party; or</li> <li>• to approve or disapprove any act done or proposed by a party, a candidate or their supporters.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The following are not election expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the cost of publishing articles, editorials, news, interviews, columns or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>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 election and that the circulation and frequency of publication are as what obtains outside the election period;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the transportation costs of a candidate, if not subject to reimbursement;</li> <li>• the other reasonable personal expenses incurred by a candidate, other than publicity expenses, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the cost of the food and beverages served at a political activity where the cost is included in the entrance fee paid by participants;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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 views on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots;</li> <li>• the remuneration paid to a representative of the candidate.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., ss. 426, 428]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses shall be limited so as never to exceed for a party, during a general election, 60¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which such party has an official candidate.</li> <li>• The official agent of an authorized party cannot incur election expenses during a by-election.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 426]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election expenses for each candidate shall be limited so as never to exceed \$1.00 per elector during a general election.</li> <li>• During a by-election, the maximum limit of election expenses for each candidate is increased by 60¢.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., s. 426]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amounts provided for under the Act shall be adjusted on April 1 each year according to the change in the average Consumer Price Index for the preceding year, based on the index established for the whole of Quebec by Statistics Canada. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the results of the adjustment in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.F.A., s. 1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination;</li> <li>• a candidate's deposit as required under the <i>Election Act</i>;</li> <li>• auditor's and accounting fees;</li> <li>• interest on loans authorized under the <i>Election Finances Act</i>;</li> <li>• expenses incurred in holding a fundraising activity under the <i>Election Finances Act</i>;</li> <li>• expenses incurred for "victory parties" held and "thank you" advertising published after polling day;</li> <li>• expenses incurred in relation to the administration of the political party or constituency association;</li> <li>• transfers authorized under the Act;</li> <li>• fees paid in respect of maintaining a credit card facility;</li> <li>• expenses relating to a recount in respect of the election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• expenses relating to research and polling; and</li> <li>• travel expenses;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>but shall be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any</p>

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	<p>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>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.F.A., ss. 38(1)-(2), 38(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• in relation to a by-election, the number of electors in that electoral district.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For the purposes of the above, the applicable amount is 60¢, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the Act and rounded to the nearest cent.</li> <li>• 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 above 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 above, the amount of the subsidy, if any, payable to the political party's chief financial officer or to the candidate's chief financial officer, as the case may be, shall be reduced by an amount equal to such excess.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.F.A., ss. 38(3), 38(3.1), 38(3.3)-(3.4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by the number of electors in the candidate's electoral district.</li> <li>• For the purposes of the above, the applicable amount is 96¢, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the Act and rounded to the nearest cent.</li> <li>• The amount determined above shall be increased by the applicable amount in relation to candidates in the following electoral districts: Algoma–Manitoulin, Kenora–Rainy River, Nickel Belt, Thunder Bay–Atikokan, Thunder Bay–Nipigon, Timiskaming–Cochrane, Timmins–James Bay.</li> <li>• The applicable amount is \$7,000, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the Act and rounded to the nearest dollar.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.F.A., s. 40.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The indexation factor is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the five-year period consisting of the calendar years 1999 to 2003, 1;</li> <li>• in each subsequent five-year period, beginning with the period consisting of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
Manitoba	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.F.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expenses means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• money spent or liabilities incurred; and</li> <li>• the value of donations in kind accepted;</li> </ul> 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"> <li>• advertising;</li> <li>• the services of any person who is compensated for acting as official agent, organizer, manager, office worker or other campaign worker;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• transportation, accommodation and food and refreshment for candidates, campaign workers and leaders of registered political parties;</li> <li>• reasonable personal expenses incurred by a candidate in an election period to enable the candidate to campaign in an election;</li> <li>• rental or purchase of office space, including office equipment and supplies and costs of utilities such as telephones, hydro service, and heating;</li> <li>• hall rental and other meeting space;</li> <li>• posters, leaflets, pamphlets, letters, cards and other promotional material;</li> <li>• signs and banners;</li> <li>• lumber and other structural supports for signs and banners;</li> <li>• mailing or other distribution of election materials;</li> <li>• a reasonable portion of the cost of capital assets;</li> <li>• the value of direct costs to make or acquire an inventory of goods;</li> <li>• fundraising functions; and</li> <li>• goods which were acquired in a previous election but not used;</li> <li>• costs for polling, including the costs of design and analysis;</li> </ul> but does not include money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a leadership contest or any conference or convention of a registered political party;</li> <li>• meetings to nominate candidates for an election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• auditor's fees;</li> <li>• any recount for an election in an electoral division;</li> <li>• 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 on the Internet, or normally broadcast without charge on radio or television;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• reasonable child care expenses incurred by a candidate to enable the candidate to campaign in an election period;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the services of any person who acts without compensation as an auditor, a chief financial officer, an official agent or a legal counsel to a candidate or registered political party; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.F.A., s. 50(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to inflation adjustment, the total election expenses of a registered political party, whether the expenses are incurred by the party or by an individual on the party's behalf with its knowledge and consent, shall not exceed:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a general election, the amount determined by multiplying \$1.40 by the number of names on the voters lists for all the electoral divisions in which the registered political party endorses candidates; and</li> <li>• for a by-election in an electoral division, the amount determined by multiplying \$2.60 by the number of names on the voters lists for the electoral division.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.F.A., s. 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to inflation adjustment, the total election expenses of a candidate, whether the expenses are incurred by the candidate or the constituency association or by an individual on the candidate's behalf with the candidate's knowledge and consent, shall not exceed:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a candidate in an electoral division with an area of less than 30,000 square miles, the amount determined by multiplying \$2.20 by the number of names on the voters lists for the electoral division; and</li> <li>• for a candidate in an electoral division with an area of 30,000 square miles or more, the amount determined by multiplying \$3.50 by the number of names on the voters lists for the electoral division.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.F.A., ss. 52-53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maximum amounts for election expenses and advertising expenses shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for The City of Winnipeg published by Statistics Canada from June 1996 to the second month immediately preceding the month during which the writ or writs of election is or are issued.</li> <li>• Forthwith after the issue of a writ or writs for an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate, in accordance with the formula set out in the Act, the maximum</li> </ul>

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	<p>amounts to be permitted on a per voter basis for the election expenses and advertising expenses of candidates and registered political parties in the election and shall cause the results of the calculation to be published in the <i>Manitoba Gazette</i>.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Definitions                      Election expenses [E.A., s. 220]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the cost of acquiring meeting space and acquiring, distributing and mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• interest accrued during the election on loans or lines of credit taken to acquire goods and services used during the election;</li> <li>• the cost related to the conduct of election surveys or other surveys or research conducted during an election;</li> </ul> </li> <li>but does not include any exempt election expense.</li> <li>• Exempt election expense means:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking a nomination;</li> <li>• the candidate's election deposit required by the Act;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• expenses related to recounts or additions;</li> <li>• the costs of campaigns or conventions related to the leadership of a registered political party;</li> <li>• personal expenses of a candidate incurred by the candidate on account of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>or in connection with or incidental to an election;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the cost of time on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking where the time is provided:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to all registered political parties endorsing candidates during an election; and</li> <li>• without charge pursuant to an agreement between the registered political parties and the broadcasting undertaking;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the costs of fund-raising functions.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 243(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of a general election, the adjusted amount of \$673,783;</li> <li>• in the case of an election other than a general election:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in a northern constituency, the adjusted amount of \$39,082 with respect to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the election;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 252(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a candidate within the scope of that person's authority shall incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 221(1)-(2), 221(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When an amount needs to be adjusted, it shall be adjusted by taking into account the Consumer Price Index for Saskatchewan as published monthly by Statistics Canada.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• As soon as is practicable after the beginning of each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall:</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• calculate the adjusted amounts for that year;</li> <li>• publish in the <i>Gazette</i> a notice of the adjusted amounts; and</li> <li>• deliver to each registered political party a written notice of the adjusted amounts.</li> </ul>
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.A., ss. 183(1)-(3), 183(5)-(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A deficit incurred in holding a fundraising function during a campaign period is an election expense.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The personal contestant expenses of the candidate are not to be included as contestant expenses.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The value of the following is not an election expense:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• services and property that are not political contributions under the Act;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for registered political parties [E.A., s. 198]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 \$1.25 and the number of registered voters for those electoral districts in which the political party has a candidate on general voting day.</li> <li>• 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 exceed the limit calculated by multiplying \$1.25 and the number of registered voters for the electoral district for which the election is held.</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., ss. 199(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of an electoral district for which there are 25,000 or fewer registered</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed \$50,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 plus 50¢ for each registered voter for the electoral district in excess of 25,000.</li> <li>• 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 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.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 204(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• applying the ratio to adjust the amounts under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.A., s. 393(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [E.P.A., s. 237(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expense means any amount paid, liability incurred or the market value</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	<p>of any non-monetary contribution accepted to promote a person's candidacy or election, but does not include an amount paid or liability incurred in respect of the fair market value of what a ticket entitles a bearer to obtain.</p> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [E.P.A., s. 251(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who becomes a candidate may incur election expenses in the pre-election period that cumulatively, with election expenses incurred in the campaign period, do not exceed \$30,000.</li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>Election expenses [N.E.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election expense means any amount paid or liabilities incurred during an election period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and includes any contribution of services or goods.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination campaign expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Limit for candidates [N.E.A., ss. 177(1), 179(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who becomes a candidate shall not incur pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30,000.</li> <li>• A candidate may incur expenses above the \$30,000 limit for his or her own reasonable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• travel and living expenses;</li> <li>• childcare expenses; and</li> <li>• expenses, approved in advance by the Chief Electoral Officer, related to a disability suffered by the candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Canada	<p>Candidates [C.E.A., ss. 451(1)(a)-(b), 451(d)-(e), 451(2.1)-(2.2), 451(2)(a)-(b), 451(2)(d)-(k), 451(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of a candidate shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the following in respect of an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an electoral campaign return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the financing and expenses for the candidate's electoral campaign;</li> <li>• the auditor's report on the return;</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form made by the official agent concerning the return;</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form made by the candidate concerning the return;</li> <li>• documents evidencing expenses set out in the return, including bank statements, deposit slips, cancelled cheques, any statements and declarations provided to the official agent evidencing exceptions to prohibitions against indirect contributions and the candidate's written statement concerning personal expenses; and</li> <li>• any additional documents that the Chief Electoral Officer may require the official agent to provide by a specified date.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The electoral campaign return shall include the following in respect of the candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement of election expenses;</li> <li>• a statement of electoral campaign expenses, other than election expenses;</li> <li>• a statement of disputed claims that are the subject of proceedings;</li> <li>• a statement of unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application by a person with a claim to be paid for a candidate's electoral campaign expense or of the candidate's official agent or the candidate in relation to such a claim;</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received;</li> <li>• the number of contributors;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the candidate, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the candidate;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the candidate to a registered party, to a registered association or to himself or herself in his or her capacity as a nomination contestant;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the candidate from a registered party, a registered association or a nomination contestant; and</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received but returned to the contributor or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The above documents must be provided to the Chief Electoral Officer within four months after: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the day set for polling day; or</li> <li>• the publication of a notice of the withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election, in any other case.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [C.E.A., ss. 424(1), 424(2)(a)-(c), 424(2)(f)-(k), 424(4), 412(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each fiscal period of a registered party, its chief agent shall provide the</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>Chief Electoral Officer with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a financial transactions return on the registered party's financial transactions;</li> <li>• the auditor's report on the financial transactions return;</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form by the chief agent concerning those financial transactions.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A financial transactions return must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total contributions received by the registered party and the number of contributors;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the registered party, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the party;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who has made a contribution to the party that includes a directed contribution, the amount of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution and the date of the receipt of the contribution;</li> <li>• a statement of the registered party's assets and liabilities and any surplus or deficit in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including a statement of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disputed claims, and</li> <li>• unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application by a person who has a claim to be paid for an expense of a registered party or of a registered agent of the registered party;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• a statement of the registered party's revenues and expenses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;</li> <li>• a statement, for each electoral district, of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the registered party to a candidate or the electoral district association;</li> <li>• a statement of each amount transferred to a leadership contestant out of a directed contribution, the name and address of each contributor who has made a contribution to the party and the name of the leadership contestant to whom the amount has been transferred;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the registered party from any of its registered associations, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant;</li> <li>• a return for election expenses incurred for each by-election during the fiscal period that sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expenses incurred by the registered party, whether paid or unpaid, and</li> <li>• non-monetary contributions used by it;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• a statement of loans or security received by the registered party, including any conditions on them; and</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received by the registered party but returned in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The chief agent of a registered party shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the above documents within six months after the end of the fiscal period.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the returns on financial transactions of registered parties, and any updated versions of them, as soon as practicable</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers appropriate.</p> <p>Election report [C.E.A., ss. 429(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a general election, the chief agent of a registered party shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an election expenses return on the registered party's general election expenses in the general election that substantially is in the prescribed form;</li> <li>• the auditor's report on that return; and</li> <li>• a declaration by the chief agent concerning those election expenses, in the prescribed form.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An election expenses return shall set out as an election expense each of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the expenses incurred by the registered party, whether paid or unpaid; and</li> <li>• the non-monetary contributions used by the registered party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The chief agent of a registered party shall provide the documents referred to above to the Chief Electoral Officer within six months after the polling day for the general election.</li> </ul> <p>Quarterly report [C.E.A., ss. 424.1, 424(2)(a)-(c), 424(2)(h.2), 424(2)(k)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief agent of a registered party that is entitled to a quarterly allowance, for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party, shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a return within 30 days after the end of the period to which it relates, that includes the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total contributions received by the registered party and the number of contributors;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the registered party, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the party;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who has made a contribution to the party that includes a directed contribution, the amount of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution and the date of the receipt of the contribution;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the registered party from any of its registered associations, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant;</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received by the registered party but returned in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [C.E.A., ss. 403.35, 412(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial agent of a registered association shall, for each fiscal period of the association, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer within five months after the end of the fiscal period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a financial transactions return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the association's financial transactions;</li> <li>• the auditor's report on the financial transactions return, if one is required; and</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form by the financial agent that the financial transactions return is complete and accurate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A financial transactions return must set out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement of contributions received by the registered association;</li> <li>• the number of contributors;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the registered association, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the association;</li> <li>• a statement of the registered association's assets and liabilities and any surplus or deficit in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including a statement of:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disputed claims, and</li> <li>• unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application to be paid for an expense of a registered association or an electoral district agent;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• a statement of the registered association's revenues and expenses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the registered association to the registered party, to another registered association or to a candidate endorsed by the registered party;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the registered association from the registered party, another registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant;</li> <li>• a statement of loans or security received by the registered association, including any conditions on them;</li> <li>• a statement that provides full disclosure of financial loans for the purposes of the campaign, including interest rates, repayment schedules and the name of the lender; and</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received by the registered association but returned in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For the purposes of the above requirements, other than in the case of a statement of contributions received by the registered association but returned in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act, a contribution includes a loan.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers appropriate, publish the returns on financial transactions of registered associations, and any updated versions of them.</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)            Election advertising report [C.E.A., ss. 359(1)-(2), 359(4), 359(6)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every third party that is required to be registered under the Act shall file an election advertising report with the Chief Electoral Officer within four months after polling day.</li> <li>• An election advertising report shall contain:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, and a list of all other election advertising expenses and the time and place of broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate; and</li> <li>• in the case of a by-election, a list of election advertising expenses and the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>time and place of the broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election advertising report shall include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the amount that was paid out of the third party's own funds for election advertising expenses.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The following are the classes of contributor:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individuals;</li> <li>• businesses;</li> <li>• commercial organizations;</li> <li>• governments;</li> <li>• trade unions;</li> <li>• corporations without share capital other than trade unions; and</li> <li>• unincorporated organizations or associations other than trade unions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall list the names and addresses of every contributor who donated a total of more than \$200 to it during that period.</li> <li>• An election advertising report shall include the signed declarations of the financial agent and, if different, of the person who signed the application that the report is accurate.</li> <li>• A third party shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants [C.E.A., ss. 435.3(1), 435.3(6), 435.3(2), 435.33(1), 412(2)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial agent of a leadership contestant shall, within six months after the end of the leadership contest, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the following in respect of a leadership campaign:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a leadership campaign return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the financing and leadership campaign expenses for the leadership campaign;</li> <li>• the auditor's report on the return, if one is required;</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form made by the financial agent that the return is complete and accurate; and</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form made by the leadership contestant that the return is complete and accurate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The leadership campaign return shall include the following information in respect of the leadership contestant:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement of leadership campaign expenses;</li> <li>• a statement of disputed claims that are the subject of court proceedings to recover;</li> <li>• a statement of unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application by a person with a claim to be paid for a leadership campaign expense in</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>relation to a leadership contestant;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total contributions received by the leadership contestant and the number of contributors;</li> <li>• disclosure of all financial loans for the purposes of the campaign, including interest rates, repayment schedules and the name of the lender;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the leadership contestant, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the contestant;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made a contribution that includes a directed contribution out of which an amount has been transferred by the party to the contestant, the amount of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution, the amount transferred, as well as the dates of the receipt of the contribution and of the transfer;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the leadership contestant to a registered party or a registered association; and</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received but returned to the contributor or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as practicable after the end of a leadership contest, the auditor of a leadership contestant who has accepted contributions of \$5,000 or more in total or incurred leadership campaign expenses of \$5,000 or more in total shall report to the contestant's financial agent on the leadership campaign return.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers appropriate, publish the leadership campaign returns of leadership contestants and the returns in respect of contributions of leadership contestants required for the period beginning on the first day of the leadership contest and ending on the day that is four weeks before the end of the leadership contest, or for each of the three weeks after the end of this period, any updated versions of them and any statements containing information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total contributions received by the leadership contestant, and</li> <li>• the number of contributors and the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the leadership contestant, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the contestant with respect to contributions received before the application for registration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants [C.E.A., ss. 478.23(1)-(4), 478.23(6), 412(2)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial agent of a nomination contestant who has accepted contributions of \$1,000 or more in total or incurred nomination campaign expenses of \$1,000 or more in total shall provide, within four months after the selection date, the Chief Electoral Officer with the following in respect of a nomination campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a nomination campaign return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the financing and nomination campaign expenses for the nomination campaign;</li> <li>• if the appointment of an auditor is required, the auditor's report on the return;</li> <li>• a declaration, in the prescribed form, made by the financial agent that the return is complete and accurate; and</li> <li>• a declaration, in the prescribed form, made by the nomination contestant that the return is complete and accurate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The nomination campaign return shall include the following in respect of the nomination contestant:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement of nomination campaign expenses;</li> <li>• a statement of disputed claims that are the subject of proceedings;</li> <li>• a statement of unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application;</li> <li>• a statement of contributions received;</li> <li>• the number of contributors;</li> <li>• the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the nomination contestant, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the contestant;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the nomination contestant to a registered party, a registered association, or a candidate;</li> <li>• a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the nomination contestant from himself or herself in his or her capacity as a candidate; and</li> <li>• a statement of the contributions received but returned to the contributor or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> <li>• Together with the nomination campaign return, the financial agent of a nomination contestant shall provide to the Chief Electoral Officer documents evidencing expenses set out in the return, including bank statements, deposit slips, cancelled cheques and the contestant's written statement concerning personal expenses.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers appropriate, publish the nomination campaign returns of nomination contestants and any updated versions of them.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 304(1), 299(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every candidate shall, 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.</li> <li>• A candidate shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.A., ss. 303, 299(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of a registered party shall, 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.</li> <li>• A registered party shall 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 exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.A., ss. 304(1), 299(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every registered party shall, 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.</li> </ul>

*Election Financing*

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered party shall 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 exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Candidates [E.E.A., s. 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of every registered candidate shall, 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the auditor's report.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.E.A., s. 20(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of every registered party shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.E.A., s. 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of every registered party shall, 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the auditor's report.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 183(1), 187(1), 191(7)] [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The official agent of each candidate, within 60 days after the day fixed for the return of the writ of election, shall 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.</li> <li>In the report, an official agent shall report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested.</li> <li>The auditor appointed by a candidate shall make a report to the official agent respecting election expenses incurred and respecting total contributions for which the official agent has issued a receipt for income tax purposes.</li> <li>On or before the 31st of March in each year, the official agent of each candidate shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the official agent of every recognized party shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.A., ss. 184(1), 187(1), 191(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each official agent of a party, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, shall 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.</li> <li>The report of an official agent shall report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested.</li> <li>The auditor appointed by a recognized party shall make a report to the official agent respecting election expenses incurred and respecting total contributions for which the official agent has issued a receipt for income tax purposes.</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the official agent of every electoral district association shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p>



Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official representative of a registered independent candidate shall, 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.</li> <li>• The financial return of a registered independent candidate shall 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 shall be required to set out his or her personal income.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [P.P.F.A., ss. 59, 58, 66]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each financial year, the official representative of a registered political party shall 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.</li> <li>• The financial return of a registered political party submitted to the Supervisor shall be accompanied by the auditor's report prepared in respect of the total period of time referred to above.</li> <li>• The official representative of every registered political party shall submit to the Supervisor a financial return setting out, for the period covered by the return:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the financial institutions where the contributions in money received by the party are deposited and the account numbers used;</li> <li>• the total value of property and services, other than money, constituting contributions made to the party;</li> <li>• the total sum of contributions of money of \$100 or less received by the party;</li> <li>• the total sum of amounts of not more than \$25 paid by persons to the party as dues for membership in the party;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the total sum of contributions of money of more than \$100 received by the party;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the particulars and the value of each transfer of funds, other property or services from or to the party;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• all expenditures other than election expenses incurred by the party;</li> <li>• any income earned by the party; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial return shall be accompanied by copies of all receipts issued for the contributions received together with such invoices and other vouchers, or certified copies thereof, evidencing the expenditures of the party as the Supervisor may require of that party from time to time.</li> </ul> <p>Election report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [P.P.F.A., ss. 60-61]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than the first day of April of each year, the official representative of each registered district association shall submit a financial return to the Supervisor for the preceding financial year.</li> <li>• The financial return of a registered district association shall 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.</li> <li>• Where the final date for submitting financial returns falls during an election period, it shall be extended to 90 days after the polling day of the election.</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 432, 117, 122]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of every candidate shall, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer, a return of all his or her election expenses.</li> <li>• The return shall be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, the return shall be filed at the same time as the financial report.</li> <li>• Not later than April 1 of each year, the official representative of an independent Member shall file a financial report for the preceding fiscal year with the Chief Electoral Officer, containing the information required in the annual fiscal return of an authorized party.</li> <li>• The official representative of an authorized independent candidate who was not elected shall, within 90 days after polling day, file a financial report with the Chief Electoral Officer. The report shall contain the information required in the annual fiscal return of an authorized party and shall be filed at the same time as the return of election expenses mentioned above.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.A., ss. 113-116]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official representative of every authorized party shall, not later than April 30 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.</li> <li>• The fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year.</li> <li>• The income statement shall include a general statement of revenues and total expenditures and indicate, in addition:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total sum of anonymous donations collected at meetings or rallies, and the nature, place and date of the meetings or rallies;</li> <li>• the total sum of amounts collected as dues of membership in a political party;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the total sum of contributions of \$200 or less;</li> <li>• the number and the total sum of contributions of over \$200.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The financial report shall indicate, furthermore:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the financial institutions where the amounts of money collected by the party are deposited and the account numbers used;</li> <li>• the total value of services rendered and goods furnished free of charge;</li> <li>• for each elector whose total contribution to the party and to each party authority exceeds \$200, the elector's name and full domiciliary address and the amount paid;</li> <li>• the name and full domiciliary address of each elector who became surety and the amount for which he or she became surety;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The annual financial report is deemed submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer only if it is accompanied with the auditor's report.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>financial statement produced following a merger. The Chief Electoral Officer may nevertheless require them.</p> <p>Election report [E.A., ss. 434, 437-438]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of every authorized party shall, within 120 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of his or her election expenses.</li> <li>• The return shall be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.</li> <li>• In addition to election expenses, the official agent shall indicate in the returns the source of the sums paid into the election fund put at his or her disposal.</li> <li>• The returns shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [E.A., s. 117]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not later than April 1 of each year, the official representative of an authorized party authority shall file a financial report for the preceding fiscal year with the Chief Electoral Officer, containing the information required in the annual fiscal return of an authorized party.</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties) [E.A., s. 457.18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A private intervenor who is an elector or the representative of a private intervenor shall, 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.</li> <li>• The report shall be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every candidate registered under the Act shall, 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.</li> <li>• The financial statement shall 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 a single contribution over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 that relates to the campaign period.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties [E.F.A., ss. 34.1(1)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A single contribution made to a registered political party in excess of \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 shall be filed as a report with the Chief Election Officer by the chief financial officer of the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>political party within 10 business days after the contribution is deposited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 10 business days after the report is filed, the Chief Election Officer shall ensure that the report or the information it contains is published on a website on the Internet in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Annual report [E.F.A., s. 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act shall, 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"> <li>• of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• setting out all the information required to be recorded for a single contribution over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The chief financial officer shall also file an auditor's report.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act shall, 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.</li> <li>• The financial statement shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [E.F.A., ss. 41, 42(1)]</p> <p>Annual report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every constituency association registered under the Act shall, 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"> <li>• of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year;</li> <li>• of income and expenses for the previous year, excluding all income and expenses received or incurred in a campaign period; and</li> <li>• setting out all the information required to be recorded for a single contribution over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The chief financial officer shall also file an auditor's report.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of every constituency association shall, 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.</li> <li>• The financial statement shall 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 single contributions over \$100 and contributions from a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 received during the campaign period.</p> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants [E.F.A., ss. 34.1(1)-(2), 2(1), 34.1(3)-(5), 42(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A single contribution made to a registered leadership candidate in excess of \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 must be reported to the Chief Election Officer within 10 business days after the contribution is deposited. The Chief Election Officer in turn must publish the information on a website within 10 business days of receiving the report.</li> <li>• The chief financial officer of every registered leadership contestant shall file financial statements in accordance with the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within six months after the date of the leadership vote, a statement shall be filed with respect to the period that begins on the date of the official call for the leadership contest and ends two months after the date of the leadership vote;</li> <li>• within 20 months after the date of the leadership vote, a statement shall be filed with respect to the 12-month period that begins two months after the date of the leadership vote;</li> <li>• each statement shall show all income received and expenses incurred during the relevant period and all information required to be recorded regarding single contributions over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 in respect of that period;</li> <li>• each statement shall be accompanied by the auditor's report.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 61(1), 64, 10(4)(b.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within four months after polling day for the election, the official agent of every candidate shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all receipts and income, including contributions and other income, of the candidate during the candidacy period;</li> <li>• all disbursements, including the election expenses, of the candidate during the candidacy period;</li> <li>• all transfers received and disbursed;</li> <li>• the assets of the candidate at the end of the candidacy period;</li> <li>• the liabilities of the candidate at the end of the candidacy period, including the name of each supplier of goods or services to whom the candidate owes payment, and the amount owing to each;</li> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• in the case of a candidate who incurred child care expenses in order to be able to campaign in the election period, the reasonable child care expenses incurred</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>together with the auditor's report for the financial statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of filing an audited statement, the official agent of every candidate shall 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"> <li>• where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>candidate during the candidacy period from any individual was \$250 or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the individual; and</li> <li>• the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the candidate during the candidacy period;</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period from any individual 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the name and address of any individual whose contributions to the constituency association during the candidacy period had an aggregate value of \$250 or more; and</li> <li>• the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the constituency association during the candidacy period.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of filing an audited statement, the official agent shall ensure that records of contributions are filed with the Chief Electoral Officer that include the name and address of each contributor and the value of the contributions during the candidacy period.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.F.A., ss. 59, 62, 10(1)(b.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within three months after the end of every year, the chief financial officer of every registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: the party's income, including contributions and transfers for the year; the party's expenses, including annual advertising expenses and transfers for the year; and the party's assets and liabilities.</li> <li>• At the time of filing an annual statement, the chief financial officer of a registered political party shall 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"> <li>• where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any individual was \$250 or more:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the individual; and</li> <li>• the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the registered political party during the year;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any individual 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of any individual whose contributions to the constituency association during the year had an aggregate value of \$250 or more; and</li> <li>• the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the constituency association during the year.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of filing an annual statement, the chief financial officer shall ensure that records of contributions are filed with the Chief Electoral Officer that include the name and address of each contributor and the value of the contributions during the year.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.F.A., s. 60]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the income, including contributions and transfers, of the registered political party during the campaign period of the election;</li> <li>• the election expenses of the registered political party; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within four months after polling day, the chief financial officer of the registered political party shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [E.F.A., ss. 67(1), 10(2.1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where during any year the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of a constituency association from any individual is \$250 or more, the person responsible for the finances of the constituency association shall, 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 individual, and the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the constituency association during the year.</li> <li>• The person responsible for the finances of a constituency association shall, within 30 days after the end of every year, ensure that records of contributions are filed with the Chief Electoral Officer that include the name and address of each contributor and the value of the contributions during the year.</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants [E.F.A., s. 61.1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 30 days after the end of the leadership contest period, the official agent of every leadership contestant shall file, together with the auditor's report for the financial statement, with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all receipts and income, including contributions and other income, of the leadership contestant during the leadership contest period;</li> <li>• all disbursements by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the assets and liabilities of the contestant at the end of the leadership contest period.</li> <li>• At the time of filing a statement, the official agent of every leadership contestant shall also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out, in respect of the leadership contest period of the contestant:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period from any individual was \$250 or more,                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the individual, and,</li> <li>• the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the contestant during the leadership contest period;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period from any individual was \$25 or more but was less than \$250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the contestant during the leadership contest period; and</li> <li>• the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period and not included in the aggregates as required to be set out above.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 261(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within three months after polling day, the business manager of each candidate shall file with the returning officer:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an election expenses return for the election;</li> <li>• an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and</li> <li>• a solemn oath or declaration made by the candidate's business manager with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An election expenses return must contain, with respect to a candidate, a detailed statement of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all election expenses incurred, supported by verification by independent commercial sources of the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes;</li> <li>• the amount of any personal expenses and candidate campaign expenses paid by the candidate;</li> <li>• any disputed claims of which the business manager is aware;</li> <li>• any unpaid claims, with respect to which an application has been, or is about to be made, of which the business manager is aware;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the number of contributors in each class mentioned above;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.A., ss. 250(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief official agent of a registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer: a return in the prescribed form with respect to the registered political party's receipts and expenses for the fiscal year, other than election expenses incurred in the fiscal year; and the auditor's report required pursuant to the Act.</li> <li>• A return must set out:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 the following: individuals, corporations, trade unions, unincorporated organizations or associations, any other persons or groups of persons;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• all other income and receipts from any source;</li> <li>• the operating expenses of the registered political party during the fiscal year;</li> <li>• the registered political party's total expenses during the fiscal year and the particulars of those expenses; and</li> <li>• the total of all other expenditures, other than election expenses, made by or on behalf of the party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A return required above 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.</li> <li>• A registered political party shall file the return and auditor's report required by this section within four months of the end of the fiscal year to which the return relates.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.A., ss. 251(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an election expenses return with respect to the party's election expenses;</li> <li>• an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and</li> <li>• a solemn oath or declaration by the party's chief official agent with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election expenses return shall set out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the registered political party on election expenses; and</li> <li>• the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes that were donated or provided at less than their commercial value;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 43(2), 32(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within four months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered candidate shall 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.</li> <li>• Every registered candidate shall 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"> <li>• the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 32(4), 42(1)(a), 42(3), 43(5), 43(9)]</p> <p>Annual report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement shall be filed, a return setting out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered party shall 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>income, transfers and expenses relating to an election during a campaign period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief financial officer of each registered party shall file separate audited financial statements relating to the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>.</li> <li>• An audited financial statement and a copy of the auditor's report shall accompany each financial statement of a registered party.</li> <li>• A chief financial officer shall file separate financial statements relating to an election under the <i>Election Act</i> and an election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 43(1), 32(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within six months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered party shall 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.</li> <li>• Every registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement shall be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 42(1)(b), 32(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered constituency association shall 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.</li> <li>• Every registered constituency association shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement shall be filed, a return setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
British Columbia	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 209(1)-(2), 213(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>election financing report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election financing report must include the following information:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the political contributions accepted by the candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy;</li> <li>• the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received in relation to the individual's candidacy;</li> <li>• any transfers of money made or received by the candidate;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the candidate for election expenses and any conditions attached to them;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• if the candidate incurred nomination contestant expenses during the campaign period, those nomination contestant expenses that are not included as election expenses;</li> <li>• for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the candidate, the information required by the Act;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any surplus for the candidate as referred to or any equivalent deficit, as at the day the report is prepared;</li> <li>• any political contributions received by the candidate but returned or otherwise dealt with;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An auditor's report must be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.A., ss. 207(1)-(4), 213(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the political contributions the organization accepted during the year;</li> <li>• the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year;</li> <li>• the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year;</li> <li>• any transfers of money made or received by the organization during the year;</li> <li>• for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act;</li> <li>• any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>report;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them;</li> <li>• any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance;</li> <li>• any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 the political party, a registered constituency association for the political party or a candidate for the political party, that in total, have a value of more than \$250.</li> <li>• An auditor's report must be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.A., ss. 210(1)-(2), 213(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The election financing report must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations Annual report [E.A., ss. 207(1)-(3), 207(6), 213(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered constituency association must be the calendar year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the political contributions the organization accepted during the year;</li> <li>• the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year;</li> <li>• the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year;</li> <li>• any transfers if money made or received by the organization during the year;</li> <li>• for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act;</li> <li>• any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them;</li> <li>• any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance;</li> <li>• any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.</li> </ul> <p>Election report [E.A., ss. 210(1)-(2), 213(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report.</li> <li>• The election financing report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them other than the address of an individual;</li> <li>• for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period the information required by the Act;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation.</li> </ul> <p>• An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.</p> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties) [E.A., ss. 244(1)-(3), 245(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An election advertising disclosure report must be filed within 90 days after general voting day for the election to which it relates.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the value of the election advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation to be included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 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.</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants [E.A., s. 211]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 90 days after a leader is selected for a registered political party, the financial agent of a leadership contestant must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the leadership contestant, a financing report.</li> <li>• The financing report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information:</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the contestant expenses incurred by the leadership contestant;</li> <li>• the political contributions accepted by the leadership contestant in relation to that individual's seeking of the leadership;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the leadership contestant for contestant expenses and any conditions attached to them other than the address of an individual;</li> <li>• for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the contestant, the information required by the Act;</li> <li>• any political contributions received by the leadership contestant but returned or otherwise dealt with;</li> <li>• any other information required to be included by regulation.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If applicable, contestant expenses must be reported by class as prescribed by regulation.</li> <li>• For certainty, a report is required even if the leadership contestant dies or withdraws from the leadership contest.</li> <li>• A report, or a supplementary report if required, must be available for public inspection at the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer during its regular office hours until one year after general voting day for the next general election.</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 385(1), 385(3)-(4), 385(1)-(2), 386-387, 388(1), 389-390, 388(2)-(4)]</p> <p>Election revenue return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every registered political party and every candidate shall, within 90 days after the return to the writ, file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election revenue return.</li> <li>• In the event of the withdrawal or death of a candidate, an election revenue return shall be filed within 90 days of the date of the candidate's withdrawal or death.</li> <li>• A registered political party or candidate may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for an extension of the time for filing the return.</li> <li>• The return shall set out the following information with respect to revenues received during the election period or within 30 days after the return to the writ, as well as for revenues received before the issue of the writ for which receipts have been issued:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with respect to contributions received in the form of cash or negotiable instruments:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total amount of all contributions;</li> <li>• the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$250;</li> <li>• the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$50 but not more than \$250;</li> <li>• the number and total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have been issued;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• with respect to contributions in kind:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number and total value of all contributions in kind;</li> <li>• the number and total value of all contributions in kind valued at more than \$50;</li> <li>• the total value of all contributions in kind valued at \$50 or less;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the total amount of revenues from sources other than contributions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>including, for each fundraising activity or other source, the amount of profit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for each contribution of cash or negotiable instruments over \$250, the name and address of the contributor and the amount contributed;</li> <li>• for each contribution in kind with a value over \$50, the name and address of the contributor, a description of the contribution, and its fair market value;</li> <li>• for a contribution of a total amount of more than \$50 in any form made by an unincorporated group, the name and address of the individual who is a principal of the unincorporated group; and</li> <li>• duplicate copies of all receipts issued, any unused receipt forms, and if any receipt forms are missing, an affidavit to account for these.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election revenue return filed by a candidate shall identify any revenues received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from a registered political party; or</li> <li>• by a registered political party on behalf of the candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An election revenue return filed by a registered political party shall identify any revenues received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the name of a candidate endorsed by the registered political party; or</li> <li>• from a candidate endorsed by the registered political party for expenses for notices and advertising paid by the registered political party on behalf of the candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An election revenue return shall report the amount of anonymous contributions in cash and negotiable instruments or the value of contributions in kind which were delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Election expenses return [E.A., ss. 391(1), 391(3)-(4), 392-393]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every registered political party and every candidate shall, within 90 days after the return to the writ, file an election expenses return with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• In the event of a candidate's withdrawal or death, the election expenses return shall be filed within 90 days of the date of the candidate's withdrawal or death.</li> <li>• A registered political party or candidate may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for an extension of the time for filing the election expenses return.</li> <li>• The return shall set out the fair market value of goods and services used during the election period as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electronic and print media, including all design, production, placement and distribution costs for advertising, literature and signs and other similar expenses;</li> <li>• office and administration, including rent, supplies, telecommunications, equipment rental and insurance and other similar expenses;</li> <li>• personnel, including staff salaries, per diems, honoraria, workers' compensation premiums, transportation, accommodation and other similar expenses;</li> <li>• election travel, including gas or mileage, vehicle rental, flights, accommodation, meals and other similar expenses;</li> <li>• any other costs, such as candidate stipends.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A registered political party's election expenses return shall identify expenses for notices and advertising that are paid by the registered political party on behalf of each candidate.</li> <li>• A candidate's election expenses return shall identify expenses for notices and</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following rules apply to the completion of an election expenses return:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• goods and services used in the election period shall be included whether purchased or received as a contribution and, if purchased, regardless of when payment is made or due;</li> <li>• goods used in previous elections shall not be included;</li> <li>• goods and services shall be valued at the amount, if any, that is paid;</li> <li>• a candidate's nomination deposit is not an expense.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Election financing return [E.A., ss. 394-395]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every registered political party and every candidate shall, within 90 days after the return to the writ, file an election financing return with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• In the event of a candidate's withdrawal or death, an election financing return on behalf of the candidate shall be filed within 90 days of the candidate's withdrawal or death.</li> <li>• A registered political party or candidate may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for an extension of time for filing the return.</li> <li>• The return shall set out:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total revenues of cash and negotiable instruments, as reported in the election revenue return;</li> <li>• total expenses, as reported in the election expenses return;</li> <li>• the surplus or deficit for the election;</li> <li>• total value of contributions in kind as reported in the election revenue return;</li> <li>• total campaign value, being the sum of the total expenses and total contributions in kind.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where a deficit is reported, the election financing report shall set out the names and addresses of all debt holders to whom payment is owed, and the amount of each debt.</li> <li>• Where a candidate was endorsed by a registered political party in an election, the candidate's surplus funds shall be paid to the registered political party and proof of the payment made to the registered political party shall accompany the election financing return.</li> <li>• Where a candidate was not endorsed by a registered political party in an election, the candidate's surplus funds shall be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall pay them into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual report [E.A., ss. 382-384]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered political party shall, on or before the last day of March in each year, file an annual revenue return with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The return shall 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"> <li>• the total amount of all contributions;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$50 but not</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>more than \$250;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number and total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have been issued;</li> <li>• the total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have not been issued.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall include the name and address of the individual who is a principal of the unincorporated group.</li> <li>• An annual revenue return filed by a registered political party shall identify any revenues in the form of cash or negotiable instruments that are also included in an election revenue return.</li> <li>• A registered political party shall 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 and any unused receipt forms or an affidavit to account for missing receipt forms.</li> </ul> <p>Election report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See "Candidates"</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Candidates [E.P.A., s. 256(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 60 days after polling day for an election, an official agent shall transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an accurate signed report in the approved form including: the total value of contributions received as of the end of polling day; the total value of any contributions received after polling day; a list of each contribution having a value exceeding \$100 and the name and address of the contributor; the contributions raised through the sale of tickets to attend a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of the sponsor of the function; the gross amount of the contribution raised through a collection of money at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of the sponsor of the function; all election expenses incurred in the pre-election period and campaign period, including disputed and unpaid bills; a notice in respect of the disposal of surplus contributions; and any other information the Chief Electoral Officer may require;</li> <li>• all bills proving payment of election expenses; and</li> <li>• declarations in the approved form.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>Constituency associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Leadership contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Nomination contestants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Candidates [N.E.A., ss. 180(1)-(3), 2(1), 172(2), 181(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every financial agent shall, before the end of the post election period, prepare for his or her candidate an accurate, signed financial return in the approved form.</li> <li>• Every candidate shall, before the end of the post election period, send the financial return to the Chief Electoral Officer in the approved manner.</li> <li>• Each financial return sent to the Chief Electoral Officer must contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detailed statements in respect of the candidate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total amount of contributions received during the election period;</li> <li>• the total amount of contributions received after election day but deemed to have been made during the election period;</li> <li>• the individual amounts of contributions in excess of \$100 and the name and address of each such contributor;</li> <li>• the gross amount collected at any meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of each sponsor of the meeting, dance, dinner or other function; and</li> <li>• all election expenses including disputed claims and unpaid claims;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• all receipts and bills proving payment of election expenses;</li> <li>• a declaration signed by the financial agent certifying that the financial return is accurate, complete and does not contain any false or misleading information; and</li> <li>• a declaration signed by the candidate certifying that the financial return is accurate, complete and does not contain any false or misleading information.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Post election period means the 60 day period after election day.</li> <li>• The financial agent shall determine the market value of a contribution of goods and services and record that as the amount of the contribution, including food and drink provided to voters at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function in relation to the election by someone other than the financial agent.</li> <li>• Every financial agent shall within 60 days after election day, return to the Chief Electoral Officer the receipt books received; and keep a copy of each receipt issued.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Constituency associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election advertising sponsors (third parties)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Disclosure of contributions and expenses</b>
	Leadership contestants <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul> Nomination contestants <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Candidates [C.E.A., ss. 464(1)-(2), 465(1)(a), 465(1)(c)-(d), 465(3), 465(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without delay after receipt of a return of the writ for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the elected candidate, if any;</li> <li>• the name of any candidate who received 10 percent or more of the number of valid votes cast; and</li> <li>• the amount that is 15 percent of the election expenses limit provided by the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General shall pay the amount set out in it out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the official agent, or to the person designated by the official agent, of any candidate named in the certificate as partial reimbursement for the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses.</li> <li>• On receipt of all the required documents or an update of them from a candidate named in a certificate, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• states that the candidate has incurred more than 30 percent of the election expenses limit; and</li> <li>• sets out the amount of the final instalment of the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses reimbursement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General shall pay the amount set out in it out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the official agent, or to the person designated by the official agent, of the candidate.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 60 percent of the sum of the candidate's paid election expenses and paid personal expenses, less the partial reimbursement made, and</li> <li>• 60 percent of the maximum election expenses limit allowed for a candidate's election expenses, less the partial reimbursement made.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties [C.E.A., s. 435(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On receipt from a registered party of the election expenses return and related documents, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that sets out the amount that is 50 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"> <li>• candidates endorsed by the registered party received at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• two percent of the number of valid votes cast at the election; or</li> <li>• five percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the registered party endorsed a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 312(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Reimbursement of election expenses</b>
	<p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Candidates [E.E.A., ss. 22(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act the Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 182(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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 25¢ for each elector whose name was on, or who registered to vote and was added to, the list on ordinary polling day.</li> <li>• 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 shall not exceed 25¢ for each elector whose name was on, or who registered to vote on ordinary polling day and the reimbursement shall be divided equally among those candidates.</li> <li>• After the official agent of the candidate has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Candidates [P.P.F.A., ss. 78(1)-(2), 79(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election expenses reimbursement shall be paid to the official agent of each</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The election expenses reimbursement to be paid to the official agent of a candidate entitled thereto shall be an amount equal to the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Supervisor shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 457]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• is declared elected;</li> <li>• has obtained at least 15 percent of the valid votes.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> </li> <li>• The election expenses that may be reimbursed may in no case exceed the maximum amount of \$1.00 per elector during a general election.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties [E.A., ss. 457.1, 426]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• The election expenses that may be reimbursed may not exceed the limit fixed of 60¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which the party had an official candidate during a general election.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 44(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 20 percent of the maximum expenditure limit allowed under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In relation to candidates in those electoral districts specified in the Act, the amount determined above shall be increased by the applicable amount under the Act.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	<p>Political parties [E.F.A., ss. 44(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall be payable to the political party's chief financial officer.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 71(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate is eligible to receive a reimbursement of election expenses if he or she obtained at least 10 percent of all the valid votes cast in the electoral division in which he or she was a candidate.</li> <li>• The reimbursement to be paid to a candidate is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 percent of the following expenses: the reasonable child care expenses incurred by the candidate to enable the candidate to campaign in the election period; and the reasonable expenses incurred by a disabled candidate in relation to his or her disability to enable the candidate to campaign in the election period; and</li> <li>• 50 percent of the actual election expenses, excluding donations in kind, incurred by or on behalf of the candidate, to a maximum of 50 percent of the total election expense limit of the candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Political parties [E.F.A., ss. 71(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered political party is eligible to receive a reimbursement of its election expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in respect of a general election, if the candidate it endorsed obtained at least 10 percent of all the valid votes cast in the election; or</li> <li>• in respect of a by-election, if the candidate it endorsed obtained at least 10 percent of all the valid votes cast in the by-election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The reimbursement to be paid to a registered political party is 50 percent of the actual election expenses, excluding donations in kind, incurred by it or on its behalf, to a maximum of 50 percent of the total election expense limit of the registered political party.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Candidates [E.A., ss. 265(1), 265(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible is an amount equal to 60 percent 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.</li> </ul> <p>Political parties [E.A., ss. 264(1), 264(6)]</p>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Reimbursement of election expenses</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The maximum amount of reimbursement for which a registered political party is eligible is an amount equal to one-half 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 the payment of which is refused by the registered political party.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	Candidates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> Political parties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

*Note: No jurisdiction, where applicable, provides for a reimbursement of leadership campaign expenses nor nomination campaign expenses.*



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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Allowances</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 435.01(1)-(2), 424.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall determine, for each quarter of a calendar year, an allowance payable to a registered party whose candidates for the most recent general election preceding that quarter received at that election at least:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 percent of the number of valid votes cast; or</li> <li>• 5 percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the registered party endorsed a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An allowance fund for a quarter is the product of \$0.4375 multiplied by the number of valid votes cast in the most recent general election preceding that quarter and the inflation adjustment factor determined under the Act that is in effect for that quarter.</li> <li>• The chief agent of a registered party entitled to a quarterly allowance shall, for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a return within 30 days after the end of the period to which it relates.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>[E.E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An annual allowance in the prescribed amount shall be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[P.P.F.A., ss. 31, 32(1), 32.1(1), 34(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An annual allowance shall 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.</li> <li>• The annual allowance of each registered political party entitled thereto shall 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.</li> <li>• The adjusted amount shall 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.</li> <li>• The annual allowance shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 81-83]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, every year, determine an allowance for each authorized party.</li> <li>• The allowance shall be computed by dividing between the authorized parties,</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Allowances</b>
	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The allowance shall 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 shall be paid only if the expenses are actually incurred and paid.</li></ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
Canada	<p>[I.T.A., s. 127(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 referred to in the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> made by the taxpayer in the year to a registered party, a provincial division of a registered party, a registered association or a candidate, as those terms are defined in that Act:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when that total does not exceed \$400, 75 percent of that total;</li> <li>• when that total exceeds \$400 and does not exceed \$750, \$300 plus 50 percent of the amount by which that total exceeds \$400; and</li> <li>• when that total exceeds \$750, the lesser of:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$650, and</li> <li>• \$475 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$750,</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>if payment of each monetary contribution that is included in that total is evidenced by filing with the Minister a receipt, signed by the agent authorized under that Act to accept that monetary contribution, that contains prescribed information.</p>
Newfoundland and Labrador	<p>[I.T.A., s. 47(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100;</li> <li>• \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or</li> <li>• \$300 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550 if the aggregate exceeds \$550 and does not exceed \$1,150;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• The maximum allowable deduction is \$500.</li> </ul>
Prince Edward Island	<p>[I.T.A., s. 42(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed \$100;</li> <li>• \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; or</li> <li>• the lesser of: \$300 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$550, and \$500;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>or the amount of the tax payable, whichever is the lesser.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>[I.T.A., s. 50(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed \$100;</li> <li>• \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the lesser of \$300 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>[I.T.A., s. 61(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$200;</li> <li>\$150 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$200 if the aggregate exceeds \$200 and does not exceed \$550; or</li> <li>the lesser of \$325 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550 if the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500;</li> </ul>               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.             </li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>[T.A., s. 776]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An individual who is an elector may deduct from the tax otherwise payable by the individual for a taxation year an amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying 75 percent by the aggregate of all amounts, not exceeding \$400, each of which is a contribution of money made by the individual in the taxation year to the official representative of a political party, party authority, independent Member or independent candidate under the <i>Election Act</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[I.T.A., s. 8(9)-(9.1)] [C.T.A., s. 36(1)]</p> <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount that every individual resident in Ontario on the last day of a taxation year may deduct from tax otherwise payable in respect of contributions he or she made in the taxation year to candidates, constituency associations or parties is determined as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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"> <li>75 percent of the first contribution level for the taxation year; and</li> <li>50 percent of the amount by which the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first contribution level for the taxation year;</li> </ul> </li> <li>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"> <li>the tax credit limit for the taxation year; and</li> <li>the amount determined according to the following formula:  <math>(0.75 \times A) + [0.50 \times (B - A)] + [0.333 \times (C - B)]</math>                      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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Corporations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>[I.T.A., s. 4.11(1.1)-(2)] [E.F.A., ss. 36(1), 33.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual's political contribution tax credit for a taxation year ending after 2004 is the lesser of \$650 and the amount determined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 percent of the amount contributed if the amount contributed does not exceed \$400;</li> <li>• \$300 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds \$400 if the amount contributed exceeds \$400 but does not exceed \$750; and</li> <li>• \$475 plus 33<math>\frac{1}{3}</math> percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds \$750 if the amount contributed exceeds \$750.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An amount may be included for a taxation year in the total contributions only if the amount is contributed, otherwise than as a donation in kind, in the year by the individual to a registered political party or registered candidate, and payment of the amount is proven by filing with the treasurer a receipt containing prescribed information and signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the registered candidate, as the case may be.</li> <li>• Tax receipts may only be issued for contributions in the form of money or cheque, credit card receipt or other similar instrument issued by the individual making the contribution.</li> <li>• No person shall issue a tax receipt for a contribution made to or for the benefit of a leadership contestant.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>[P.C.T.C.A., ss. 4(1), 6(1)(a)-(b), 5.1, 6(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A taxpayer (individual/corporation) is entitled to claim a tax credit for a taxation year in accordance with <i>The Income Tax Act, 2000</i> with respect to eligible contributions made by the taxpayer in the taxation year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to a registered political party; or</li> <li>• to an independent candidate during a campaign period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the taxpayer's total eligible contribution, made on or after January 1, 2004, is \$400 or less, the amount of the tax credit that a taxpayer is entitled to claim for a taxation year is 75 percent of the total.</li> <li>• If the above total is greater than \$400 but not greater than \$750, the amount of the tax credit that a taxpayer is entitled to claim for a taxation year is \$300 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$400.</li> <li>• If the above total is greater than \$750, the amount of the tax credit that a taxpayer is entitled to claim for a taxation year is the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$475 plus 33 percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$750; and</li> <li>• \$650.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A contribution must be a monetary contribution in order to be an eligible contribution.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>[A.I.T.A., s. 13(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> contributed by a taxpayer 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"> <li>• in the case of a registered party, a registered constituency association or a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<p>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>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed \$150;</li> <li>• \$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</li> <li>• the lesser of \$750, and \$450 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$825; and</li> </ul> <p>• in the case of a registered party that has nominated a candidate under the <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"> <li>• 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed \$150;</li> <li>• \$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</li> <li>• the lesser of \$750, and \$450 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$825;</li> </ul> <p>or the amount of the tax payable, whichever is the lesser.</p>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>[I.T.A., s. 20(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 75 percent of the aggregate, if the aggregate does not exceed \$100;</li> <li>• \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550;</li> <li>• the smaller of \$300 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>[I.T.A., s. 11(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100;</li> <li>• \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or</li> <li>• the smaller of \$300 plus 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>[I.T.A., s. 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; or</li><li>• the lesser of \$100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, and \$500.</li></ul>
Nunavut	[I.T.A., s. 5(2)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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"><li>• 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; or</li><li>• the lesser of \$100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, and \$500.</li></ul></li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Election advertising
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Definition [C.E.A., ss. 319, 323(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the transmission to the public of an editorial, a debate, a speech, an interview, a column, a letter, a commentary or news;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the transmission of a document directly by a person or a group to their members, employees or shareholders, as the case may be; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [C.E.A., s. 320]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate or registered party, or a person acting on their behalf, who causes election advertising to be conducted shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [C.E.A., ss. 323(1), 324, 350(1)-(2), 350(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• The above does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the transmission of a message that was transmitted to the public on what is commonly known as the Internet before the blackout period and that was not changed during that period; or</li> <li>• the distribution during that period of pamphlets or the posting of messages on signs, posters or banners.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Government advertising [C.E.A., s. 321(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall knowingly conduct election advertising or cause it to be conducted using a means of transmission of the Government of Canada.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 288(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 288(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate shall 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>writing, together with the identification in writing, of a natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate sponsoring the political advertisement.</p> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 226.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent shall 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"> <li>• advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or</li> <li>• procure for publication, publish or consent to the publication of, except during that period, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>for the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or the election of a candidate.</p> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.E.A., s. 13(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.E.A., ss. 13(3), 13(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person, corporation, trade union or registered party shall 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.</li> <li>• All political printed advertising, handbills, placards, posters and broadcast or telecast advertisements shall bear or make reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the official agent and the registered party or registered candidate authorizing the political advertisement; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.E.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No registered party or registered candidate and no person, corporation or trade union acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent shall, except during the election period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advertise on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; or</li> <li>• procure for publication, cause to be published or consent to the publication of, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of outdoor advertising facilities;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 176(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every advertisement relating to an election printed, broadcast, published or distributed, either electronically or in hard copy, or in any other manner determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, that promotes or opposes any candidate or recognized party shall bear the words “authorized by the official agent for [name of candidate or recognized party]” and shall indicate on whose behalf the advertisement was printed, broadcast, published or distributed.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 176(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No person shall print, broadcast, publish or distribute an advertisement referred to above that does not comply with the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [P.P.F.A., ss. 73(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 shall bear the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered.</li> <li>Every broadcast of a sponsored radio or television advertisement relating to an election and ordered by a chief agent or official agent shall 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.</li> <li>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 shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., ss. 117(3)-(4)] [P.P.F.A., ss. 50(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No person shall, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising program; or</li> <li>publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, magazine or similar publication, a speech, or any advertising; or</li> <li>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;</li> </ul>                     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.                 </li> <li>Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any radio or television station;</li> <li>any newspaper, magazine or similar publication; or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall be limited so as not to exceed:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of registered political parties, \$35,000 in each calendar year; and</li> <li>• in the case of registered district associations, and registered independent candidates, \$2,000 in each calendar year.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., ss. 421.1, 421]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent who caused it to be published.</li> <li>• Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., ss. 413, 404(13), 429, 429.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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, are not considered election expenses.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>enterprise, or publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the election.</p> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Authorization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.F.A., ss. 37(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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, shall arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period.</li> <li>• No broadcaster or publisher shall allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period.</li> </ul> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advertising expenses means money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, for advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in newspapers, magazines or other periodicals, or on the Internet;</li> <li>• on radio or television; and</li> <li>• on billboards, buses or other property normally used for commercial advertising;</li> </ul> including direct production expenses.</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.F.A., ss. 48(1), 48(3)-(4), 54.2(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall print, publish or distribute during an election period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material;</li> <li>• a sign or banner;</li> </ul> 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the candidate's official agent, the candidate shall 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.</li> <li>• Advertising conducted outside an election period must be authorized as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advertising by a registered political party must be authorized by the party's chief financial officer;</li> <li>• advertising by a constituency association must be authorized by the person responsible for the finances of the constituency association;</li> <li>• advertising by a candidate must be authorized by the candidate's official agent, or the candidate, if the advertising is conducted before his or her official agent is appointed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The person responsible for authorizing an advertisement must ensure that the authorization is: printed on the advertisement; or announced or shown with the advertisement, if the advertisement appears on radio or television or any other electronic medium.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.F.A., ss. 50(2)-(3), 54.1(1), 54.1(3)-(3.1), 50(4), 54.1(4), 51(2)-(4)]</p> <p>Political parties Election limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to inflation adjustment, the total advertising expenses of a registered political party, whether the expenses are incurred by the party or by an individual on the party's behalf with its knowledge and consent, shall not exceed:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a general election, the amount determined by multiplying 70¢ by the number of names on the voters lists for all of the electoral divisions in which the party endorses candidates; and</li> <li>• for a by-election in an electoral division, the amount determined by multiplying \$1.30 by the number of names on the voters lists for the electoral division.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The total advertising expenses permitted above are included in, and are not in addition to, the total election expenses permitted under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Annual limit [E.F.A., ss. 54.1(1), 54.1(3)-(3.1), 50(4), 54.1(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total advertising expenses incurred by a registered political party in a calendar year, outside an election period, shall not exceed \$50,000.</li> <li>• The above limit is separate from and in addition to the election period limit, and no registered political party may incur advertising expenses under this section during an election period.</li> <li>• Advertising expenses incurred in respect of a leadership contest – whether</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>incurred by or on behalf of a leadership contestant or a registered political party – are not advertising expenses to which the annual limit applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered political party shall not:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transfer, charge or otherwise allocate advertising expenses to a candidate or other person or organization; or</li> <li>• arrange a transaction or a series of transactions in order to circumvent the requirements of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At the beginning of each calendar year after 2001, the Chief Electoral Officer must adjust the annual limit of advertising expenses by registered political parties by determining the ratio between the Consumer Price Index for Winnipeg at the beginning of the 2001 calendar year and the Consumer Price Index for Winnipeg at the beginning of the calendar year for which the adjustment is made, and publish the new limit in <i>The Manitoba Gazette</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 51(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to inflation adjustment, the total advertising expenses of a candidate, whether the expenses are incurred by the candidate or the constituency association or by an individual on the candidate's behalf with the candidate's knowledge and consent, shall not exceed the amount determined by multiplying \$0.45 by the number of names on the voters lists for the electoral division in which the person is a candidate.</li> <li>• The total advertising expenses permitted above are included in, and are not in addition to, the total election expenses permitted under the Act.</li> <li>• A candidate shall not:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transfer, charge or otherwise allocate advertising expenses to a registered political party or any other person or organization; or</li> <li>• arrange a transaction or a series of transactions in order to circumvent the requirements of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Government advertising [E.F.A., s. 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the election period for a general election, no government department or Crown agency shall publish or advertise any information about its programs or activities unless the publication or advertisement:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is required by law;</li> <li>• is required at that time to solicit proposals or tenders for contracts or applications for employment with the department or agency, or because it relates to important matters of public health or safety; or</li> <li>• is by a Crown agency, is in continuation of earlier publications or advertisements and is required at the time for ongoing programs of the agency.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 215(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• a visual publication, display or representation consisting of images or text;</li> <li>• any audio publication or representation;</li> <li>• any advertisement, hand bill, placard, poster, circular, circular letter pamphlet;</li> <li>• any electronic or digital display;</li> <li>• any radio or television broadcast that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., ss. 215(2)-(4)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement that promotes the candidacy of a particular person unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the statement that the advertisement is “authorized by the business manager for [name of the candidate to which the advertisement relates]”; or</li> <li>• if the name of the candidate is clearly indicated on the advertisement, the statement that the advertisement is “authorized by the business manager for the candidate”.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed an advertisement that refers to an election unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the statement that the advertisement is “authorized by the chief official agent for [name of registered political party to which the advertisement relates]”.</li> <li>• The above section does not apply if the person establishes that the advertising was distributed:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to gain support for views held by the person on an issue of public policy, or to advance the aims of any organization or association, other than a political party or an organization or association of a partisan political character, of which the person is a member and on whose behalf the expenses were incurred; and</li> <li>• in good faith and not to evade any provisions of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., ss. 243(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• a constituency organization of the registered political party;</li> <li>• a candidate endorsed by the registered political party;</li> <li>• a member of the Legislative Assembly who is a member of the registered political party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Government advertising [E.A., ss. 277(1)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During a general election, no Government department, defined as any department, board, commission, Crown corporation or agency of the Government of Saskatchewan, shall publish in any manner any information with respect to the activities of the department.</li> <li>• During a by-election, no Government department shall publish in any manner in the constituency any information with respect to the activities of the department.</li> <li>• During a by-election in a constituency that includes, in whole or in part, a city having a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants, no Government department shall publish in any manner in that city any information with respect to the activities of the Government department.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every person in Saskatchewan in charge of a broadcasting undertaking in</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>Saskatchewan or an undertaking that publishes a newspaper, magazine or periodical in Saskatchewan shall 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.</p>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 134]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every printed or electronic advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election shall include on its front in legible form the name and address of the sponsor.</li> <li>• The above does not apply to a printed or electronic advertisement, handbill, placard or poster bearing only one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the colours and logo of a registered political party;</li> <li>• the name of a registered political party;</li> <li>• the name of a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., ss. 230-231, 233(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of the financial agent;</li> <li>• if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act;</li> <li>• indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and</li> <li>• gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 233(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Election advertising</b>
	<p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 326(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During an election period, every notice or advertisement that refers to an election, whether printed, broadcast or published electronically, shall include the name and address of its sponsor.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Definition [E.P.A., s. 237(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election advertising means the transmission to the public of a message that promotes a person's candidacy or election through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• broadcasting, as defined in the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> (Canada);</li> <li>• publication in a newspaper, magazine or other printed document, or publication or posting through an electronic medium; or</li> <li>• the use of any outdoor advertising facility.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Authorization [E.P.A., s. 326]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who prints, publishes or distributes or causes to be printed, published or distributed any printed or electronic document, including but not limited to an advertisement, pamphlet or poster, referring to an election or plebiscite, that does not bear the name and address of the sponsor or official agent, is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.P.A., s. 299]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising on polling day for an election or on the day immediately before polling day to promote or oppose a candidate's election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</li> </ul> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Authorization [N.E.A., s. 186]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All campaign material must identify the candidate for whom it is made and the candidate's campaign manager, sponsor or financial agent, in accordance with guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Election advertising</b>
	Government advertising <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>





Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
Canada	<p>Restrictions [C.E.A., ss. 326, 327, 328(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall provide the following together with the results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the sponsor of the survey;</li> <li>• the name of the person or organization that conducted the survey;</li> <li>• the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted;</li> <li>• the population from which the sample of respondents was drawn;</li> <li>• the number of people who were contacted to participate in the survey; and</li> <li>• if applicable, the margin of error in respect of the data obtained.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In addition to the above information, the following shall be provided in the case of a transmission to the public by means other than broadcasting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the wording of the survey questions in respect of which data is obtained; and</li> <li>• the means by which a report may be obtained.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A sponsor of an election survey shall, 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 shall include the following, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the sponsor of the survey;</li> <li>• the name and address of the person or organization that conducted the survey;</li> <li>• the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted;</li> <li>• information about the method used to collect the data from which the survey results are derived, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the sampling method;</li> <li>• the population from which the sample was drawn;</li> <li>• the size of the initial sample;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the dates and time of day of the interviews;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any weighting factors or normalization procedures used in deriving the results of the survey; and</li> <li>• the wording of the survey questions and, if applicable, the margins of error in respect of the data obtained.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• A sponsor may charge a fee of up to 25¢ per page for a copy of the report.</li> <li>• 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 shall indicate that the survey was not based on recognized statistical methods.</li> <li>• No person shall 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</li> </ul>

*Election Financing*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Restrictions on opinion polls</b>
	<p>to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Canada	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time [C.E.A., ss. 335(1), 338(1), 338(3)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the period beginning on the issue of the writs for a general election and ending at midnight on the day before polling day, every broadcaster shall, 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.</li> <li>• In allocating broadcasting time, the Broadcasting Arbitrator shall give equal weight to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the percentage of seats in the House of Commons held by each of the registered parties at the previous general election; and</li> <li>• the percentage of the popular vote at the previous general election of each registered party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall 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.</li> <li>• In no case shall the Broadcasting Arbitrator allocate more than 50 percent of the total of the broadcasting time to a registered party.</li> <li>• If the calculation would give more than 50 percent of the total of the broadcasting time to a registered party, the Broadcasting Arbitrator shall allocate the excess amount to the other registered parties entitled to broadcasting time on a proportionate basis.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [C.E.A., ss. 345(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the period beginning on the issue of the writs for a general election and ending at midnight on the day before polling day at that election, every network operator shall, 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 referred to in the Act, for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of those parties, broadcasting time as determined under the Act if the network formed and operated by the network operator:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reaches a majority of Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts;</li> <li>• is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and</li> <li>• does not involve a distribution undertaking as defined in the <i>Broadcasting Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The minimum amount of broadcasting time that a network operator is to make available shall be no less than the amount of free broadcasting time made available by it at the last general election and shall be made available as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• two minutes to every registered party and every eligible party; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	<p>Rates charged [C.E.A., s. 348(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall 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"> <li>• a rate for broadcasting time made available to the party or candidate, in the period beginning on the issue of the writs and ending at midnight on the 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Rates charged [E.A., ss. 226.2(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall not:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• The rates shall be the same for all registered parties or candidates.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Rates charged [E.E.A., s. 17(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person or corporation shall:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Election Financing*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Broadcasting time</b>
	<p>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>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [P.P.F.A., s. 48(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Rates charged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [E.A., s. 423]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Rates charged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Rates charged [E.F.A., s. 37(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During an election campaign, no person or corporation shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A

*Election Financing*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Broadcasting time</b>
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Rates charged [E.A., s. 232]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Allocation of broadcasting time [N.E.A., s. 187]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every broadcaster who operates a community or educational broadcasting service shall, subject to the conditions of its licence, any agreement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the regulations made under the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> (Canada), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make broadcasting time available to all candidates in the constituencies in which it operates; and</li> <li>• ensure that every candidate has approximately equal access to broadcasting time.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

***PART H      ENFORCEMENT***





**PART H      ENFORCEMENT**

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Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
Canada	<p>Power to investigate [C.E.A., s. 510, 513]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 an offence under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall direct the Commissioner of Canada Elections to make any inquiry that appears to be called for in the circumstances and the Commissioner shall proceed with the inquiry.</li> <li>• 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, injunction or compliance agreement under the Act.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., ss. 511(1), 512(1), 513, 516(1)-(2), 517(1), 524(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offence under the Act has been committed, the Commissioner may refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions who shall decide whether to initiate a prosecution.</li> <li>• No prosecution for an offence under the Act may be instituted by a person other than the Director of Public Prosecutions without the Director's prior written consent.</li> <li>• 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, injunction or compliance agreement under the Act.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, any elector who was eligible to vote in an electoral district, and any candidate in an electoral district, may, by application to a competent court, contest the election in that electoral district on the grounds that: the elected candidate was not eligible to be a candidate; or there were irregularities, fraud or corrupt or illegal practices that affected the result of the election.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [C.E.A., ss. 514(1)-(2), 497(4), 527]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosecution for an offence under the Act may be instituted at any time but not later than five years after the day on which the Commissioner becomes aware of the facts giving rise to the prosecution but, in any case, not later than 10 years after the day on which the offence was committed.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No proceedings may be commenced with respect to a failure to provide a return or other document to the Chief Electoral Officer before the expiration of the period</li> </ul>

*Enforcement*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Enforcement authority</b>
	<p>within which an application may be made under the Act for an extension of the period within which that return or document is to be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to contested elections, an application based on a ground of irregularities, fraud or corrupt or illegal practices must be filed within 30 days after the later of: the day on which the result of the contested election is published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i>; and the day on which the applicant first knew or should have known of the occurrence of the alleged irregularity, fraud, corrupt practice or illegal practice.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [C.E.A., ss. 525(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following courts are competent courts for the purposes of the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Trial Division of the Federal Court;</li> <li>• in the Province of Ontario, the Superior Court of Justice;</li> <li>• in the Province of Quebec, the Superior Court;</li> <li>• in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the Supreme Court;</li> <li>• in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Court of Queen's Bench;</li> <li>• in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador, the Trial Division of the Supreme Court; and</li> <li>• in Nunavut, the Nunavut Court of Justice.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 273(2), 274(1), 274(2)(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 229(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, a Crown prosecutor shall institute proceedings.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 235]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, there is no specified time limit for instituting proceedings.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, an application shall be made within two months after the day on which polling day was held for the election to which the application relates.</li> <li>• When an application questions the return or an election upon an allegation of a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>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> <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 227(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purposes of the Act, “court” means the Trial Division.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.E.A., s. 3(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The power to investigate offences against the Act lies with the police, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 5] [E.E.A., s. 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer has, in the past, instituted all proceedings following the recommendations of the police or the RCMP.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• With respect to election financing, no prosecution under the <i>Election Expenses Act</i> shall be instituted without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [C.E.A., s. 12(1)] [E.E.A., s. 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, there are no specified time limits for instituting proceedings.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the petition shall 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.</li> <li>• With respect to election financing, no prosecution shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, the level of judgment depends on the specific case.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, a petition shall be presented to the Supreme Court or any judge thereof.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 5(1)(cb)]</p>

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall receive complaints of violations of the Act, carry out preliminary investigations of the complaints and request the appropriate police authorities to investigate the complaints.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, the Public Prosecution Service may institute proceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the Act.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 209(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosecution for an offence against the Act shall be commenced within nine months next after the day on which the offence was committed and not thereafter.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [C.E.A, s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, the level of judgment depends on the specific case.</li> <li>• Where a court is hearing a petition under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i>, “court” means the Supreme Court or any judge thereof.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Power to investigate [P.P.F.A., s. 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The power to investigate offences against the <i>Elections Act</i> lies with the police, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [P.P.F.A., s. 90(1)] [E.A., s. 122.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Attorney General, or the office thereof, may institute proceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the <i>Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• No prosecution shall be instituted under the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> without the consent of the Attorney-General.</li> <li>• Within 30 days after an election writ has been returned, the following may apply to a judge of The Court of Queen’s Bench of New Brunswick to have the election of a member set aside: a person who had a right to vote at the election in the relevant electoral district or a person who was a candidate for election in the relevant electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [P.P.F.A., ss. 90(3)(a), 90(4)] [E.A., s. 122.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For offences against the <i>Elections Act</i>, there is no specified time limitation for the instituting of proceedings.</li> <li>• With respect to election financing, every prosecution for an offence against the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> shall be commenced within two years next after the day on which the offence was committed, and not afterwards.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the application must be filed within 30 days after an election writ has been returned.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>Judgment [E.A., s. 122.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For offences against the <i>Elections Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case.</li> <li>• With respect to election financing, proceedings shall be heard before the Court of Queen's Bench.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, proceedings shall be heard before The Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 486(4), 491, 494]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 569, 458-459]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may institute penal proceedings for an offence.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 569]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penal proceedings instituted by the Chief Electoral Officer shall be prescribed by one year from the date on which the prosecutor became aware of the commission of the offence.</li> <li>• No proceedings may be instituted where more than five years have elapsed from the commission of the offence.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 459]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penal proceedings are instituted before the Court of Quebec.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the case shall be heard before the Court of Quebec.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.F.A., s. 2(1)(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to election financing, the Chief Election Officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 99(3)] [E.F.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• With respect to election financing, no prosecution shall be instituted under the <i>Election Finances Act</i> without the Chief Election Officer's consent.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 99(4)] [E.F.A., s. 53(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the Act, there are no limitation periods for instituting proceedings.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, no action shall 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.</li> <li>• With respect to election financing, no prosecution shall be instituted more than two years after the facts on which it is based first came to the Chief Election Officer's knowledge.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 99(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the <i>Election Finances Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the case shall be tried and determined by an action commenced in the Superior Court of Justice.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 186(1), (3)-(4)] [E.F.A., ss. 77.3(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commissioner appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the Act may, on his or her own initiative or at the request of another person, conduct an investigation into any matter that might constitute a contravention of <i>The Elections Act</i> or <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>. The commissioner may refuse to conduct an investigation if he or she considers a request to be frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith or unnecessary in the circumstances.</li> <li>• The commissioner may appoint a representative to conduct an investigation on his or her behalf.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 187(1)-(3)] [E.F.A., ss. 91(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offence under <i>The Elections Act</i> or <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> has been committed and is of the view that the public interest so requires, the commissioner may institute a prosecution for an offence under the Act.</li> <li>• When the commissioner is of the view that prosecution is not required because an offence was inadvertent or of a technical nature, the commissioner may issue a formal caution to the body or person alleged to have committed the offence.</li> <li>• No prosecution for an offence under <i>The Elections Act</i> or <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> may be commenced except by the commissioner.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 187(4), 188(1), 188(4)] [E.F.A., s. 91(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deadline for commencing a prosecution under <i>The Elections Act</i> or <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> is one year after the date on which the commissioner has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed.</li> <li>• An application to the court to challenge the right of an elected candidate to take office or the validity of an election may not be made more than 30 days after the return of the writ.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 1]]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the application shall be heard by the Court of</li> </ul>

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	Queen's Bench of Manitoba.
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 280(1), 281(2)(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 219] [C.E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every prosecution under <i>The Election Act, 1996</i> shall be commenced within two years after the alleged offence was committed.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the petition shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to contested elections, a petition shall be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or a judge thereof.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Power to investigate [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 4(1)(b), 5(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For general offences against the <i>Election Act</i>, the power to investigate lies with the police or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 185(1), 185(2)(a)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The power to institute proceedings for general offences against the <i>Election Act</i> rests with the Attorney General.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No prosecution shall be instituted under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions</i></li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p><i>Disclosure Act</i> without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 185(2)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 proceedings.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, a petition shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 177(2), 154(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who commits a corrupt practice shall be tried in the Court of Queen's Bench under the summary conviction procedure.</li> <li>• A person who commits a general offence under the Act shall be tried in The Provincial Court of Alberta under the summary conviction procedure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 276(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 252(1), 150(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 252(2), 150(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All proceedings are dealt with by the Supreme Court.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 350(a), 351(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where it is made to appear to the Chief Electoral Officer that an offence under the Act has been committed, the Chief Electoral Officer shall make such inquiries as appear necessary under the circumstances.</li> <li>• For the purpose of any such inquiry, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person 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>.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 350(b), 368, 356, 352(1), 352(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where the Chief Electoral Officer believes that any person or registered political party is contravening the provisions of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may issue a certificate addressed to the person or registered political party setting out the particulars of the contravention and ordering the person or registered political party to cease contravening the Act.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may file the above certificate in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court and that certificate shall be deemed to be a judgment of the Supreme Court in favour of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 369, 355]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No proceedings in respect of an offence against the Act shall 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.</li> <li>• An application challenging the validity of an election shall not be made after the expiration of 30 days after the return to the writ of election.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [E.A., ss. 353, 354(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For an offence against the Act, a person is liable on summary conviction.</li> <li>• Applications regarding the validity of elections may be made to the Supreme Court.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [E.P.A., ss. 279(1), 281]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may investigate any matter that comes to his or her attention in respect of an act or omission of an election officer, candidate, official agent or other person that may constitute an offence under the Act.</li> <li>• For the purposes of an investigation or prosecution, the Chief Electoral Officer may engage the services of legal counsel, investigators, experts or other persons.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.P.A., ss. 280, 282(1)-(2), 225(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, if he or she considers it warranted, commence and carry on a prosecution for an offence under the Act.</li> <li>• A prosecution for an offence under the Act, other than an offence regarding the disruption of public meetings or an employer who refuses an employee time off work to vote, may only be commenced with the prior written consent of the Chief</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>Electoral Officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If 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.</li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the Chief Electoral Officer, a candidate for the electoral district or an elector entitled to vote in the electoral district may, by application to the Supreme Court, contest an election on the grounds that: the person elected was not eligible to be a candidate; or there were irregularities, fraud or corrupt or illegal practices that affected the result of the election.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.P.A., ss. 284(1)-(2), 225(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosecution for an offence under the Act may not be commenced more than one year after the day on which the offence was committed.</li> <li>• If a prosecution is prevented because the defendant leaves the jurisdiction, the prosecution may be commenced within one year after the defendant returns to the jurisdiction.</li> <li>• An application to contest an election must be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court within 30 days after the publication in the <i>Northwest Territories Gazette</i> of the name of the candidate elected for the electoral district.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time, make an application to contest an election.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of judgment depends on the specific case.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Power to investigate [N.E.A., s. 225(3), 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may request the police to investigate any situation that might constitute an offence under the Act.</li> <li>• A protocol among the Chief Electoral Officer, the police, the prosecutor and the Integrity Commissioner must be arranged respecting the enforcement of the Act, including their respective responsibilities, the procedures for conducting various tasks and ensuring timely and efficient communication of information.</li> </ul> <p>Power to institute proceedings [N.E.A., ss. 227(3)-(4), 228(1), 231(1), 231(5), 233, 154(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The police shall advise the Integrity Commissioner of any case where, during the course of an investigation, the police have reasonable and probable grounds for believing that an offence under the Act has been committed.</li> <li>• The police and the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on request, supply whatever information in their possession relevant to the offence may be required by the Integrity Commissioner to determine whether a compliance agreement is appropriate in a case where there are reasonable and probable grounds for believing that an offence under the Act has been committed.</li> <li>• A judge may, on <i>ex parte</i> application, issue a warrant authorizing a police officer or other person named in the warrant to enter and search premises for any evidence relevant to an investigation under the Act where the judge is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds to believe there is relevant evidence on the premises.</li> <li>• If the Integrity 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 Integrity Commissioner may enter into a compliance agreement with that person, after considering the following factors:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the nature and gravity of the act or omission;</li> <li>• the penalty provided for the act or omission;</li> <li>• the public interest;</li> <li>• the interests of justice; and</li> <li>• any other factor that the Integrity Commissioner considers relevant.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before entering into a compliance agreement, the Integrity Commissioner shall             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advise the person of the right to be represented by counsel and give him or her a reasonable opportunity to consult with counsel; and</li> <li>• obtain the consent of the person to the publication of the agreement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When a compliance agreement is entered into, no further proceedings under the Act shall be taken against the person in respect of the act or omission, unless the agreement is not complied with; and a judge must dismiss proceedings against a person who has signed a compliance agreement if the judge is satisfied on a balance of probabilities that:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the person has totally complied with the terms and conditions of the compliance agreement; or</li> <li>• the person has partially complied with the terms and conditions of the compliance agreement and, in the opinion of the judge, the proceedings would be unfair, having regard to the circumstances and the person's performance with respect to the agreement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, an application to void an election may be brought by originating notice in the court by: the Chief Electoral Officer, where he or she considers it to be in the public interest; a candidate in the election; or a voter.</li> </ul> <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [N.E.A., s. 240, 154(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosecution for an offence under the Act, and an action, writ or proceeding for a penalty under the Act,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may not be commenced after 180 days from the day on which the offence was committed or the action, suit or proceeding might first have been brought or taken, whichever is later; and</li> <li>• shall, when commenced, be proceeded with and carried on without wilful delay.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extension of limitation period:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limitation period is extended:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where the withdrawal or absconding of the accused from the jurisdiction prevents a prosecution, action, suit or proceeding, the limitation period is extended until one year from the day the accused returns;</li> <li>• where a compliance agreement is entered into but a notice of default has been sent by the Integrity Commissioner, the limitation period is extended until 60 days after the notice of default; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 six months from the day the hearing of any application to void an election relating to the action is concluded.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With respect to contested elections, the application must be filed with the Clerk of the Nunavut Court of Justice no later than 30 days after the publication notice of the election result in the <i>Nunavut Gazette</i>. This limitation does not apply to the Chief Electoral Officer, who may file the application at any time.</li> </ul> <p>Judgment [N.E.A., ss. 234, 235]</p>

*Enforcement*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Enforcement authority</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Nunavut Court of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction to hear all offences under the Act.</li><li>• The Chief Electoral Officer may intervene in the prosecution of an offence under the Act to assist the court.</li></ul>

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>General offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [C.E.A., ss. 501(1), 502(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• perform community service, subject to any reasonable conditions that may be specified in the order;</li> <li>• if the offence results, directly or indirectly, in a financial benefit under the Act, or a contribution for which a receipt referred to in subsection 127(3) of the <i>Income Tax Act</i> was issued, pay to the Receiver General an amount that is not more than the financial benefit or contribution, as the case may be;</li> <li>• compensate any other person who has suffered damages as a result of the commission of the offence;</li> <li>• perform any obligation the non-performance of which gave rise to the offence; or</li> <li>• take any other reasonable measure that the court considers appropriate to ensure compliance with the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any person who is convicted of having committed an offence that is an illegal practice or a corrupt practice under the Act shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 142]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>, shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



*Enforcement*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>General offences/Penalties</b>
	<p>fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 215]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>, shall 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 nomination of the Governor in Council.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>General offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 119]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who is convicted of having committed any offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice shall, 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"> <li>• being registered as an elector or of voting at any election;</li> <li>• holding any office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; or</li> <li>• 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 shall be vacated from the time of such conviction.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 565]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 97]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 98(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is convicted of a corrupt practice shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 185] [E.F.A., s. 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is guilty of a serious offence under the <i>Elections Act</i> (including bribery or intimidation) 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 both.</li> <li>• A person who is guilty of any other 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 both.</li> <li>• Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any</li> </ul>

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	<p>provision of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> or the regulations, except with regard to government advertising, is guilty of an offence and, if no other fine is provided therefor, is liable on summary conviction: in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000; and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</p> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 178(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to any other fine or penalty provided for punishment of an offence relating to bribery, a person convicted of such an offence is liable to a further fine in the amount that is double the value of the bribe involved.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 216(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If no penalty is prescribed with respect to an offence, the person, if convicted, is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., ss. 209(1), 209(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 154(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who contravenes the Act other than a contravention referred to in sections 155 to 161, or a corrupt practice referred to in Part 6, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 178(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• being nominated as a candidate under the Act;</li> <li>• being elected to any public office under any other Act of the Legislature;</li> <li>• being entered on any list of electors;</li> <li>• being registered as an elector;</li> <li>• voting at an election; and</li> <li>• holding any office at the nomination of the Crown.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>General offences [E.P.A., s. 286]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except as otherwise provided in the Act, a person who contravenes or fails to</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	<p>comply with the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <p>Additional penalties [E.P.A., s. 336]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is convicted of an offence that is an illegal practice is, in addition to any other punishment, during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, disqualified from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being elected to the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• voting at an election; or</li> <li>• holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to appoint.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>General offences [N.E.A., s. 268(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a fine not exceeding \$5,000;</li> <li>• imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or</li> <li>• to both a fine and imprisonment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Additional penalties [N.E.A., ss. 268(2), 269(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, in addition to any other punishment, is ineligible to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be elected to the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or</li> <li>• hold any office to which a person may be appointed by the Commissioner, a Minister or official of the Government of Nunavut or the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If a person is convicted of an offence, the judge may, in addition to any punishment imposed and having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission, make an order having any or all of the following effects:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prohibiting the person from doing any act or engaging in any activity that could, in the opinion of the judge, result in the continuation or repetition of the offence;</li> <li>• directing the person to take any action that the judge considers appropriate to remedy or avoid any harm that resulted or may result from the commission of the offence;</li> <li>• directing the person to publish, in any manner that the judge considers appropriate, the facts relating to the commission of the offence;</li> <li>• directing the person to perform community service in accordance with any conditions that the judge considers reasonable;</li> <li>• directing the person to pay to the consolidated revenue fund an amount for all or any of the cost of remedial or preventive action taken, or to be taken, by or on behalf of the Legislative Assembly as a result of the commission of the offence;</li> <li>• directing the person to pay restitution or damages to any person who suffered loss or damage as a result of the commission of the offence, in the manner prescribed by the judge;</li> <li>• directing the person to post security or pay to the court an amount that the judge considers appropriate for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any prohibition, direction or requirement under this section; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>General offences/Penalties</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• requiring the person to comply with any other conditions that the judge considers appropriate for securing the person's good conduct and for preventing the person from repeating the offence or committing other offences.</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Access [C.E.A., ss. 486(2), 500(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 486(3)(c)-(d), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., ss. 197, 208, 204, 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., ss. 128, 44, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes a false statement concerning the personal character or conduct of a candidate.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign</b>
	exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., ss. 201, 74, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes a false statement concerning the personal character or conduct of a candidate.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a fine not exceeding \$2,000;</li> <li>• imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or</li> <li>• to both fine and imprisonment,</li> </ul> <p>and if the fine is not paid to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Access [E.A., ss. 551(1)-(2), 553(1), 553(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• every owner, manager, operator, superintendent, caretaker or person in charge of a residential building, a residence for the elderly listed in the register established under the Act respecting health services and social services or a lodging facility operated by an organization for the purpose of ensuring the safety of a person or of the person's children who limits, restricts or fails to facilitate access to the building or residence for an enumerator or a person in charge of distributing a notice or document from the Chief Electoral Officer or the returning officer;</li> <li>• every executive director of an institution referred to in the Act who limits, restricts or fails to facilitate access to a facility maintained by that institution for an enumerator or a person in charge of distributing a notice or document from the Chief Electoral Officer or the returning officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• every executive director, manager, superintendent, caretaker, operator, owner or person in charge of a residential facility who hinders access to a polling station set up in the facility or to a mobile advance polling station;</li> <li>• every election officer who arrives late at the polling station in order to delay the opening of the poll.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., s. 556(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Access [E.A., ss. 195(1), 195(3)-(5), 185(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. no person may prevent anyone who produces identification or documentation confirming that he or she is a candidate or a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	<p>representative of a candidate from canvassing or distributing election campaign material at the entrance door of each residence in an apartment, condominium complex or other multiple residence. This does not apply to a shelter or other residence for persons under reasonable apprehension of bodily harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canvassing and the distribution of election materials may take place at a health care facility or correctional facility only at times and places mutually agreed on by the candidate and the administrator of the facility.</li> <li>• No person may interfere with, or prevent, anyone who produces identification or documentation confirming that he or she is a candidate or a representative of a candidate in an election from canvassing or distributing election material in any community.</li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p> <p>False statements [E.A., ss. 181(1)-(2), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who knowingly makes, distributes or publishes a false statement that a candidate has withdrawn is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who, during an election period, knowingly makes, distributes or publishes a false statement of fact about a candidate's character or conduct for the purpose of influencing the election is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., ss. 204, 216(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before or during an election, no person shall 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.</li> <li>• Before or during an election, no person shall 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Access [E.A., s. 158]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who obstructs or interferes with, or causes or permits the obstruction or interference with, the free access of an enumerator, a candidate or a campaign worker to each residential unit in a multiple dwelling site, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., s. 160]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 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.</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.A., ss. 259(1)(b), 259(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>Access [E.A., ss. 338, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 336(1)(d), 336(2), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Access [E.P.A., ss. 294, 295]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who fails or refuses to provide an enumerator with the opportunity to produce an identification document for inspection, or who fails or refuses to permit an enumerator to enumerate at a residential unit in a multiple dwelling site, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who obstructs or interferes with, or causes or permits the obstruction or interference with, an enumerator's access to a residential unit in a multiple dwelling site, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who obstructs or interferes with an enumerator in the performance of his or her duties under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who fails or refuses to provide a candidate with the opportunity to produce an identification document for inspection, or who fails or refuses to permit a candidate to enter a multiple dwelling site or to have access to the door of a residential unit in a multiple dwelling site, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>False statements [E.P.A., ss. 325(1)-(2), 335]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who knowingly makes or publishes a 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.</li> <li>• A person who publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate or defeating the election of a candidate, is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice.</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$3,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Access [N.E.A., s. 247(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who, between the date of the issue of the writ for an election and the day immediately after election day, acts, incites others to act or conspires to act in a disorderly manner with the intention of preventing the transaction of the business of a public meeting called for the purposes of the election is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>False statements [N.E.A., s. 251, 256]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in any case where an oath or affirmation is authorized or directed to be taken by the Act, knowingly compels or attempts to compel, or induces or attempts to induce a person to take that oath or affirmation falsely.</li> <li>• knowingly takes a false oath or affirmation under the Act.</li> <li>• before or during an election, knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the character or conduct of a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any person who, before or during an election, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate, for the purpose of promoting the election of another candidate, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p>



*Enforcement*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol</b>
<b>Canada</b>	N/A
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol [C.E.A., s. 91(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Gambling and betting [E.A., ss. 204(d), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	N/A
<b>Ontario</b>	N/A
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol [E.A., ss. 193(1), 195(1)-(2), 198(1), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No candidate, no business manager and no other person acting on behalf of a candidate shall give any beverage alcohol at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of the candidate.</li> <li>• During an election, no candidate, no business manager of a candidate and no other person on behalf of a candidate shall, 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 election.</li> <li>• No person shall, 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 196(1)-(3), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No candidate shall 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.</li> <li>• No candidate and no other person shall provide money or any valuable consideration to be used by another person in betting or wagering on the result of</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	<p>the election in all or any part of the constituency, or any event or contingency relating to the election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No person shall 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Gambling and betting [E.A., ss. 170, 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol and other refreshment [E.A., ss. 346, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No liquor outlet shall 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol [E.P.A., ss. 342(1), 349, 309(1)-(2), 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A candidate or official agent who, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, by himself or herself or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide liquor to any person, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person who, at any time during the hours a poll is open on polling day for an election, opens a liquor store or allows a liquor store to be open in an electoral district where a poll is being held, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>A person who, at any time during the hours a poll is open on polling day for an election, offers, sells, gives or provides liquor at a licensed premises or other public place in an electoral district where a poll is being held, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	<p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>Beverage alcohol [N.E.A., s. 246(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any person who, while the polls are open on election day, sells, gives, offers or provides liquor at licensed premises or other public place, in a constituency where an election is being held, is guilty of an offence.</li></ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offence, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p> <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>False information [C.E.A., ss. 487(1), 500(2), 487(2), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which the person is not ordinarily resident;</li> </ul>               is guilty of an offence.             </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors in a name that is not his or her own;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• wilfully applies to have included in a list of electors the name of an animal or thing;</li> </ul>               is guilty of an offence.             </li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Use of information [C.E.A., ss. 487(1), 500(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• to enable registered parties, members or candidates to communicate with electors; or</li> <li>• a federal election or referendum;</li> </ul>               is guilty of an offence.             </li> </ul> <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>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 203, 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 55(4), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The list of electors shall not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared or other electoral use prescribed by law.</li> </ul> <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><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 129(a)-(b), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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 [E.A., s. 129.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every one is guilty of an offence who uses all or part of a list of electors for any purpose unless the list or part of the list is used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by a registered party, a member of such a party or a member of the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of communicating with the electors, including the soliciting of contributions and campaigning;</li> <li>by an election officer for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties under the Act; or</li> <li>by a federal, municipal or school board electoral authority, or an officer of such an authority, for the purpose of a federal, municipal or school board election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 202(a)-(b), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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 [E.A., ss. 5(2A)-(2B), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A party to an agreement providing for the sharing of lists of electors shall use any information that party receives, under the agreement, from another party to the agreement, for election purposes only.</li> <li>Any person who uses information received by that person under an agreement referred to above for purposes other than election purposes is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <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><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 107(a)-(b), 118] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(8)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 \$500 and not more than \$10,250.</li> </ul> <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 112.1] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 \$240 and not more than \$2,620.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 551.1(4)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following persons are liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Use of information [E.A., ss. 551.1.1., 551.2, 551.3, 551.4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., s. 95]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who furnishes false or misleading information to a returning officer or to any person who is authorized to act as an election official is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</li> </ul> <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 97]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 183(1)-(2), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who knowingly makes a false statement in order to have an eligible voter's name omitted or deleted from the voters list is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes a false statement in order to</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list</b>
	<p>have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of a dead or fictitious person added to or kept on the voters list; or</li> <li>• the name of a person who is not an eligible voter, including himself or herself, added to or kept on the voters list.</li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p> <p>Use of information [E.A., ss. 183(6), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who uses all or any part of a voters list for a purpose not authorized under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of the above 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 both.</p>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 165, 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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. 163]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses any information obtained from the register for a purpose other than what is authorized in the Act;</li> <li>• uses any information provided to, or obtained by, the Chief Electoral Officer other than for the purpose of creating or revising the register; or</li> <li>• uses the list of electors for a purpose other than what is specified in the Act;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>False information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 267]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>False information [E.A., ss. 335(1)(a)-(c), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division without being resident in it.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>False information [E.P.A., ss. 301, 323, 337, 349]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applies under the Act to be included on a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether the name is of a person living or dead or is fictitious;</li> <li>• applies to be included on a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident; or</li> <li>• having been included on a list of electors under the Act applies, unless he or she is authorized under the Act, to be included on a list of electors for another polling division.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate or official agent is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applies under the Act to be included on a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether the name is of a person living or dead or is fictitious;</li> <li>• applies to be included on a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident;</li> <li>• having been included on a list of electors under the Act applies, unless he or she is authorized under the Act, to be included on a list of electors for another polling division.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.</p> <p>Use of information [E.P.A, ss. 77, 286]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person shall not use information contained in the register of electors, a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes to a preliminary list of electors, or an official list of electors, for a purpose other than an election or plebiscite conducted under the Act.</li> <li>• A member of the Legislative Assembly who receives from the Chief Electoral Officer information derived from the register of electors or an official list of electors that relates to the electoral district represented by the member, may only use that information for the purpose of communicating with or identifying his or her constituents.</li> </ul> <p>A person who contravenes or fails to comply with one of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding</p>

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Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	\$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.
<b>Nunavut</b>	<p>False information [N.E.A., s. 242(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any voter who knowingly makes a false statement when attempting to register to vote with the returning officer or at a poll is guilty of an offence.</li></ul> <p>Use of information [N.E.A., s. 249(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any person who copies or uses a voters list prepared under the Act for any purpose other than an electoral purpose is guilty of an offence.</li></ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offence, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
Canada	<p>Voting [C.E.A., ss. 483, 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [C.E.A., ss. 481, 489(3)(d), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who influences how an elector votes at an election.</li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Impersonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Intimidation [C.E.A., ss. 482, 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Secrecy [C.E.A., ss. 482(b), 489(3)(b)-(c), 500(5), 489(2)(b), 500(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 488(1), 500(2), 488(2), 126(a)-(e), 489(3)(e)-(g), 167, 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who, without authority under the Act, prints ballots is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• forges a ballot;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being authorized under the Act to print a ballot, knowingly prints more ballot papers than the person is authorized to print;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applies for a ballot in a name that is not his or her own;</li> <li>• uses a forged ballot;</li> <li>• knowing that he or she is without authority under the Act to do so, provides a ballot to any person; or</li> <li>• knowing that he or she is without authority under the Act to do so, has a ballot in his or her possession.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on a ballot;</li> <li>• puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot or other paper otherwise than as provided by the Act;</li> <li>• takes a ballot out of the polling station; or</li> <li>• destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballots.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deputy returning officer is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 193(1)(b)-(d), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 191, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 193(1)(a), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 192, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• directly or indirectly by himself or herself, or by another person on his or her behalf:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• makes use of or threatens to make use of force, violence or restraint; or</li> <li>• inflicts, or threatens to inflict by himself or herself, or by another person, an injury, damage, harm or loss;</li> </ul>               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             </li> <li>• impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by an elector.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 112(1)-(3), 209, 195, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every candidate, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineer or other witness in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting at the station.</li> <li>• A candidate, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineer or other witness shall not:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• communicate information as to the manner in which a ballot has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An elector shall not:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upon entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot, openly declare for whom he or she intends to vote;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• before leaving the polling station openly declare for whom he or she has voted.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 196, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forges, counterfeits, fraudulently alters, defaces, or fraudulently destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer placed on the ballot;</li> <li>• without authority supplies a ballot to a person;</li> <li>• not being a person entitled to be in possession of a ballot, has a ballot in his or her possession;</li> <li>• fraudulently puts or arranges to be put into a ballot box a paper other than a ballot authorized by the Act;</li> <li>• fraudulently takes a ballot out of the polling station;</li> <li>• without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or ballots then in use for the purpose of an election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• with fraudulent intent, prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• knowingly makes a false statement in an application made under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 129(d)-(f), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having voted, applies at another polling station for a ballot paper;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• votes more than once at the same election; or</li> <li>• votes or induces a person to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not entitled to vote.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 126-127, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gives, offers, procures, or provides;</li> <li>• accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive; or</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• to vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• to procure the vote of any person;</li> <li>• to procure the election or return of any person to serve as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or</li> <li>• to accept or refuse a nomination as a candidate, or to withdraw if nominated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 129(c), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 130(a), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 116-117, 130(b), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person in attendance at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who, directly or indirectly:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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"> <li>• communicates information about the manner in which a ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in a polling station;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 125, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who, not being authorized by the Act, wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has a ballot paper or ballot in his or her possession;</li> <li>• alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot paper;</li> <li>• supplies a ballot paper to any person;</li> <li>• deposits a paper other than a ballot paper in a ballot box;</li> <li>• takes a ballot paper out of a polling station;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or a ballot;</li> <li>• prints anything capable of being used as a ballot paper;</li> <li>• prints a ballot paper; or</li> <li>• places any writing, number, or mark on a ballot paper so that an elector may be thereby identified.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 202(d)-(f), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having voted, applies at another polling station for a ballot paper;</li> <li>• votes more than once at the same election; or</li> <li>• votes or induces a person to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not qualified.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 199-200, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gives, offers, procures or provides;</li> <li>• accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive; or</li> <li>• applies to a candidate or his or her agent for;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink to induce a person, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• procure the vote of any person;</li> <li>• procure the election or return of any person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly; or</li> <li>• accept or refuse a nomination as a candidate, or withdraw if nominated.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The above does not extend to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the personal expenses of a candidate; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 202(c), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 203(a), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 124-126, 203(b), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person in attendance at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence, who directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• communicates information about the manner in which a ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in a polling station;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who: openly declares in a polling station for whom 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 198, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every one is guilty of an offence who, not being authorized by the Act, wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has a ballot paper or ballot in his or her possession;</li> <li>• alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot paper;</li> <li>• supplies a ballot paper to any person;</li> <li>• deposits a paper other than a ballot paper in a ballot box;</li> <li>• takes a ballot paper out of a polling station;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or a ballot;</li> <li>• prints anything capable of being used as a ballot paper;</li> <li>• prints a ballot paper; or</li> <li>• places any writing, number or mark on a ballot paper so that an elector may be thereby identified.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 107(c), 110] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(8), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 \$500 and not more than \$10,250.</li> <li>• 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 \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</li> </ul> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 106, 111(1)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(8), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>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, 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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 shall 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> <p>is guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The above does not extend, and shall 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 shall be held to be expenses legally payable.</li> </ul>

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 \$500 and not more than \$10,250.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</li> </ul> <p>Impersonation [E.A., ss. 107(a)-(b)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,250.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 108] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$25,250.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., ss. 81(1)-(2)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(6), 56(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every candidate, officer, clerk, scrutineer or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to obtain, or communicate or attempt to communicate, any information as to the candidate for whom any elector has voted.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No elector shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$140 and not more than \$570.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 109] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who, during an election:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• takes a ballot paper out of a polling station;</li> <li>• without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• attempts to commit any of the above offences;</li> </ul>             is guilty of a corrupt practice.           </li> </ul>



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 \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</p>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 553.1(1), 553.1(3), 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 558, 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Impersonation [E.A., ss. 553.1(2.1), 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who, to be admitted to vote or to allow someone to vote, makes a false declaration, produces a false document as identification or assumes the identity of another person is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000.</li> <li>• 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, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Intimidation [E.A., ss. 557, 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Secrecy [E.A., ss. 557, 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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, shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Ballots [E.A., ss. 554(2), 556(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 90]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who, at an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not being qualified to vote, votes;</li> <li>• being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or</li> <li>• votes in an electoral district or polling division other than the one in which the person is entitled to vote;</li> </ul> is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</li> </ul> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 96.1, 97, 97.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall, directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>vote;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give, procure or promise or agree to procure an office or employment to induce a person to become a candidate, refrain from becoming a candidate or withdraw his or her candidacy.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Intimidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Secrecy [E.A., ss. 42(3), 42(4)-(6), 97]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall attempt to obtain at a polling place information as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote.</li> <li>• An elector shall not display his or her ballot to any person so as to indicate how the elector has voted.</li> <li>• No person shall, 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.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 94, 97.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• without authority, supplies a ballot to any person;</li> <li>• without authority, places in a ballot box anything other than an official ballot;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• takes a ballot out of the polling place;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• attempts to commit any offence mentioned above;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Manitoba	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 180(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who does any of the following is guilty of an offence:</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knowingly votes or applies to vote in an election when not eligible to do so;</li> <li>• having already voted in an election, either votes or applies to vote in the same election or in an election in another electoral division that has the same election day;</li> <li>• induces or causes another person to vote knowing that the other person is not eligible to vote;</li> <li>• obtains a ballot in the name of another person, whether the other person is alive, dead or fictitious.</li> </ul> <p>• A person who does any of the following without being authorized to do so under the Act is guilty of an offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supplies a ballot to another person;</li> <li>• takes a ballot out of a voting station;</li> <li>• places anything other than a ballot in the ballot box;</li> <li>• gives to the voting officer, to be placed in the ballot box, any paper other than the ballot given to him or her by the voting officer;</li> <li>• as a voting officer, puts his or her initials on the back of a paper that is not a ballot but is capable of being used as one;</li> <li>• destroys, defaces, alters, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot, voting book, or ballot box, or a document or envelope used at or prepared for an election;</li> <li>• prints or reproduces a ballot, or a paper that is capable of being used as a ballot, or prints more ballots than he or she is authorized to print.</li> </ul> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 178(1)-(4), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who, directly or indirectly, offers a bribe to induce or influence another person to do any of the following is guilty of an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate;</li> <li>• to nominate or refrain from nominating a person as a candidate;</li> <li>• to run or refrain from running as a candidate or to withdraw as a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person who, directly or indirectly, accepts or agrees to accept a bribe offered in circumstances described above is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who, directly or indirectly, solicits a bribe in circumstances described above is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• In addition to the penalty provided for in the Act, a person convicted of an offence under this section is liable to a further fine in the amount that is double the value of the bribe involved.</li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 183(5), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who does either of the following is guilty of an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knowingly provides false or misleading information when required or authorized by the Act to provide information;</li> <li>• knowingly makes a false or misleading statement, declaration or oath when required by the Act to make a statement, declaration or oath.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A 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</p>

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	<p>one year, or both.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., ss. 179(1), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• directly or indirectly, uses or threatens to use force or violence or threatens to inflict an injury, damage, harm or loss, upon another person:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to induce or compel the other person to vote or refrain from voting, or</li> <li>• because that person voted or refrained from voting; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• impedes or prevents an eligible voter from exercising the right to vote.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., ss. 179(2)-(3), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who uses false pretenses to induce a voter to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Using false pretenses includes representing that the ballot or the manner of voting is not secret.</li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., ss. 180(2), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who does any of the following without being authorized to do so under the Act is guilty of an offence:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supplies a ballot to another person;</li> <li>• takes a ballot out of a voting station;</li> <li>• places anything other than a ballot in the ballot box;</li> <li>• gives to the voting officer, to be placed in the ballot box, any paper other than the ballot given to him or her by the voting officer;</li> <li>• as a voting officer, puts his or her initials on the back of a paper that is not a ballot but is capable of being used as one;</li> <li>• destroys, defaces, alters, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot, voting book, or ballot box, or a document or envelope used at or prepared for an election;</li> <li>• prints or reproduces a ballot, or a paper that is capable of being used as a ballot, or prints more ballots than he or she is authorized to print.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 200(1)(b)-(c), 202(1), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall, 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.</li> <li>• No individual shall 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.</li> </ul>

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	<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., ss. 192, 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall, directly or indirectly and either by himself or herself or by another person, do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election;</li> <li>• for the purpose of rewarding a voter for having voted or refrained from voting at an election;</li> <li>• for the purpose of electing a candidate as a member; or</li> <li>• for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote for a candidate;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election;</li> <li>• for the purpose of rewarding a voter for having voted or refrained from voting at an election;</li> <li>• for the purpose of electing a candidate as a member; or</li> <li>• for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote for a candidate;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• the election of any candidate as a member; or</li> <li>• the vote of a voter at an election;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• to support a corrupt practice; or</li> <li>• to discharge or repay money that was, in whole or in part, spent to support a corrupt practice;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• unlawfully voting or unlawfully restraining a voter from voting at an election;</li> <li>• unlawfully assisting in electing a candidate as a member;</li> <li>• unlawfully persuading a voter to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• voting or agreeing to refrain from voting at an election; or</li> <li>• persuading any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after an election, receive or agree to receive any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voting or agreeing to refrain from voting at an election; or</li> <li>• persuading any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• to be a candidate;</li> <li>• to refrain from being a candidate; or</li> <li>• to withdraw from being a candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 200(1)(a), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall apply at an election for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 199(1), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall, directly or indirectly and either by himself or herself or by another person:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• impede, prevent or otherwise interfere in any way with the free exercise of the voter's right to vote; or</li> <li>• in any way, compel, induce or prevail on a voter to vote or refrain from voting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 182-185, 199(2), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person in attendance at a polling place or at the counting of votes shall fail to maintain or fail to aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>candidate for whom the voter has voted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No voter shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall represent to a voter, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used or the method of voting at an election is not secret.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• No person shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fraudulently alter, deface or destroy a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer on the ballot paper;</li> <li>• fraudulently supply a ballot paper to any person;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling place;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• fraudulently use the printers' aids authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer for any purpose other than the printing of ballot papers;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• fraudulently print a ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election;</li> <li>• print ballot papers that he or she is not authorized to print;</li> <li>• attempt to commit any of the acts mentioned above.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 167(a), 167(c), 174(b-c), 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A person commits a corrupt practice who: having already voted, applies at the same election for a ballot in the person's own name, or votes more than once at the same election.</li> </ul> <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</p>



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	<p>and imprisonment.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 162, 172, 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• food or beverages; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The above does not include the provision of food or beverages:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by or at the expense of a person to a meeting of electors at the person's usual place of residence, if that residence is a private home;</li> <li>• to a meeting of electors, if the food or beverages are paid for by those electors; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• does any act referred to above in order to reward any person for having voted or not having voted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>• a gift or loan of any money or other valuable consideration;</li> <li>• a promise to give or lend money or other valuable consideration;</li> <li>• any office, position or employment; or</li> <li>• a promise to give or procure any office, position or employment;</li> </ul>             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.           </li> <li>• A person commits a corrupt practice who does one or more of the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• knowingly causes any money to be paid in settlement or repayment of money expended in whole or in part on any corrupt practice;</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• any money or other valuable consideration, whether by gift or loan; or</li> <li>• any office, position or employment;</li> </ul>                 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;             </li> <li>• after an election, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in order to induce a person:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate;</li> <li>• to refuse to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate; or</li> <li>• to withdraw his or her nomination as a candidate;</li> </ul>           either gives or procures, agrees to give or procure or attempts to procure any office, position or employment for any person.         </li> </ul> <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., ss. 174(a), 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 175(1), 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person commits a corrupt practice who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• either personally or by any person on his or her behalf:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses or threatens to use force or restraint;</li> <li>• inflicts or threatens to inflict harm or loss; or</li> <li>• in any manner practises intimidation;</li> </ul>               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             </li> <li>• 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 induces or prevails on an elector to vote or refrain from voting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 166, 175(2), 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person commits a corrupt practice who:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• contravenes sections of the Act pertaining to the secrecy of the vote.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>Ballots [E.A., ss. 164, 177(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person commits a corrupt practice who wilfully:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alters, defaces or destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer on a ballot;</li> <li>• without authority supplies a ballot to any person;</li> <li>• places in a ballot box a paper other than the ballot that he or she is authorized by law to place in it;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• takes a ballot out of the polling place;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• prints a ballot when not authorized under the Act to do so;</li> <li>• prints a document that purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot at an election; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Voting [E.A., ss. 257(1)(a)-(b), 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual who does any of the following commits an offence:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• votes in an election when not entitled to do so;</li> <li>• contravenes the section regarding voting more than once in an election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• a fine of not more than \$10,000;</li> <li>• imprisonment for a term not longer than two years;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 255]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization must not pay, give, lend or procure inducement for any of the following purposes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to induce an individual to vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• to induce an individual to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party;</li> <li>• to reward an individual for having voted or refrained from voting as described above.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual must not accept inducement:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting as described above.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An individual or organization must not offer, agree or promise to do anything otherwise prohibited by this section.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• a fine of not more than \$10,000;</li> <li>• imprisonment for a term not longer than two years;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Impersonation [E.A., ss. 257(1)(e), (2), 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• a fine of not more than \$10,000;</li> <li>• imprisonment for a term not longer than two years;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Intimidation [E.A., ss. 256, 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization must not intimidate an individual for any of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to persuade or compel an individual to vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to punish an individual for having voted or refrained from voting as described above.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization must not, by abduction, duress or fraudulent means, do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impede, prevent or otherwise interfere with an individual's right to vote;</li> <li>• compel, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from voting;</li> <li>• compel, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>voting for a particular candidate or for a candidate of a particular political party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• a fine of not more than \$10,000;</li> <li>• imprisonment for a term not longer than two years;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Secrecy [E.A., ss. 90(2), 261]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• interfere with an individual who is marking a ballot;</li> <li>• attempt to discover how an individual voted;</li> <li>• communicate information regarding how another individual voted or marked a ballot;</li> <li>• induce an individual, directly or indirectly, to show the ballot in a way that reveals how the individual voted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• An individual or organization who does any of the following without authority under the Act commits an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supplies a ballot to an individual or organization;</li> <li>• prints or reproduces a ballot or a paper that is capable of being used as a ballot;</li> <li>• takes a ballot out of a place where voting proceedings are being conducted;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot paper, ballot, certification envelope, ballot box or voting book.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 335(1)(e)-(g), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having voted once at an election, applies at the same election for another ballot paper;</li> <li>• votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or</li> <li>• induces or procures any other person to vote at an election knowing that such</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>other person is not qualified to vote at the election.</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>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 345, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 335(1)(d), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 335(1)(h), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 341, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every candidate, election officer, agent or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the ballots shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and no candidate, election officer, agent or other person shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• at the counting of the ballots, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in that person’s presence;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station as to the candidate for whom any elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No elector shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upon entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot paper, openly declare for whom the elector intends to vote;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• before leaving the polling station, openly declare for whom the elector has voted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 333, 334, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forges a ballot paper or offers a forged ballot paper as genuine;</li> <li>• fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer on it;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person;</li> <li>• possesses a ballot paper without authority under the Act;</li> <li>• fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or other paper;</li> <li>• fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being authorized to print the ballot papers for an election, fraudulently prints more ballot papers than authorized; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Voting [E.P.A., ss. 302, 303, 323, 338, 339, 349]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who votes or attempts to vote at an election or plebiscite, knowing he or she is not qualified or entitled to vote, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who induces or procures another person to vote at an election or plebiscite, knowing that the other person is not qualified or entitled to vote, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who, having voted once at an election or plebiscite, votes or attempts to vote again in the polling division or in another polling division or electoral district, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who, having been provided with a special ballot for an election or plebiscite, votes or attempts to vote by another special voting opportunity or at the poll on polling day, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate or official agent who votes or attempts to vote at an election or plebiscite, knowing that he or she is not qualified or entitled to vote, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> <li>• A candidate or official agent who induces or procures another person to vote at an election or plebiscite knowing that the other person is not qualified or entitled to vote, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> <li>• A candidate or official agent who, having voted once at an election or plebiscite, votes or attempts to vote again in the polling division or in another polling division or electoral district, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.P.A., ss. 302(2), 305, 306(1), 323, 341(1), 342(1), 343, 344, 349]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who induces or procures another person to vote at an election or plebiscite, knowing that the other person is not qualified or entitled to vote, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretense or connivance:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an election or plebiscite; or</li> <li>• represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>plebiscite is not secret.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by himself or herself or through another person, during an election or plebiscite, 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 to refrain from voting for a particular candidate or for a response to a plebiscite question; or</li> <li>• accepts or receives any money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink offered, procured or provided as stated above.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate or official agent who 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 for a particular candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> <li>• A candidate or official agent who, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, by himself or herself or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide liquor to any person, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> <li>• A candidate or official agent who, with intent to influence any person to vote, by himself or herself or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly pays or indemnifies, or offers 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 neighborhood of a polling station, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> <li>• A candidate or official agent is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice who, by intimidation, duress or any pretense or connivance:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an election; or</li> <li>• represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.P.A., ss. 304, 323, 340, 349]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who applies for a ballot, accepts a ballot or votes in the name of some other person, whether the name is of a person living or dead or is fictitious, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A candidate or official agent who applies for a ballot, accepts a ballot or votes in the name of some other person, whether the name is of a person living or dead or is fictitious, is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>A person who is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.P.A., ss. 305, 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretense or connivance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an election or plebiscite; or</li> <li>• represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election or plebiscite is not secret.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.P.A., ss. 117(1)-(5), 286]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person in attendance at a polling station or other place where, under the Act, voting is conducted or votes are counted, shall maintain and aid in the maintaining of secrecy of voting.</li> <li>• No person shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at a polling station or other place where, under the Act, voting is conducted or votes are counted: interfere or attempt to interfere with an elector who is marking his or her ballot; attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted; or attempt to obtain information as to how a person is about to vote or has voted on a plebiscite;</li> <li>• at the counting of votes, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot;</li> <li>• at the counting of votes, attempt to obtain or communicate any information as to the elector who cast a vote on a particular ballot;</li> <li>• at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot has been marked in his or her presence;</li> <li>• at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any elector to show his or her ballot after the elector has marked it, so as to make known to any person the candidate for whom the elector has voted, or how the elector has voted on a plebiscite; or</li> <li>• at any time or place, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station or other place where voting is conducted or votes are counted, as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted, or how an elector is about to vote or has voted on a plebiscite.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No elector shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on entering a polling station or other place where voting is conducted, and before receiving a ballot, declare the candidate for whom the elector intends to vote, or how the elector intends to vote on a plebiscite;</li> <li>• show his or her ballot, when marked, so as to allow others to know the name of the candidate for whom the elector has voted, or how the elector has voted on a plebiscite; or</li> <li>• before leaving the polling station, or other place where voting is conducted, declare the candidate for whom the elector has voted or declare how the elector has voted on a plebiscite.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elector does not contravene the above if he or she discloses information in the course of obtaining assistance to vote because of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an inability to read any of the languages in which the ballot is written; or</li> <li>• a physical disability.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A returning officer or deputy returning officer who is aware that an elector has contravened this section shall draw to the elector's attention that he or she has committed an offence and is liable to punishment, but the returning officer or deputy returning officer shall not prevent the elector from voting.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <p>Ballots [E.P.A., ss. 307(1), 308, 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forges a ballot or puts a forged ballot in circulation;</li> <li>• fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot or the initials of a deputy returning officer signed on a ballot;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot to any person;</li> <li>• not being a person entitled under the Act to be in possession of a ballot has, without authority, a ballot in his or her possession;</li> <li>• fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot or any other paper;</li> <li>• fraudulently takes a ballot out of a polling station;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act destroys, takes or otherwise interferes with a book or packet of ballots;</li> <li>• 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 at an election or plebiscite;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act, prints any ballot or any document that purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election or plebiscite;</li> <li>• being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer to print the ballots for an election or plebiscite, fraudulently prints more ballots than he or she is authorized to print; or</li> <li>• being a returning officer or deputy returning officer, places on a ballot any writing, number or mark with the intent that the elector to whom the ballot is to be provided, or has been provided, may be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box;</li> <li>• constructs, imports into the Northwest Territories or has in his or her possession a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot may be secretly placed or manipulated; or</li> <li>• supplies or causes to be supplied to an election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election or plebiscite, a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot may be secretly placed or manipulated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Voting [N.E.A., ss. 242(1)-(2), 243]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote in the election;</li> <li>• votes or attempts to vote more than once in an election;</li> <li>• appoints more than one proxy voter;</li> <li>• actively seeks to be a proxy voter;</li> <li>• applies under the Act to be included in a list of voters in the name of some other person, whether the name belongs to a person living or dead or is fictitious;</li> <li>• is included in a list of voters under the Act but applies, without authority under the Act, to be included in another list of voters for another constituency at the same election or another election that runs concurrently, in whole or in part;</li> <li>• except as authorized, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether the name belongs to a person living or dead or is fictitious; or</li> <li>• induces or procures another person to vote at an election knowing that the other person is not qualified to vote at the election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person is not guilty of the offence of actively seeking to be a proxy voter if the person merely provides information on proxy voting.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence if he or she contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of the Act and that causes: a vote to be received which should not have been cast; or a vote properly cast not to be received.</li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [N.E.A., ss. 246(1), 246(3)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who, personally or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures, provides or promises to procure or provide money, office, employment, food, drink, gifts or prizes or other valuable consideration to induce a person to vote or refrain from voting is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any person who accepts or receives money, office, employment, food, drink, gifts, prizes or other valuable consideration to vote or refrain from voting is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A candidate or financial agent is guilty of an offence if he or she personally or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election and with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, 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.</li> <li>• Any person who provides money, food, drink, gifts or prizes or other valuable consideration at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate is guilty of an offence, except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a meal or non-alcoholic refreshments are provided at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate;</li> <li>• a meal or non-alcoholic refreshments are provided to a candidate or the representative of a candidate at a polling station; or</li> <li>• a gift or prize is provided at a meeting of voters if the total value of all gifts or prizes provided at that meeting does not exceed \$500.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p> <p>Impersonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Intimidation [N.E.A., ss. 244(1), 247(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An employer is guilty of an offence if he or she, directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refuses or by intimidation, undue influence, or in any other way, interferes with the time off work to which the voter is entitled;</li> <li>• does not pay the voter in accordance with the provision for time off work to vote; or</li> <li>• otherwise penalizes the voter contrary to the provision for time off work to vote.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence if, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance, he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an election; or</li> <li>• represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p> <p>Secrecy [N.E.A., s. 248]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any provision of the Act respecting the secrecy of the vote is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p> <p>Ballots [N.E.A., s. 245]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forges a ballot paper or puts a forged ballot paper into circulation;</li> <li>• fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on the ballot;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or any other paper;</li> <li>• fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station or other polling place;</li> <li>• without authority under the Act, destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• constructs, imports into Nunavut or has in his or her possession a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Enforcement*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Offences and penalties in relation to polling day</b>
	<p>paper may be secretly placed or manipulated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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; or</li><li>• makes a written record of the printed serial number appearing on the counterfoil of a ballot paper.</li></ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p>



Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 484(1), 500(1), 484(2), 500(3), 484(3), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a returning officer, wilfully fails to take any of the necessary election proceedings.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acts as an election officer knowing that he or she does not meet the requirements;</li> <li>• communicates information obtained in the course of performing his or her duties for an unauthorized purpose;</li> <li>• being a returning officer, knowingly engages in politically partisan conduct;</li> <li>• being a returning officer or assistant returning officer, wilfully acts in another capacity;</li> <li>• wilfully obstructs an election officer in the performance of his or her duties or wilfully impersonates a revising agent; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 201(1), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election officer who fails or refuses to comply with a provision of the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <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><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 133, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every election officer is guilty of an offence who knowingly:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of the Act;</li> <li>• while performing the duties of his or her office, acts as an agent or canvasser for any candidate;</li> <li>• makes any alteration or insertion in or omission from a confirmation record, a list of electors, a poll book, or any other election document with the intent to falsify such record, list, book or document; or</li> <li>• acts as an election officer without lawful authority.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 206, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every election officer is guilty of an offence who, knowingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of the Act;</li> <li>• while performing the duties of his or her office, acts as an agent or canvasser for any candidate;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• acts as an election officer without lawful authority.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 113, 114] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election officer authorized to administer an oath 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, shall for every such neglect or refusal pay the sum of \$200.</li> <li>• 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 and is liable to a fine not less than \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 552(8), 553(4), 553.1(2), 553.1(4)-(5), 554(3), 555(1), 555(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Every deputy returning officer is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• permits a person to vote without being registered on the list of electors or without having obtained an authorization to vote;</li> <li>• remits a ballot paper to a person who refuses to make the oath required;</li> <li>• knowingly admits to vote a person who has already voted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• every person who performs duties reserved to the election officers without being qualified therefor, without being officially appointed or without making the oath required;</li> <li>• the Chief Electoral Officer and every member of his or her personnel or election officer who fraudulently neglects or refuses to act or acts against the Act;</li> <li>• every election officer who, having been dismissed or having ceased to carry</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 92-93]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 182(1)-(4), 185(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An election official, enumerator or other person who does any of the following is guilty of an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accepts an appointment or acts as an election official or enumerator when not eligible;</li> <li>• knowingly omits or deletes from a voters list the name of a person entitled to have his or her name on the list, unless acting under the authority of protecting a person's personal security;</li> <li>• knowingly adds to or keeps on a voters list the name of a fictitious person or the name of a person not entitled to have his or her name added to or kept on the list;</li> <li>• knowingly falsifies a voters list or voting book, whether by making a false addition or deletion or otherwise;</li> <li>• as a voting officer or assistant voting officer, or as a person entrusted by either of them, fails without lawful excuse to deliver ballots, a ballot box or other election materials to the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer when required to do so under the Act;</li> <li>• knowingly miscounts ballots.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A person who pays, gives or lends inducement for the purpose of procuring a contravention of the above is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who impedes or obstructs an enumerator or election official in performing a duty or exercising a power under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who prevents an election official or an enumerator from entering a community to perform a duty or exercise a power under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 29, 201(1)-(2), 205(1), 207(1)-(2), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No enumerator shall omit from the voters list the name of an individual that should be included or include the name of an individual that should not be included.</li> <li>• No person shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• act as supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer without lawful authority.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No person shall knowingly appoint as an election clerk, supervisory deputy</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall wilfully make an alteration or insertion in or omission from or in any way wilfully falsify the poll book, voters' list or polling list.</li> <li>• No deputy returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• No deputy returning officer and no poll clerk shall wilfully miscount the ballots or otherwise make up a false ballot paper account and poll statement.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 155, 161]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A person who procures an appointment as an election officer by false pretence, deceit or other improper means; knows or ought to know that he or she is ineligible to be appointed or to act as an election officer; 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.</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 258(1)-(4), 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An individual or organization must not pay, give or lend inducement for the purpose of procuring such a contravention.</li> <li>• With respect to the above prohibition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• an individual or organization must not offer, agree or promise to do anything otherwise prohibited by the Act;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization who contravenes the above provisions regarding inducement commits an offence.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• a fine of not more than \$10,000;</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• imprisonment for a term not longer than two years;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 337, 339-340, 349, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An enumerator or any other person wearing an enumerator's badge except as authorized is committing an offence.</li> <li>• Everyone is guilty of an offence who fails to obey the order of any election officer made pursuant to the Act.</li> <li>• Everyone is guilty of an offence who impedes or obstructs an election officer in the performance of duties under the Act.</li> <li>• Every election officer is guilty of an offence who fails or refuses to comply with any provision of the Act.</li> <li>• It shall 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>[E.P.A., ss. 287-293, 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who serves as an election officer knowing that he or she does not meet the requirements for eligibility, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who fails or refuses to remit to the returning officer or other person named by him or her, the ballot box and all ballots and lists of electors and other papers in his or her possession as deputy returning officer, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who fails or refuses to remit to the returning officer or other person named by him or her, all documents obtained or prepared in respect of an enumeration, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• An enumerator is guilty of an offence if he or she wilfully:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• omits to include in an enumeration record the name of any person whom the enumerator has good reason to believe is entitled to have his or her name included; or</li> <li>• includes in an enumeration record the name of any person whom the enumerator has good reason to believe is not entitled to have his or her name included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An enumerator who is guilty of an offence described above shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he or she may be liable, forfeit the right to payment for his or her services and expenses as an enumerator.</li> <li>• A returning officer who, on receipt of a writ of election, plebiscite proclamation or notification by the Chief Electoral Officer of the issue of a writ or plebiscite proclamation, wilfully neglects to ensure that proceedings necessary for holding the election or plebiscite are taken promptly, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A returning officer, or other authorized person, who receives a nomination paper or deposit after 2:00 p.m. on the final day fixed for receiving nominations of candidates, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• An election officer who, before the close of the poll on polling day, examines, counts or removes from a ballot box any ballot cast at the election or plebiscite, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• An election officer who contravenes, fails or refuses to comply with the Act is guilty</li> </ul>

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	<p>of an offence unless the election officer establishes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in contravening, failing or refusing to comply, he or she was acting in good faith;</li> <li>• the contravention, failure or refusal was reasonable; and</li> <li>• he or she had no intention of affecting the result of the election or plebiscite.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p>
Nunavut	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 265(1), 261, 266, 262(1), 263, 265(3), 264]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite anything in the Act, any election officer who contravenes or refuses to comply with the Act is guilty of an offence, unless the election officer establishes that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the election officer was acting in good faith in contravening, failing or refusing to comply;</li> <li>• the contravention, failure or refusal was reasonable; and</li> <li>• the election officer did not intend to affect the result of the election.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A returning officer is guilty of an offence where he or she wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• neglects to issue a writ;</li> <li>• fails to promptly perform his or her functions respecting the holding of an election.</li> <li>• delays, neglects or refuses to return a person who ought to be returned as an elected member of the Legislative Assembly and, on the hearing of an application to void an election for the constituency, it is determined that the person was entitled to be returned.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A registration clerk is guilty of an offence if he or she wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• registers the name of a person who the registration clerk has good reason to believe does not have the right to have his or her name included; or</li> <li>• fails to register the name of a person who the registration clerk has good reason to believe has the right to have his or her name included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A deputy returning officer is guilty of an offence if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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; or</li> <li>• places on a ballot paper any writing, number or mark with the intent that the voter to whom the ballot paper is to be, or has been, given may be identified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any deputy returning officer or poll clerk who, in administering an oath or affirmation, incorrectly asserts that a fact or circumstance is a disqualification under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any election officer who is replaced and fails to send election material as required is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on “General offences” and “Additional penalties”.</p>

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Canada	<p>Advertising and surveys [C.E.A., ss. 495(1), 500(1), 495(4)(a)-(b), 500(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• being a sponsor of an election survey, fails to provide a written report on the election survey results when requested.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• being a sponsor of an election survey, fails to provide a written report on the election survey results when requested.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 489(2)(c), 495(2), 500(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who posts or displays in, or on the exterior surface of, a polling place any campaign literature or other material that could be taken as an indication of support for or opposition to a political party that is listed on the ballot under the name of a candidate or the election of a candidate.</li> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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., ss. 495(4)(c)-(j), 500(4), 495(5), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transmits election survey results to the public on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in an electoral district;</li> <li>• transmits the result or purported result of the vote in an electoral district to the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>public in another electoral district before the close of all of the polling stations in that other electoral district;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 broadcasting station outside Canada, during an election period, for the broadcasting of any matter having reference to an election;</li> <li>• during an election period, broadcasts election advertising outside Canada;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being a broadcaster or a network operator, fails to comply with an allocation of or entitlement to broadcasting time under the Act;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Third party advertising [C.E.A., ss. 496(1), 500(1), 496(2), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A third party is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails to identify itself in any election advertising it places or fails to indicate that it has authorized the advertising;</li> <li>• fails to register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 or registers before the issue of the writ;</li> <li>• fails to appoint a financial agent or auditor as prescribed by the Act;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a third party, wilfully:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• fails to register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 or registers before the issue of the writ;</li> <li>• fails to file an election advertising report within four months after polling day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 226.1(1)-(2), 226.2(1)(b), 226.1(2)-(3), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent shall 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"> <li>• advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The above does not apply to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advertising of public meetings in districts;</li> <li>• advertising through the use of outdoor advertising facilities;</li> <li>• announcing political parties' headquarters locations;</li> <li>• announcing services for electors by political parties respecting enumeration and revision of lists of electors; or</li> <li>• another matter respecting administrative functions of political parties;</li> </ul> <p>if the advertisements, announcements and other matters are done in accordance with the guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> </li> <li>• A person, corporation or trade union shall not charge a registered party or</li> </ul>



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	<p>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 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"> <li>• The rates charged a registered party or candidate for an advertisement in a periodical publication in the period referred to above shall be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space outside that period.</li> <li>• The rates referred to above shall be the same for all registered parties or candidates during the period defined above.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 198(2), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 226.2(1)(a), 226.2(2)-(3), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person, corporation or trade union shall 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.</li> <li>• The rates charged a registered party or candidate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking in the period referred to above shall be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent broadcasting time outside that period.</li> <li>• The rates referred to above shall be the same for all registered parties or candidates during the period defined above.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.E.A., ss. 13(3), 13(5), 26-27]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person, corporation, trade union or registered party shall cause any political</li> </ul>

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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All political printed advertising, handbills, placards, posters and broadcast or telecast advertisements shall bear or make reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the official agent and the registered party or registered candidate authorizing the political advertisement; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Broadcasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Advertising and surveys”</li> </ul> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 117(3)(b), 117(4)(b)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(3), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall, 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 shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$140 and not more than \$570.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine not less than \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</p>

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	<p>Election signs [E.A., s. 117(5)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, 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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$140 and not more than \$570.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., ss. 117(3)(a), 117(3)(c), 117(4)(a)-(c)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(3), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No person shall, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment or any advertising program;</li> <li>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;</li> </ul>                     in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate, but this shall 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.                 </li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$140 and not more than \$570.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine not less than \$240 and not more than \$5,120.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
Quebec	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 421, 429, 429.1, 564]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, who caused it to be published.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to</p>

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	<p>\$10,000.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 556.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., ss. 421, 429, 429.1, 564]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 421, 421.1, 564]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster shall, in the case of a private intervenor or the representative of the intervenor, indicate the authorization number issued to the intervenor.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10,000.</p>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.F.A., ss. 37(2)-(3), 37(6), 47-48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period.</li> <li>• No publisher shall allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period.</li> <li>• During an election campaign, no person or corporation shall 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.</li> </ul> <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>

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	<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>Election signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Broadcasting [E.F.A., ss. 37(2)-(3), 37(6), 47-48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period.</li> <li>• No broadcaster shall allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period.</li> <li>• During an election campaign, no person or corporation shall 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.F.A., ss. 48(1), 48(4), 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall print, publish or distribute during an election period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material;</li> <li>• a sign or banner;</li> </ul>                     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.                 </li> <li>• When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the candidate's official agent, the candidate shall 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.</li> </ul>

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	<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 the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000, and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., ss. 196(1)-(2), 185(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No landlord or condominium corporation and no person acting on behalf of a landlord or condominium corporation may prevent a person from displaying an election sign or poster on premises that he or she owns, rents or leases.</li> <li>• A landlord or condominium corporation or a person acting on behalf of a landlord or condominium corporation may:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impose reasonable conditions on the size and type of election signs and posters that may be displayed; and</li> <li>• prohibit the display of election signs and posters in common areas of the building.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A 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 both.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.F.A., ss. 48(3), 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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 the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000, and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 216, 215(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the authorizing information required by the Act.</li> <li>• Distribute means to do any of the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• print, or produce by any other process;</li> <li>• publish;</li> <li>• distribute by mail or otherwise;</li> <li>• post;</li> <li>• disseminate or broadcast.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Advertisement means any of the following that refers to any election or promotes</li> </ul>

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	<p>the candidacy of a particular person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a visual publication, display or representation consisting of images or text;</li> <li>• any audio publication or representation;</li> <li>• any advertisement, hand bill, placard, poster, circular, circular letter pamphlet;</li> <li>• any electronic or digital display;</li> <li>• any radio or television broadcast that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• No person shall unlawfully take down, cover up, mutilate, deface or alter a poster or sign set up or displayed by or on behalf of a candidate.</li> </ul> <p>Broadcasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Alberta</b>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 134(1), 154]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every printed or electronic advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election shall include on its front in legible form the name and address of the sponsor.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable to a fine of not more than \$500.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., ss. 135(1), 154]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, card, poster, bill or other paper except those posted by the deputy returning officer or other election officials as required by the Act.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 264(1)(a)-(d), 264(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of the financial agent;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act;</li> <li>• indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and</li> <li>• gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 234(1)-(2)(a), 264(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• See “Advertising and surveys”.</li> </ul> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See “Advertising and surveys”.</li> </ul>
Yukon	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 326, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During an election period, every notice or advertisement that refers to an election, whether printed, broadcast or published electronically, shall include the name and address of its sponsor.</li> </ul> <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>



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	<p>Election signs [E.A., ss. 327, 342(3)-(4), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person who erects, posts or affixes any notice or advertisement that refers to an election shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall 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 opinions entertained or supposed to be entertained by a candidate.</li> </ul> <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., ss. 347, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.P.A., ss. 298, 300, 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who posts, erects or places campaign material on premises where a polling station or advance polling station is located, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who, within 100 metres of an advance polling station or polling station on advance polling day or polling day; posts, erects or places campaign material; or conducts any activity to promote or oppose the election of a candidate.</li> <li>• A person who, in a polling station or advance polling station uses, wears, displays or causes to be used, worn or displayed, a flag, ribbon, label, badge or similar object indicating a political statement or message that could be construed as relating to a candidate's campaign, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p> <p>Election signs [E.P.A., ss. 296, 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who, without authority, takes down, removes, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters a sign, poster, placard, advertisement or banner having reference to the election of a candidate, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,</p>

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	<p>or to both.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.P.A., s. 299]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising on polling day for an election or on the day immediately before polling day to promote or oppose a candidate's election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</li> </ul> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Advertising and surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Election signs [N.E.A., ss. 253(1), 252(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who without authority takes down, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters any printed or written proclamation, placard, notice, list of voters or other document required by the Act to be posted is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any person who places campaign material on any premises used as a polling station is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any person who uses, wears or displays or causes to be used, worn or displayed any flag, ribbon, label, badge or similar object in a polling station as political propaganda is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>Broadcasting [N.E.A., s. 255]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who broadcasts (where "broadcast" includes broadcasting on television, radio and the Internet) a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on election day or on the day immediately before election day, in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate in an election, is guilty of an offence.</li> </ul> <p>Telecommunication devices [N.E.A., ss. 254.1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person, other than an election officer, shall use any telecommunications device, including a mobile telephone or text messaging device, in a polling station.</li> <li>• No person shall use any device to record images or sound in a polling station, except for use by the news media before the polling station is open for voting with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on "General offences" and "Additional penalties".</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>



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Canada	<p>[C.E.A., ss. 497(1), 500(1), 497(2), 500(3), 497(3), 500(5), 416(3), 511, 514(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being a registered party, fails to report changes to registered party information within 30 days after the change of information;</li> <li>• being a registered party, fails to confirm validity of information on party on or before June 30 of every year;</li> <li>• being a chief agent of a deregistered political party, fails to provide a financial transactions return or election expenses return or related documents;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being an electoral district association, fails to register before: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accepting contributions,</li> <li>• providing goods or services or transferring funds to a candidate endorsed by a registered party,</li> <li>• providing goods or services or transferring funds to a registered party or a registered association, or</li> <li>• accepting surplus electoral funds of a candidate, surplus leadership campaign funds of a leadership contestant or surplus nomination campaign funds of a nomination contestant;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• being an electoral district association of a registered party, incurs expenses for election advertising during an election period;</li> <li>• being a registered association, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of assets and liabilities or related documents within six months after becoming a registered association;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, makes an erroneous declaration that the statement of assets and liabilities of the registered association is complete and accurate;</li> <li>• being a registered association, fails to comply with requirements regarding the appointment of electoral district agents;</li> <li>• being a registered association, fails to comply with requirements regarding the appointment of a financial agent or auditor;</li> <li>• being a registered association, fails to report changes to the information contained in the application for registration of an electoral district association of a registered party;</li> <li>• being a registered association, fails to confirm the validity of the information concerning the association;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a deregistered electoral district association, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer within six months after the day of its deregistration a financial transactions return or related documents for current and/or earlier fiscal periods;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, fails to provide within five</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>months after the end of the fiscal period a financial transactions return or related documents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, fails to, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the association to the Chief Electoral Officer if:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the financial agent cannot determine to which of the classes of contributor the contributor belongs, or</li> <li>• the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered company is not known;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, provides an incomplete financial transactions return;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, other than a citizen or permanent resident, makes a contribution;</li> <li>• being the chief agent of a registered party, the financial agent of a registered association, the official agent of a candidate or the financial agent of a leadership contestant or nomination contestant, fails to return a contribution unused to an ineligible contributor, or pay the amount (or in the case of a non-monetary contribution, an amount equal to its commercial value) of the ineligible contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer, within 30 days of becoming aware of the ineligibility;</li> <li>• being a registered party or an electoral district association of one, makes a transfer of goods, services or funds to a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant without offering such a transfer equally to all contestants;</li> <li>• being a person who is authorized to accept contributions on behalf of a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant, fails to issue a receipt for each contribution of more than \$20 that he or she accepts;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, circumvents, or attempts to circumvent, contribution limits or the prohibition on ineligible contributors, or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, conceals, or attempts to conceal, the identity of the source of a contribution governed by the Act or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;</li> <li>• being an individual, makes a contribution from money, property or the services of any person or entity that was provided for that purpose;</li> <li>• being a person authorized under the Act to accept contributions, fails within 30 days of becoming aware of the contravention, to return the contribution unused to the contributor or, if that is not possible, to pay the Chief Electoral Officer the amount of it or, in the case of a non-monetary contribution, an amount of money equal to its commercial value, a contribution received:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in contravention of the contribution limits for individuals, or</li> <li>• as part of a prohibited agreement for the provision for payment of goods or services to a registered party or a candidate that includes a term that any person will make a contribution, directly or indirectly, to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant, or</li> <li>• from a person or entity that made the contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate or a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant that comes from money, property or the services of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>another person or entity that was provided to that person or entity for that purpose;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails to document any payment of more than \$50;</li> <li>• being a person authorized to pay petty expenses, fails to provide documentation of expenditures within three months after the day they were 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;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, exceeds the election expense limit or, being a registered party or third party, colludes to circumvent the election expense limit;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent for each fiscal period;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, fails to provide a return for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party, that includes the required information, within 30 days after the end of the period to which the report relates;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, provides an incomplete financial transactions return as specified by the Act;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an election expenses return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent within six months after polling day;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, provides an incomplete election expenses return;</li> <li>• being the chief executive officer of a provincial division, fails, within 15 days after a change in the information about a provincial division, to report the change in writing to the chief agent of the registered party;</li> <li>• being a registered party, fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement setting out the dates on which a proposed leadership contest is to begin or end or of related changes;</li> <li>• being a person who accepts contributions for, or incurs leadership campaign expenses in relation to, his or her campaign for the leadership of a registered party, fails to register as a leadership contestant;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant, fails to comply with the requirements re: the appointment of a leadership campaign agent, a financial agent or an auditor;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant, fails to report changes to the information in his or her application as a leadership contestant within 30 days, or, where this report involves the replacement of the auditor or financial agent of the leadership contestant, fails to include a copy of the signed consent to so act provided by the financial agent or auditor on appointment;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant who withdraws from the leadership contest, fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing of the withdrawal signed by the contestant and indicating the date of the withdrawal;</li> <li>• being a registered party that withdraws its acceptance of a leadership contestant, fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing of the withdrawal of acceptance signed by the chief agent of the party and indicating the date of the withdrawal;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to satisfy the bank account requirements specified in the Act;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant or the financial agent of one, fails to pay a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>recoverable claim within 18 months after the end of the leadership contest;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a leadership campaign return or related documents within six months after the end of the leadership contest;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to support a leadership campaign return;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant, fails, within six months after the end of the leadership contest, to send to his or her financial agent a declaration in the prescribed form that the return is complete and accurate;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a return that includes the required information on contributions or related documents, for the period beginning on the first day of the leadership contest and ending on the day that is four weeks before the end of the leadership contest;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to, without delay, pay to the Chief Electoral Officer an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails, within 30 days after making a payment, to provide updated financial reporting documents;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant or the financial agent of one, provides an incomplete financial return;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails, within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus, or, in the case of not having received a notice of estimated surplus, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's leadership campaign return, to dispose of surplus leadership campaign funds to the registered party that is holding the leadership contest or a registered association of that party;</li> <li>• being an official agent, fails to satisfy the bank account requirements specified in the Act;</li> <li>• being an official agent, a candidate or a person authorized by the Act: incurs or causes to be incurred more than the maximum allowed for notice of nomination meetings; exceeds the election expenses limit; or, being an official agent, a candidate, a person authorized under the Act or a third party, colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being an official agent, fails to provide an electoral campaign return or related documents 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;</li> <li>• being an official agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer by a specified date with any additional documents that are necessary to support an electoral campaign return;</li> <li>• being a candidate, fails within four months after polling day to send a declaration re: unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application of a person to be paid for a candidate's electoral campaign expense or of the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>candidate's official agent or the candidate in relation to such a claim;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being an official agent, fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20 or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being an official agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with an incomplete electoral campaign return;</li> <li>• being an official agent, fails to dispose of surplus electoral funds within 60 days after the date specified in the Act, or within 60 days after receiving a notice from the Chief Electoral Officer of the estimated surplus;</li> <li>• being a registered agent or financial agent, makes an improper or unauthorized transfer of contributions;</li> <li>• being an official agent, fails to return unused income tax receipts within a month after polling day;</li> <li>• being a registered party or registered association, fails, within 30 days after the selection date of a nomination contest, to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report setting out:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the electoral district, the registered association and the registered party that the nomination contest concerns;</li> <li>• the date on which the nomination contest began and the selection date;</li> <li>• the name and address of each nomination contestant as of the selection date and of his or her financial agent; and</li> <li>• the name of the person selected in the nomination contest;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• being a nomination contestant, fails to appoint a financial agent before accepting contributions or incurring nomination campaign expenses in relation to his or her nomination campaign;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant, fails to comply with the requirements re: the appointment of a financial agent;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant, fails within 30 days after a change to report changes in the nomination contestant information;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to satisfy the requirements for opening and holding a separate bank account in a Canadian financial institution or an authorized foreign bank for the sole purpose of the contestant's nomination campaign;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, exceeds the nomination campaign expenses limit allowed for a particular electoral district;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, fails to pay a recoverable claim for nomination campaign expenses in a timely manner;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to provide a nomination campaign return or related documents within four months after the selection date;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to support the nomination campaign return;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant, fails, within four months after the selection date, to send to his or her financial agent, a declaration, in the prescribed form, that the nomination campaign return is complete and accurate;</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the contestant to the Chief Electoral Officer, if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the financial agent cannot determine to which of the listed classes the contributor belongs, or</li> <li>• the following is not known:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20,</li> <li>• the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, or</li> <li>• the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered company that made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• being a nomination contestant who has accepted contributions of \$10,000 or more in total or incurred nomination campaign expenses of \$10,000 or more in total, fails to appoint an auditor without delay;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant, fails to comply with requirements re: the appointment of an auditor;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to provide an updated version of financial reporting documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated version;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, provides an incomplete financial return; or</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to dispose of a surplus of nomination campaign funds within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus, or in the case of not having received such a notice, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's nomination campaign return.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being a person or entity other than an electoral district agent of a registered association, knowingly pays or incurs the registered association's expenses;</li> <li>• not being an electoral district agent or a registered agent, knowingly accepts contributions to the registered association;</li> <li>• not being the financial agent of a registered association, knowingly accepts or makes transfers of goods or funds on behalf of the association;</li> <li>• not being a chief agent, a registered agent or a person authorized under the Act, knowingly pays or incurs a registered party's expenses.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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 six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person is guilty of an offence who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• wilfully contravenes the provisions respecting an ineligible person acting as</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>chief agent, registered agent or auditor;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being a chief agent of a deregistered political party, wilfully fails, within six months after the day of its deregistration, to provide the Chief Electoral Officer, for the portion of its current fiscal period ending on the day of its deregistration:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a financial transactions return, substantially in the prescribed form,</li> <li>• the auditor's report on the financial transactions return, and</li> <li>• a declaration in the prescribed form by the chief agent concerning the financial transactions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being an electoral district association, wilfully fails to register before:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accepting contributions,</li> <li>• providing goods or services or transferring funds to a candidate endorsed by a registered party,</li> <li>• providing goods or services or transferring funds to a registered party or a registered association, or</li> <li>• accepting surplus electoral funds of a candidate, surplus leadership campaign funds of a leadership contestant or surplus nomination campaign funds of a nomination contestant;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• being an electoral district association of a registered party, wilfully incurs expenses for election advertising during an election period;</li> <li>• being a registered association, wilfully fails, within six months after becoming a registered association, to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of assets and liabilities or related documents;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, knowingly makes an erroneous declaration that the statement of assets and liabilities is complete and accurate;</li> <li>• being a registered association, wilfully fails to comply with the requirements re: the appointment of the electoral district agent;</li> <li>• being a person, wilfully acts as a financial agent, an electoral district agent or an auditor when ineligible to do so;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a deregistered electoral district association, wilfully fails to provide a financial transactions return or related documents for a fiscal period within six months after the day of its deregistration;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, wilfully fails to provide a financial transactions return or related documents within five months after the end of the fiscal period;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, wilfully fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the association to the Chief Electoral Officer, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a registered association, provides a financial transactions return containing false or misleading information;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, knowingly makes a contribution while ineligible;</li> <li>• being a registered party or an electoral district association of one, wilfully makes a prohibited transfer;</li> <li>• being a person who is authorized to accept contributions on behalf of a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>or a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to issue a receipt for each contribution of more than \$20 that he or she accepts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being an individual, wilfully exceeds the contribution limit for individuals;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, knowingly circumvents, or attempts to circumvent, the prohibition against ineligible contributors or a contribution limit, or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, knowingly conceals, or attempts to conceal, the identity of the source of a contribution governed by the Act or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;</li> <li>• being a person entitled to accept contributions under the Act, knowingly accepts a contribution that exceeds a limit under the Act;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, knowingly enters into a prohibited agreement for the provision for payment of goods or services to a registered party or candidate that includes a term that any person will make a contribution, directly or indirectly, to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant;</li> <li>• being an individual, wilfully makes a contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate or a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant that comes from money, property or the services of any person or entity that was provided for that purpose.</li> <li>• being an individual, knowingly makes a false or misleading declaration relating to the information in the statement to be provided along with each contribution that comes from money, property or the services of another person or entity provided by individuals who are eligible to make contributions;</li> <li>• being a person authorized under the Act to accept contributions, within 30 days of becoming aware of a contribution made in contravention of contribution limits for individuals, prohibited agreements, or prohibitions against making indirect contributions, wilfully fails to return the contribution unused to the contributor, or, if that is not possible, pay the amount of it (or, in the case of a non-monetary contribution, an amount equal to its commercial value) to the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, wilfully exceeds the election expenses limit;</li> <li>• being a registered party or a third party, knowingly colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent as specified by the Act for each fiscal period within six months after the end of the fiscal period;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide a return for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party within 30 days after the end of the period to which it relates;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being a chief agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return containing false or misleading statements;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being a registered party, wilfully fails to inform the Chief Electoral Officer of the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>dates on which the leadership contest is to begin and end, or related changes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being a person, wilfully fails to register for a leadership contest;</li> <li>• being a person, wilfully acts as a financial agent, leadership campaign agent or auditor of a leadership contestant, when ineligible to do so;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to file a statement of withdrawal;</li> <li>• being a registered party, wilfully fails to file a statement of withdrawal of acceptance;</li> <li>• being a person other than a leadership campaign agent, knowingly accepts a contribution;</li> <li>• being a leadership campaign agent, knowingly accepts a prohibited contribution;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, knowingly pays or incurs leadership campaign expenses while ineligible;</li> <li>• being a person, knowingly pays personal expenses of a leadership contestant while ineligible;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to provide a leadership campaign return or related documents within six months after the end of the leadership contest;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents necessary to support the leadership campaign return;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to send a declaration re: the leadership campaign return to his or her financial agent within six months after the end of the leadership contest;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to provide, no later than one week after the end of the period to which it relates:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a return on contributions or related documents for the period beginning on the first day of the leadership contest and ending on the day that is four weeks before the end of the leadership contest, and</li> <li>• a weekly return for each of the three weeks after the end of this period;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received to the Chief Electoral Officer, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to provide an updated version of any financial reporting documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated version;</li> <li>• being a leadership contestant or the financial agent of one, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with a document that the contestant or the financial agent, as the case may be, knows or ought reasonably to know contains a material statement that is false or misleading; or knowingly provides a document that is substantially incomplete;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to dispose of a surplus of leadership campaign funds within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus or, if he or she has not received a notice of estimated surplus, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's leadership campaign return;</li> <li>• being a person other than an official agent or a candidate, accepts or issues receipts for contributions to the candidate's electoral campaign; being a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>person or entity, other than a candidate, official agent or person authorized by the official agent to enter into a contract involving an expense in relation to a candidate's electoral campaign, incurs expenses in relation to the candidate's electoral campaign; being a person or entity, other than an official agent of a candidate, pays expenses in relation to the candidate's electoral campaign except for petty expenses and the candidate's personal expenses; or, being a person other than a candidate or official agent, pays the candidate's personal expenses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being a candidate, official agent or person authorized under the Act, wilfully spends more than the maximum allowed for notice of nomination meetings;</li> <li>• being an official agent, a candidate or a person authorized under the Act, wilfully exceeds the election expenses limit;</li> <li>• being an official agent, a candidate, a person authorized under the Act or a third party, colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit;</li> <li>• being an official agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return or related documents within four months after either 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;</li> <li>• being an official agent, wilfully fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to evidence expenses set out in the return;</li> <li>• being a candidate, wilfully fails to send an electoral campaign expense declaration concerning the return;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being an official agent, wilfully fails to provide an updated electoral campaign return or related documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated return;</li> <li>• being an official agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return containing false or misleading statements or knowingly provides one that is incomplete;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• being a registered agent, financial agent or official agent, knowingly makes an unauthorized or improper transfer of contributions;</li> <li>• being a registered party or registered association, knowingly fails, within 30 days after the selection date, to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report setting out:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the electoral district, the registered association and the registered party that the nomination contest concerns,</li> <li>• the date on which the nomination contest began and the selection date,</li> <li>• the name and address of each nomination contestant as of the selection date and of his or her financial agent, and</li> <li>• the name of the person selected in the nomination contest;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• being a person, wilfully acts as the financial agent of a nomination contestant when ineligible to do so;</li> <li>• being a person other than the financial agent of a nomination contestant, knowingly accepts a contribution while ineligible;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, knowingly accepts a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>prohibited contribution;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being a person or entity, knowingly pays or incurs expenses for specified purposes or pays personal expenses while ineligible;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, wilfully exceeds the nomination campaign expenses limit;</li> <li>• being a person or entity, circumvents, or attempts to circumvent, the nomination campaign expenses limit or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to provide a nomination campaign return or related documents within four months after the selection date;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to support the nomination campaign return;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to send a declaration re: the nomination campaign return to his or her financial agent within four months after the selection date;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the contestant to the Chief Electoral Officer, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$20, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;</li> <li>• being a person, wilfully acts as the auditor of a nomination contestant when ineligible to do so;</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to provide an updated version of any financial reporting documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated version;</li> <li>• being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, provides a document that the contestant or the financial agent, as the case may be, knows or ought reasonably to know contains a material statement that is false or misleading, or knowingly provides a document that is substantially incomplete; or</li> <li>• being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to dispose of a surplus of nomination campaign funds within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus or, if no notice has been received, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's nomination campaign return.</li> </ul> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person or entity, other than a registered agent of a registered party, shall accept contributions to the registered party.</li> <li>• If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offence under the Act has been committed, the Commissioner may refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions who shall decide whether to initiate a prosecution.</li> <li>• If the Director decides to initiate a prosecution, the Director shall request the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>Commissioner to cause an information in writing and under oath or solemn declaration to be laid before a justice, as defined in section 2 of the <i>Criminal Code</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purposes of section 487 of the <i>Criminal Code</i>, any person charged by the Commissioner with duties relating to the administration or enforcement of the Act is deemed to be a public officer.</li> <li>• A prosecution for an offence under the Act may be instituted at any time but not later than five years after the day on which the Commissioner becomes aware of the facts giving rise to the prosecution but, in any case, not later than 10 years after the day on which the offence was committed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 316-319, 320(1), 321-322, 324-325]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• in the case of a registered party, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000; and</li> <li>• in the case of a candidate, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A person who knowingly withholds, conceals or destroys books, papers, documents or other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A person shall not knowingly make a false statement in an application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• A person shall not knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>[E.E.A., ss. 25-27, 29-30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• in the case of a registered party, to a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000; and</li> <li>• in the case of a registered candidate, to a fine of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial report or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</li> <li>• No person shall knowingly give false information to an official agent or other person authorized to accept contributions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 189, 215, 192(4), 210, 193]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every official agent who wilfully:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incurs election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act;</li> <li>• delivers or files a false report or affidavit;</li> <li>• produces a falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher; or</li> <li>• after the delivery of his or her report, pays a claim otherwise than as permitted by the Act;</li> </ul>             is guilty of a corrupt practice.           </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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>, shall 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not</p>



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	<p>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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>[P.P.F.A., ss. 85-86, 86.1, 87, 88.1(1)-(2), 89] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(8), 56(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 subject to a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,250.</li> <li>• A candidate, whose official agent with the knowledge of the candidate commits an offence described above, also commits such offence and is subject to a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,250.</li> <li>• The election of any candidate who has been convicted for one of the above offences is null and void, and his or her seat shall be vacated from the time of such conviction.</li> <li>• Any person who:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knowingly makes a false statement in any financial return, statement or other document filed with the Supervisor;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• knowingly withholds, conceals or destroys any books, papers, documents or other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or inquiry;</li> </ul>             commits an offence and is subject to a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,250.           </li> <li>• 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 and is subject to a fine of not less than \$140 and not more than \$570.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 conviction.</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>[E.A., ss. 559, 559.0.1, 559.1, 560-561, 563]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every official agent is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 who:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incurs or authorizes election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act;</li> <li>• files a false report, return or statement;</li> <li>• produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after filing his or her report or return, pays a claim otherwise than as permitted by the Act.</li> <li>• Every official representative is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• files a false report, return or statement;</li> <li>• produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher;</li> <li>• pays a claim otherwise than as permitted by the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The following persons are liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• every person who attempts to incur an election expense otherwise than as permitted by the Act;</li> <li>• every person who makes a false invoice, receipt or voucher;</li> <li>• every person who falsifies an invoice, receipt or voucher.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[E.F.A., ss. 46-51]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• the chief financial agent is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000;</li> <li>• the party or leadership contestant is also guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than double the amount of the contribution with respect to which no report was filed;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the provisions of the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$50,000.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Election Officer under the Act.</li> <li>• No person shall knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions.</li> </ul>

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Manitoba	<p>[E.F.A., ss. 8.1(2)-(3), 10.2(2), 33.1, 61.1(5), 78-84, 86, 87.1, 87.2, 88, 90]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No candidate is eligible to act as his or her own official agent or deputy official agent, or as the official agent or deputy official agent of another candidate, or as the official agent of a leadership contestant.</li> <li>• No leadership contestant is eligible to act as his or her own official agent or as the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate.</li> <li>• None of the following persons shall act as an auditor for a candidate, a leadership contestant or a registered political party:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an election officer or enumerator appointed under <i>The Elections Act</i>;</li> <li>• a candidate or leadership contestant, or an official agent of either of them;</li> <li>• the chief financial officer of a registered political party;</li> <li>• a person involved in the raising or spending of money or the custody of property of a candidate, leadership contestant or registered political party.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No person shall issue a tax receipt for a contribution made to or for the benefit of a leadership contestant.</li> <li>• No leadership contestant may incur an expense or accept a contribution related to a leadership contest before the leadership contest period begins.</li> <li>• No person or organization shall 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.</li> <li>• A person is guilty of an offence who, directly or indirectly, uses or threatens to use force or violence, or threatens to inflict an injury, damage, harm or loss upon another person to induce or compel the other person to make or refrain from making a contribution.</li> <li>• No person or organization shall 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.</li> <li>• No person or organization shall issue a receipt showing a registration number falsely purporting to be assigned to the person or organization under the Act.</li> <li>• No person or organization shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, statement, return or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</li> <li>• No person or organization shall 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.</li> <li>• Every person or organization who or which:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement or return or other information required under the Act within the prescribed time period or any extension thereof granted by the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• files with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement or return or other information which substantially fails to disclose the information required under the Act or the regulations; or</li> <li>• fails substantially to provide such clarifying or verifying information with respect to a statement or return or other information filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act as may be required by the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of a registered political party, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000; and</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in all other cases, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.</li> <li>• A person or organization that contravenes the provisions respecting contributions is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of an individual, to a fine of not more than \$5,000; and</li> <li>• in the case of an organization or corporation, to a fine of not more than \$50,000.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In addition to the above fine, a person or organization that is guilty of such offences is liable to a fine of up to twice the amount of the value of any prohibited contribution.</li> <li>• Every registered political party that contravenes the provisions respecting expenses and advertising limits for an election and annual advertising limits is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$50,000.</li> <li>• Every candidate who contravenes the expenses and advertising limits for an election is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5,000.</li> <li>• In addition to the above fine, a registered political party or a candidate is liable to a fine of up to twice the amount by which the party or candidate exceeded the expense limit in question.</li> <li>• 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 party, is responsible for a contravention of the expense or advertising limits, is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.</li> <li>• A person or organization that 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.</li> <li>• A person who fails to comply with a written request to provide a record containing the information required under the Act about a contribution that he or she accepted, or an expense that he or she incurred or approved, is guilty of an offence if:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the contribution or expense is related to a candidate and the request was made by the candidate or the official agent of the candidate;</li> <li>• the contribution or expense is related to a leadership contestant and the request was made by the leadership contestant or the official agent of the leadership contestant;</li> <li>• the contribution or expense is related to a constituency association and the request was made by the person responsible for its finances; or</li> <li>• the contribution or expense is related to a registered political party and the request was made by its chief financial officer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Act or the regulations, except provisions concerning government advertising, is guilty of an offence and, if no other fine is provided therefor, is liable on summary conviction:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000; and</li> <li>• in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the chief financial officer of a political party or his or her deputy, the official agent of a candidate or his or her deputy, or the official agent of a leadership contestant, is guilty of an offence under the Act or the regulations, the political party, candidate or leadership contestant may be charged with the same offence and, if convicted, is liable to the fine imposed for the offence under the Act.</li> <li>• Nothing above precludes prosecution against a candidate, leadership contestant</li> </ul>

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	<p>or political party for an offence under the Act or the regulations committed by any person or organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acting on behalf of the candidate, leadership contestant or political party within the scope of the actual or apparent authority of the person or organization; or</li> <li>• acting with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, leadership contestant or political party.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saskatchewan</b></p>	<p>[E.A., ss. 223(1), 226(1), 234-236, 237(1), 238-244, 248, 250(1), 251(1), 252-253, 255, 259-261(1), 216] [P.C.T.C.A., ss. 8(1)-(2), 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No unregistered political party and no person acting on behalf of an unregistered political party shall, directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A registered political party shall 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.</li> <li>• Any person who contravenes the provisions respecting eligibility and duties of a chief official agent for a registered political party commits an offence.</li> <li>• A candidate shall file, within 10 days of the appointment of a business manager, the information required by the Act.</li> <li>• If a registered political party's auditor ceases for any reason to be auditor, the registered political party shall appoint another auditor within 30 days and inform the Chief Electoral Officer of the name and address of the auditor.</li> <li>• Before filing his or her nomination papers, every potential candidate shall appoint an auditor, who shall perform the duties detailed in the Act.</li> <li>• No person shall make an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250.</li> <li>• No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accept an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250 or fail to forward such a contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer;</li> <li>• accept a contribution from a contributor who resides outside Canada, unless that contributor is a Canadian citizen.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 shall incur election expenses that exceed the limit established by the Act.</li> <li>• Every registered political party and every chief official agent shall 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.</li> <li>• Every person authorized to make payments for petty expenses and every person authorized to make payments shall send to the chief official agent the information as prescribed by the Act.</li> <li>• The chief official agent of a registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return with respect to the party's receipts and expenses for the fiscal year, other than election expenses, and the auditor's report.</li> <li>• 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 shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election expenses return and all other related documents.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a candidate within the scope of that person’s authority shall incur election expenses that exceed the limit established by the Act.</li> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• Every business manager shall ensure that every payment of more than \$25 for election expenses is vouched for.</li> <li>• Every candidate or person authorized to pay petty expenses shall send the business manager the information prescribed in the Act.</li> <li>• A business manager or chief official agent who makes a payment or receives a contribution, where election expenses are incurred jointly by candidates, shall supply the other party or parties to the agreement with the information pertaining to that expense or contribution as prescribed by the Act.</li> <li>• Within three months after polling day, the business manager of each candidate shall file with the returning officer an election expenses return and all other related documents.</li> <li>• No person other than a chief official agent of a registered political party or a business manager of an independent candidate is eligible to issue tax receipts.</li> <li>• No eligible issuer shall issue a tax receipt otherwise than with respect to an eligible contribution and to the contributor of the eligible contribution.</li> </ul> <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><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>[E.F.C.D.A., ss. 45-48, 49(1), 50, 51(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall 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.</li> <li>• No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</li> <li>• No person shall knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• in the case of a registered party, to a fine of not more than \$5,000; and</li> <li>• in the case of a registered constituency association or registered candidate, to a fine of not more than \$1,000.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>[E.A., s. 263]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization who does any of the following commits an offence:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consents to be appointed as a financial agent or auditor under the Act when not entitled to be appointed to the position;</li> <li>• fails to administer in accordance with the Act the finances of the organization or individual for whom the financial agent is acting;</li> <li>• issues tax receipts other than in accordance with the Act and the <i>Income Tax Act</i>;</li> <li>• contravenes the provisions respecting making, accepting, or exceeding the limitations with respect to contributions as specified in the Act;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• contravenes the provisions regarding who may incur election and contestant expenses, or expenses equivalent to election expenses;</li> <li>• incurs an election expense in excess of the applicable election expenses limit;</li> <li>• contravenes the provisions respecting election expenses that may be incurred by a registered constituency association;</li> <li>• fails to dispose of any surplus remaining in a candidate's election account as prescribed by the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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><b>Yukon</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p>[E.P.A., ss. 314-322, 239(4), 286, 323]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who makes a contribution to promote a person's candidacy or election before the beginning of a campaign period, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who makes a contribution to promote a candidate's election that exceeds the limit set out in the Act, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who makes a contribution to promote a candidate's election to a person other than the candidate's official agent or an authorized person, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person who makes a contribution to promote a candidate's election is guilty of an offence if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he or she is an individual not resident in the Northwest Territories;</li> <li>• the person is a corporation not carrying on business in the Northwest Territories; or</li> <li>• he or she makes the contribution on behalf of an association or organization that does not operate in the Northwest Territories.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person other than an official agent or authorized person who receives a contribution to promote a candidate's election, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• An official agent who issues a tax receipt for a non-monetary contribution, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• An official agent or authorized person is guilty of an offence who receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100 and fails, without delay:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to return the amount of the contribution exceeding \$100 to the contributor, if his or her identity can be established; or</li> <li>• to provide the amount of the contribution exceeding \$100 to the Chief Electoral Officer for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An official agent or authorized person who accepts a contribution in contravention of the Act, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A candidate or official agent who incurs, permits others to incur, or acquiesces in incurring election expenses that exceed \$30,000, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A candidate who fails, within 60 days after polling day for an election, to give contributions that were not expended on his or her campaign to a charitable organization or to provide such contributions to the Chief Electoral Officer, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• An official agent who pays for an election expense or reimburses a person for a claim for an election expense in contravention of the Act, is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A person, association or organization shall not, in a campaign period, make:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a monetary contribution or contributions exceeding \$1,500 to promote a candidate's election;</li> <li>• a non-monetary contribution or contributions having a market value exceeding \$1,500 to promote a candidate's election; or</li> <li>• a combined contribution referred to above having a value exceeding \$1,500 to promote a candidate's election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.</p>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>[N.E.A., ss. 267(1)-(4), 249(2), 250, 252, 258, 183, 184(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who makes a contribution or gift other than to a financial agent or a person authorized by a financial agent is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any candidate who incurs pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30,000 is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• A financial agent is guilty of an offence if he or she:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• makes a payment in contravention of the Act;</li> <li>• reimburses a candidate in contravention of the Act; or</li> <li>• fails to prepare a financial return, without an excuse authorized by the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A candidate is guilty of an offence if he or she fails to send a financial return, without an excuse authorized by the Act.</li> <li>• Any person printing, publishing, broadcasting or distributing or causing to be printed, published, broadcast or distributed any campaign material that does not comply with the Act is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any candidate who fails to ensure that all his or her campaign material is removed from public display within 10 days after election day is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any person who without authority takes down, removes, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters any campaign material is guilty of an offence.</li> <li>• Any person who places campaign material on any premises used as a polling</li> </ul>



Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>station is guilty of an offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any person who uses, wears or displays or causes to be used, worn or displayed any flag, ribbon, label, badge or similar object in a polling station as political propaganda is guilty of an offence.</li><li>• Any person who accepts an appointment or acts as a financial agent knowing that he or she is ineligible to be appointed or to act in that capacity is guilty of an offence.</li><li>• Any financial agent who does not carry out the responsibilities of that office as required under the Act is guilty of an offence.</li><li>• No successful candidate shall sit or vote in the Legislative Assembly as a member until their return or declaration, or their additional return or declaration, respecting election contributions and expenses is sent to the Chief Electoral Officer, but where the successful candidate has filed an application for a judicial order to authorize an excuse for the failure to send all or part of a return or declaration when due, or for an error or false statement in the return or declaration, the candidate shall be allowed to sit in the Legislative Assembly and vote as a member, as of the date of the filing of the notice, pending the determination of the application.</li></ul> <p>For penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge related to the above offences, see the sections on "General offences" and "Additional penalties".</p>

***PART I      REFERENDUM AND PLEBISCITE***



**PART I      REFERENDUM AND PLEBISCITE**

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<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [R.A., ss. 3(1), 3(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A referendum question shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question [R.A., ss. 5(1)-(2), 5(4), 5(6)-(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• The motion shall 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.</li> <li>• If the motion is adopted by the House of Commons, with or without amendment, a message shall 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 shall be dealt with by the Senate in the same manner as in the House of Commons.</li> <li>• If the motion is amended by the Senate, the motion in the House of Commons to concur in the amendment shall 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 shall be similarly dealt with in the Senate.</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on Parliament.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [R.A., ss. 6(5)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where writs of election at a general election are issued during the referendum period, the writs of referendum shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the day on which the writs of election are issued.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [E.A., ss. 217(1), 218]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question</p>

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The result of a referendum conducted under this Act is not binding on the House of Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [E.A., s. 220]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<p>Proclamation [P.A., ss. 1, 2(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 shall determine the qualifications of the voters entitled to vote thereunder.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<p>Proclamation [L.C.A., s. 43(1)] [L.P.R., s. 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Chief Electoral Officer receives 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 Corporation of a store for the sale of liquor in the municipality the Chief Electoral Officer may take a vote of those electors.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must institute a plebiscite by issuing a letter that:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states the date of the ordinary polling day fixed by the Chief Electoral Officer; and</li> <li>• states the name of the person appointed as the returning officer for the plebiscite.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Approval of question [L.C.A., ss. 43(5), 49(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where such a vote is taken, the ballot paper shall contain the following words: “Are you in favour of the sale of liquor in your municipality in accordance with the <i>Liquor Control Act</i>? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>”</li> <li>• Upon the initial designation of a licensing area the Minister of Environment and Labour shall forthwith publish a notice by advertisement in one or more</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>newspapers circulating in the licensing area and by such other media as the Minister of Environment and Labour may determine setting out the description of the licensing area, and request that a vote be taken in the licensing area on the question “Are you in favour of the sale of liquor for consumption on licensed premises?”.</p> <p>Effect [L.C.A., ss. 46(1), 49(4-6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are binding on the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation and the Alcohol and Gaming Authority.</li> <li>• Where a majority of electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vote or have voted in the affirmative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Corporation may sell liquor in the municipality in such manner and at such prices as the Corporation by regulation prescribes and at such places as the Corporation deems advisable;</li> <li>• the Review Board may proceed to consider applications and to grant or renew licenses in respect of premises situated in the licensing area</li> </ul> </li> <li>• vote or have voted in the negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Corporation shall not establish a store for the sale of liquor in the municipality;</li> <li>• the Review Board shall 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, nor grant nor renew a club license in respect of a club mentioned in the Act situated in the licensing area unless at a subsequent vote a majority of electors who vote on the question vote in the affirmative;</li> <li>• a further vote cannot be held unless three years have elapsed from the date of the last plebiscite.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [L.P.R., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer considers it impossible to hold a plebiscite on the day fixed as the ordinary polling day for a plebiscite, the Chief Electoral Officer may order that the letter instituting the plebiscite be withdrawn and issue a new letter.</li> </ul>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<p>Proclamation [E.A., ss. 129(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The proclamation shall state fully the question to be submitted at the plebiscite in the same words and form as it will appear on the ballot paper.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Proclamation [R.A., ss. 7, 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government may order that the electors be consulted by referendum:</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on a question approved by the National Assembly; or</li> <li>• 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 shall notify the Chief Electoral Officer thereof in writing.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question [R.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the National Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [R.A., ss. 14-15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [T.P.A., ss. 10(1), 2(1)-(4), 3(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council may issue a writ of referendum and shall fix the date of the referendum.</li> <li>• A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that increases, or permits the increase of, a tax rate under a designated tax statute or that establishes a new tax unless a referendum concerning the increase or the new tax is held before the bill is introduced in the Assembly and the referendum authorizes the increase or the new tax.</li> <li>• The Minister of Finance shall not make a regulation under the <i>Education Act</i> that increases the average tax rate for school purposes in Ontario unless a referendum concerning the increase is held before the regulation is made and the referendum authorizes the increase.</li> <li>• The Minister of Finance shall not requisition amounts under the <i>Education Act</i> that will increase the average tax rate for school purposes in Ontario unless a referendum concerning the increase in the tax rate is held before the increased amount is requisitioned and the referendum authorizes the increase.</li> <li>• The Minister of Finance shall not make a regulation under the <i>Provincial Land Tax Act</i> that increases the average annual tax rate imposed under that Act unless a referendum concerning the increase is held under the Act before the regulation is made and the referendum authorizes the increase.</li> <li>• A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that gives a person or body (other than the Crown) the authority to change a tax rate in a designated tax statute or to levy a new tax unless a referendum concerning the authority that is to be given to the person or body is held before the bill is introduced in the Assembly and the referendum authorizes the authority to be given to the person or body.</li> <li>• A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that gives</li> </ul>

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	<p>a person or body (other than the Crown or a member of the Executive Council) the authority to determine the tax rate for school purposes or the amount to be levied as tax for school purposes unless a referendum concerning the authority that is to be given to the person or body is held before the bill is introduced in the Assembly and the referendum authorizes the authority to be given to the person or body.</p> <p>Approval of question [T.P.A., ss. 8(1), 6(1), 7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall determine the wording of a referendum question.</li> <li>• A referendum question shall be clear, concise and impartial in its wording and shall be capable of being answered in the affirmative or the negative.</li> <li>• The Executive Council shall give a proposed referendum question to the Chief Election Officer for his or her review.</li> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall advise the Executive Council whether, in his or her opinion, the proposed question is clear, concise and impartial in its wording and capable of being answered in the affirmative or the negative and he or she may suggest changes to a proposed question to make it better comply with those requirements.</li> </ul> <p>Effect [T.P.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A referendum authorizes the action described in the referendum question if more than 50 percent of votes cast in the referendum are cast in favour of the action.</li> <li>• A referendum shall not be interpreted to require the Executive Council of a subsequent government formed by another party to increase taxes, establish a new tax or give the authority to tax as described in the referendum question.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manitoba</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [B.B.A., s. 10(1)] [M.H.A., s. 15.3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government shall 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"> <li>• <i>The Health and Post Secondary Education Tax Levy Act;</i></li> <li>• <i>The Income Tax Act;</i></li> <li>• <i>The Retail Sales Tax Act;</i></li> <li>• Part I.1 of <i>The Tax Administration and Miscellaneous Taxes Act.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• The government shall not present to the Legislative Assembly a bill to authorize or effect a privatization of Manitoba Hydro unless the government first puts the question of the advisability of the privatization to the voters of Manitoba in a referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question [B.B.A, s. 11(2)] [M.H.A., s. 15.3(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The question to be put to voters in a referendum shall be determined by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council at the commencement of the referendum process.</li> </ul> <p>Effect [B.B.A., s. 10(1)] [M.H.A., s. 15.3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a referendum conducted under the <i>Balanced Budget Act</i> are binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>

*Referendum and Plebiscite*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Proclamation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manitoba Hydro may be privatized if the privatization is approved by a majority of the votes cast in the referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [M.H.A., s. 15.4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly to amend, repeal, override or suspend a referendum under the <i>Manitoba Hydro Act</i> shall be referred at the committee stage to a standing committee of the Legislative Assembly which provides the opportunity for representations by members of the public.</li> </ul>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<p>Proclamation [R.P.A., ss. 3(1)-(2), 6(2)-(4), 7(1)-(2), 7(4)] [T.A., ss. 10(1)-(2), 28] Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 plebiscite be conducted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where the Assembly directs a plebiscite, the Clerk of the Assembly shall send a certified copy of the resolution to the Chief Electoral Officer for implementation.</li> <li>• Where a petition that:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is in the prescribed form;</li> <li>• is signed by not less than 15 percent of the electors;</li> <li>• sets out the name and address of one of the petitioners who is an elector; and</li> <li>• requests that a question concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan be put to electors on a plebiscite;</li> </ul>             is presented to the minister, the minister shall direct that a plebiscite be conducted and immediately transmit the petition to the Chief Electoral Officer.           </li> <li>• Where the Chief Electoral Officer determines that at least 15 percent of the electors have signed the petition, he or she shall return the petition to the minister who shall 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"> <li>• is specified by the minister; and</li> <li>• is to be not more than 12 months from the date the Chief Electoral Officer returned the petition to the minister.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Vote within a time option area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When requested to do so:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by a resolution of the board of a school division situated within a time option area;</li> <li>• by a resolution of the board of a school division that is not situated within a time option area set forth in the Act;</li> <li>• by an order of the Minister of Municipal Government in respect of any area in northwestern Saskatchewan that is not in a school division; or</li> <li>• by an order of the Minister of Municipal Government in respect of a time option area established under the Act within which there is no school division;</li> </ul> <p>the Chief Electoral Officer shall arrange for the taking of a vote in the time option area, school division or area as the case may require.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A resolution or order requesting the taking of a vote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may be passed by the board or made by the Minister of Municipal Government, as the case may require, at any time;</li> <li>• shall be passed by the board or made by the Minister of Municipal Government, as the case may require, within 30 days after the day on which the board or Minister receives a petition signed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at least 25 percent of the total number of persons who on the date of the submission of the petition are of the age of 18 years or more; and are ordinarily resident in the time option area, school division or area in respect of which the vote is to be taken; or</li> <li>• at least 100 of the persons mentioned above;</li> </ul>                     whichever is the lesser.                 </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where a vote is taken in a time option area and the vote is not held invalid no further vote shall be taken in that time option area under the Act unless a period of at least three years has expired since the taking of the latest vote.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question [R.P.A., ss. 7(5), 7(8)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Vote within a time option area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect [R.P.A., ss. 4(1)-(2), 5] [T.A., ss. 8(1)(b), 27]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If more than 60 percent of the ballots validly cast in a referendum vote the</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>same way on a question stated, the result is binding on the government that initiated the referendum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If the results of a referendum are binding, the government that initiated the referendum shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Vote within a time option area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The time to be used and observed in western Saskatchewan is decided upon by a majority of the electors of the time option area whose ballots are not rejected.</li> <li>• Where a vote is not contested, the time decided upon by the vote shall be used and observed on, from and after the commencement of the winter or summer period, as the case may require, next following the expiry of the period during which the vote could have been contested.</li> <li>• Where a vote is contested and the vote is not adjudged invalid, the time decided upon by the vote shall be used and observed on, from and after the commencement of the winter or summer period, as the case may require, next following the date of the order of the judge.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [C.R.A., ss. 1, 5, 2(1), 3] [E.A., s. 128]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall order the holding of a referendum before a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is voted upon by the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• The question or questions to be put to the electors at a referendum shall be determined by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the motion of a member of the Executive Council.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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	<p>legislation, relative to any subject-matter should be obtained from the electors.</p> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect [C.R.A., s. 4]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall, 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 referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Election Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [R.A., ss. 1(1)-(2)] [C.A.A.A., s. 1] [E.A., s. 282(1)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect [R.A., ss. 4-5]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If the results of a referendum are binding, the government must, as soon as</li> </ul>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Proclamation</b>
	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changing programs or policies, or introducing new programs or policies, that are administered by or through the executive government;</li> <li>• introducing legislation in the Legislative Assembly during its first session after the results of such a referendum are known.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Election Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Proclamation [P.A., s. 1] [T.P.A., s. 8(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Such a direction shall not be made unless funds to pay for the cost have been appropriated.</li> <li>• A bill to impose a new tax, or to increase the rate of tax imposed by the <i>Income Tax Act</i> or <i>Fuel Oil Tax Act</i>, shall not be presented to the Legislative Assembly unless the government first puts the question of proceeding with such a bill to the electors of the Yukon in a referendum and the electors approve the imposition of the new tax or the increase in the rate of tax.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question [T.P.A., s. 8(5)(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations to establish the question(s) to be voted on in the referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Effect [T.P.A., s. 8(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A referendum held under the <i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> shall be treated as approved by the electors unless 50 percent plus one of the electors named in the official list of electors for the referendum vote against proceeding with it.</li> <li>• The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Plebiscite Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Proclamation [E.P.A., ss. 45(1)-(2), 49(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly may, by order, direct that a plebiscite be held on any question that is of importance to the people of the Northwest Territories or to the people of one or more electoral districts.</li> <li>• A plebiscite direction must: set out the form of the question or questions to be asked; designate the plebiscite district in which the plebiscite is to be held; fix the day for holding the plebiscite; and instruct the Chief Electoral Officer to issue a plebiscite proclamation.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall: issue a plebiscite proclamation giving public notice of the information contained in a plebiscite direction; and issue an amended plebiscite proclamation giving public notice of the information in an</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>amended plebiscite direction if the Commissioner makes such an order.</p> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect [E.P.A., s. 48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A plebiscite is only for the purpose of collecting information and the results of a plebiscite are not binding on: the Legislative Assembly; the members of the Legislative Assembly; the Executive Council; the Commissioner; or the Government of the Northwest Territories or its employees.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [E.P.A., s. 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner may repeal a plebiscite direction and no plebiscite shall be held if the Commissioner is of the opinion that the plebiscite question is no longer of importance to the people of the Northwest Territories or to the people of the plebiscite district.</li> <li>• A plebiscite direction may be repealed whether or not the Chief Electoral Officer has issued a plebiscite proclamation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Proclamation [P.A., ss. 3(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A plebiscite direction shall be by statutory instrument, which shall: 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.</li> <li>• Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, the Commissioner shall 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 shall ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to all members of the Legislative Assembly by registered mail.</li> </ul> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Effect [P.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [P.A., s. 3(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>





Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
<p><b>Canada</b></p>	<p>Period [R.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [CEA – as adapted, s. 79(3)] [R.A., s. 6(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The day fixed for holding the poll shall, at any referendum, be a Monday, unless the Monday of the week is a holiday, in which case, the day fixed for the poll shall be Tuesday of the same week.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [CEA – as adapted, s. 4(1)] [R.A., ss. 7(1), 7(3)-(4), 7(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in the <i>Referendum Act</i>.</li> <li>The <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, as adapted by regulation, applies in respect of a referendum.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>A copy of each regulation that the Chief Electoral Officer proposes to make shall 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [CEA – as adapted, s. 193(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report [CEA – as adapted, ss. 195(1)(a), 195(1)(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 58]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation shall be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [E.A., ss. 217(2), 5, 221, 218, 219(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall carry out the powers and duties of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>, including sections 217-221 respecting plebiscites.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulating or prohibiting, for the purpose of campaigning for or against a question put to the electors:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contributions that may be made to political parties, persons or groups of persons; and</li> <li>• expenses that may be incurred by political parties, persons and groups of persons; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• generally, which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers necessary to facilitate the holding of a plebiscite or referendum.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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) shall apply to the holding of a plebiscite or referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [E.A., s. 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i> applies to the publication of results. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [P.A., ss. 3-4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plebiscite shall be conducted as nearly as may be possible, with the necessary changes, in the manner provided for the holding of provincial general elections.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p>Period [L.P.R., s. 5(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must fix a date as the ordinary polling day for the plebiscite that is at least 30 days after the date of the letter issued by him or her to commence the plebiscite.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [L.P.R., s. 5(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polling day shall be a Tuesday.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [L.P.R., s. 3] [L.C.A., ss. 43(6)(c), 43(7), 43(10)-(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer has general supervision of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Liquor Plebiscite Regulations</i>.</li> <li>• The Assistant Chief Electoral Officer must perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer if any of the following occurs: the Chief Electoral Officer is absent or ill; the Chief Electoral Officer fails to perform the duties assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer under these regulations; the office of Chief Electoral Officer is vacant.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide, or cause to be provided, a suitable place or places in the municipality or in each district or ward, as the case may be, in which the vote upon the question may be taken and shall appoint one or more officers to receive and conduct the vote in such places and any officer so appointed shall have the same powers and privileges as the corresponding officers in the case of an election for a member of the House of Assembly and generally the provisions of the <i>Elections Act</i> apply in so far as applicable.</li> <li>• The officers appointed to receive and conduct the vote shall 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 submitted and the number of votes against the question submitted and shall make a return to the Chief Electoral Officer in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations.</li> <li>• Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Corporation shall give such directions and make such regulations and prepare such forms as may appear to be necessary or convenient for carrying out a plebiscite respecting a Corporation store and for the guidance of the Chief Electoral Officer and other officers or persons employed in the taking of a vote and 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.</li> <li>• The forms to be used at the taking of a vote upon the question and the procedure with respect to voting and other matters shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Brunswick</b></p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The day fixed for the poll shall 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 shall be Tuesday of the same week.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [E.A., ss. 5(4)(a), 129(5)(b), 129(6)-(7), 129(12), 129(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administration of the <i>Election Act</i>.</li> <li>• In an electoral district where a member is elected by acclamation the returning officer shall 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.</li> <li>• A question shall 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 shall be printed in like form following the names of the candidates.</li> <li>• The votes of electors in answer to a question shall be counted and reported as provided for the counting of votes for candidates, but the returning officer shall not vote in any event.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations as he or she deems necessary for the purposes of holding a plebiscite.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [E.A., s. 129(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The returning officer in each electoral district shall 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 shall publish in <i>The Royal Gazette</i> a notice giving the number of such votes cast in each electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report [E.A., s. 97(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quebec</b></p>	<p>Period [Special Version of E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The referendum period is a minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [Special Version of E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The polling shall 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.</li> <li>• If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll shall be held on the following day.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [R.A., ss. 2-5, 43-44, 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Conseil du référendum is established, composed of three judges of the Court of Quebec, one of whom is the chairman, designated by the chief judge of that Court.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>It has exclusive jurisdiction to hear any judicial proceeding relating to a referendum and to the application of the <i>Referendum Act</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> <li>• The Conseil du référendum shall give its opinion on any question of law or technical question submitted to it by the Government respecting the holding of a referendum.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Except to the extent that the <i>Referendum Act</i> provides otherwise, every referendum shall 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall make, in addition to causing a special version of the <i>Election Act</i> to be printed, such measures of concordance as are necessary for the carrying out of the <i>Referendum Act</i> in the special version of the <i>Election Act</i> that is printed.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [Special Version of E.A., ss. 380-381]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 shall submit the return to the Secretary General of the National Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report [Special Version of E.A., s. 490]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Period [T.P.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council may issue a writ of referendum and shall fix the date of the referendum, which shall be at least 28 days and not more than 56 days after the day on which the writ is issued.</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [T.P.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polling day shall be a Thursday.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [T.P.A., ss. 18(1), 19]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Election Finances Act</i> applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum campaign unless the context requires otherwise.</li> </ul>

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Election Act</i> applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum unless the context requires otherwise.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [B.B.A., ss. 11(1), 11(3)] [M.H.A., ss. 15.3(2), 15.3(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A referendum under <i>The Balanced Budget, Debt Repayment and Taxpayer Protection Act</i> shall be conducted and managed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the same manner, to the extent possible, as a general election under <i>The Elections Act</i>, and the provisions of <i>The Elections Act</i> apply with necessary modifications to a referendum.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• governing the preparation of a voters list;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A referendum under the <i>Manitoba Hydro Act</i> shall be conducted and managed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the same manner, to the extent possible, as a general election under <i>The Elections Act</i>, and the provisions of that Act apply with necessary modifications to such a referendum.</li> <li>• For a referendum under the <i>Manitoba Hydro Act</i>, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make any regulations that he or she considers necessary respecting the referendum process including, without limitation, regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• governing the preparation of a voters list;</li> <li>• governing the expenses that may be incurred, and the contributions that may be made, and by whom, in connection with a referendum, including placing limits on such expenses and contributions and establishing registration and reporting requirements for persons or organizations who make such contributions or incur such expenses;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
Saskatchewan	<p>Period [R.P.A., ss. 3(2)(b), 6(3)(b), 7(4)(b)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Where a plebiscite is the result of a petition that has been approved by the Chief Electoral Officer, the minister shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Vote within a time option area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [R.P.A., ss. 6(4), 14] [T.A., ss. 24, 29]</p> <p>Referendum and plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for managing referendums and plebiscites under <i>The Referendum and Plebiscite Act</i>.</li> <li>The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any term used in the Act but not defined;</li> <li>governing referendums or plebiscites;</li> <li>adopting any provisions of <i>The Election Act</i> or of any regulations made pursuant to that Act;</li> <li>adopting any form, oath or notice prescribed pursuant to <i>The Election Act</i> or any regulations made pursuant to that Act;</li> <li>amending or otherwise modifying any: provision of <i>The Election Act</i>; provision of regulations; or form, oath or notice;</li> <li>governing the announcement of results of referendums or plebiscites;</li> <li>prescribing forms for the purposes of the Act;</li> <li>respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Vote within a time option area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as otherwise provided in <i>The Time Act</i>, the provisions of <i>The Local Government Election Act</i> respecting votes on bylaws and questions apply, with any modifications that may be prescribed in the regulations, to a vote taken under <i>The Time Act</i>.</li> <li>The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make all regulations necessary or expedient for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of <i>The Time Act</i> and for the adapting to the Act of the provisions of <i>The Local Government Election Act</i>.</li> <li>Without limiting the above, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may:</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cause to be adopted such measures as are necessary for removing any obstacle or the doing of or the omission to do any act of a technical or formal nature by which, or the want of which, the due course of the taking of any vote may be impeded;</li> <li>• provide for any proceeding, matter or thing for which express provision is not made in the Act, or for which only partial provision is made;</li> <li>• prescribe such forms as are deemed necessary;</li> <li>• make such alterations or extensions of the times provided for the doing of any act for the purpose of the Act as are deemed necessary, and make any alteration of dates consequent thereon; and</li> <li>• provide for the selection and appointment of persons to attend at the polling places and act as scrutineers at the voting and counting of the ballots, and prescribe the duties and powers of such scrutineers.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [R.P.A., s. 10] Referendum and plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall announce the results of a referendum or plebiscite in accordance with the regulations.</li> <li>• The minister shall report the results of a referendum or plebiscite to the Assembly as soon as practicable after the results are determined.</li> </ul> <p>Vote within a time option area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alberta</b></p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [C.R.A., ss. 6(1), 7(1), 8(1)-(2), 10] [E.A., ss. 4(1)(a), 131] Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>.</li> <li>• 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>.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• prescribing the duties and powers of the Chief Electoral Officer in connection with referendums;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respecting amounts that are payable to elected authorities and other bodies conducting a referendum;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• When a referendum is to be held under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>, every council shall conduct the referendum of the electors residing in the municipality, notwithstanding that a general election under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> is not required in that municipality.</li> <li>• 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 shall conduct the referendum and has all the rights, powers and duties of the council to conduct the referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of all plebiscites conducted under the <i>Election Act</i>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report [E.A., s. 4(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 shall transmit the report to the Standing Committee.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [R.A., s. 6] [E.A., ss. 12, 282(2)-(3)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p>

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of plebiscites.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report [E.A., s. 13(1)(b)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After each plebiscite, the Chief Electoral Officer must present a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs to the Speaker.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [P.A., s. 2] [T.P.A., ss. 8(3)-(5)(c), 8(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prescribing forms;</li> <li>• defining the public for the purposes of the plebiscite;</li> <li>• prescribing the procedure to be followed in connection with the taking of a plebiscite;</li> <li>• generally for the carrying out of the provisions of the <i>Plebiscite Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A referendum held under the <i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> is to be conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer appointed under the <i>Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• Electors has the same meaning as in the <i>Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations: governing the preparation of the list of electors for the referendum; to establish the schedule and procedures for the conduct of the referendum; and to prescribe the duties of the officials who conduct the referendum.</li> <li>• Prior to the conducting of any such referendum, the government shall first fully inform the electors of the consequences of rejecting any such bill, and the specific programs, services and capital projects that will be cut or reduced thereby, together with the specific amount of such a cut or reduction.</li> </ul> <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>Polling day [E.P.A., ss. 45(3)-(5), 46(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polling day for a plebiscite must be a Monday.</li> <li>• If the Monday of the week in which a plebiscite is to be held is a holiday, polling day for the plebiscite must be Tuesday of that same week.</li> <li>• If polling day for a plebiscite is a Tuesday, the provisions of the Act requiring anything to be done on a specified day or within a specified period of time, before or after polling day, apply as if polling day were a Monday.</li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer advises that it would be impracticable to hold a plebiscite in a plebiscite district, or in an electoral district in the plebiscite district, on the day fixed in the plebiscite direction, the Commissioner may, by order, amend the direction to fix a new day on which the plebiscite is to be held in the plebiscite district or in the electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [E.P.A., ss. 8(1)(a), 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the conduct of plebiscites.</li> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion, during a plebiscite, that a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance makes it necessary to adapt any of the provisions of the Act, he or she may, by written directive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend the time for doing any act;</li> <li>• increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or</li> <li>• otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [E.P.A., s. 204(3)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall give public notice of the results of the plebiscite in the manner that he or she considers appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>CEO's report [E.P.A., s. 265(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay after an election or a plebiscite, submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report setting out, by polling division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of votes cast for each candidate or each response to a plebiscite question;</li> <li>• the number of declined ballots;</li> <li>• the number of rejected ballots;</li> <li>• the number of names on the official list of electors; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• any other information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be included.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nunavut</b></p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Polling day [P.A., ss. 3(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>those plebiscite districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An alternative day shall 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.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct [P.A., ss. 8(1), 9(1)(a), 9(5), 22, 31]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall 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>)</li> <li>• The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of plebiscites.</li> <li>• 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"> <li>• extend the time for doing any act;</li> <li>• increase the number of polling stations; and</li> <li>• otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act and the regulations to the execution of its intent.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The poll at each polling station shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations.</li> <li>• The provisions of the <i>Nunavut Elections Act</i> respecting the following matters apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to a plebiscite under the Act:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ballot boxes;</li> <li>• polling stations;</li> <li>• advance votes;</li> <li>• the secrecy of votes;</li> <li>• the manner of voting;</li> <li>• mobile polls;</li> <li>• voting by proxy;</li> <li>• time to employees for voting;</li> <li>• peace and good order;</li> <li>• areas with two or more local times;</li> <li>• languages to be used in conducting an election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Publication of results [P.A., s. 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soon as all of the results are communicated to the Chief Plebiscite Officer, he or she shall:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• announce the results of the plebiscite in the manner that he or she considers appropriate; and</li> <li>• immediately after the plebiscite, 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall ensure that the official report is published in the <i>Nunavut Gazette</i> and in such other publications as the Chief Plebiscite Officer considers appropriate.</li> </ul>

*Referendum and Plebiscite*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Referendum/Plebiscite process</b>
	CEO's report <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>



Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
Canada	<p>[R.A., ss. 2(1), 13(1)-(5), 13(7), 13(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A referendum committee means any person who, or group that, intends to incur referendum expenses over \$5,000.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An application for registration shall be signed by the leader of the referendum committee and shall set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the committee;</li> <li>• the name, address and telephone number of the leader, auditor, and chief agent of the committee;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the name, address, telephone number and title of each officer of the committee.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The application shall 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.</li> <li>• Forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a referendum committee, the Chief Electoral Officer shall examine the application and determine whether the committee can be registered and shall: 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Applications for registration shall be examined in the order in which they were received by the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The registration of a referendum committee for the purposes of a referendum is valid only for that referendum.</li> </ul>
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	<p>[R.A., ss. 22-25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 shall 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</li> </ul>



Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
	<p>submitted to the referendum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the members of the National Assembly who register with the Chief Electoral Officer for one of the options, shall form the provisional committee in favour of such option.</li> <li>• 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 shall be chosen from among the persons publicly identified with such option.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall, 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 shall adopt the by-laws to govern the national committee in favour of such option and appoint the chairman thereof.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• These by-laws shall 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.</li> <li>• The resolution of a provisional committee appointing the chairman of a national committee and that adopting the by-laws thereof shall be certified by the signature of the majority of the members of such provisional committee. They shall take effect when they are forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer and shall be replaced or amended only in accordance with the same procedure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>[T.P.A., s. 11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person or entity who wishes to organize a campaign to solicit votes in favour of a particular result or to promote a particular result in a referendum shall apply to the Chief Election Officer for registration as a campaign organizer.</li> <li>• Every person or entity who wishes to advertise in order to solicit votes in favour of a particular result or to advertise to promote a particular result in a referendum shall apply to the Chief Election Officer for registration as a campaign organizer.</li> <li>• A person or entity is not required to apply for registration if the following requirements are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the person or entity shall not spend more than \$1,000 on the campaign to solicit votes or promote a particular result;</li> <li>• the person or entity shall not combine his, her or its money with that of another person or entity and then spend it on the campaign to solicit votes or promote a particular result.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A broadcaster or publisher is not required to apply for registration solely because he, she or it broadcasts or publishes advertisements from registered campaign organizers in the ordinary course of business.</li> <li>• The application shall contain such information as the Chief Election Officer requires and shall be accompanied by the application fee set by him or her.</li> <li>• No application may be made until the applicant has appointed a chief financial officer and an auditor licensed under the <i>Public Accounting Act, 2004</i>.</li> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall register an applicant upon receipt of the application</li> </ul>

*Referendum and Plebiscite*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Referendum/Plebiscite committee</b>
	<p>and fee unless the name of the applicant so closely resembles the name of another registered campaign organizer that the two are likely to be confused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall maintain a register containing the names of all registered campaign organizers and the information set out in their respective applications for registration.</li> <li>• The Chief Election Officer shall make the register available for inspection by the public on request.</li> <li>• A registered campaign organizer shall notify the Chief Election Officer within a reasonable time if there is any change to the information provided in the application for registration, and the Chief Election Officer shall revise the register accordingly.</li> <li>• If the change relates to the name of the campaign organizer, the Chief Election Officer shall not revise the register if the changed name would so closely resemble the name of another registered campaign organizer that the two are likely to be confused. In those circumstances, the name of the campaign organizer shall not be changed.</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



Jurisdiction	Finances
Canada	<p>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [R.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [R.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referendum expenses mean: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• amounts paid;</li> <li>• liabilities incurred;</li> <li>• the commercial value of goods and services, other than volunteer labour, donated and provided; and</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>for the purpose of supporting or opposing, directly and during a referendum period, a referendum question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, referendum expenses include the following costs when incurred for that purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the cost of goods or services provided by a government.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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>.</li> </ul> <p>Limit [R.A., ss. 15(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person or group, other than a registered referendum committee, shall incur referendum expenses during a referendum period that, in the aggregate, exceed \$5,000.</li> <li>• No registered referendum committee shall incur referendum expenses during a</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Finances
	<p>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., ss. 19, 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within four months after polling day at a referendum, the chief agent of each registered referendum committee shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a true return, signed by the chief agent.</li> <li>• The return shall contain detailed statements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all referendum expenses incurred by the committee;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the number of contributors in each class described above; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each return shall 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.</li> <li>• The auditor of a registered referendum committee shall make a report to the chief agent of the committee on the referendum finances return of the committee and shall 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [Special Version of E.A., s. 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The following are not contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limit [Special Version of E.A., s. 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total of contributions to each national committee by the same elector in the same referendum shall not exceed the amount of \$3,000.</li> </ul> <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [Special Version of E.A., ss. 402, 404]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The following are not regulated expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the transportation costs of a person, paid out of his or her own money, if the costs are not reimbursed to him or her;</li> <li>• the cost of the food and beverages served at a political activity where the cost is included in the entrance fee paid by participants;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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 paid for and declared as a regulated expense in the regulated expenses report;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the remuneration paid to a representative of the candidate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit [R.A., ss. 36-37] [Special Version of E.A., ss. 426, 404(10)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent, his or her deputy or the local agent shall not pay the cost of a regulated expense except out of a special fund called the “referendum fund”.</li> <li>• Only the following amounts shall be paid into the referendum fund:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the subsidy, which shall 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the contributions directly paid by an elector out of his or her own property.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Expenses shall be limited so as never to exceed for a national committee \$1.00 per elector for all the electoral divisions.</li> <li>• 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, to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots.</li> </ul> <p>Reporting [Special Version of E.A., ss. 434-435, 437]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official agent of each national committee and, through him or her, each local agent he or she has appointed shall, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of the regulated expenses incurred or authorized by them.</li> <li>• The return shall 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.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish a summary of the returns of regulated expenses within 60 days after the expiry of the time prescribed for their filing.</li> <li>• The official agent and the local agent shall 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ontario</b></p>	<p>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [T.P.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Election Finances Act</i> applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum campaign unless the context requires otherwise.</li> </ul> <p>Limit [T.P.A., s. 13(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person or entity shall contribute more than \$7,500, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the <i>Election Finances Act</i>, to one or more campaign organizers who are soliciting votes in favour of the same result or are promoting the same result in a referendum.</li> </ul> <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [T.P.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Election Finances Act</i> applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum campaign unless the context requires otherwise.</li> </ul> <p>Limit [T.P.A., ss. 16(1)-(2), 16(4)]</p>

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<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Finances</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No campaign organizer (or a person or entity acting on behalf of one) shall incur campaign expenses in an electoral district that exceed the amount that is the aggregate of 60¢, multiplied by the indexation factor, for each of the eligible voters in the electoral district (as certified by the Chief Election Officer).</li> <li>• In such northern electoral districts as may be prescribed, the amount calculated above is increased by \$7,000, multiplied by the indexation factor.</li> <li>• The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by regulation prescribe northern electoral districts.</li> </ul> <p>Reporting [T.P.A., s. 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within six months after the referendum is held, the chief financial officer for a registered campaign organizer shall file the following documents with the Chief Election Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the campaign organizer's financial statements with respect to the referendum campaign;</li> <li>• the information regarding contributions that exceed \$25 in the aggregate and the information, including the name and address, of individuals or entities whose contributions in the aggregate exceed \$100 in connection with the campaign;</li> <li>• the auditor's report on the financial statements and on the information required above.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A





Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Canada	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [R.A., ss. 21(1), 22(1)-(3), 25(5), 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>• that reaches the majority of those Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts;</li> <li>• that is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and</li> <li>• that does not involve any distribution undertaking within the meaning of the <i>Broadcasting Act</i>;</li> </ul> <p>shall 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> </li> <li>• The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall, 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall 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 shall consider whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the committee represents a significant regional or national interest;</li> <li>• allocation to the committee would be equitable having regard to the different views expressed on the referendum question; and</li> <li>• the referendum announcements and other programming proposed by the committee would be directly related to the referendum question.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each registered referendum committee to which free broadcasting time is allocated shall, 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.</li> <li>• Within two days after receiving the notice, the network operator shall 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.</li> <li>• Where no agreement is reached, the matter shall be referred to the Broadcasting Arbitrator who shall forthwith decide the days and hours when broadcasting time is to be made available to the registered referendum committee.</li> <li>• In making such a decision, the Broadcasting Arbitrator shall take into account the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that each registered referendum committee should, as far as possible, have</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Referendum and Plebiscite*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Broadcasting time</b>
	<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"> <li>• that any broadcasting time to be made available to any registered referendum committee should be made available fairly throughout prime time.</li> <li>• A decision by the Broadcasting Arbitrator is final and binding on the registered referendum committee and on the network operator.</li> <li>• The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall, 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.</li> </ul> <p>Blackout period [R.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person shall, 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	N/A
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	N/A
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	N/A
<b>New Brunswick</b>	N/A
<b>Quebec</b>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Blackout period [Special Version of E.A., ss. 429, 429.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Blackout period [T.P.A., s. 15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The blackout period refers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the period that begins when the writ of referendum is issued and ends on the 22nd day before the day on which the referendum is held; and</li> <li>• the day on which the referendum is held and the preceding day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No person or entity shall arrange for or consent to campaign advertising that</li> </ul>

*Referendum and Plebiscite*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Broadcasting time</b>
	<p>appears during the blackout period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No broadcaster or publisher shall allow campaign advertising to appear during the blackout period.</li> <li>• The above does not prohibit the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the publication of campaign advertising on the day on which the referendum is held or the preceding day in a newspaper that is published once a week or less often and whose regular day of publication falls on that day;</li> <li>• a campaign advertisement on the Internet or in a similar electronic medium, if it is posted before and not altered during the blackout period;</li> <li>• a campaign advertisement in the form of a poster or billboard, if it is posted before and not altered during the blackout period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Campaign advertising may appear during the blackout period in the following activities if they are done in accordance with the guidelines of the Chief Election Officer:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advertising public meetings;</li> <li>• announcing the location of a registered campaign organizer's headquarters;</li> <li>• advertising for volunteer campaign workers;</li> <li>• announcing services to be provided by a registered campaign organizer in connection with enumeration and the revision of lists of voters;</li> <li>• announcing services to be provided by a registered campaign organizer on the day the referendum is held.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	N/A
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	N/A
<b>Alberta</b>	N/A
<b>British Columbia</b>	N/A
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

***PART J      RECALL AND INITIATIVE***



**PART J      RECALL AND INITIATIVE**

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Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	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>Application [R.I.A., ss. 2-3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A legislative proposal may be made with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Legislature.</li> <li>• A registered voter may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issuance of a petition to have a legislative proposal introduced into the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the Act.</li> <li>• The application for the issuance of an initiative petition must include the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and residential address of the applicant;</li> <li>• a copy of a draft bill for introduction into the Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>• a solemn declaration of the applicant that he or she is not disqualified under the Act from making the application;</li> <li>• any other information that may be prescribed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The application for the issuance of an initiative petition must be accompanied by a processing fee of \$50.</li> <li>• The draft bill must be drafted in a clear and unambiguous manner.</li> <li>• The initiative petition must not relate to a legislative proposal that is the same as or substantially similar to a legislative proposal that is the subject of another initiative petition if:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the initiative petition period for that other petition has not ended; or</li> <li>• that other petition has been submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with the Act but has not yet been dealt with under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Issue of initiative petition [R.I.A., ss. 4(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If satisfied that the requirements have been met, the Chief Electoral Officer must:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notify the proponent that the application has been approved in principle;</li> <li>• publish notice of the approval in principle in the <i>Gazette</i> and in at least one newspaper circulating in British Columbia; and</li> <li>• issue the petition 60 days after the notice is published in the <i>Gazette</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Once an application has received approval in principle, the application and the draft bill accompanying the application may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer during its regular office hours.</li> <li>• An initiative petition must be in the form set out in the regulations and must have separate signature sheets for each electoral district.</li> </ul> <p>Who may sign/canvass [R.I.A., ss. 5, 6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to sign an initiative petition, an individual:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must have been a registered voter on the date the petition was first issued; and</li> <li>• on the date he or she signs a signature sheet for the petition, must be a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
	<p>registered voter for the electoral district for which the signature sheet was issued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual may sign any one initiative petition only once.</li> <li>• An individual who signs an initiative petition must also indicate his or her residential address on the petition.</li> <li>• A registered voter may canvass for signatures on an initiative petition if, before the date on which he or she begins canvassing:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the voter has been resident in British Columbia for at least six months; and</li> <li>• the voter has registered his or her name and residential address with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Petition [R.I.A., ss. 7-8, 10]</p> <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The signature sheets must be submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by the end of the 90-day period.</li> <li>• For each electoral district in British Columbia, the signature sheets for the electoral district must be signed by at least 10 percent of the total number of registered voters entitled to sign those signature sheets.</li> <li>• To be counted, a signature on the petition must be accompanied by the residential address of the individual who signed and must be witnessed by the individual who canvassed the signature.</li> <li>• The total number of registered voters must be calculated as of the date on which the initiative petition was first issued.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must determine whether the petition meets the requirements of the Act within 42 days from the day on which the petition is submitted.</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the initiative petition meets the requirements of the Act, and the proponent has complied with the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must send a copy of the petition and draft bill to the select standing committee.</li> </ul> <p>Select standing committee [R.I.A., ss. 9(1), 11-13]</p> <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the start of the first session of each Parliament, the committee of selection appointed under the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly must appoint a select standing committee on Legislative Initiatives for the purpose of the Act.</li> <li>• The select standing committee must, within 30 days of receiving a copy of the initiative petition and draft bill, meet to consider the initiative petition and draft bill.</li> <li>• The select standing committee must, within 90 days of the date of its first meeting, table a report recommending that the draft bill be introduced at the earliest practicable opportunity, or refer the initiative petition and draft bill to the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the select standing committee tables a report recommending that the draft bill be introduced at the earliest practicable opportunity into the Legislative Assembly, the government must:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity; or</li> <li>• if the bill is for the appropriation of any part of the consolidated revenue fund or of any tax or impost:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• request the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the bill by a message to the Legislative Assembly; and</li> <li>• introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the select standing committee refers the initiative petition and draft bill to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer must hold an initiative vote under the Act.</li> <li>• On the recommendation of the Minister after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the conducting of an initiative vote under the Act, specifying what provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> apply, and adapting any of the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> with changes that the regulations may provide.</li> </ul> <p>Initiative vote [R.I.A., ss. 13, 14(1), 15(1), 16)]</p> <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the select standing committee refers the initiative petition and draft bill to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer must hold an initiative vote under the Act.</li> <li>• On the recommendation of the Minister after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the conducting of an initiative vote under the Act.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If required, initiative votes must be held on September 28, 1996, and on the last Saturday of September every third year after that date.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must declare an initiative vote to be successful if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more than 50 percent of the total number of registered voters in British Columbia vote in favour of the initiative; and</li> <li>• more than 50 percent of the total number of registered voters in each of at least two thirds of the electoral districts in British Columbia vote in favour of the initiative.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer declares an initiative vote successful, the government must do one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity;</li> <li>• if the bill is for the appropriation of any part of the consolidated revenue fund or of any tax or impost:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• request the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the bill by a message to the Legislative Assembly; and</li> <li>• introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Cancellation [R.I.A., ss. 17(1)(a), 17(2), 17(4), 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a general election is called during the 90-day signing period for an initiative petition, the period for signing the initiative petition is suspended after the election is called.</li> <li>• In order to have the initiative petition reissued, the proponent must, within 72 hours after the day on which the general election is called, submit to the Chief Electoral</li> </ul>

Recall and Initiative

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
	<p>Officer all signed copies of the signature sheets for the petition that were previously issued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extended period for signing a reissued petition begins on the day when the signature sheets are reissued and ends the number of days later that is equal to the remaining number of days in the original signing period.</li> <li>• If a general election is called after the initiative petition and draft bill have been sent to the select standing committee but before it has reached its decision, the new select standing committee appointed after the election must meet within 30 days from the start of the first session of the Legislative Assembly following the election to consider the initiative petition and draft bill.</li> <li>• If a general election is called after the select standing committee has tabled a report but before the bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly, the government must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce the bill at the first session of the Legislative Assembly following the election; or</li> <li>• if the bill is for the appropriation of any part of the consolidated revenue fund or of any tax or impost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• request the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the bill by a message in accordance with the <i>Constitution Act</i> to the Legislative Assembly; and</li> <li>• introduce the bill at the first session of the Legislative Assembly following the election.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

Recall and Initiative

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	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>Initiative petition</p> <p>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [R.I.A., s. 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initiative petition 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 an authorized participant in relation to an initiative petition.</li> <li>• If property or services are provided to an authorized participant at less than market value or acquired from an authorized participant 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 an initiative petition contribution.</li> <li>• The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided in relation to an initiative petition by an authorized participant who is an individual is an initiative petition contribution.</li> <li>• The value of the following is not an initiative petition contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• services provided by a volunteer;</li> <li>• property of a volunteer if the property is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• publishing, without charge, news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a genuine periodical publication or a radio or television program;</li> <li>• broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a genuine public affairs program;</li> <li>• producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the petition.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [R.I.A., s. 39]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initiative petition expense is the value of property or services used during an initiative petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, an initiative petition or draft bill.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deficit incurred in holding an initiative petition fundraising function during an initiative petition period is an initiative petition expense.</li> <li>• The value of the following is not an initiative petition expense:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• property and services that are exempted under the Act;</li> <li>• goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual;</li> <li>• goods produced by an authorized participant who is an individual from the property of the authorized participant.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Limit [R.I.A., ss. 48(1), 48(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The value of initiative petition expenses incurred by the proponent or in total by the members of all the opponent groups of the initiative petition during an initiative petition period must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25¢ (adjusted for changes in the CPI); and</li> <li>• the number of registered voters for all electoral districts in British Columbia as of the date on which the petition was issued.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reporting [R.I.A., ss. 50(1)-(2), 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 28 days after the end of the initiative petition period, the financial agent of the proponent and the financial agent of each opponent group must file with the Chief Electoral Officer on behalf of the authorized participant for whom the financial agent is acting a financing report which must include the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the initiative petition expenses incurred by the authorized participant, showing separately those expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the applicable expenses limit was exceeded;</li> <li>• the initiative petition contributions accepted by the authorized participant, reported in accordance with the Act;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the authorized participant for initiative petition expenses and any conditions attached to them;</li> <li>• for initiative petition fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the authorized participant, the information recorded under the Act;</li> <li>• any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the authorized participant in relation to the initiative petition, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report;</li> <li>• any initiative petition contributions received but returned or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For the purposes of reporting contributions, a financial agent must record the following for each initiative petition contribution made to the authorized participant:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the value of the contribution;</li> <li>• the date the contribution was made;</li> <li>• the full name and address of the contributor;</li> <li>• the class of the contributor;</li> <li>• if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Contributors must be classified as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individuals;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• corporations;</li> <li>• unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity;</li> <li>• trade unions;</li> <li>• non-profit organizations;</li> <li>• other contributors.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As an exception in the case of anonymous contributions of less than \$50, the financial agent must record the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description of the function at which the contributions were collected;</li> <li>• the date of the function;</li> <li>• the number of people in attendance at the function;</li> <li>• the total amount of anonymous contributions accepted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In the case of a loan, at the time the loan is made the financial agent must record the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the information required in relation to contributions in general except the value of the contribution;</li> <li>• the amount of the loan;</li> <li>• the rate of interest charged for the loan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For an initiative petition fundraising function held by or on behalf of an authorized participant, the financial agent must record the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description of the function;</li> <li>• the date of the function;</li> <li>• the cost, the gross income and the net income or loss arising from the function.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Initiative vote</p> <p>Contributions [R.I.A., s. 65]</p> <p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provisions in the Act that apply to initiative petition contributions also apply to initiative vote contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Expenses [R.I.A., ss. 66, 74(1)-(2)]</p> <p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initiative vote expense is the value of property or services used during an initiative vote period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, an initiative in relation to an initiative vote.</li> <li>• The provisions in the Act that apply to initiative petition expenses also apply to initiative vote expenses.</li> </ul> <p>Limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The value of initiative vote expenses incurred by all the proponents or all the opponents of the initiative vote during an initiative vote period must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1.25 (adjusted for changes in the CPI); and</li> <li>• the number of registered voters for all electoral districts in British Columbia at the start of the initiative vote period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must determine the expenses limit for the proponent of the initiative petition and each proponent group and opponent group as follows:</li> </ul>

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Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the proponent of the initiative petition is a proponent of the initiative vote, the expenses limit for that proponent is:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 percent of the limit calculated above if there are other proponents for the initiative vote; or</li> <li>• 100 percent of the limit calculated above if there are no other proponents for the initiative vote;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• in the case of proponent groups, the limit calculated above minus any amount allocated to the proponent for the initiative petition who is also the proponent for the initiative vote is to be allocated to the groups in the same proportion as the number of members in the group bears to the total number of members in all of the proponent groups;</li> <li>• in the case of opponent groups, the limit calculated above is to be allocated to the groups in the same proportion as the number of members in the group bears to the total number of members in all of the opponent groups.</li> </ul> <p>Reporting [R.I.A., ss. 75(1), 76(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where initiative vote contributions are required to be disclosed in a report, the report must include the equivalent information in relation to initiative vote contributions as required under the Act in relation to initiative petition contributions.</li> <li>• Within 90 days after the end of the initiative vote period, the financial agent of each authorized participant must file with the Chief Electoral Officer on behalf of the authorized participant for whom the financial agent is acting a financing report.</li> <li>• A financing report must include the equivalent information in relation to initiative vote financing as required under the Act in relation to initiative petition financing.</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	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>Definition [R.I.A., s. 85]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiative advertising is advertising used during an initiative petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the initiative petition or draft bill, or during an initiative vote period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the initiative.</li> <li>• An initiative opinion survey is an opinion survey respecting an initiative petition, draft bill or initiative vote, including a matter publicly discussed in relation to the initiative petition, draft bill or initiative vote.</li> </ul> <p>Sponsorship [R.I.A., ss. 86(1), 88, 96, 97(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sponsor of initiative advertising or an initiative opinion survey is whichever of the following is applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the individual or organization who pays for the initiative advertising or initiative opinion survey to be conducted;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• if the individual or organization who is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any initiative advertising unless the advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of an authorized participant, the name of the financial agent;</li> <li>• if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act;</li> <li>• indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and</li> <li>• gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization who is not registered must not sponsor initiative advertising, however, an authorized participant is not required to be registered to sponsor initiative advertising in relation to the initiative petition or initiative vote for which the individual or organization is an authorized participant.</li> <li>• An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor in relation to an initiative petition or an initiative vote must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• An application must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name;</li> <li>• the full address of the applicant;</li> <li>• in the case of an applicant organization, the names of the principal officers of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	<p>the organization or, if there are no principal officers, of the principal members of the organization;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an address at which notices and communications under the Act and other communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization;</li> <li>• a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted;</li> <li>• identification of the initiative petition or initiative vote in relation to which the applicant wishes to be registered as a sponsor;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation to be included.</li> </ul> <p>Limit on advertising [R.I.A., s. 93(2)]</p> <p><i>Note: Provisions in the Election Act limiting third party advertising expenses have been declared to have no force and effect by the Supreme Court of British Columbia (2000) and were consequently repealed. Therefore, the advertising expense limits under the Recall and Initiative Act are not enforced.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization other than an authorized participant must not sponsor initiative advertising during an initiative petition period or an initiative vote period:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• such that the total value of that initiative advertising is greater than \$5,000 or a higher amount established by regulation; or</li> <li>• in combination with one or more individuals or organizations, or both, such that the total value of the initiative advertising sponsored by those individuals and organizations during that period is greater than \$5,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [R.I.A., ss. 89-90, 91(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization must not charge a rate for initiative 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 initiative petition period or initiative vote period.</li> <li>• On general voting day for an initiative vote, an individual or organization must not conduct initiative advertising 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.</li> <li>• During an initiative vote period, an individual or organization must not post, display or disseminate initiative advertising in or within 100 metres of the building where the office of the district electoral officer is located.</li> <li>• While advance voting or general voting for an initiative vote 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"> <li>• post, display or disseminate initiative advertising;</li> <li>• canvass or solicit votes or otherwise attempt to influence how a voter votes;</li> <li>• carry, wear or supply a flag, badge or other thing indicating that the individual using it is a supporter of a particular response to an initiative;</li> <li>• post, display, disseminate or openly leave a representation of a ballot marked for a particular response to an initiative.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Opinion surveys [R.I.A., s. 92]</p> <p><i>Note: Provisions in the Election Act regarding opinion surveys have been declared to have no force and effect by the Supreme Court of British Columbia (2000) and were consequently repealed. Therefore, provisions regarding opinion surveys under the Recall and Initiative Act are not enforced.</i></p>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During an initiative petition period or an initiative vote period, an individual or organization who first publishes in British Columbia the results of an initiative opinion survey must publish the following information with the results of the survey:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the sponsor of the survey;</li> <li>• the name of the individual or organization who conducted the survey;</li> <li>• the dates when the survey was conducted;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the margin of error for the survey;</li> <li>• the exact wording of each question in the survey for which data are reported;</li> <li>• for each question for which the margin of error is greater than that of the survey, the margin of error for the question;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the results of an initiative 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 required report can be prepared.</li> <li>• From the time of the first publication of an initiative opinion survey until the end of the initiative petition period or initiative vote period, as applicable, 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 following information to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name and address of the sponsor of the survey;</li> <li>• the name and address of the individual or organization who conducted the survey;</li> <li>• the dates when the survey was conducted;</li> <li>• the exact wording of each question for which data are reported;</li> <li>• the method used to collect the information in the survey;</li> <li>• the population from which the sample in the survey was drawn;</li> <li>• the size of the initial sample and the number of individuals contacted for the survey;</li> <li>• the number and percentage of individuals contacted who answered the survey;</li> <li>• the number and percentage of individuals contacted who refused to take part in the survey;</li> <li>• the method used to recalculate percentages when those who expressed no opinion or those who did not respond are omitted from the survey;</li> <li>• the times of any interviews;</li> <li>• the sampling method;</li> <li>• the number of ineligible individuals contacted;</li> <li>• any weighting factors or normalization procedures used;</li> <li>• the margin of error for the survey.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A fee may be charged for such a report, but the fee must be based on the reasonable costs of reproducing the original report and, in any case, must not be more than \$25.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	<p>Disclosure of independent advertising [R.I.A., ss. 100(1)-(3), 101]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an individual or organization, other than an authorized participant, sponsors, during an initiative petition period or an initiative vote period, initiative 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 initiative advertising disclosure report.</li> <li>• The report must be filed as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the case of initiative advertising during an initiative petition period, within 28 days after the end of the initiative petition period;</li> <li>• in the case of initiative advertising during an initiative vote period, within 90 days after the end of the initiative vote period.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An initiative advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the value of the initiative advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class as required by regulation;</li> <li>• the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beginning six months before the initiative petition was issued and ending at the end of the initiative petition period, in the case of advertising in relation to an initiative petition; and</li> <li>• beginning six months before general voting day for the initiative vote and ending at the end of the initiative vote period, in the case of advertising in relation to an initiative vote;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• any amount of the sponsor's assets, other than assets received by way of contribution, that was used to pay for the initiative advertising sponsored by the sponsor;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation to be included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For the purposes of reporting contributions, amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individuals;</li> <li>• corporations;</li> <li>• unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity;</li> <li>• trade unions;</li> <li>• non-profit organizations;</li> <li>• other identifiable contributors;</li> <li>• anonymous contributors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 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 following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the individual;</li> <li>• the class of the contributor;</li> <li>• if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization;</li> <li>• the value of each contribution and the date on which it was made.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For anonymous contributions, the report must include the dates on which the contributions were received, the amounts received on each date and, if applicable, the events at which they were received.</li> <li>• A report must be accompanied by a signed declaration of the individual sponsor or,</li> </ul>

Recall and Initiative

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Initiative – Advertising and surveys</b>
	in the case of an organization, by a principal officer of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by a principal member of the organization, as to the accuracy of the report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The obligation of a sponsor in relation to contributions accepted before the initiative petition period or initiative vote period to which the report relates is that reasonable effort must be made to report the information required.</li></ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



Jurisdiction	Recall – Proclamation and process
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	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>Application [R.I.A., s. 19]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A registered voter for an electoral district may apply for the issuance of a petition for the recall of the Member of the Legislative Assembly for that electoral district.</li> <li>• The application for the issuance of a recall petition must be made to the Chief Electoral Officer and contain the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the Member;</li> <li>• the name and residential address of the applicant;</li> <li>• a statement, not exceeding 200 words, setting out why, in the opinion of the applicant, the recall of the Member is warranted;</li> <li>• a solemn declaration of the applicant that he or she is not disqualified under the Act from making the application;</li> <li>• any other information that may be prescribed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The application for the issuance of a recall petition must be accompanied by a processing fee of \$50.</li> <li>• No application for the issuance of a recall petition may be made during the 18 months following general voting day for the last election of the Member.</li> </ul> <p>Issue of recall petition [R.I.A., s. 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If satisfied that the requirements for application have been met, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notify the proponent, the Member in relation to whom the petition is to be issued and the Speaker that the application has been approved in principle; and</li> <li>• issue the petition in the form set out in the regulations within seven days after such notice is given.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Who may sign/canvass [R.I.A., ss. 21(1), 22(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to sign a recall petition, an individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must have been a registered voter for the electoral district for which the Member was elected on general voting day for the last election of the Member; and</li> <li>• on the date he or she signs the petition, must be a registered voter for an electoral district in British Columbia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A registered voter may canvass for signatures on a recall petition if, before the date on which he or she begins canvassing, the voter has been resident in British Columbia for at least six months, and the voter has registered his or her name and residential address with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> </ul> <p>Requirements [R.I.A., ss. 23-24]</p>

*Recall and Initiative*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Recall – Proclamation and process</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A recall petition must comply with the following requirements:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the petition must be submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer within 60 days after the date on which the petition was issued;</li> <li>• the petition must be signed by more than 40 percent of the total number of individuals who are entitled to sign the recall petition under the Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To be counted, a signature on the petition must be accompanied by the residential address of the individual who signed and must be witnessed by the individual who canvassed the signature.</li> <li>• When a recall petition is submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, he or she must determine within 42 days and in accordance with the regulations, if any, whether the petition meets the requirements.</li> </ul> <p>Effect [R.I.A., ss. 25-28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the recall petition meets the signature and submission requirements, and the proponent has complied with the recall petition financing provisions, the Member ceases to hold office and the seat of the Member becomes vacant.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must report to the Member and to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible after making such a determination.</li> <li>• When a Member's office becomes vacant as the result of a recall petition, an election must be held to fill the vacancy.</li> <li>• Only one election for any electoral district may be held under the Act during the period between general elections.</li> <li>• The <i>Election Act</i> applies to an election under the <i>Recall and Initiative Act</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A



Jurisdiction	Recall – Finances
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	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>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [R.I.A., ss. 111, 112(1), 113(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A recall 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 an authorized participant in relation to a recall petition.</li> <li>• If property or services are provided to an authorized participant at less than market value or acquired from an authorized participant 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 recall contribution.</li> <li>• The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided in relation to a recall petition by an authorized participant is a recall contribution.</li> <li>• The value of the following is not a recall contribution:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• services provided by a volunteer;</li> <li>• property of a volunteer if the property is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• publishing, without charge, news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a genuine periodical publication or a radio or television program;</li> <li>• broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a genuine public affairs program;</li> <li>• producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the petition.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A loan to an authorized participant is not a recall contribution unless it is forgiven or written off.</li> <li>• Except as provided above or if anonymous contributions have been received, funds raised by a recall fundraising function held by or on behalf of an authorized participant are not recall contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions [R.I.A., ss. 116(1)(f), 116(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization must not make an anonymous recall contribution unless the contribution:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 authorized participant to whom the contribution is provided, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Recall – Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has a value of less than the applicable amount under the <i>Election Act</i>.</li> <li>• As an exception, an individual or organization may make a recall contribution indirectly by providing compensation to an individual who provides services that are a recall contribution, in which case the individual or organization providing the compensation is the contributor for the purposes of the Act.</li> <li>• A charitable organization must not make a recall contribution.</li> </ul> <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [R.I.A., ss. 114(1)-(4), 121(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A recall expense is the value of property or services used during a recall petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the recall of the Member who is the subject of the recall petition.</li> <li>• A deficit incurred in holding a recall fundraising function during a recall petition period is a recall expense.</li> <li>• The value of the following is not a recall expense:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• property and services referred to in relation to what is not a recall contribution;</li> <li>• goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual;</li> <li>• goods produced by an authorized participant from the property of the authorized participant.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The following recall expenses incurred by an authorized participant, if they are reasonable, are personal recall expenses of the authorized participant:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• payments for care of a child or other family member for whom the authorized participant is normally directly responsible;</li> <li>• the cost of travelling to or within the electoral district;</li> <li>• the cost of lodging, meals and incidental charges while travelling to or within the electoral district;</li> <li>• the cost of renting a temporary residence if it is necessary for the recall petition;</li> <li>• recall expenses incurred as a result of any disability of the authorized participant, including the cost of any individual required to assist the authorized participant in performing the functions necessary for supporting or opposing the recall petition;</li> <li>• any other recall expenses specified by regulation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization who is not an authorized participant must not incur a recall expense other than a recall advertising expense.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions [R.I.A., s. 123]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purpose of determining a recall expenses limit, the number of voters for an electoral district is the number of registered voters in the electoral district as of general voting day for the last election of the Member.</li> <li>• In the case of an electoral district for which there are 25,000 or fewer registered voters, the total value of recall expenses incurred by an authorized participant during a recall petition period must not exceed \$25,000 multiplied by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).</li> <li>• In the case of an electoral district for which there are more than 25,000 registered voters, the total value of recall expenses incurred by an authorized participant during a recall petition period must not exceed \$25,000 multiplied by the CPI plus 25¢ multiplied by the CPI for each registered voter for the electoral district in excess of 25,000.</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Recall – Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an electoral district has an average of fewer than two registered voters for each square kilometre, the limit on recall expenses is increased by the amount calculated by multiplying 15¢ multiplied by the CPI and the total number of square kilometres in the electoral district.</li> <li>• The maximum increase in the limit however, must not exceed 25 percent of the limit determined by the number of voters in the electoral district.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must adjust the expense limits for changes in the Consumer Price Index.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer must have notice of an adjusted amount published in the <i>Gazette</i>, and give notice of the amount to the authorized participants.</li> </ul> <p>Reporting [R.I.A., ss. 124, 125(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where recall contributions must be disclosed in a report, the report must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for each contributor who made one or more recall contributions that in total have a value of more than \$250, the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the value of the contribution;</li> <li>• the date the contribution was made;</li> <li>• the full name of the contributor;</li> <li>• the class of the contributor;</li> <li>• if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• for other contributions from identifiable contributors, the aggregate value of contributions received and the total number of contributors from whom they were received.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• for anonymous contributions, the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description of the function at which the contributions were collected;</li> <li>• the date of the function;</li> <li>• the number of people in attendance at the function;</li> <li>• the total amount of anonymous contributions accepted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On request by the Chief Electoral Officer, a contributor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a solemn declaration that the contributor has not contravened the Act or the regulations.</li> <li>• Within 28 days after the end of the recall petition period, the financial agent of an authorized participant must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financing report which must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the recall expenses incurred by the authorized participant, showing separately those expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the expenses limit was exceeded;</li> <li>• the recall contributions accepted by the authorized participant;</li> <li>• any loans or guarantees received by the authorized participant for recall expenses and any conditions attached to them;</li> <li>• for recall fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the authorized participant, the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description of the function;</li> <li>• the date of the function;</li> <li>• the cost, the gross income and the net income or loss arising from the function;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*Recall and Initiative*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Recall – Finances</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the authorized participant in relation to the recall petition, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report;</li><li>• any recall contributions received but returned or otherwise dealt with.</li></ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

Jurisdiction	Recall – Advertising
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	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>Definition [R.I.A., s. 134]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purposes of the Act, recall advertising is advertising used during a recall petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the recall of the Member who is the subject of the petition.</li> </ul> <p>Sponsorship [R.I.A., ss. 135(1), 137, 143, 144(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sponsor of recall advertising is whichever of the following is applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the individual or organization who pays for the recall advertising to be conducted;</li> <li>• if the services of conducting the advertising are provided without charge as a contribution, the individual or organization to whom the services are provided as a contribution;</li> <li>• if the individual or organization who is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any recall advertising unless the advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of an authorized participant, the name of the financial agent;</li> <li>• if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act;</li> <li>• indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and</li> <li>• gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An individual or organization who is not registered must not sponsor recall advertising, however, an authorized participant is not required to be registered to sponsor recall advertising in relation to a recall petition for which the individual is an authorized participant.</li> <li>• An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor in relation to a recall petition must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• An application must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name;</li> <li>• the full address of the applicant;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• an address at which notices and communications under the Act and other communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Recall – Advertising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted;</li> <li>• identification of the recall petition in relation to which the applicant wishes to be registered as a sponsor;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation to be included.</li> </ul> <p>Restrictions on advertising [R.I.A., s. 138]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual or organization must not charge a rate for recall 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 recall petition period.</li> </ul> <p>Disclosure of independent advertising [R.I.A., ss. 147(1)-(3), 148]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an individual or organization, other than an authorized participant, sponsors during a recall petition period recall advertising that has a total value of \$500 or a higher amount established by regulation, the sponsor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a recall advertising disclosure report.</li> <li>• A recall advertising disclosure report must be filed with the Chief Electoral Officer within 28 days after the end of the recall petition period to which it relates.</li> <li>• A recall advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the value of the recall advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class as required by regulation;</li> <li>• the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period beginning six months before the recall petition was issued and ending at the end of the recall petition period;</li> <li>• any amount of the sponsor’s assets, other than assets received by way of contribution, that was used to pay for the recall advertising sponsored by the sponsor;</li> <li>• any other information required by regulation to be included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individuals;</li> <li>• corporations;</li> <li>• unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity;</li> <li>• trade unions;</li> <li>• non-profit organizations;</li> <li>• other identifiable contributors;</li> <li>• anonymous contributors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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 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 following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the full name of the individual;</li> <li>• the class of the contributor;</li> <li>• if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization;</li> <li>• the value of each contribution and the date on which it was made.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For anonymous contributions, the report must include the dates on which the</li> </ul>

*Recall and Initiative*

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Recall – Advertising</b>
	<p>contributions were received, the amounts received on each date and, if applicable, the events at which they were received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A report must be accompanied by a signed declaration of the individual sponsor or, in the case of an organization, by a principal officer of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by a principal member of the organization, as to the accuracy of the report.</li><li>• The obligation of a sponsor in relation to contributions accepted before the recall petition period to which the report relates is that reasonable effort must be made to report the information.</li></ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	N/A
<b>Nunavut</b>	N/A

***PART K      RECENT IMPORTANT COURT CASES***





Recent Important Court Cases

Case	Details
<p><b>Ahenakew et al. v. MacKay</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Merger of the Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal, June 3, 2004</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On October 15, 2003, Stephen Harper, leader of the Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance (Canadian Alliance), and Peter MacKay, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada (PC Party), reached an agreement-in-principle on merging the PC Party with the Canadian Alliance to form a new party, the Conservative Party of Canada.</li> <li>• On October 25, 2003, the management committee of the PC Party called a special meeting of members to be held on December 6, 2003, during which members would vote on a resolution approving the agreement-in-principle. For this resolution to pass, the approval of at least two thirds of the delegates was required.</li> <li>• PC Party members opposed to the merger filed an application with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice requesting that the Court make a number of declarations, all premised on the view that the PC Party could not dissolve, transfer its assets or merge with another political party without the unanimous consent of all of its members.</li> <li>• The applicants based their argument on common law, under which fundamental changes to an unincorporated association, such as a registered political party, can be brought about only by the unanimous consent of all the members, if the rules of the association are silent on the issue. They argued that because the PC Party constitution was silent on the issue at hand, unanimous consent of all the members was necessary.</li> <li>• The applicants also alleged that the PC Party had no independent legal existence apart from the individuals comprising its membership and asked the Court to make an order appointing Mr. MacKay as the representative of all members of the PC Party, other than the applicants, for the purposes of the proceeding.</li> <li>• Justice Juriansz of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice dismissed the application in its entirety.</li> <li>• On June 3, 2004, the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld the decision of Justice Juriansz. The Court of Appeal based its denial of the applicants' claim that a political party has no independent legal existence on two bases.</li> <li>• First, the Court noted that as a result of the Supreme Court of Canada decision in <i>Berry v. Pulley</i>, [2002] 2 S.C.R. 493, the common law on unincorporated associations has changed, so that if an entity such as a political party is governed by a statutory regime such as the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, which recognizes the entities as having significant rights and obligations, then those entities are legal entities for the purposes of fulfilling their roles in the statutory process.</li> <li>• Second, the Court noted that Parliament had specifically set out a process for the merger of parties in ss. 400 to 403 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, which would be sufficient to displace the common law.</li> <li>• The Court stated that it did not need to decide, but would also reject the argument that the resolution did not meet the requirements of the party constitution. The Court stated that this was a question for the Chief Electoral Officer to decide, and the Court was inclined to the view that the Chief Electoral Officer merely was required to decide whether, on its fact, the resolution came from the merged party</li> </ul>

Recent Important Court Cases

Case	Details
<p><b>Fitzgerald (Next friend of) v. Alberta</b></p>	<p>and approved the proposed merger.</p> <p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age restriction on the right to vote</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment of the Alberta Court of Appeal, May 13, 2004</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eryn Fitzgerald and Christine Jairamsingh are Canadian citizens who were 16 years old at the time they filed the application. They argued that certain provisions of the Alberta <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> and the Alberta <i>Election Act</i> violated their rights under s. 3 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> (the right to vote) because the legislation prevented anyone under the age of 18 from voting in municipal and provincial elections.</li> <li>• Justice Lefsrud of the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench held that the words "every citizen" in s. 3 of the Charter were clear and did not contain any limitations on the right to vote apart from citizenship. He also found that the disputed provisions of the legislation violated s. 15 of the Charter (equality rights) and that the age distinction promoted the view that minors were less worthy of recognition as members of society.</li> <li>• However, Justice Lefsrud found that these violations of the Charter were justified under s. 1 of the Charter, given that the government's objective of ensuring that individuals eligible to vote would have sufficient maturity to make informed voting decisions was pressing and substantial, and the age restrictions were rationally connected to this objective.</li> <li>• On May 13, 2004, the Court of Appeal of Alberta dismissed the appeal of this matter.</li> <li>• The judgment of the Court of Appeal of Alberta was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. On January 6, 2005, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the application for leave to appeal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Harper v. Canada (Attorney General)</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third-party election advertising during an election campaign</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, May 18, 2004</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On July 7, 2000, an action was filed in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, challenging the constitutionality of ss. 323(1) and 323(3) (blackout period for election advertising), 350 (third-party election advertising spending limits), 351 (provision re avoidance of s. 350), 352, 357, 359, 360, 362 (third-party election advertising attribution, registration and disclosure provisions), and 358 (third-party use of off-shore contributions for election advertising) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, S.C. 2000, c. 9.</li> <li>• The Alberta Court of Queen's Bench issued its decision on June 29, 2001, finding that the third-party election advertising spending limits in s. 350 were unconstitutional, as they infringed s. 2(b) of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> (freedom of expression) and could not be saved under s. 1 of the Charter. Section 351 (avoidance of third-party spending limits) was found to infringe s. 2(d) of the Charter (freedom of association) and was not saved under s. 1 of the Charter. The blackout provision was also found to infringe s. 2(b) but it</li> </ul>

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Case	Details
	<p>was saved under s. 1 of the Charter as being justifiable in a free and democratic society. The other provisions were not found to infringe any constitutional rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On appeal, a majority of the Alberta Court of Appeal held that all the contested provisions are unconstitutional, except s. 358 (restriction on foreign contributions to third parties). The majority stated that the third-party spending limits in s. 350 and the advertising blackout provision in s. 323 constitute a violation of s. 2(b) of the Charter (freedom of expression), while s. 351 (attempts to circumvent third-party limits) violates s. 2(d) of the Charter (freedom of association).</li> <li>• On further appeal, the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the provisions as constitutional. The majority of the Court found that although the limits on third-party spending on election advertising violated s. 2(b) of the Charter, they were constitutional as a reasonable limit on that right under s. 1.</li> <li>• The majority of the Court found that the limits served three pressing and substantial objectives: (a) the promotion of equality in political discourse, (b) the protection of the integrity of the election financing regime applicable to candidates and parties and (c) the maintenance of voter confidence in the system.</li> <li>• The majority also found that the limits were rationally connected to the goals above by ensuring that those who have access to significant financial resources are not able to purchase unlimited advertising, by ensuring a balance between financial resources of candidates and parties, and by advancing the perception that the electoral process is substantively fair.</li> <li>• The majority also said that the limits were minimally impairing of the rights of third parties because they apply only during the election period and only to certain types of advertising.</li> <li>• The majority also stated that the salutary effects of promoting fairness and accessibility in the electoral system and increasing the confidence of Canadians in that system outweigh the deleterious effects of the law.</li> <li>• The Court was unanimous in finding constitutional the other challenged provisions relating to the election day blackout and the requirement of third parties to register with the Chief Electoral Officer and produce financial reports on election advertising.</li> </ul>
<p><b>R. v. Bryan</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Premature publication of election results</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, May 20, 2005</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The voting results of several electoral districts were posted on the Internet during the 37th federal general election (November 27, 2000) before the polls were closed in all electoral districts. Mr. Bryan was charged with breaching s. 329 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, which prohibits the dissemination of voting results from one district to another before the close of all polls in the other electoral district.</li> <li>• Mr. Bryan challenged the constitutionality of s. 329.</li> <li>• The British Columbia Provincial Court held that s. 329 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> violated s. 2(b) of the Charter (freedom of expression). However, the judge found that the violation was a reasonable limit on freedom of expression under s. 1 of the Charter, because election fairness was at stake. The judge concluded that the early disclosure of results would reduce voter turnout and stated that electoral fairness is so important that the objective of preventing disclosure of election results before polls were closed in all electoral districts is clearly pressing and</li> </ul>

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Case	Details
	<p>substantial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British Columbia Supreme Court held, on appeal, that s. 329 violated s. 2(b) of the Charter and that this violation was not justified pursuant to s. 1 of the Charter. The Court stated that Mr. Bryan’s speech in publishing election results before the polls closed was properly characterized as political expression, and that therefore s. 329 violated his freedom of expression.</li> <li>• The Court also held that, although the general purpose of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> is to ensure electoral fairness, the purpose of s. 329 itself is the prevention of an unfair information imbalance, if some voters in western provinces and the territories have access to election results when they vote, while voters in the Atlantic provinces have no equivalent information. The Court found that this is not a pressing and substantial objective. Moreover, it held that, although s. 329 was not a “great intrusion” on Mr. Bryan’s right to free speech, the intrusion on his freedom of speech was not proportionate to the importance of the provision’s objective, since the legislation has “virtually no salutary effects.”</li> <li>• On a further appeal, the British Columbia Court of Appeal found by a 2 to 1 majority that s. 329 was constitutional. The Court of Appeal found that the pressing and substantial objective that the law sought to address was the perception of electoral unfairness based on informational imbalance. The Court looked to evidence from the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing (the Lortie Commission) that a majority of Canadians felt that the premature release of results was a problem.</li> <li>• The majority also stated that difficulties in enforcing the law because of new technologies such as the Internet were “irrelevant to the constitutional question.”</li> <li>• Finally, the majority found that the restriction on the right was proportional to the objective being achieved.</li> <li>• The matter has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.</li> <li>• The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada will be rendered on March 15, 2007.</li> </ul>
<p><b>R. v. Nunziata</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability of independent candidate to retain surplus election funds</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment of the Ontario Court of Justice, November 28, 2005</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The case related to s. 473(2), which requires an independent candidate to transfer any electoral surplus to the Receiver General, but allows a candidate of a registered party to transfer any surplus to his or her registered party or registered electoral district association of a registered party.</li> <li>• Mr. Nunziata was charged with the failure to dispose of his surplus in accordance with the Act. He challenged the constitutionality of the requirement.</li> <li>• The Court found that in accordance with the Supreme Court decision in <i>Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)</i>, [2003] 1 S.C.R. 912, the law as applied to Mr. Nunziata was unconstitutional, as it violated s. 3 of the Charter, and was not saved by s. 1.</li> <li>• The Court noted that in <i>Figueroa</i> the Supreme Court had referred specifically to the right of unregistered parties to maintain surplus electoral funds as protected by s. 3. The Court here stated that there was no basis for excluding independent candidates from the same finding. The Court noted that withholding financial advantage from certain candidates has a direct bearing on the resources available</li> </ul>

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Case	Details
	<p>to them to publicize their ideas and opinions and to communicate with the public, an essential part of participation in the electoral process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Court did state that if the legislation at the time Mr. Nunziata was charged had permitted a single-candidate party to register and retain its surplus (as is now the case), "I think it very likely that s. 473(2)(b) could have been found to pass constitutional muster."</li> </ul>
<p><b>Raiche et al. v. Attorney General of Canada</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitutionality of part of the federal Representation Order of 2003 setting electoral boundaries in New Brunswick</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision of Federal Court of Canada, May 11, 2004</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the federal Representation Order of 2003, which resulted from the decisions of the federal electoral boundaries commissions, parts of the parishes of Bathurst and Allardville in New Brunswick that were previously part of Acadie–Bathurst are to become part of Miramichi.</li> <li>The applicants challenged this part of the Representation Order. They argued that the changes to the electoral boundaries were contrary to s. 3 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> (right to vote) as well as s. 41 of the <i>Official Languages Act</i> (which provides that the Government of Canada is committed to enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada).</li> <li>The applicants also contended that the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for New Brunswick failed to take into consideration the community of interest in the electoral district of Acadie–Bathurst when it recommended changes to that riding's electoral boundaries.</li> <li>The Federal Court of Canada quashed the decision of the Commission to transfer parts of the parishes of Bathurst and Allardville from the electoral district of Acadie–Bathurst to Miramichi and suspended its ruling for one year to allow the government to give effect to the Court's conclusion.</li> <li>The Court ruled that the Commission had failed to consider the test set out in s. 15(2) of the <i>Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act</i>, which provides that a federal electoral boundaries commission may allow for a difference of 25 percent between the population of an electoral district and the provincial electoral quota in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in the electoral district.</li> <li>The Court also ruled that the Commission had not correctly applied Part VII of the <i>Official Languages Act</i>. Part VII includes the obligation for the Government of Canada to enhance the vitality of linguistic minority communities in Canada.</li> <li>This ruling was not appealed.</li> <li>The boundaries of the electoral districts were changed by Parliament in <i>An Act to change the boundaries of the Acadie–Bathurst and Miramichi electoral districts</i>. The new boundaries came into force on November 29, 2005.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stevens v. Conservative Party of Canada and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legality of merger between Progressive Conservative Party of Canada and Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision of the Federal Court of Appeal, November 17, 2005</li> </ul>

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Case	Details
	<p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On December 7, 2003, the Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada filed an application with the Chief Electoral Officer to register their merger under s. 400 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• The Chief Electoral Officer reviewed this application that day and replaced the names of the two former parties with that of the Conservative Party of Canada in the Registry of Political Parties.</li> <li>• Mr. Stevens sought judicial review of the decision of the Chief Electoral Officer.</li> <li>• The Federal Court of Canada dismissed the application for judicial review and held that the Chief Electoral Officer had exercised his discretion properly in finding that the merger application complied with the statutory requirements as to form.</li> <li>• The Federal Court stated that the Chief Electoral Officer should have waited 30 days before approving the merger, under ss. 400 and 401 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• The Court stated, however, that this error had no material effect in this case because no writ for an election had been issued during this time.</li> <li>• The Federal Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from this decision.</li> <li>• The judgment of the Federal Court of Appeal was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. On April 27, 2006, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the application for leave to appeal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Longley v. Canada (Attorney General)</b></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligibility for payment of quarterly allowance to registered political party</li> </ul> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, October 12, 2006</li> </ul> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants Blair Longley, leader of the Marijuana Party, Kevin Peck, chief agent of the Canadian Action Party, Miguel Figueroa, leader of the Communist Party of Canada and Jim Harris, then leader of the Green Party of Canada, brought a constitutional challenge against s. 435.01 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• Section 435.01 of the Act sets out the right of a registered political party to receive a quarterly allowance. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of that provision limit that right to a party that has received either 2 percent of the valid votes cast at the preceding federal general election or 5 percent of the valid votes cast in those electoral districts where that party presented candidates in that election.</li> <li>• The essence of the applicants' claim was that political party applicants should be entitled to receive this allowance without the need to meet the minimum vote threshold requirements set out in the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.</li> <li>• The Green Party of Canada applicant surpassed the minimum vote threshold in the federal general election of 2004 and subsequently received the allowance. The other political party applicants did not meet the threshold and did not receive the allowance.</li> <li>• In its October 12, 2006 decision, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice held that the minimum vote threshold was unconstitutional.</li> <li>• Citing the earlier decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in <i>Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)</i>, the Court declared, among other things, that paragraphs 435.01(1)(a) and (b) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> were null and void because the provisions contravened s. 3 (the right to vote) and s. 15 (equality rights) of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. The Court further held that these</li> </ul>

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	<p>provisions were not saved by s. 1 of the Charter (reasonable limits demonstrably justified). The Court made its declaration “effective retroactively to December 31, 2003.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Court noted that the democratic rights guaranteed by s. 3 of the Charter include the right of every citizen to play a meaningful role in the electoral process, and that political parties act as a vehicle by which individual citizens may participate in that process.</li><li>• The Court ordered the payment of specific amounts to the small registered parties that were participants in that action, calculated with reference to the payable allowance, retroactive to January 1, 2004.</li><li>• The Attorney General of Canada has appealed the <i>Longley</i> decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal, with judgment expected to be rendered in 2007.</li></ul>



***PART L***      ***STATISTICS***



## PART L STATISTICS

The information in the following tables has been provided by the provinces and territories respectively. "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

### A. Statistics on most recent general elections L.3

Table A.1	Dates of most recent general elections
Table A.2	Number of candidates and political parties
Table A.3	List of political parties
Table A.4	Number of polling stations
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Table A.7	Number of valid votes by methods of voting
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### B. Rates of pay for selected election officials L.13

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
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C. Statistics on the last referendum/plebiscite

L.17

Table C.1	Information on the last referendum/plebiscite
Table C.2	Number of polling stations
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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 most recent general elections**

**Table A.1**  
**Dates of most recent general elections**

Jurisdiction	Date of last general election
Canada	January 23, 2006
Newfoundland and Labrador	October 21, 2003
Prince Edward Island	September 29, 2003
Nova Scotia	June 13, 2006
New Brunswick	September 18, 2006
Quebec	April 14, 2003
Ontario	October 2, 2003
Manitoba	June 3, 2003
Saskatchewan	November 5, 2003
Alberta	November 22, 2004
British Columbia	May 17, 2005
Yukon	October 10, 2006
Northwest Territories	November 24, 2003
Nunavut	February 16, 2004

**Table A.2**  
**Number of candidates and political parties**

Jurisdiction	Number of seats	Number of candidates		Number of political parties
		Endorsed by a political party	Independent or not affiliated	
Canada	308	1,544	90	15
Newfoundland and Labrador	48	134	9	4
Prince Edward Island	27	78	0	3
Nova Scotia	52	207	3	4
New Brunswick	55	158	4	3
Quebec	125	611	35	9
Ontario	103	498	24	9
Manitoba	57	195	2	6
Saskatchewan	58	229	5	7
Alberta	83	450	10	9
British Columbia	79	384	28	25
Yukon	18	54	4	3
Northwest Territories	19	–	55	–
Nunavut	19	–	82	–

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table A.3**  
**List of political parties**

Jurisdiction	Political parties	
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal Alliance Environment Voters Party of Canada</li> <li>• Bloc Québécois</li> <li>• Canadian Action Party</li> <li>• Christian Heritage Party of Canada</li> <li>• Communist Party of Canada</li> <li>• Conservative Party of Canada</li> <li>• First Peoples National Party of Canada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Party of Canada</li> <li>• Liberal Party of Canada</li> <li>• Libertarian Party of Canada</li> <li>• Marijuana Party</li> <li>• Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada</li> <li>• New Democratic Party</li> <li>• Progressive Canadian Party</li> <li>• Western Block Party</li> </ul>
Newfoundland and Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal Party of Newfoundland and Labrador</li> <li>• New Democratic Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive Conservative Party of Newfoundland and Labrador</li> <li>• The Labrador Party</li> </ul>
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal Party of Prince Edward Island</li> <li>• Prince Edward Island New Democratic Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive Conservative Party of Prince Edward Island</li> </ul>
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nova Scotia Liberal Party</li> <li>• Nova Scotia New Democratic Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive Conservative Party of Nova Scotia</li> <li>• Green Party of Nova Scotia</li> </ul>
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal Party</li> <li>• New Democratic Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive Conservative Party of New Brunswick</li> </ul>
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action démocratique du Québec/Équipe Mario Dumont</li> <li>• Bloc pot</li> <li>• Parti démocratie chrétienne du Québec</li> <li>• Parti Égalité/Equality Party</li> <li>• Parti libéral du Québec/Quebec Liberal Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parti marxiste-léniniste du Québec</li> <li>• Parti québécois</li> <li>• Parti vert du Québec/Green Party of Quebec</li> <li>• Union des forces progressistes</li> </ul>
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communist Party of Ontario</li> <li>• Family Coalition Party of Ontario</li> <li>• Freedom Party of Ontario</li> <li>• Green Party of Ontario</li> <li>• Ontario Confederation of Regions Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ontario Liberal Party</li> <li>• Ontario Libertarian Party</li> <li>• Ontario New Democratic Party</li> <li>• Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario</li> </ul>
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communist Party of Canada – Manitoba</li> <li>• Libertarian Party of Manitoba</li> <li>• Manitoba Liberal Party</li> <li>• Manitoba Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Democratic Party of Manitoba</li> <li>• The Green Party of Manitoba</li> <li>• The Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba</li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Democratic Party, Sask. Section</li> <li>• New Green Alliance</li> <li>• Progressive Conservative Party of Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saskatchewan Liberal Association</li> <li>• Saskatchewan Party</li> <li>• Western Independence Party of Saskatchewan (W.I.P.)</li> </ul>

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table A.3 (cont.)**

Jurisdiction	Political parties	
Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alberta Alliance Party</li> <li>• Alberta Greens</li> <li>• Alberta Liberal Party</li> <li>• Alberta New Democratic Party</li> <li>• Alberta Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alberta Social Credit Party</li> <li>• Communist Party – Alberta</li> <li>• Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta</li> <li>• Separation Party of Alberta</li> </ul>
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BC Conservative Party</li> <li>• BC Liberal Party</li> <li>• B.C. Patriot Party</li> <li>• BC Unity Party</li> <li>• BC Youth Coalition</li> <li>• British Columbia Marijuana Party</li> <li>• British Columbia Party</li> <li>• Communist Party of BC</li> <li>• DR BC</li> <li>• Emerged Democracy Party of B.C.</li> <li>• Green Party of BC</li> <li>• Libertarian</li> <li>• Moderates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Democratic Party of B.C.</li> <li>• People's Front</li> <li>• Refed BC</li> <li>• Reform BC</li> <li>• Social Credit</li> <li>• The Bloc BC</li> <li>• The Freedom Party</li> <li>• The Platinum Party</li> <li>• The Sex Party</li> <li>• Western Canada Concept</li> <li>• Work Less Party</li> <li>• Your Party</li> </ul>
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yukon Liberal Party</li> <li>• Yukon New Democratic Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yukon Party</li> </ul>
Northwest Territories	–	
Nunavut	–	

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table A.4**  
**Number of polling stations**

Jurisdiction	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	60,795	3,371	1,311
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,720	95	–
Prince Edward Island	296	27	51
Nova Scotia	2,071	153	75
New Brunswick	1,730	176	86
Quebec	19,364	1,380	– <sup>1</sup>
Ontario	22,782	594	–
Manitoba	2,278	125	100
Saskatchewan	2,796 <sup>2</sup>	153	0
Alberta	5,357	165	477
British Columbia	8,792	191	134
Yukon	66	23	–
Northwest Territories	97	3	0
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Included in advance polls.

<sup>2</sup> Personal care facility, hospital and remand centre polls included.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.



**Table A.5**  
**Number of electors registered**

Jurisdiction	Population (2006 Census)	Electors on preliminary lists	Electors on revised lists	Electors registered on polling day	Total electors on final lists
Canada	31,612,897	22,699,291	22,765,324	795,000	23,054,615
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	N/A	383,783	51,862	435,645
Prince Edward Island	135,851	N/A	N/A	N/A	97,180
Nova Scotia	913,462	625,594	678,036	15,020	678,036
New Brunswick	729,997	530,815	531,500	27,188	558,688
Quebec	7,546,131	5,464,425	5,476,855	–	5,490,551
Ontario	12,160,282	7,331,161	7,638,576	324,031 <sup>1</sup>	7,962,607
Manitoba	1,148,401	702,572	717,584	15,362	732,946
Saskatchewan	968,157	574,648	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	3,290,350	1,931,250	1,982,843	70,037	2,001,287
British Columbia	4,113,487	2,744,078	2,763,765	228,910	2,845,284
Yukon	30,372	16,101	18,233	–	18,681
Northwest Territories	41,464	21,153	21,474	1,618	23,092
Nunavut	29,474	N/A	11,380	N/A	13,302

<sup>1</sup> Included in revised list of electors.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table A.6**  
**Voting results**

Jurisdiction	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Percentage of turnout
Canada	23,054,615	14,817,159	91,544	14,908,703	64.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	383,783	277,538	787	278,325	72.5
Prince Edward Island	97,180	80,922	403	81,325	83.8
Nova Scotia	678,036	404,689	1,363	406,052	59.9
New Brunswick	531,500	374,156	3,091	377,247	67.5
Quebec	5,490,551	3,817,764	48,484	3,866,248	70.4
Ontario	7,962,607	4,497,244	28,292 <sup>1</sup>	4,528,167	56.8
Manitoba	732,946	395,482	1,587	397,069	54.2
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	2,001,287	890,635	3,956	894,591	44.7
British Columbia	2,845,284	1,762,343	11,926	1,774,269	62.4
Yukon	18,681	13,545	66	13,611	72.9
Northwest Territories	16,107	10,973	67	11,040	68.5
Nunavut	13,302	10,746	58	10,804	81.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes unmarked ballots.

**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	12,817,730	1,561,039	398,274	14,817,159
Newfoundland and Labrador	256,041	11,068	10,429	277,538
Prince Edward Island	68,831	11,688	N/A	80,519
Nova Scotia	351,510	38,418	5,732	404,683
New Brunswick	312,243	49,395	15,609	377,247
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,817,764
Ontario	4,141,848	355,396	–	4,497,244
Manitoba	373,243	18,723	3,516	395,482
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	820,831	44,807	24,997	890,635
British Columbia	1,476,076	201,833	84,434	1,762,343
Yukon	11,304	1,495	812	13,611
Northwest Territories	9,405	47	1,521	10,973
Nunavut	9,202	670	93	10,746

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**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	\$18,278,279	\$43,226,227	\$54,484,339	\$24,835,377	\$27,182,060
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,347,078	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Prince Edward Island	\$674,429	\$316,539	\$1,145,506	\$149,661	–
Nova Scotia	*\$1,372,993	\$4,451,757	\$1,316,413	\$2,301,081	–
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quebec	\$9,158,213	\$13,149,917	\$9,804,863	\$6,149,459 <sup>1</sup>	\$4,876,033 <sup>1</sup>
Ontario	\$4,777,895 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	Advertising \$592,149; overall \$1,184,297	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	\$739,877	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	N/A	\$6,503,733	\$3,658,143	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	\$3,956,687	\$11,408,305	\$15,939,280	N/A	N/A
Yukon	–	<i>estimated</i> \$201,270	\$285,228	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	N/A	–	–	–
Nunavut	N/A	\$193,885	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* The Nova Scotia Liberal Party had an expense limit of \$1,352,766.

<sup>1</sup> This amount represents the maximum possible reimbursement.

<sup>2</sup> For those parties with a full slate of candidates.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table A.9**  
**Reimbursements and annual allowances**

Jurisdiction	Registered political party	Reimbursement	Annual allowance
Canada 2005 <sup>1</sup>	Bloc Québécois	\$2,261,702	\$2,950,984
	Conservative Party of Canada	\$9,009,589	\$9,388,356
	Green Party of Canada	\$455,489	\$1,199,287
	Liberal Party of Canada	\$8,719,845	\$8,572,964
	New Democratic Party	\$6,735,433	\$4,611,139
	Others	–	–
	Total	\$27,182,060	\$25,523,445
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	–	–	–
New Brunswick 2003 <sup>2</sup>	Liberal Party	–	N/A
	New Democratic Party	–	N/A
	Progressive Conservative Party of New Brunswick	–	N/A
	The Grey Party of New Brunswick	–	N/A
	Others	–	N/A
	Total	–	N/A
Quebec 2005 <sup>3</sup>	Action démocratique du Québec/Équipe Mario Dumont	\$2,609,466	\$500,212
	Bloc pot	\$0	\$16,506
	Parti démocratie chrétienne du Québec	\$0	\$2,325
	Parti Égalité/Equality Party	\$0	\$2,919
	Parti libéral du Québec/Quebec Liberal Party	\$4,043,599	\$1,265,346
	Parti marxiste-léniniste du Québec	\$0	\$1,981
	Parti québécois	\$3,804,342	\$914,624
	Parti vert du Québec/Green Party of Quebec	\$0	\$12,233
	Union des forces progressistes	\$67,402	\$29,130
	Others	–	–
	Total	\$10,524,809	\$2,745,276

<sup>1</sup> Reimbursements for the 38th general election, 2004

<sup>2</sup> Last year available on Web site

<sup>3</sup> Annual allowances from April 15, 2004 to April 14, 2005

<sup>4</sup> Amounts for each party are not available.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

Table A.9 (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Registered political party	Reimbursement	Annual allowance
Ontario	Total <sup>4</sup>	\$4,876,033	–
Manitoba	N/A	N/A	–
	Total	\$1,014,626	–
Saskatchewan	New Democratic Party, Sask. Section	\$201,472	–
	New Green Alliance	\$0	–
	Progressive Conservative Party of Saskatchewan	\$0	–
	Saskatchewan Liberal Association	\$0	–
	Saskatchewan Party	\$221,964	–
	Western Independence Party of Saskatchewan (W.I.P.)	\$0	–
	Others	–	–
	Total	\$423,436	–
Alberta	–	–	–
British Columbia	–	–	–
Yukon	Yukon Liberal Party	–	–
	Yukon New Democratic Party	–	–
	Yukon Party	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	–	–
Nunavut	–	–	–

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table A.10**  
**Cost of most recent general election in each jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	Total cost	Cost per elector on the final list
Canada	\$208,130,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$9.26
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,914,941	\$4.98 <sup>2</sup>
Prince Edward Island	\$830,000	\$6.94
Nova Scotia	\$6,248,277	\$9.22
New Brunswick	\$5,059,512	\$9.05
Quebec	\$58,100,000 <sup>3</sup>	\$10.58
Ontario	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A
Alberta	\$6,844,686	\$3.42
British Columbia	\$22,909,644	\$8.05
Yukon	\$485,000	\$26.00
Northwest Territories	N/A	\$33.34
Nunavut	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup>Estimated.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include subsidy costs.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated expenses to September 30, 2003. This amount includes pre-writ activities, the reimbursement of election expenses and the acquisition of the computer equipment used for the general election of April 14, 2003.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (-) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**B. Rates of pay for selected election officials**

**Table B.1**  
**Rates of pay for returning officers**

Jurisdiction	Returning officers	
	Base	Training <sup>1</sup>
Canada	\$15,135	\$37.88/hour
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$3,000	\$100
Prince Edward Island	\$1,900	\$100
Nova Scotia	\$4,350 plus \$0.15/name	\$125
New Brunswick	\$6,000 plus \$0.10/name	\$100
Quebec	\$34.21/hour	\$34.21/hour
Ontario	\$3,425 plus \$0.18/name	\$170
Manitoba	\$6,350 plus \$0.10/name	\$100
Saskatchewan	\$5,035	\$120
Alberta	\$4,515 plus \$0.15/name <sup>2</sup>	\$170
British Columbia	\$13,000	\$150 full day \$75 half day
Yukon	\$4,275 plus \$0.35/name	\$135
Northwest Territories	\$5,500 plus \$0.20/name	\$140
Nunavut	\$10,000 <sup>3</sup>	–

<sup>1</sup> Per day of training.

<sup>2</sup> Plus monthly honorarium of \$115. For an enumeration or confirmation, the returning officer receives separate payment. The base fee is \$1,465 plus \$0.15/name on the register of electors.

<sup>3</sup> Plus monthly retainer of \$100.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table B.2**  
**Rates of pay for enumerators**

Jurisdiction	Enumerators			
	Base		Training	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Canada	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	\$85.00 plus \$0.35/name \$0.20/signature	\$85.00 plus \$0.40/name \$0.20/signature	\$50.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$125.00 plus \$0.70/name	\$125.00 plus \$0.90/name	\$50.00	\$50.00
New Brunswick	\$86.00 plus \$0.58/name	\$86.00 plus \$0.58/name	\$35.00	\$35.00
Quebec	–	–	–	–
Ontario	\$75.00 plus \$0.52/name	\$105.00 plus \$0.52/name	\$40.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$75.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$75.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$30.00	\$30.00
Saskatchewan	\$120.00 plus \$0.40/name	\$120.00 plus \$0.55/name	\$35.00	\$35.00
Alberta	\$115.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$115.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$50.00	\$50.00
British Columbia	–	–	–	–
Yukon	\$400.00 plus \$0.35/name	–	\$40.00 plus all travel over 10 km	–
Northwest Territories	\$250.00 plus \$1.00/name	\$250.00 plus \$1.00/name	\$50.00	\$50.00
Nunavut	\$17.93/hour	\$17.93/hour	–	–

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.



**Table B.3**  
**Rates of pay for revising agents**

Jurisdiction	Revising agents	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$12.23/hour	\$35.00 plus mileage over 35 km
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–
Nova Scotia	\$125.00 plus \$0.82/name	\$50.00 plus travel (up to \$100)
New Brunswick	–	–
Quebec	\$10.39/hour	\$10.39/hour
Ontario	\$70.00/day plus \$0.35/km	–
Manitoba	\$7.00/hour plus \$0.56/name	\$30.00
Saskatchewan	–	–
Alberta	–	–
British Columbia	–	–
Yukon	\$400.00	\$40.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	–	–
Nunavut	–	–

**Table B.4**  
**Rates of pay for deputy returning officers**

Jurisdiction	Deputy returning officers	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$185.25	\$35.00 plus mileage over 35 km <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$120.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	\$120.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$144.00	\$35.00
New Brunswick	\$140.00	\$35.00
Quebec	\$10.26/hour	\$10.26/hour
Ontario	\$135.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$150.00	\$30.00
Saskatchewan	\$175.00	\$35.00
Alberta	\$185.00	\$50.00
British Columbia	\$9,750 for the whole election period	\$150 full day \$75 half day
Yukon	Range for 4 types: \$120.00 – \$275.00	\$40.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	\$220.00	\$100.00
Nunavut	\$23.05/hour	–

<sup>1</sup> Plus \$13.25/hour for return of ballot boxes.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table B.5**  
Rates of pay for poll clerks

Jurisdiction	Poll clerks	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$152.85	\$35.00 plus mileage over 35 km
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$100.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	\$100.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$120.00	\$35.00
New Brunswick	\$120.00	\$35.00
Quebec	\$7.70/hour	\$7.70/hour
Ontario	\$100.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$120.00	\$30.00
Saskatchewan	\$140.00	\$35.00
Alberta	\$150.00	–
British Columbia	\$200.00	\$25.00
Yukon	Range for 3 types: \$140.00 – \$245.00	\$40.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	\$180.00	\$75.00
Nunavut	\$17.93/hour	–

**Table B.6**  
Rates of pay for supervisors

Jurisdiction	Supervisors	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$14.82/hour	\$35.00 plus mileage over 35 km
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$140.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	–	–
Nova Scotia	\$154.00	\$35.00
New Brunswick	\$140.00	\$35.00
Quebec	\$10.26/hour	\$10.26/hour
Ontario	–	–
Manitoba	\$160.00	\$30.00
Saskatchewan	\$185.00	\$35.00
Alberta	\$225.00	\$50.00
British Columbia	\$255.00	\$25.00
Yukon	–	–
Northwest Territories	\$250.00	\$140.00
Nunavut	\$27.15/hour	–

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

C. Statistics on the last referendum/plebiscite

**Table C.1**  
Information on the most recent 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 and Labrador	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
	November 28, 2005	Plebiscite	Should Prince Edward Island change to the Mixed Member Proportional System as presented by the Commission of PEI's Electoral Future?	36.4	63.6
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? <sup>1</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> Only grain producers were entitled to be registered to vote.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

Statistics

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
	May 15, 2002	Referendum	1. Private property should not be expropriated for treaty settlements.	84.5	15.5
			2. The terms and conditions of leases should be respected; fair compensation for unavoidable disruption of commercial interests should be ensured.	92.1	7.9
British Columbia	May 15, 2002	Referendum	3. Hunting, fishing and recreational opportunities on Crown land should be ensured for all British Columbians.	93.1	6.9
			4. Parks and protected areas should be maintained for the use and benefit of all British Columbians.	94.5	5.5
			5. Province-wide standards of resource management and environmental protection should continue to apply.	93.6	6.4
			6. Aboriginal self-government should have the characteristics of local government, with powers delegated from Canada and British Columbia.	87.3	12.8
			7. Treaties should include mechanisms for harmonizing land use planning between Aboriginal governments and neighbouring local governments.	91.8	8.2
			8. The existing tax exemptions for Aboriginal people should be phased out.	90.5	9.5
British Columbia	May 17, 2005	Referendum	Should British Columbia change to the BC-STV electoral system as recommended by the Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform?	57.7	42.3
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

Statistics

Table C.1 (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Date	Referendum or plebiscite	Question(s)	Results (%)	
				Yes	No
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"> <li>• to maintain adequate levels of public services;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• to respect the employment status and location preferences of GNWT employees.</li> </ul> <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 <sup>2</sup>	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

<sup>2</sup> Since 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.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**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 and Labrador	1997	1,977	81	–
Prince Edward Island	2005	63	27	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	1,391	59	N/A
Quebec	1995	20,961	1,291 <sup>1</sup>	1,291 <sup>2</sup>
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	2,795 <sup>3</sup>	144	N/A
Alberta	1971	4,032	122	158
British Columbia	2005	8,792	191	N/A
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	133	37	2
Nunavut	1997	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Includes mobile polls.

<sup>2</sup> Includes advance polls.

<sup>3</sup> Includes hospital polls.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

Statistics

**Table C.3**  
**Voting results**

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	Population <sup>1</sup>	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Turnout (%)
Canada	1992	27,296,859	13,725,966 <sup>2</sup>	9,807,080	48,898	9,855,978	71.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	551,792	384,709	205,335	371	205,706	53.0
Prince Edward Island	2005	129,765	97,180	32,265	96	32,361	N/A
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	N/A	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	629,277	70.3
British Columbia	2005	3,907,738	2,845,284	1,702,732	46,607	1,749,339	61.5
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

<sup>1</sup> According to the most recent census at the time of the event.

<sup>2</sup> The 1992 referendum was conducted in Quebec according to Quebec referendum legislation. This figure represents all electors outside the province of Quebec.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

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

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	On polling day	At advance polls	By mail-in or special ballot	Total valid votes
Canada	1992	9,339,294	459,100	57,576	9,807,080
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	199,927	5,779	–	205,335
Prince Edward Island	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,265
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quebec	1995	4,421,642	324,150 <sup>1</sup>	11,717	4,671,008
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	(1) 491,297 (2) 482,926 (3) 500,103
Alberta	1971	N/A	N/A	N/A	629,277
British Columbia	2005	1,425,566	195,168	81,998	1,702,732
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	15,000	471	N/A	15,471
Nunavut	1997	4,538	130	N/A	4,668

<sup>1</sup>This includes incarcerated electors, advance polls and mobile polls.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, “N/A” indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.



**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 and Labrador	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	\$1,101,242	\$11,246,348
No	36	\$4,090,577	\$882,992

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.

**Table C.7**

**1995 Quebec referendum: national committees**

Committee name	Leader	Registration date
Comité des Québécoises et des Québécois pour le NON / Committee of Quebecers for the NO	Daniel Johnson	September 24, 1995
Le Comité national du OUI / The YES National Committee	Jacques Parizeau	September 24, 1995

**Table C.8**

**1995 Quebec referendum: committee expenses**

Committee name	Expense limit	Total referendum expenses incurred by committees
Comité des Québécoises et des Québécois pour le NON / Committee of Quebecers for the NO	\$5,086,980	\$4,835,576
Le Comité national du OUI / The YES National Committee	\$5,086,980	\$4,709,693

**Table C.9**

**Cost of most recent referendum/plebiscite**

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite year	Total costs	Cost per elector on the final list
Canada	1992	\$103,500,000	\$7.54 <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	\$1,476,000	\$3.84
Prince Edward Island	2005	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	N/A	N/A
Quebec	1995	\$63,571,503	\$12.50
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	\$361,264	\$0.55
Alberta	1971	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	2005	\$1,063,165	\$0.37
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	\$851,817	\$30.88
Nunavut	1997	\$180,000	\$14.95

<sup>1</sup> This figure does not include electors in Quebec, as the 1992 referendum was conducted in Quebec under Quebec referendum legislation.

**Note:** In the tables in this part, "N/A" indicates that the information is not available. A dash (–) indicates that the information is not relevant for that jurisdiction.