
**Compendium of Election Administration in Canada:
A Comparative Overview**

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A. Introduction

Each jurisdiction in Canada conducts the election of members to its Legislative Assembly or Parliament within its own framework of election law and administrative practice. Both laws and practices have evolved through lengthy experience of electoral democracy and many rounds of electoral reform. In fact, electoral reform in Canada is ongoing, and several jurisdictions have recently made major amendments to their electoral legislation.

The *Compendium of Election Administration in Canada* is a comprehensive summary of the federal, provincial and territorial electoral frameworks. It is based on the legislation in force (as of September 1, 2001) and does not include administrative practices not mentioned in the law. The Compendium covers all elements of the electoral process, including the redistribution of electoral boundaries, the administration of elections, the registration of electors, the voting process, the nomination and registration of political entities, election financing and advertising, enforcement of the legislation, and referendums, plebiscites, recalls and initiatives.

The Compendium has traditionally been produced to support the exchange of knowledge and expertise at the annual Conference of Canadian Election Officials. In 1999, the style and format of the Compendium were redesigned to enable a more detailed comparison among jurisdictions than had previously been attempted. The new format was built upon in 2000, and again this year. The contents have been updated to reflect current legislative provisions, and the range of topics has been increased. In 2001, both an updated Compendium and a draft of this Comparative Overview were presented at the conference.

This Comparative Overview is a synopsis of the *Compendium of Election Administration in Canada*. The following chapters present the Compendium information in a user-friendly and comparable manner. Each chapter begins with a brief synopsis of the topic, followed by summary tables. Readers are encouraged to consult both the text and the tables for a complete overview of each aspect of electoral administration in Canada.

For further information on any of the topics covered here, consult the CD-ROM version of the Compendium, which is included with this booklet. Alternatively, you may view the Compendium on Elections Canada's Web site (www.elections.ca). Neither this Comparative Overview nor the Compendium reproduces the electoral legislation exactly. In interpreting or applying the Acts, the reader must refer to the official texts.

The production of the Compendium involved the collaboration of many people. The project was developed and directed by Alain Pelletier (Assistant Director, Policy and Research, Elections Canada), who received assistance with both the Compendium and the Comparative Overview from Tim Mowrey (Policy and Research Officer, Elections Canada, and co-op student, University of Victoria). In addition, the project could not have been completed without the co-operation of many election officials in each Canadian jurisdiction, who provided valuable comments and the necessary documentation. The several editions of the Compendium owe their existence to the assistance of Marie-Ève Poulin, Nathalie Nye, Marc Taschereau, Christine Moreau-Tremblay, and Jaime Aliaga Gallo. Translation, revision and production were handled by the Communications Directorate at Elections Canada.

A.1 Terminology

Terminology often varies with jurisdiction. To facilitate reference to the original legislation, in most cases the tables in this document use the style of the jurisdiction. The following is a brief explanation of equivalent terms.

Chief Electoral Officer

The appointed official who oversees the administration of elections is known as the **Chief Electoral Officer** everywhere but in Ontario, where he or she is the **Chief Election Officer**.

Electoral district

For electoral purposes, every jurisdiction is divided into geographic units, each of which elects one member to the legislative body. In Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, these geographic units are known as **electoral divisions**, and in Saskatchewan, as **constituencies**. In Canada and in all other provinces and the territories, they are **electoral districts**. Informally, they are often called ridings.

Legislative Assembly

The legislative body to which members are elected in Canada is **Parliament**, or more specifically, the **House of Commons**. It is the **Legislative Assembly** in all provinces and territories, except for Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, where it is the **House of Assembly**, and Quebec, where it is the **National Assembly**.

List of electors

To ensure the integrity of the vote, electors in all jurisdictions must be registered on a list before they may cast a ballot. There is a list for every polling division, and electors' names are crossed off as they vote. This is called the **list of electors** everywhere except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where it is the **voters list**.

Local association

Political parties may have local associations in electoral districts where they are active. In Canada and Nova Scotia, such a local political unit is called an **electoral district association**, and in New Brunswick, a **district association**. In Quebec, it is a **party authority**, while in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, it is a **constituency association**. Prince Edward Island and Yukon make no reference to such associations in their electoral legislation, and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not recognize political parties.

Official agent (candidate)

Candidates in all jurisdictions must appoint a person to look after financial and administrative matters related to the campaign. In most cases, this person is known as the candidate's **official agent**. In Newfoundland, Ontario and Alberta, it is the **chief financial officer**; in Saskatchewan, the **business manager**, and in British Columbia, the **financial agent**.

Official agent (political party)

A similar, but ongoing function (not limited to campaign periods) is served for political parties by each party's **chief agent** in Canada and New Brunswick; its **chief financial officer** in Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta; its **official agent** in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec; its **chief official agent** in Saskatchewan; and its **financial agent** in British Columbia. Yukon makes no reference to such a position in its electoral legislation, and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not recognize political parties.

Polling day

Election day, the last day of the electoral period and the main day designated for taking the votes of electors, is known as **polling day** everywhere but in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where it is **ordinary polling day**, and in British Columbia, where it is **general voting day**.

Polling division

For voting purposes, each electoral district is divided into smaller units, each of which is organized to take the votes of the electors who live within its boundaries. These units are most commonly known as **polling divisions**. In Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, they are **polling subdivisions**, and in British Columbia, they are **voting areas**.

Polling station

Each polling division has one or more locations where electors cast their ballots. These are **polling stations** everywhere but in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where they are known as **polling places**, and British Columbia, where they are **voting stations**.

Returning officer

The appointed official who oversees the administration of elections and referendums in each electoral district, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, is known as the **returning officer** everywhere but in British Columbia, where the title is **district electoral officer**.

B. Redistribution of Electoral Boundaries

Across Canada, members of Parliament and the various legislatures are elected to represent a geographical area called an electoral district (also a riding, electoral division or constituency). The number and boundaries of electoral districts are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in population in a process called redistribution. Usually, the size of an electoral district is determined according to a population-based electoral quota, from which a variance of plus or minus 25% is allowed. In Quebec and New Brunswick, unlike other jurisdictions, the electoral quota is based on the total number of electors, rather than on the population.

In some jurisdictions, redistribution takes place every 10 years. That is the case in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Prince Edward Island, electoral boundaries are reviewed after every third general election, but in Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon, this process takes place after every second general election. In New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, redistribution proceeds only on the advice of the Legislative Assembly or after an Order in Council. In Ontario, according to the *Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral districts are identical to those established for federal elections, and there is no provincial redistribution.

In all jurisdictions (except Ontario), an independent electoral boundaries commission is established to determine the location of electoral boundaries. Federally, a separate boundaries commission is established for each province. Electoral boundaries commissions usually consist of a chairperson and two to five members. In some cases, the position of chairperson is reserved for a specific member of the commission, such as the Chief Electoral Officer (Quebec), or a judge or retired judge (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut). Usually, the chairperson is appointed by Order in Council, except in Canada, and Newfoundland and Labrador, where the chairperson is appointed by the Chief Justice. Members are generally appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons or Legislative Assembly or by Order in Council. The legislation in most jurisdictions explicitly states that any person sitting as a member

of Parliament or of a Legislative Assembly is ineligible for a boundaries commission. The remuneration for an electoral boundaries commission is fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Commissioner or Commissioner in Executive Council, as the case may be, except in Quebec, where it is linked to the public service salary scale.

All jurisdictions require electoral boundaries commissions to conduct public hearings on proposed changes. The commissions use such hearings to determine social and economic factors that may influence the location of the boundaries. In general, these hearings are conducted at such times and places as the commission deems necessary. Most jurisdictions require reasonable public notice; in Canada and Saskatchewan, notice must be given at least 60 days and 30 days, respectively, before the hearings. In these two jurisdictions, any person interested in making a presentation to the commission is required to express that interest in writing to the secretary of the commission within a specified time.

All electoral boundaries commissions are required to report their recommendations to the House of Commons or to a Legislative Assembly. In Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon, a preliminary report is also required. In most cases, the law is explicit that new legislation must be introduced to implement the commission's recommendations. The jurisdictions of Canada, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon require boundary changes to come into force either upon dissolution of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly, or before the following election. In all other jurisdictions, the date that the new boundaries come into effect is specified in the legislation authorizing the boundary changes. As a matter of practice, however, this also occurs upon the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly or before the next election.

Table B.1 Frequency of redistribution and criteria for determining boundaries

Jurisdiction	Redistribution			Criteria	
	Frequency	Date of last redistribution	Number of electoral districts after last redistribution	Electoral quota	Deviance
Canada	After every decennial census	1996	301	Population of each province divided by number of electoral districts in province	25% of electoral quota
Newfoundland and Labrador	Every 10 years	1993	48	Population of province divided by 47	10% of electoral quota
Prince Edward Island	After every third general election	1994	27	–	25% of average number of electors in all districts
Nova Scotia	By March 31, 2002, and thereafter every 10 years	1992	52	–	– ¹
New Brunswick	Following an Order in Council	1993	55	Average electoral district will have 9 411 electors	25% of 9 411 (average electoral district voter population)
Quebec	After every second general election	1992	125	Total number of electors divided by number of electoral divisions	25% of electoral quota
Ontario ²	–	1996	103	–	–
Manitoba	Every 10 years	1998	57	Population of province divided by 57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North of 53rd parallel: 25% of electoral quota ▪ South of 53rd parallel: 10% of electoral quota
Saskatchewan	Every 10 years	1993	58	Total population minus northern population divided by 56	South of the dividing line (all constituencies except two): 5% of electoral quota
Alberta	After every second general election	1996	83	–	25% of average population, except for up to 4 electoral divisions, which may be up to 50% below average population
British Columbia	After every second general election	1999	79	–	25% of common statistical electoral quota
Yukon Territory	After every second general election	1991 ³	17	–	–
Northwest Territories	Upon recommendation of Legislative Assembly	1999	19	–	–
Nunavut	Upon recommendation of Legislative Assembly	1997	19	–	–

¹ The 1992 Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission established a permissible deviance of 33¹/₃%.

² According to Ontario's *Representation Act*, 1996, the electoral boundaries are the same as those established by the federal redistribution process.

³ The 2001 commission was appointed on March 14, 2001.

Table B.2 Electoral boundaries commissions

Jurisdiction	Composition	Appointment	Eligibility	Remuneration
Canada	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson for each province is appointed by Chief Justice of province; members, by Speaker of House of Commons	Not eligible: Members of Senate or House of Commons, members of provincial legislative assemblies or legislative councils	Fixed by Governor in Council
Newfoundland and Labrador	One chairperson, four members	Chairperson is appointed by Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador; members, by Speaker of House of Assembly	Not eligible: Members of Senate or House of Commons (Canada) or House of Assembly	As authorized by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Prince Edward Island	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson is appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council; members, by Speaker of Legislative Assembly	Not eligible: Members of Legislative Assembly, members of Parliament (Canada), and employees of Government of Prince Edward Island	As determined by Lieutenant Governor in Council
Nova Scotia	Varies (determined by a select committee of the House)	Chairperson and members are appointed by Governor in Council, on advice of a select committee of the House	–	As authorized by Governor in Council
New Brunswick	Two co-chairpersons, four members	Co-chairpersons and members are appointed by Order in Council	–	–
Quebec	One chairperson, two commissioners	Chairperson must be Chief Electoral Officer; commissioners appointed by Prime Minister of Quebec, with approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of National Assembly	Must be qualified electors	For each day of sitting, commissioners are entitled to 1% of minimum salary received annually by a Class V administrator
Ontario ¹	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	Three members	Members must be: Chief Justice of Manitoba, President of The University of Manitoba, and Chief Electoral Officer	(see Appointment)	As fixed by Lieutenant Governor in Council
Saskatchewan	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson is appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council; members, by Lieutenant Governor in Council on advice of leaders of the opposition and other members of Legislative Assembly	Must be a resident of Saskatchewan; may not be: member of Legislative Assembly, member of Parliament (Canada), or member of Saskatchewan public service	As fixed by Lieutenant Governor in Council

¹ According to Ontario's *Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are the same as those established by the federal redistribution process.

Table B.2 Electoral boundaries commissions (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Composition	Appointment	Eligibility	Remuneration
Alberta	One chairperson, four members	Chairperson is appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council; members, by Speaker of Legislative Assembly – two on nomination of Leader of the Opposition and two on nomination of President of Executive Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson must be one of the following: Ethics Commissioner, Auditor General, president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta, a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta, or a person whose qualifications are deemed to be similar to those of the above ▪ Members must be Canadian citizens, resident in Alberta, and at least 18 years old ▪ Members of Legislative Assembly are ineligible ▪ Of the pairs of nominees presented to Speaker, one member must reside in a city, and the other must reside outside a city 	As prescribed by Lieutenant Governor in Council
British Columbia	One chairperson, two members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the following: a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; a person who is not a member of Legislative Assembly or an employee of government and who is nominated by Speaker of Legislative Assembly; and Chief Electoral Officer ▪ One member appointed as chair 	(see Appointment)	As prescribed by Lieutenant Governor in Council
Yukon Territory	One chairperson, four members	Commission members are appointed by Commissioner in Executive Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court of the Yukon ▪ Members must be Chief Electoral Officer and Yukon resident chosen by each leader of a registered political party represented in Legislative Assembly 	As prescribed by Commissioner in Executive Council
Northwest Territories	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson and members are appointed by Commissioner on advice of Legislative Assembly	Chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; may not be a member of Legislative Assembly, a municipal council or a settlement council	As determined by Commissioner
Nunavut	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson and members are appointed by Commissioner on advice of Legislative Assembly	Chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; may not be a member of Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council	As determined by Commissioner

Table B.3 Public hearings

Jurisdiction	Frequency	Public notice	Notice of representation
Canada	At such times and places as commission deems necessary, with at least one sitting in each province	At least 60 days before start of sittings, notice of sittings must be published in <i>Canada Gazette</i> and at least one newspaper of general circulation in province	Within 53 days of last public notice, a person desiring to make a presentation at hearings must notify secretary of commission, in writing, indicating his or her name, address and nature of the presentation
Newfoundland and Labrador	Times and places determined by commission, with at least one sitting in island portion of province and one sitting in Labrador	Commission must publish reasonable notice of sittings in at least one newspaper of general circulation in province at least 10 days before start of sittings	–
Prince Edward Island	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of hearings	–
Nova Scotia	Times and places determined by commission	–	–
New Brunswick	Times and places determined by commission	–	–
Quebec	Within 6 months of tabling preliminary report, commission must hold hearings in the various regions of Quebec	Commission must give notice of hearings	–
Ontario ¹	–	–	–
Manitoba	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of times and places of hearings	–
Saskatchewan	Times and places determined by commission	At least 30 days before a hearing, commission must advertise time and place of hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in that area	At least 15 days before a hearing, a person interested in making a presentation to the commission must inform secretary of commission, in writing, of his or her name and address, a summary of the presentation, and his or her political, financial or other interest
Alberta	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of time, place and purpose of any public hearings	–
British Columbia	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of time, place and purpose of any public hearings	–

¹ According to Ontario's *Representation Act*, 1996, the electoral boundaries are the same as those established by the federal redistribution process.

Table B.3 Public hearings (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Frequency	Public notice	Notice of representation
Yukon Territory	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of time, place and purpose of any public hearings	–
Northwest Territories	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of hearings	–
Nunavut	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of hearings	–

Table B.4 Submission of report to Parliament or Legislative Assembly

Jurisdiction	Submission of report		Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
	Submitted to	Time limits for submission or deliberation		
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report submitted to Chief Electoral Officer who transmits a copy to Speaker, who lays a copy before House of Commons, which refers report to committee ▪ Report and any objections returned to Chief Electoral Officer for delivery to commission ▪ Commission returns a copy of report, with or without amendment, to Chief Electoral Officer for transmission to Speaker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commission submits initial report within 1 year of receiving copy of return from Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Objections filed with committee within 30 days and considered by committee within 30 days thereafter ▪ Commission has 30 days to consider any objections raised by committee 	Chief Electoral Officer transmits to Minister a draft representation order, which must be declared in force by proclamation by Governor in Council within 5 days of having been received by Minister	Effective on first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least 1 year after proclamation
Newfoundland and Labrador	Report submitted to Minister, who transmits a copy to Lieutenant-Governor in Council and lays a copy before Legislature	A copy of report laid before Legislature within 15 days of submission of report to Lieutenant-Governor in Council if Legislature is sitting, or if it is not sitting, within 15 days after start of next session	–	Effective on date specified in Act
Prince Edward Island	Report submitted to Speaker, who lays a copy before Legislative Assembly	Report laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not sitting, then within 7 days of opening of next session	–	Effective on date specified in Act
Nova Scotia	Report submitted to House of Assembly; Premier tables report	Report tabled next sitting day of House of Assembly, or if House is not sitting, then within 10 days of opening of next session	Within 10 sitting days after final report tabled in House, Government introduces legislation to implement report's recommendations	Effective on date specified in Act

Table B.4 Submission of report to Parliament or Legislative Assembly (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Submission of report		Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
	Submitted to	Time limits for submission or deliberation		
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interim report submitted to Clerk of Legislative Assembly, and referred to committee composed of 7 members of the Assembly and 1 person from each registered political party without representation in Legislative Assembly ▪ Committee reports its recommendations to Legislative Assembly ▪ Clerk forwards recommendations to commission, which then produces final report and submits it to Clerk 	Committee considers interim report within 120 days of receiving it	–	Effective on date specified in Act
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary report submitted to President or Secretary General of National Assembly; President of National Assembly tables report ▪ Must be submitted for examination to Committee on the National Assembly ▪ Final report submitted to President or Secretary General of National Assembly, who tables it before National Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary report submitted within 12 months of second general election following last redistribution ▪ Report tabled within 15 days of receipt, or if National Assembly is not sitting, then within 15 days after opening of next session ▪ Final report debated (for maximum of 5 hours) within 5 days of tabling 	Not later than 10 days following debate, commission establishes boundaries and names of divisions and publishes list in <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>	Upon dissolution of National Assembly, unless dissolution occurs less than 3 months after publication of list
Ontario ¹	–	–	–	–

¹ According to Ontario's *Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are the same as those established by the federal redistribution process.

Table B.4 Submission of report to Parliament or Legislative Assembly (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Submission of report		Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
	Submitted to	Time limits for submission or deliberation		
Manitoba	Report submitted to Lieutenant Governor in Council and to President of Council, who lays a copy before Legislative Assembly	Report laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not sitting, then within 7 days of opening of next session	–	Effective on date specified in Act
Saskatchewan	Final report submitted to Speaker of Legislative Assembly, who lays report before Legislative Assembly; or to Clerk of Legislative Assembly, if it is not in session	Submission to Speaker of Legislative Assembly within 6 months of establishment of commission; must be laid before Legislative Assembly or Clerk within 15 days of Speaker having received report	Minister introduces bill for establishment of new constituencies in same session	Upon proclamation, which must be issued before next general election
Alberta	Interim report and final report submitted to Speaker of Legislative Assembly; final report laid before Legislative Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interim report submitted within 7 months of appointment of commission ▪ Final report may be submitted within 5 months of submission of interim report; must be laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not sitting, then within 7 days of beginning of next session 	Government introduces bill to establish new electoral divisions at same session if Assembly approves, or approves with alterations, commission's proposals	Upon proclamation, which must be issued before next general election
British Columbia	Report submitted to Speaker of Legislative Assembly; commission may also submit any amendments to report to Speaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submitted within 12 months of appointment of commission; amendments may be submitted within 6 months of initial submission ▪ Report and any amendments laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not in session, then within 7 days of beginning of next session 	At same session Government introduces bill to establish new electoral districts	Effective on date specified in Act

Table B.4 Submission of report to Parliament or Legislative Assembly (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Submission of report		Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
	Submitted to	Time limits for submission or deliberation		
Yukon Territory	Interim report submitted to Speaker, who tables it in Legislative Assembly, or if it is not sitting, delivers copies to all members of Legislative Assembly; final report submitted in same manner	Interim report completed within 7 months of date commission was appointed; final report filed within 5 months of interim report	Government introduces bill to establish new electoral districts no later than sitting of Assembly that follows sitting in which report was tabled	Upon dissolution of Legislative Assembly that passed the bill
Northwest Territories	Submitted to Speaker and Clerk of Legislative Assembly; after report has been considered by Legislative Assembly, Speaker provides a copy of report to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Submitted within time fixed by Legislative Assembly, or if no time is fixed, a reasonable time after commission starts its review	–	Effective on date specified in Act
Nunavut	Submitted to Speaker and Clerk of Legislative Assembly; after report has been considered by Legislative Assembly, Speaker provides a copy of report to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Submitted within time fixed by Legislative Assembly, or if no time is fixed, a reasonable time after commission starts its review	–	Effective on date specified in Act

C. Administration of Elections

In all jurisdictions, a Chief Electoral Officer (Chief Election Officer in Ontario) is responsible for the administration of elections. As the highest-ranking election official, the Chief Electoral Officer is usually responsible for all aspects of electoral administration, including enforcing fairness and impartiality on the part of election officers and ensuring compliance with the legislation governing elections. In most cases, the Chief Electoral Officer may, during an election, exercise emergency powers to extend deadlines, change or amend forms, or adapt the Act to meet the circumstances. Everywhere except in New Brunswick, the Chief Electoral Officer also administers the provisions and regulations related to the financing of political parties and candidates. In New Brunswick, the Commission on Election Financing, headed by the Supervisor of Political Financing, was established for that purpose.

In Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Saskatchewan, the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by a resolution of the House of Commons or legislature. In all other jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council (except in British Columbia where the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor), or in the territories, by the Commissioner or Commissioner in Executive Council. In the case of New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the appointment is, however, made on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. In some jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed for a specific period. That is the case in Quebec (seven years), Alberta (one year after a general election), and Saskatchewan and British Columbia (one year after every second general election).

In all jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer reports to the Speaker of the House of Commons or legislature. As a rule, a report is required from the Chief Electoral Officer after every general election, describing the event and typically including his or her recommendations for desirable amendments to the electoral legislation. Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and

British Columbia require the Chief Electoral Officer to produce an annual report describing the activities of the Office.

Various additional election officers are appointed to conduct elections. These officers include the returning officer (or district electoral officer in British Columbia), who is responsible for the conduct of an election at the electoral district level. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, returning officers are appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer; in all other cases they are appointed by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Council (Commissioner in Executive Council in Yukon). In most cases, returning officers may appoint an assistant or deputy returning officer, or both. In Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Yukon, this task is the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer.

As a rule, returning officers also appoint the election officers who register electors or work in polling stations. In some cases, these officers must be appointed from a list of names supplied by the political parties that finished first and second in the previous election in that electoral district.

The salary of all election officers is determined according to a tariff of fees, generally fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council (except in the territories and in Newfoundland and Labrador).

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer and commissions on election financing

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer			Commission on Election Financing		
	Appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker	Appointment	Term of office	Reports
Canada	Resolution of House of Commons	Ceases to hold office at 65 years of age, or may be removed for cause by Governor General on address of House of Commons and Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 90 days of return of writ, Chief Electoral Officer reports on administration of Office since last report or since issuance of writs, including any issues that should be brought to attention of House of Commons ▪ As soon as possible after a general election, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any amendments that he or she deems desirable for better administration of Act 	–	–	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	Resolution of House of Assembly	May only be removed by a resolution of House of Assembly	Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on affairs of his or her Office	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–	Before or within 10 days of start of session, Chief Electoral Officer may report on any matter related to administration of Office since last report or on any amendments to Act that he or she deems desirable for better administration of Act	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	Governor in Council	–	Before or within 10 days of start of session, Chief Electoral Officer may report on any matter in connection with administration of Office since last report or on any amendments to Act that he or she deems desirable for better administration of Act	–	–	–

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer and commissions on election financing (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer			Commission on Election Financing		
	Appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker	Appointment	Term of office	Reports
New Brunswick	Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of Legislative Administration Committee or other designated committee	–	Before or during any session, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any matter or event that occurred relating to any election since date of his or her last report	Supervisor of Political Financing appointed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council on recommendation of Assembly	Supervisor holds office for 5 years	Annual report submitted to Legislative Assembly
Quebec	National Assembly, on a motion of Prime Minister of Quebec, by a resolution of $\frac{2}{3}$ of its members	7 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If Chief Electoral Officer adapts Act in a case of emergency, a report must be made within 30 days of polling day or end of revision period ▪ After an election, Chief Electoral Officer publishes, as soon as possible, a detailed report on election containing, in particular, results for each electoral division ▪ A report on the activities of Chief Electoral Officer, including a financial report for preceding fiscal year, must be submitted no later than September 30 of each year 	–	–	–
Ontario	Lieutenant Governor in Council, on address of Legislative Assembly	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 12 months of polling day, Chief Election Officer reports on conduct of election ▪ Within 12 months of a by-election, Chief Election Officer reports on the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods used in by-election 	–	–	–

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer and commissions on election financing (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer			Commission on Election Financing		
	Appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker	Appointment	Term of office	Reports
Manitoba	Lieutenant Governor in Council	Must be retired by December 31 of year in which he or she reaches age of 69	Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on his or her work and reports on conduct of each election after each election; report may include recommendations for legislative amendments	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	Resolution of Legislative Assembly	Until 12 months after day of return of writ for second general election for which he or she is responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer reports on conduct of election within 60 days after polling day if emergency action is taken during an election; if not, as soon as possible after an election ▪ Report summarizes returns and reports from registered political parties and candidates, use of mobile polls, applications for party registration and disposal of those applications, and any other information that Speaker may direct ▪ Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on progress and activities of previous year 	–	–	–
Alberta	Lieutenant Governor in Council, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	Until 12 months after polling day for a general election unless reappointed prior to that date by Lieutenant Governor in Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer reports after each enumeration, general election, election under <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, by-election or plebiscite ▪ Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on exercise of his or her functions under Act 	–	–	–

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer and commissions on election financing (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer			Commission on Election Financing		
	Appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker	Appointment	Term of office	Reports
British Columbia	Lieutenant Governor on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	Until 12 months after day of return of writ for second general election for which he or she is responsible	Chief Electoral Officer makes following reports: an annual report; a report after each election, general enumeration or plebiscite; a report with any recommendations for legislative amendments; a report respecting any Member who fails to comply with election financing provisions	–	–	–
Yukon Territory	Commissioner in Executive Council	–	Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time, report on any matter in connection with his or her duties or on any amendments to Act that are desirable for better administration of Act	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	Commissioner, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	–	Within 6 months after a general election, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any matter connected to administration of Act and any amendments that are desirable for better administration of Act	–	–	–
Nunavut	Commissioner, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	–	Within 6 months after a general election, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any matter connected to administration of Act and any amendments desirable for better administration of Act	–	–	–

Table C.2 Appointment of election officers

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Canada	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Voting Rules Administrator ▪ Special ballot officers (6): 3 on advice of Prime Minister, 2 on advice of Leader of Opposition, 1 on advice of leader of registered party that has third largest number of members in House of Commons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers ▪ Registration officers and revising agents, from lists submitted by political parties that finished first and second in last election in electoral district ▪ Deputy returning officers, from a list submitted by political party that finished first in last election in electoral district ▪ Poll clerks, from a list submitted by political party whose candidate finished second in last election in electoral district ▪ Central poll supervisors, where a central polling place has more than 4 polling stations ▪ Information officers, with approval of Chief Electoral Officer, where there is a central polling place 	Interpreters
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Special Ballot Administrator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerks and deputy returning officers, with approval of Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Enumerators, under direction of Chief Electoral Officer 	Poll clerks, with approval of returning officer
Prince Edward Island	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enumerators, from lists submitted by the 2 registered political parties whose candidates came first and second in last election in electoral district ▪ Deputy returning officers, from a list submitted by registered political party that elected most members at last election 	Election clerk	Poll clerks

Table C.2 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Revising officers 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Enumerators, from lists submitted by the 2 political parties that received the highest and second highest number of votes at last election in electoral district ▪ Revising agents ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Supervising deputy returning officers, where a central polling place has 5 or more polling stations ▪ Presiding officers, to count the votes where 15 or more persons have voted at a special poll 	Interpreters
New Brunswick	Returning officers	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Supervisory deputy returning officers, where a building has 4 or more polling stations 	Interpreters
Quebec	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers, after a competition among qualified electors ▪ Reviser, to act as chairman of board of revisers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officer ▪ Enumerators, 2 per polling subdivision: 1 on advice of party that ranked first in last election, or the elected independent member; the other on advice of party that finished second ▪ Revisers, 3 per board, the first 2 appointed as above ▪ Revising agents, in groups of 2, appointed to one or several boards of revisers ▪ Deputy returning officers, recommended by authorized party whose candidate ranked first at last election ▪ Poll clerks, recommended by candidate of authorized party whose candidate finished second at last election ▪ Information officers ▪ Officers to verify voter identity, 3 per polling station, the first 2 recommended by the two parties that ranked first and second in last election ▪ Officers in charge of voters list, 2 per polling station, recommended as above 	–

Table C.2 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Ontario	Returning officers	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Enumerators (2), representing two different political interests ▪ Revision assistants ▪ Revising agents ▪ Deputy returning officers from a list submitted by candidate of registered party in power. ▪ Poll clerks representing a different political interest than deputy returning officers, from a list submitted by candidate of political interest that at most recent election received the highest or next highest number of votes, as the case may be, in electoral district. ▪ Interpreters (in special circumstances) 	–
Manitoba	–	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers, with approval of Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Enumerators ▪ Revising agents ▪ Revising officers ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Senior deputy returning officers, where a building has more than 3 polls ▪ Registration officers 	Interpreters
Saskatchewan	Returning officers	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Supervisory deputy returning officers, where a central polling place has 5 or 6 polling divisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Interpreters

Table C.2 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Alberta	Returning officers	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Enumerators, from lists submitted by local constituency association of registered party in power and by registered political party not in power whose candidate received highest or next highest number of votes in electoral division in last election ▪ Deputy returning officers (may also be appointed by election clerk) ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Supervisory deputy returning officers, where a polling place has 2 or more polling stations 	Interpreters
British Columbia	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District electoral officers ▪ Deputy district electoral officers ▪ District registrar of voters, deputy district registrar of voters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervising voting officers, where a voting place has more than 1 voting station ▪ Special ballot coordinators 	–
Yukon Territory	Returning officers, after consultation with Chief Electoral Officer	Assistant returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enumerators ▪ Revising officers ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll attendants ▪ Interpreters ▪ Ballot box messengers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Poll attendants ▪ Interpreters
Northwest Territories	–	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Central poll supervisors, where a central polling place has 5 or more polling stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Interpreters
Nunavut	–	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Central poll supervisors, where a central polling place has 5 or more polling stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Interpreters

Table C.3 Staff and payment

Jurisdiction	Staff of Chief Electoral Officer	Tariff of fees fixed by	Payment from
Canada	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any other officers, clerks and employees that may be required	Governor in Council, on recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Unappropriated moneys forming part of Consolidated Revenue Fund
Newfoundland and Labrador	Officers, clerks and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary, with approval of Commission of Internal Economy of House of Assembly	Chief Electoral Officer, with approval of Commission of Internal Economy of House of Assembly	Legislature, approved by Commission of Internal Economy of House of Assembly
Prince Edward Island	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Moneys appropriated for that purpose
Nova Scotia	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Governor in Council, upon recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Consolidated Fund of Province
New Brunswick	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Minister of Finance, out of Consolidated Fund
Quebec	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and Chairman of Commission de la représentation électorale, and any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Government	Consolidated Fund of Province
Ontario	Any persons Chief Election Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant Governor in Council	Money appropriated by Legislature
Manitoba	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant Governor in Council	Consolidated Fund
Saskatchewan	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant Governor in Council	General Revenue Fund
Alberta	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any officers Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	–	Legislature, as prescribed by Chief Electoral Officer

Table C.3 Staff and payment (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Staff of Chief Electoral Officer	Tariff of fees fixed by	Payment from
British Columbia	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant Governor in Council	Consolidated Revenue Fund
Yukon Territory	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any officers and employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Commissioner in Executive Council, after consultation with Chief Electoral Officer	Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund
Northwest Territories	Any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Commissioner, on recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Moneys appropriated for that purpose
Nunavut	Any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Commissioner, on recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Moneys appropriated for that purpose

D. Registration of Electors

Every Canadian citizen is guaranteed the right to vote by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (section 3). This right is, however, restricted by law. All jurisdictions require an elector to be at least 18 years old and a Canadian citizen. In Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, individuals who are British subjects are also qualified to vote. However, some jurisdictions explicitly disqualify from voting the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, returning officers, inmates, persons with a mental disability, and/or judges. In most provincial and territorial jurisdictions, the elector must also meet residency requirements. As a rule, electors must either be ordinarily resident (in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Ontario), or be a resident of their province or territory for a period of 6–12 months before polling day, or before the issuance of the writ.

All jurisdictions require an elector to be registered on a list of electors before voting. Seven jurisdictions produce their lists of electors from a permanent register (Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia). In all of these cases, except for Canada, the respective legislation provides for updates of the register through enumeration or a door-to-door canvassing of electors. In all cases, enumeration may take place outside the electoral period. In most cases, the permanent register may also be updated through data-sharing agreements with other government bodies. In jurisdictions without a permanent register of electors, enumeration takes place during the electoral period, usually in the first week or two weeks. Preliminary lists of electors are produced from an extract of the permanent register of electors or following the enumeration, as the case may be (in Alberta, the preliminary list is called the official list).

In all jurisdictions, there is a revision period, when names may be added to, deleted from, or corrected on the preliminary lists of electors. The length of the revision period varies from one jurisdiction to another. Following revision, revised or official lists of electors are produced for use at the polling stations on polling day or at the advance polls.

An elector whose name does not appear on a list of electors has the option to register on polling day, except in Quebec and Yukon. This process usually requires the elector either to produce identification or take an oath, or both.

Some jurisdictions require that preliminary lists, revised lists, and official lists be provided to candidates or political parties, or both, during the electoral period. Only the legislation of three jurisdictions (Canada, New Brunswick and Alberta) states clearly that the final list of electors (or post-polling day list in Alberta) for each district, which is produced after polling day and includes all revisions and polling day registrations, must also be provided to the elected member of that district and to political parties.

Table D.1 Right to vote

Jurisdiction	Qualifications			Disqualifications (who may not vote)					
	Canadian citizenship	Age	Residency	Chief Electoral Officer	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer	Returning officer	Inmates	Mental disability	Other
Canada	Yes	18	Ordinarily resident	✓	✓	–	Serving more than 2 years	–	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	Yes	18	Ordinarily resident	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Yes	18	6 months before date of writ	✓	–	✓	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	Yes, or British subject	18	6 months before date of writ	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	Judge of Supreme Court or county court
New Brunswick	Yes	18	6 months before date of election	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	Convicted of corrupt or illegal practices in previous 5 years
Quebec	Yes	18	6 months or 12 months for elector residing outside Quebec	–	–	–	–	✓	Convicted of corrupt election practices in previous 5 years
Ontario	Yes	18	Ordinarily resident	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	Yes	18	6 months before polling day	✓	–	–	Serving 5 years or more ¹	–	–
Saskatchewan	Yes, or British subject if qualified as of June 23, 1971	18	6 months before date of writ	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Conviction in previous 5 years for corrupt practices
Alberta	Yes	18	6 months before polling day	–	–	✓	Serving more than 10 days, unless for non-payment of a fine	–	Convicted of corrupt practices during previous 8 years
British Columbia	Yes	18	6 months before polling day	✓	✓	–	Serving 2 years or more	–	Convicted of specific offences under <i>Election Act</i> during previous 7 years

¹ This provision appears in the Manitoba *Elections Act* (s. 31) but has been ruled of no force or effect by the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, 1999.

Table D.1 Right to vote (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Qualifications			Disqualifications (who may not vote)					
	Canadian citizenship	Age	Residency	Chief Electoral Officer	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer	Returning officer	Inmates	Mental disability	Other
Yukon Territory	Yes	18	12 months on polling day	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–
Northwest Territories	Yes	18	12 months before polling day	✓	–	✓	Serving 2 years or more	–	Convicted of corrupt or illegal practice in previous 7 years
Nunavut	Yes	18	12 months before polling day	✓	–	✓	Serving 2 years or more	–	Convicted of corrupt or illegal practice in previous 7 years

Table D.2 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision

Jurisdiction	Permanent register of electors			Enumeration		Revision period	Polling day registration
	Exists	Contents	Updates	Enumeration	Period		
Canada	✓	Surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address	From information expressly provided to Chief Electoral Officer by a federal department or body or other reliable source	–	–	Starts as soon as possible after issue of writs and ends at 6:00 p.m. on 6th day before polling day	Electors must produce proper identification or take an oath
Newfoundland and Labrador	✓	Surname, given name, civic address, mailing address and sex	Through enumeration, swear-ins, exchange of information with Chief Electoral Officer of Canada and individual applications	✓	Determined by returning officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Electors must produce proper identification and take an oath
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	✓	Must start within 48 hours of date of writ and end within 7 days after date of writ	Determined by returning officer, if enumeration has not been properly conducted	Electors must take an oath
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	✓	Begins no later than Saturday, the 31st day before polling day, and ends no later than Friday, the 25th day before polling day	Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 12th, 11th and 10th days before polling day	In rural divisions, electors must take an oath and sign poll book, or in large towns and cities, obtain a certificate from revising officer
New Brunswick	✓	Surname, given names, civic and mailing addresses, sex, date of birth and telephone number (optional)	Through enumeration or through Chief Electoral Officer of Canada or provincial department or agency	✓	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	From 12th to 4th day before polling day	Electors must produce proper identification and take an oath or may be vouched for by another elector

Table D.2 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Permanent register of electors			Enumeration		Revision period	Polling day registration
	Exists	Contents	Updates	Enumeration	Period		
Quebec	✓	Name, residential address, sex and date of birth	Through enumeration, revision, agreements with municipal, provincial and federal bodies, municipal or referendum voters lists	✓	Ordered by Government	From Monday of 3rd week to Thursday of 2nd week before polling day, between 10:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.	–
Ontario	✓	–	Through enumeration, Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, other federal or provincial government agencies or any municipality	✓	Determined by Chief Election Officer	Up to day before polling day	Electors must produce proper identification and make a statutory declaration or may be vouched for by another elector (only rural electoral districts)
Manitoba	–	–	–	✓	Starts immediately after writ is issued for electoral division and ends 3 days before nominations close	From day after voters list is completed for 4 consecutive days	Electors must produce proper identification and take an oath
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	✓	Starts immediately after writ is issued for constituency and ends within 10 days	On 4th day before polling day	Electors must make a declaration

Table D.2 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Permanent register of electors			Enumeration		Revision period	Polling day registration
	Exists	Contents	Updates	Enumeration	Period		
Alberta	✓	Name, residential address, mailing address, telephone number, sex, date of birth, and, if person has resided in Alberta for less than 6 months, date person became a resident	Through enumeration, Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, municipal voters lists, or any source available to Chief Electoral Officer	✓	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by returning officer	Electors must produce proper identification and take an oath
British Columbia	✓	Name, residential address and other information determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Through enumeration or Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	✓	Commences on 1st Monday in May during 3rd calendar year after last general election and is terminated by Chief Electoral Officer	Applications for registration not taken between 8th day after election is called and 2nd day after polling day	Electors must complete an application form and produce proper identification
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	✓	Ends not later than 13th day after issue of writ	9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on 18th and 19th days after issue of writ, and 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on 28th day after issue of writ	–
Northwest Territories	–	–	–	✓	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer, who fixes 1 day for revision	Electors must take an oath
Nunavut	–	–	–	✓	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer, who fixes 1 day for revision	Electors must take an oath

Table D.3 Lists of electors

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list		Revised list		Official list		Final list	
	When	Provided to	When	Provided to	When	Provided to	When	Provided to
Canada	As soon as possible after issue of writ	Returning officers and each candidate who requests one	11th day before polling day	Deputy returning officers and each candidate	3rd day before polling day	Deputy returning officers and each candidate	As soon as possible after polling day	Each registered party that endorsed a candidate in electoral district and elected member
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Returning officers	–	Chief Electoral Officer for production of final lists	–	–	–	Returning officers
Prince Edward Island	As soon as possible after an enumeration	Returning officers, each registered political party and deputy returning officers	–	–	After completion of changes after polling day	Returning officers	–	–
Nova Scotia	Not later than Saturday, 17th day before polling day	Returning officers, political organizations and revising officers	(see Official list)	(see Official list)	By Wednesday, the 6th day before polling day	Deputy returning officers and candidates	–	–
New Brunswick	As soon as possible after issue of writ, or 19th day before polling day if an enumeration was conducted	Returning officers, each political party that nominated candidates, and each independent candidate	–	–	–	Deputy returning officers	As soon as possible after polling day	Each elected member and each registered political party upon request

Table D.3 Lists of electors (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list		Revised list		Official list		Final list	
	When	Provided to	When	Provided to	When	Provided to	When	Provided to
Quebec	Upon issue of order for an election, as soon as changes received before election order have been processed	Returning officers, and, no later than 27th day before polling day, to authorized parties, other parties that make a request, independent members and each candidate	No later than Saturday of 2nd week preceding polling week	Each candidate and political parties	–	–	–	–
Ontario	As soon as possible after issue of writ	Returning officers, municipal clerks and each candidate	–	–	–	Deputy returning officers	–	–
Manitoba	At least 3 days before close of nominations	Returning officers, each nominated candidate, Chief Electoral Officer and each registered party upon request	At 8:00 p.m. on last day of revision	Returning officers, each nominated candidate and Chief Electoral Officer	–	Deputy returning officers	–	–
Saskatchewan	Within 10 days of issue of writ	Returning officers and candidates	–	–	Immediately after certifying voters list	Returning officers, deputy returning officers and each candidate or representative upon request	–	–

Table D.3 Lists of electors (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list		Revised list		Official list		Final list	
	When	Provided to	When	Provided to	When	Provided to	When	Provided to
Alberta	(Official list) ¹ As soon as possible after issue of writ	Each registered political party ¹	Commencing on the Monday preceding the opening of advance polls (additions appended to end of official list)	Candidates may examine revised list at office of returning officer and may take extracts from it	(see Preliminary list)	(see Preliminary list)	As soon as possible after polling day	Each registered political party and each member of Legislative Assembly
British Columbia	As soon as possible after election is called	District registrars of voters, district electoral officers and candidates, and registered parties and members on request	As soon as possible after beginning of closed period for general registration	District registrars of voters, district electoral officers and candidates, and registered parties and members on request	–	–	–	–
Yukon Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No later than 13th day after issue of writ ▪ No later than 17th day after issue of writ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Candidates, Chief Electoral Officer and registered parties 	As soon as applications have been processed, at end of revision or special revision	Returning officers and deputy returning officers	–	Deputy returning officers (for polling day) and each registered political party (within 6 months of election)	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	Returning officers, enumerators and candidates upon request	–	–	Within 4 days after revision day	Returning officers	–	–
Nunavut	–	Returning officers, enumerators and candidates upon request	–	–	Within 4 days after revision day	Returning officers	–	–

¹ According to the Alberta *Election Act*, a list of electors is distributed after the issue of the writ, unless there have been no changes to the list since the last time it was provided to political parties (2 years after polling day, or in the 4th and 5th years following a general election).

E. Voting Process

For voting purposes, each electoral district is divided into polling divisions, established by the returning officer for that electoral district. Each polling division has at least one polling station, to which electors are assigned to cast their ballots. All jurisdictions, except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, require every polling station to provide level access for electors with a disability or in wheelchairs. In Nova Scotia, the legislation requires at least one polling station in each electoral district to have level access.

The minimum election period, from the issuance of the writ to polling day, ranges from 21 days in Newfoundland and Labrador to 45 days in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, polling day is a Monday, unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the following day is designated. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, no day is specified as polling day, while in Ontario, it must be a Thursday, and in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, polling day must be a Tuesday. Electors are allowed between 10 and 12 hours for voting on polling day (10 in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; 12 in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, British Columbia and Yukon; and 11 in the rest).

Apart from the ordinary polls on polling day, all jurisdictions have established alternative methods of voting to ensure that all electors can cast their ballots. These additional methods include advance polls, mail-in or special ballots, and mobile polls. Some jurisdictions also allow proxy voting, a method by which an elector who is absent from his or her polling division on polling day authorizes a relative or another elector to cast his or her ballot. Proxy voting is permitted in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Mobile polls are travelling polling stations, usually meant for hospitals or senior citizens' care facilities. In Quebec, they visit the facilities in the week preceding polling day; in other jurisdictions, they are made available at the time of the advance polls, or on polling day, or at any time designated by the returning

officer between those dates. Mobile polls are provided in nine jurisdictions (Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

All jurisdictions hold advance polls. Any electors who will not be able to vote on polling day may cast ballots at an advance poll. Advance polls usually take place on two or three different days, one week before polling day.

All jurisdictions except Nova Scotia and Ontario have introduced mail-in or special ballots. As a rule, this method of voting is available to any elector, though it is especially meant for those unable to vote on polling day or at an advance poll; however, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon restrict this method to certain categories of electors. Electors must apply for a special ballot before a specified deadline, and ballots must be received by a specified time to be counted. Deadlines for both the application and the return of the ballot vary from one jurisdiction to another. However, except in Saskatchewan, the deadline for receipt of the ballot never falls after polling day, nor are mail-in ballots received after the deadline counted toward the final vote.

All jurisdictions also permit assistance if an elector needs help to vote. The deputy returning officer (or another election officer), a friend, or a relative may accompany the elector behind the voting screen to help mark the ballot, with slight variations among jurisdictions. A template is provided for electors who have difficulty seeing or reading, although not in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia or the three territories (although a template is not legislated in Nova Scotia, a template is, in fact, provided). In all jurisdictions except Newfoundland and Labrador, and Prince Edward Island, an interpreter may also be provided.

All jurisdictions ensure that electors are entitled to time off from their employment for voting. In most jurisdictions, employers must allow electors up to three consecutive hours for voting, but in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon, employers must allow up to

four consecutive hours. In Prince Edward Island, employers must provide not less than one hour.

In Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the legislation allows the issuance of transfer certificates to candidates or their agents, election officers, and electors with a disability. In Ontario, electors who have recently moved and proxy voters are also eligible. Electors with certificates may vote on polling day at a polling station other than the one to which they were assigned, either because they are employed at another polling station or their assigned polling station does not have level access. The certificates are usually provided by the returning officer or election clerk.

Immediately after the close of polls, the deputy returning officer is responsible for counting the votes at each polling station. The official addition of the votes (validation of the votes in Canada) usually takes place at the office of the returning officer some time later, as prescribed by law. In most jurisdictions, a judicial recount must occur if the number of votes separating the candidates who placed first and second at the official addition is less than a given number or fraction. A judicial recount may also be requested if there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes. The applicant for such a recount usually has to make a deposit. An appeal of a judicial recount is permitted in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In the case of a tie between the first two candidates after a judicial recount, the returning officer must generally cast the deciding vote, except in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, where a by-election is called, and Yukon, where the returning officer must draw lots. British Columbia makes no provision for a tie after a recount.

Table E.1 Polling divisions, polling stations and polling day

Jurisdiction	Number of electors per polling division	Polling station level access	Polling		
			Electoral period	Day	Hours of voting
Canada	At least 250 electors	✓	Minimum 36 days	Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Newfoundland and Labrador, Atlantic and Central time zones: 8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m. ▪ Eastern time zone: 9:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m. ▪ Mountain time zone: 7:30 a.m. – 7:30 p.m. ▪ Pacific time zone: 7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Newfoundland and Labrador	No more than 275 electors	✓	Minimum 21 days	–	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Prince Edward Island	Approximately 350 electors	✓	Minimum 26, maximum 32 days	Monday	9:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Nova Scotia	Approximately 400 electors	At least one polling station per district	Minimum 36 days	Tuesday	8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
New Brunswick	Approximately 450 electors	✓	Minimum 28, maximum 38 days	Monday	10:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Quebec	No more than 350 electors	✓	Minimum 33, maximum 39 days	Monday	9:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Ontario	As directed by Chief Election Officer	✓	Minimum 28, maximum 56 days	Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. ▪ In electoral district that lies entirely west of 90°W longitude, 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Manitoba	Approximately 350 electors	✓	Minimum 33 days	Tuesday	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Saskatchewan	No more than 300 electors	–	Minimum 28, maximum 34 days	–	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Alberta	No more than 450 electors	✓	Must be 28 days	–	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
British Columbia	No more than 400 electors	✓	Must be 28 days	–	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Yukon Territory	400 electors	✓	Minimum 31 days	Monday	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Northwest Territories	As determined by Chief Electoral Officer and returning officer	✓	Minimum 45 days	Monday	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Nunavut	As determined by Chief Electoral Officer and returning officer	✓	Minimum 45 days	Monday	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting		Mobile poll		Advance poll			Mail-in or special ballot		
	Eligibility	Time to apply	Establishment	Time for voting	Period	Eligibility	Level access	Available	Eligibility	Deadline
Canada	–	–	Where there are 2 or more institutions in which seniors or persons with a disability reside	Polling day, at times set by returning officer	Noon – 8:00 p.m. on 10th, 9th and 7th days before polling day	Any elector	✓	✓	Any elector	Application: by 6:00 p.m. on 6th day before polling day Ballot: by 6:00 p.m. on polling day
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–	–	–	One or more of the 7 days immediately before polling day	Any elector	–	✓	Electors who would have difficulty voting at advance polls or on polling day, or inmates	Application: by 6:00 p.m. on a day before polling day specified by Chief Electoral Officer Ballot: by 4:00 p.m. on a day before polling day specified by Chief Electoral Officer
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	9:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. on 9th and 7th days before polling day	Electors who will be away on polling day and incapacitated electors	✓	✓	Electors who will be unable to vote at advance polls or on polling day and Canadian Forces electors	Application: by 6:00 p.m. on 13th day before polling day Ballot: by 6:00 p.m. on Friday before polling day

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting		Mobile poll		Advance poll			Mail-in or special ballot		
	Eligibility	Time to apply	Establishment	Time for voting	Period	Eligibility	Level access	Available	Eligibility	Deadline
Nova Scotia	Specified categories of electors	Between Monday, the 15th day before polling day and 8:00 p.m. on the Saturday before polling day	–	–	2:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. on the Friday and Saturday before polling day. Additional special polls: from noon – 9:00 p.m. on 11th and 12th days before polling day and from 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. on 10th day before polling day	Electors who will be away on polling day or have a physical disability	✓	–	–	–
New Brunswick	–	–	In treatment centres and public hospitals	Fixed by returning officer in consultation with administrator of institution	10:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. on 9th and 7th days before polling day Additional polls: 10:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. on 6th, 5th and 4th days before polling day	Electors who will be away on polling day	✓	✓	Electors who will be unable to vote at advance polls or on polling day	Application: not specified Ballot: by 8:00 p.m. on 3rd day before polling day

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting		Mobile poll		Advance poll			Mail-in or special ballot		
	Eligibility	Time to apply	Establishment	Time for voting	Period	Eligibility	Level access	Available	Eligibility	Deadline
Quebec	–	–	In health institutions	9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, Monday and, if necessary, Tuesday of week before polling day	2:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. on Sunday and Monday of week before polling day	Election officers, persons with a disability, inmates and electors who will have difficulty voting on polling day	✓	✓	Electors who have left province for up to 2 years	Application: before 18th day before polling day Ballot: by close of polls on polling day
Ontario	Any elector	Any time up to and including day before polling day	–	–	10:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. on 12th and 10th to 6th days before polling day	Electors who will be unable to vote on polling day	✓	–	–	–
Manitoba	–	–	In sparsely populated areas, health care and correctional institutions, or for greater convenience of electors	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. at advance polls or on polling day	For 6 days, from 2nd Monday before polling day to Saturday before polling day	Electors who will be unable to vote on polling day	✓	✓	Electors who cannot go in person to polling station	Application: by the Saturday before polling day Ballot: by 8:00 p.m. on polling day

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting		Mobile poll		Advance poll			Mail-in or special ballot		
	Eligibility	Time to apply	Establishment	Time for voting	Period	Eligibility	Level access	Available	Eligibility	Deadline
Saskatchewan	–	–	In a special situation	Any hours returning officer deems necessary, from first day of advance polls to 8:00 p.m. on polling day	If on Saturday or Sunday, noon – 7:00 p.m.; if on another day, 3:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Electors who have a physical disability or will be away on polling day; election officers and candidates' representatives	–	✓	Electors who qualify as absentee voters	Application: at least 12 days before polling day Ballot: by close of polls on polling day, if delivered by hand; by noon on 10th day after polling day, if delivered by registered mail
Alberta	–	–	In treatment centres and seniors lodges with at least 10 electors	–	9:00 a.m.– 8:00 p.m. on Thursday through Saturday of the full week before polling day	Electors who have a disability or will be away on polling day; election officers; candidates; official agents; scrutineers	✓	✓	Electors who have a disability or will be away; eligible inmates; election officers; candidates, agents; scrutineers; residents of remote areas	Application: by close of polls on polling day Ballot: by close of polls on polling day

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting		Mobile poll		Advance poll			Mail-in or special ballot		
	Eligibility	Time to apply	Establishment	Time for voting	Period	Eligibility	Level access	Available	Eligibility	Deadline
British Columbia	–	–	As established by district electoral officer	As established by district electoral officer	Noon – 9:00 p.m. on Wednesday through Saturday of the week before polling day	Electors who will be away on polling day, have a physical disability, or live in remote areas	–	✓	Electors who will be away on polling day, have a physical disability or live in remote areas	Application: up to 4 hours before close of polls on polling day Ballot: before close of polls on polling day
Yukon Territory	Any elector who may be away from Yukon on polling day	–	–	–	2:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. on 23rd and 24th days after issue of writs	Any elector	–	✓	Specified categories of electors	Application: before polls open on polling day; if exposure of elector's name or address might put elector at personal risk, by 9:00 p.m. 3 days before polling day Ballot: before 2:00 p.m. on polling day

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting		Mobile poll		Advance poll			Mail-in or special ballot		
	Eligibility	Time to apply	Establishment	Time for voting	Period	Eligibility	Level access	Available	Eligibility	Deadline
Northwest Territories	Any elector who may be away on polling day and who will be more than 50 km from office of returning officer	–	In isolated areas	–	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. on 11th day before polling day	Electors unable to vote on polling day	–	✓	Electors unable to vote on polling day	Application: by 5:00 p.m. on 21st day before polling day Ballot: by 5:00 p.m. on 3rd day before polling day
Nunavut	Any elector who may be away on polling day and who will be more than 50 km from office of returning officer	–	In isolated areas	–	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. on 11th day before polling day	Electors unable to vote on polling day	–	✓	Electors unable to vote on polling day	Application: by 5:00 p.m. the 21st day before polling day Ballot: by 5:00 p.m. on 3rd day before polling day

Table E.3 Assistance to voters on polling day

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters			Time off for voting	Transfer certificates	
	Assistance to vote provided by	Template	Interpreter		Eligibility	Deadline
Canada	Deputy returning officer, friend, relative or designated election officer	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	Candidates; election officers appointed to another polling station; electors with a disability whose polling station does not have level access	Application must be received before 10:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately before polling day
Newfoundland and Labrador	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	–	4 consecutive hours	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Deputy returning officer or friend	–	–	Not less than 1 hour	–	–
Nova Scotia	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓ (not legislated)	✓	3 consecutive hours	Candidates, agents; deputy returning officers, poll clerks, election clerks; electors with a physical disability	Certificate must be issued no later than 10:00 p.m. on Saturday before polling day
New Brunswick	Friend	–	✓	3 consecutive hours	Scrutineers, candidates; deputy returning officers, poll clerks; electors with a physical disability	Certificate must be issued between close of nominations and opening of polls on polling day
Quebec	Spouse, relative or another person, in presence of deputy returning officer and poll clerk	✓	✓ (only for sign language)	4 consecutive hours	–	–
Ontario	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	Change of address, restricted mobility, proxy voters; deputy returning officers, poll clerks; scrutineers	–
Manitoba	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
Saskatchewan	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
Alberta	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
British Columbia	Election official or individual accompanying voter	–	✓	4 consecutive hours	–	–

Table E.3 Assistance to voters on polling day (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters			Time off for voting	Transfer certificates	
	Assistance to vote provided by	Template	Interpreter		Eligibility	Deadline
Yukon Territory	Deputy returning officer	–	✓	4 consecutive hours	–	–
Northwest Territories	Deputy returning officer, friend or relative	–	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
Nunavut	Deputy returning officer, friend or relative	–	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–

Table E.4 Addition of votes

Jurisdiction	Official addition		Judicial recount					In case of a tie	
	Place	Time	Automatic recount required when	When error is suspected, may be requested by	Time limits	Deposit when requested	Appeal of a judicial recount	By-election	Returning officer casts a ballot
Canada	Office of returning officer	Stated in notice of election	Difference between first 2 candidates is less than 1/1000 of votes cast	Elector	Request must be made within 4 days after results are validated; judge must fix a date within 4 days of request	\$250	–	✓	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fixed by returning officer	3rd day after polling day	There is a tie or difference between first 2 candidates is 10 votes or less	Elector or candidate	Chief Electoral Officer must apply within 7 days of official addition of votes; electors or candidates, within 10 days of addition of votes by returning officer	\$100	–	✓	–
Prince Edward Island	Office of returning officer	10:00 a.m. on Monday, 7th day after polling day	–	Candidate	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place within 6 days of request	\$200	–	–	✓
Nova Scotia	Office of returning officer	10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, 7th day after polling day	There is a tie or difference between first 2 candidates is less than 10 votes	Candidate or candidate's official agent	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place within 2 days of request	\$100	–	–	✓
New Brunswick	Fixed by proclamation	Fixed by proclamation	–	Elector	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place within 4 days of request	\$200	–	–	✓

Table E.4 Addition of votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Official addition		Judicial recount					In case of a tie	
	Place	Time	Automatic recount required when	When error is suspected, may be requested by	Time limits	Deposit when requested	Appeal of a judicial recount	By-election	Returning officer casts a ballot
Quebec	Office of returning officer	9:00 a.m. on day following polling day	There is a tie	Any person	Request must be made within 4 days of addition of votes; recount must begin within 4 days of request	–	–	✓	–
Ontario	Stated in notice of poll	Stated in notice of poll	Difference between first 2 candidates is less than 25 votes	Elector or candidate	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; recount must be within 10 days of request	\$200	A party to a recount may appeal decision, in writing, within 2 days of recount	–	✓
Manitoba	–	After receiving all ballot boxes after polling day and after notice to candidate	Difference between first 2 candidates is not more than 50 votes	Elector or candidate	Request must be made within 8 days of official addition	–	A party to a recount may appeal the decision, in writing, within 5 days	✓	–
Saskatchewan	Fixed by proclamation	Fixed by proclamation	Difference between first 2 candidates is less than total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots, and ballots objected to	Candidate or candidate's business manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to returning officer must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place not less than 10 days after request Application to a judge must be made within 10 days after candidate has been declared elected; judge must fix a time that is not less than 10 days after application 	\$300	A party to a recount may appeal decision within 5 days; appeal must be heard within 10 days of court order	–	✓

Table E.4 Addition of votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Official addition		Judicial recount					In case of a tie	
	Place	Time	Automatic recount required when	When error is suspected, may be requested by	Time limits	Deposit when requested	Appeal of a judicial recount	By-election	Returning officer casts a ballot
Alberta	Fixed by proclamation	Fixed by proclamation	–	Candidate or candidate's official agent	Request must be made within 8 days of announcement of official count	\$300	A party to a recount may appeal decision within 2 days of receiving notice of decision concerning recount	–	✓
British Columbia	Office of district electoral officer	Not before 13th day after polling day	Difference between first 2 candidates is less than 1/500 of total ballots	Elector, candidate, candidate's representative, or district electoral officer	Request must be made within 6 days of official addition	–	A candidate may appeal decision within 2 days of recount	–	–
Yukon Territory	Fixed by proclamation	10:00 a.m. on day fixed by proclamation	There is a tie or difference between first 2 candidates is 10 votes or less	Any person	Request must be made prior to end of 6th day after official addition; judge must fix a day and time within 4 days of request	\$200	–	–	– ¹
Northwest Territories	Fixed by proclamation	Fixed by proclamation	There is a tie or difference between first 2 candidates is less than 2% of total number of votes cast	Elector	Request must be made within 8 days of official addition; judge must fix a date and time within 10 days of request	\$250	A party to a recount may appeal decision within 8 days of recount	✓	–

¹ Returning officer must draw lots in the presence of a judge and any candidate or agent.

Table E.4 Addition of votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Official addition		Judicial recount					In case of a tie	
	Place	Time	Automatic recount required when	When error is suspected, may be requested by	Time limits	Deposit when requested	Appeal of a judicial recount	By-election	Returning officer casts a ballot
Nunavut	Fixed by proclamation	Fixed by proclamation	There is a tie or difference between first 2 candidates is less than 2% of total number of votes cast	Elector	Request must be made within 8 days of official addition; judge must fix a date and time within 10 days of request	\$250	A party to a recount may appeal decision within 8 days of recount	✓	–

F. Nomination and Registration of Political Entities

In all Canadian jurisdictions, those who wish to run as candidates at an election or establish a registered or authorized political party must meet certain requirements. In some cases, there are also registration requirements for local associations and third parties.

The right to be a candidate is guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (section 3). In most jurisdictions, anyone who meets the eligibility requirements for voting is also eligible to be a candidate. Nova Scotia is the only jurisdiction that requires candidates to be older (19 years old) than the voting age of 18. Each jurisdiction also specifies who is not eligible to run, for instance, people who have been convicted of an election-related offence, the Chief Electoral Officer or returning officers, or inmates. Disqualifying criteria vary among jurisdictions and may result indirectly from Legislative Assembly or civil service Acts that disqualify certain people from sitting as members.

To encourage those who wish to seek nomination, some jurisdictions have provisions giving candidates the right to a leave of absence from work. That is the case in Canada, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. In Canada, an employer may grant a leave of absence with or without pay, but in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, a leave of absence may only be granted without pay.

To be a candidate, a person must file nomination papers with the returning officer. All jurisdictions require prospective candidates to gather a certain number of signatures, and most require them to pay a deposit, Quebec and Manitoba being the exceptions. The deposit is usually reimbursed to candidates if they obtain a certain percentage of valid votes. In Canada and in Newfoundland and Labrador, however, the deposit is entirely reimbursed if the candidate has completed and returned all required documents and forms, regardless of the percentage of votes. In all jurisdictions, a candidate must appoint an official agent or representative to deal with financial matters before filing the nomination papers.

With the exception of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, where political parties do not exist, a political party may register with the Chief Electoral Officer in its jurisdiction. Political parties must meet several criteria for registration. In particular, all jurisdictions require political parties to nominate a certain number of candidates, ranging from two in British Columbia and Yukon to 51 in Ontario. In addition, a specified number of elector signatures is required, except in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In all jurisdictions except Nova Scotia, the Chief Electoral Officer may refuse a registration if he or she is of the opinion that the party name or its abbreviation so nearly resembles another party's name or its abbreviation that it may cause confusion. Like candidates, registered political parties must appoint an official agent or representative for financial matters.

Most jurisdictions do not specify when a political party's registration must come into effect. In some cases, the date is determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. However, in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, the registration of a political party becomes effective only when certain criteria are met. For example, in Canada, political parties must have submitted their applications to the Chief Electoral Officer at least 60 days before the issuance of a writ, whereas in Prince Edward Island, the application must be received before the 23rd day before polling day. In Manitoba, a party becomes registered upon receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of all financial statements and related documents. British Columbia, meanwhile, requires the Chief Electoral Officer to rule on the registration application within 30 days, unless an election is called.

Only Canada and Quebec have legislation covering the merger of two registered political parties. In Canada, registered political parties may merge at any time except during the period beginning 30 days before the issue of a writ and ending on polling day. Registered political parties in Quebec may merge at any time, so long as the Chief Electoral Officer is notified and the merger is certified by two or more officers from each of the merging parties.

Only Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia require local associations of political parties to register with the Chief Electoral Officer and identify the financial institutions with which they will be dealing. In Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, they are also required to produce a statement of assets and liabilities.

In Canada, Quebec and British Columbia, third parties are required to register with the Chief Electoral Officer. Third parties are those individuals or groups – other than candidates, registered political parties or local associations – who spend, or intend to spend, money on election advertising to promote or oppose a registered political party or a candidate during the course of an election campaign. In Canada, third parties are required to register if they intend to spend more than \$500 on election advertising. In Quebec and British Columbia, third parties must register if they wish to advertise at all.

Table F.1 Right to be a candidate

Jurisdiction	Candidate must be				Candidate must not be										
	18 years of age	Canadian citizen	Ordinarily resident	Convicted of corrupt or illegal practice	Disqualified under any Act	Member of Legislature or Parliament	Chief Electoral Officer	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer	Returning officer	Other election officer	Judge	Inmate	Mayor or councillor of municipality	Sheriff, clerk or Crown attorney	Previous candidate who has not filed financial return
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Newfoundland and Labrador	✓	✓	✓		✓										
Prince Edward Island	✓	✓	✓		✓										
Nova Scotia	(19)	✓ ¹		✓	✓	✓									
New Brunswick	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓		
Quebec	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Ontario	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓					
Manitoba	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓ ²			
Saskatchewan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Alberta	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓									✓
British Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			
Yukon Territory	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				✓			
Northwest Territories	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ³	✓		✓			✓			
Nunavut	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ³	✓		✓			✓			

¹ Or British subject.² This provision appears in the Manitoba *Elections Act* (s. 31) but has been ruled of no force or effect by the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, 1999.³ Including any person who accepts or holds any office, commission or employment in the service of the government of the territory for monetary remuneration.

Table F.2 Requirements for nomination and registration

Jurisdiction	Registration – political parties		Registration – local associations		Registration – third parties	Nomination – candidates	
	Number of signatures	Number of candidates nominated	Statement of assets and liabilities	Identify their financial institution		Number of signatures	Deposit
Canada	100 electors who are members of party	50	–	–	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer after spending \$500 on election advertising	100 electors in electoral district; 50 electors in special districts listed in Act	\$1 000
Newfoundland and Labrador	1 000 electors	12	–	–	–	10 electors in electoral district	\$100
Prince Edward Island	0.35% of number of persons eligible to vote at last election and still eligible to vote	10	–	–	–	10 electors in electoral district	\$200
Nova Scotia	–	10	–	✓	–	5 electors in electoral district	\$100
New Brunswick	–	10	–	✓	–	25 electors in electoral district	\$100
Quebec	25 electors in each of 20 electoral divisions	20	–	–	Must register with returning officer to advertise	100 electors on list of electors for electoral division	–
Ontario	10 000 electors	51	✓	✓	–	25 electors in electoral district	\$200
Manitoba	2 500 persons eligible to vote in most recent general election	5	–	–	–	100 electors in electoral division	–
Saskatchewan	2 500 voters, 1 000 of whom must reside in at least 10 different constituencies (minimum of 100 electors in each)	10	–	–	–	4 electors in constituency	\$100
Alberta	0.3% of number of persons eligible to vote at last general election and still eligible to vote	42	✓	✓	–	25 electors in electoral division	\$200

Table F.2 Requirements for nomination and registration (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Registration – political parties		Registration – local associations		Registration – third parties	Nomination – candidates	
	Number of signatures	Number of candidates nominated	Statement of assets and liabilities	Identify their financial institution		Number of signatures	Deposit
British Columbia	–	2	✓	✓	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer to advertise	25 electors in electoral district	\$100
Yukon Territory	100 electors who are also party members	2	–	–	–	25 electors in electoral district	\$200
Northwest Territories	No political parties	No political parties	–	–	–	15 electors in electoral district	\$200
Nunavut	No political parties	No political parties	–	–	–	15 electors in electoral district	\$200

G. Election Financing and Advertising

Public funding

All jurisdictions provide indirect public funding through a tax credit for political contributions to a candidate or a political party. The usual maximum tax credit is \$500, although Alberta's maximum is \$750 and Quebec allows a maximum credit of \$300. Most jurisdictions also provide direct public funding, usually by reimbursing part of the election expenses of political parties or candidates, or both. Nine jurisdictions reimburse part of a candidate's election expenses (all but Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). Five of them also reimburse part of the election expenses of political parties (Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan). In all cases, the reimbursement is issued on the condition that the political party or candidate has obtained a certain percentage of the popular vote.

Another form of direct public funding is the annual allowance for a political party. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec pay such allowances. The allowance is based on the number of valid votes received by the party's candidates in the last general election.

Finally, in some jurisdictions there are provisions for ensuring that a political party can broadcast its political message. In New Brunswick and Quebec, the law is that network operators may make time available, although they are not required to. Federally, every broadcaster must make 6.5 hours during prime time available to political parties for purchase. Free time must also be made available, and shared among political parties based on their allocation of paid time. All broadcasting time is allocated by the Broadcasting Arbitrator (appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada) according to a formula in the *Canada Elections Act*.

Contributions

All jurisdictions restrict in some way the contributions that a political party or a candidate may receive. Generally, a contribution may be monetary or non-monetary, although volunteer labour is not

usually included. Seven jurisdictions limit the amount of money that may be contributed to political parties, candidates or local associations. This is the case in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Seven jurisdictions – Canada, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut – prohibit foreign contributions or contributions from outside the jurisdiction. Quebec and Manitoba also prohibit contributions from a corporation or a trade union, so only contributions from an elector (Quebec) or an individual (Manitoba) are allowed. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut also prohibit contributions from trade unions.

Most jurisdictions allow anonymous contributions up to a specified amount. For any contributions over that amount, the identity of the contributor must be disclosed or the contributions remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer.

Expenses

The definition of election expenses varies from one jurisdiction to another. However, they typically include all costs incurred to promote or oppose the election of a candidate or a political party. In most jurisdictions, both direct and indirect expenses are covered, but in Canada, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, only direct expenses are covered. Usually, the personal expenses of a candidate, such as for food and lodging, are not included in the definition of election expenses if they are reasonably incurred, except in Yukon. To ensure a level playing field among participants, most jurisdictions limit the election expenses that may be incurred by a political party or a candidate. Alberta and Yukon are the only two jurisdictions that do not impose limits on the amount political parties or candidates may spend during an election campaign. In all other jurisdictions, the limit is usually established according to a formula based on the number of electors – for a party, in the electoral districts where it endorses candidates, and for a candidate, in the electoral district where he or she is running.

Jurisdictions that register third parties (that is, Canada, Quebec and British Columbia) also establish a limit on election advertising expenses incurred by them. This limit is a fixed amount specified in the legislation and is not linked to the number of electors in the electoral district.

Reporting

To ensure transparency and compliance in election financing, all jurisdictions require candidates and political parties to report to the Chief Electoral Officer all contributions received and expenses incurred. Candidates must submit an election expenses report, but political parties, in most jurisdictions, are required to submit both an expenses return for any election campaign and an annual report on their finances. Local associations and third parties, where required to register, must also submit a financial report. The contents of the reports, as well as the deadlines for submitting them, vary from one jurisdiction to another. In most cases, an auditor's report confirming the accuracy of the candidate's or political party's report must also be submitted. Almost all jurisdictions require the name and address of each donor who contributed more than a specified amount. Some jurisdictions also require all receipts and vouchers to be submitted with the financial report.

Advertising and surveys

To ensure fair competition, all jurisdictions regulate election advertising. With the exception of Ontario, election advertising must identify the person or party on whose behalf the advertisement was produced. This is also true of third party advertising in Canada, Quebec and British Columbia.

Several jurisdictions also impose a blackout on election advertising broadcasts either on polling day (Canada, Quebec and British Columbia) or on polling day and the previous day (Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). An additional blackout period is imposed at the beginning of the election period in Ontario, from the day the writ is issued until the 22nd day before polling day, and in Quebec, for the seven days following the issuance of the writ.

Two jurisdictions, Canada and British Columbia, also regulate the transmission to the public of the results of an election survey or opinion poll. In Canada, the first person who transmits the results of an election survey during an election, and anyone else who transmits them to the public within 24 hours of the first transmission, are required to provide background information. This information includes the name of the sponsor, the name of the organization that conducted the survey, and statistical information related to the population sample and the margin of error. Similar provisions exist in British Columbia, but all background information must be presented along with the results of the survey. Both jurisdictions also require survey sponsors to produce a report on the survey upon request. This report must provide more detailed information, such as the sampling and calculation methods and any weighting or normalization procedures used to produce the final results of the survey.

Table G.1 Public funding and reimbursement

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses		Annual allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
	Political party	Candidate			
Canada	Receives 22.5% of expenses incurred, if obtains 2% of valid votes overall or 5% of valid votes in electoral districts where it ran a candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If obtains 15% of valid votes, then receives 15% of expenses limit ▪ If also incurs more than 30% of expenses limit, then receives lesser of 50% of actual expenses (minus 15% above), or 50% of expenses limit 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$200: 75% ▪ \$200 – \$550: \$150 + 50% of amount over \$200 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$325 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, when all required financial documents are submitted
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	If obtains 15% of popular vote, receives $\frac{1}{3}$ of actual expenses, to a maximum of $\frac{1}{3}$ of expenses limit	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 but less than \$550 ▪ Over \$550: \$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550 but less than \$1 150 ▪ Maximum deduction: \$500 	Yes, when expenses provisions are met, writ is withdrawn, or candidate is acclaimed
Prince Edward Island	–	If obtains 15% of popular vote, receives \$0.75 per elector on official list; minimum payment of \$1 500, maximum payment of \$3 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To each registered party with one or more seats ▪ Calculation: number of valid votes for party's candidates at last general election x amount fixed by Lieutenant Governor in Council (maximum \$2.00) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, to an elected candidate and a candidate who receives at least half the number of votes received by elected candidate
Nova Scotia	–	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives \$1.12 per elector on official list	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 but less than \$550 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, to an elected candidate and a candidate who receives at least 15% of valid votes and who conforms with expenses provisions

Table G.1 Public funding and reimbursement (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses		Annual allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
	Political party	Candidate			
New Brunswick	–	If obtains 15% of valid votes overall, receives lesser of actual expenses incurred or \$0.35 per elector in electoral district + cost of mailing 1 oz. first-class letter to each elector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To each party in Legislature or party that ran 10 candidates at last general election ▪ Calculation: number of valid votes for party's candidates x X, where X is \$1.30 x Consumer Price Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, to an elected candidate and a candidate who receives at least half the number of votes received by elected candidate
Quebec	If obtains 1% of valid votes, receives 50% of incurred expenses, to a maximum of \$0.60 per elector for all electoral divisions in which it ran candidates	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives 50% of incurred expenses, to a maximum of \$1.00 per elector in electoral division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To authorized parties ▪ Calculation: percentage of valid votes obtained by party at last general election x \$0.50 x number of electors on lists for that election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% of first \$400 ▪ Maximum credit of \$300 	–
Ontario	Receives \$0.05 per elector in any electoral district where it received 15% of popular vote	If obtains 15% of popular vote, receives lesser of 20% of incurred expenses or 20% of expenses limit	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$300: 75% ▪ \$300 – \$1 000: 75% of \$300 + 50% of amount over \$300 ▪ More than \$1 000: lesser of tax credit limit or amount obtained using the formula $0.75(A) + 0.50(B - A) + 0.333(C - B)$, where A is first contribution level, B is second contribution level, and C is total amount contributed 	Yes, to a candidate who receives at least 10% of valid votes
Manitoba	If obtains 10% of valid votes, receives lesser of 50% of expenses limit or 50% of actual expenses	If obtains 10% of valid votes, receives lesser of 50% of expenses limit or 50% of actual expenses	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	–

Table G.1 Public funding and reimbursement (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses		Annual allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
	Political party	Candidate			
Saskatchewan	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives lesser of \$195 407 (adjusted) or $\frac{1}{3}$ of incurred expenses	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives 50% of incurred expenses	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$200 or less: 75% ▪ Between \$200 and \$550: \$150 plus 50% of amount over \$200 ▪ More than \$550: lesser of (\$325 + 33$\frac{1}{3}$% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, to an elected candidate, a candidate who receives at least half the votes received by elected candidate and who conforms with expenses provisions, a candidate where election is found void, and a candidate whose nomination is refused by returning officer
Alberta	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$150: 75% ▪ \$150 – \$825: \$112.50 + 50% of amount over \$150 ▪ Over \$825: lesser of \$750 or (\$450 + 33.33% of amount over \$825) 	Yes, to an elected candidate, a candidate who receives at least half the number of votes received by elected candidate, and a candidate who withdraws within 48 hours of filing his or her nomination papers
British Columbia	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, to a candidate who receives at least 15% of total votes counted
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 75% ▪ \$100 – \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of (\$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550) or \$500 	Yes, to a candidate who receives at least 25% of number of votes received by elected candidate

Table G.1 Public funding and reimbursement (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses		Annual allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
	Political party	Candidate			
Northwest Territories	No political parties	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 100% ▪ Over \$100: lesser of (\$100 + 50% of amount over \$100) or \$500 	Yes, to a candidate who is elected, a candidate who receives at least half the number of votes received by elected candidate, and a candidate where writ is withdrawn
Nunavut	No political parties	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than \$100: 100% ▪ Over \$100: lesser of (\$100 + 50% of amount over \$100) or \$500 	Yes, to a candidate who is elected, a candidate who receives at least half the number of votes received by elected candidate, and a candidate where writ is withdrawn

Table G.2 Contributions

Jurisdiction	Limit on individual contributions	Allowable sources				
		Contributors outside jurisdiction	Individuals	Corporations	Trade unions	Anonymous contributors
Canada	–	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$200)
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$100)
Prince Edward Island	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nova Scotia	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Brunswick	\$6 000 per year to each registered political party or its district association and to one independent candidate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quebec	\$3 000 total per year to each party, independent member and independent candidate	No	Yes (electors)	No	No	Yes (up to \$200)
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To each party: \$7 500 per year x indexation factor To each constituency association: \$1 000 per year x indexation factor To constituency associations of any one party: \$5 000 per year x indexation factor To each candidate: \$1 000 per campaign x indexation factor To candidates endorsed by one party: \$5 000 total per campaign x indexation factor 	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Manitoba	\$3 000 per year to each registered political party, a candidate and a constituency association	No	Yes	No	No	Yes (up to \$10)
Saskatchewan	–	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$250)
Alberta	In a year – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To a party: \$15 000 To a constituency association: \$750 To constituency associations of each party: \$3 750 During a campaign – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To a party: \$30 000 To a candidate: \$1 500 To candidates of each party: \$7 500 	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$50)
British Columbia	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$50)
Yukon Territory	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$50)
Northwest Territories	To a candidate during a campaign: \$1 500 ¹	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (up to \$100)
Nunavut	To a candidate during a campaign: \$1 500 ¹	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (up to \$100)

¹ Political parties do not exist in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut.

Table G.3 Limits on election expenses for political parties and candidates¹

Jurisdiction	Limits for political parties	Limits for candidates
Canada	$\$0.62 \times \text{number of names on preliminary or revised lists of electors (whichever is greater) in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate} \times \text{inflation index factor}$ By-election: same as above	Aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $\\$2.07 \times \text{first 15 000 electors on preliminary or revised lists of electors (whichever is greater)}$ ▪ $\\$1.04 \times \text{next 10 000 electors}$ ▪ $\\$0.52 \times \text{number of remaining electors}$ By-election: same as above
Newfoundland and Labrador	$\$3.125 \times \text{number of names on revised list of electors in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate; minimum \$12 000 for each electoral district}$ By-election: same as above	$\$3.125 \times \text{number of names on revised list of electors; minimum \$12 000}$ By-election: same as above
Prince Edward Island	$\$6.00 \times \text{number of electors entitled to vote in electoral districts where party endorses an official candidate}$ By-election: same as above	$\$1.75 \times \text{number of electors entitled to vote}$ By-election: same as above
Nova Scotia	$\$0.40 \times \text{number of electors in electoral districts where party endorses an official candidate}$ By-election: \$1 000	Aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $\\$1.00 \times \text{first 5 000 electors}$ ▪ $\\$0.85 \times \text{next 5 000 electors}$ ▪ $\\$0.75 \times \text{number of remaining electors}$ By-election: same as above
New Brunswick	$\$1.00 \times \text{number of electors in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate}$ By-election: \$7 000	$\$1.75 \times \text{number of electors but never less than \$11 000 or more than \$22 000}$ By-election: $\$2.00 \times \text{number of electors; minimum \$11 000, maximum \$22 000}$
Quebec	$\$0.60 \times \text{number of electors in electoral divisions where party endorses an official candidate}$ By-election: political parties may not incur expenses	Must not exceed \$1.00 per elector By-election: \$1.60 per elector
Ontario	$\$0.60 \times \text{indexation factor} \times \text{number of electors in electoral districts where party endorses an official candidate}$ By-election: same as above	$\$0.96 \times \text{indexation factor} \times \text{number of electors}$ By-election: same as above

¹ All jurisdictions except Alberta, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut adjust spending limits according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Table G.3 Limits on election expenses for political parties and candidates¹ (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limits for political parties	Limits for candidates
Manitoba	<p>\$1.40 x number of names on final voters lists in electoral divisions where party endorses a candidate</p> <p>By-election: \$2.60 x number of names on final voters lists</p>	<p>Electoral divisions with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 30 000 square miles²: \$2.20 x number of names on final voters lists more than 30 000 square miles²: \$3.50 x number of names on final voters lists <p>By-election: same as above</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>\$651 355 (adjusted)</p> <p>By-election:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern constituencies (2 constituencies): \$39 082 (adjusted) per candidate endorsed Southern constituencies: the greater of \$32 567 (adjusted) or \$2.60 (adjusted) x number of names on voters list, per candidate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern constituencies: the greater of \$52 108 (adjusted) or \$5.21 (adjusted) x number of names on voters list Southern constituencies: the greater of \$39 082 (adjusted) or \$2.60 (adjusted) x number of names on voters list <p>By-election: same as above</p>
Alberta	–	–
British Columbia	<p>\$1.25 x number of registered voters in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate</p> <p>By-election: same as above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where 25 000 or fewer registered voters: \$50 000 Where more than 25 000 registered voters: \$50 000 and \$0.50 for every registered voter Where fewer than 2 registered voters/sq.km., add \$0.30 x number of sq. km. in electoral district; maximum increase of 25% of electoral district limit as determined by number of registered voters <p>By-election: same as above</p>
Yukon Territory	–	–
Northwest Territories	No political parties	\$30 000
Nunavut	No political parties	\$30 000

¹ All jurisdictions except Alberta, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut adjust spending limits according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

² 1 square mile = 2.59 km².

Table G.4 Deadline for reporting contributions and expenses

Jurisdiction	Candidates	Political parties		Local associations	Third parties	Leadership contestants
		Annual fiscal return	Election expenses return			
Canada	4 months after polling day	6 months after end of fiscal year	6 months after polling day	–	4 months after polling day	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	6 months after polling day	On or before April 1	6 months after polling day	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	120 days after return of writ	On or before May 31	120 days after return of writ	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	60 days after return of writ	On or before March 31 (only contributions)	120 days after return of writ	Annual; on or before March 31 (only contributions)	–	–
New Brunswick	90 days after polling day	On or before October 1 and April 1	–	Annual; on or before April 1	–	–
Quebec	90 days after polling day	On or before April 30	120 days after polling day	–	30 days after polling day	–
Ontario	6 months after polling day	On or before May 31	6 months after polling day	Annual: on or before May 31 Election: 6 months after polling day	–	For period beginning at official call until 2 months after vote: within 6 months For 12-month period beginning 2 months after vote: within 20 months
Manitoba	30 days after end of campaign period	3 months after end of year	30 days after end of campaign period	30 days after end of year	–	–
Saskatchewan	3 months after being declared elected	4 months after end of fiscal year	6 months after polling day	–	–	–
Alberta	4 months after polling day	On or before March 31	6 months after polling day	Annual; on or before March 31	–	–
British Columbia	90 days after polling day	On or before March 31	90 days after polling day	Annual: on or before March 31 Election: 90 days after polling day	90 days after polling day	90 days after vote
Yukon Territory	60 days after return of writ	On or before March 31	60 days after return of writ	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	60 days after polling day	No political parties	No political parties	–	–	–
Nunavut	60 days after polling day	No political parties	No political parties	–	–	–

Table G.5 Details of financial reports

Jurisdiction	Entities required to report					What is required, and by whom?						
	Candidates	Political parties	Local associations	Third parties	Leadership contestants	Auditor's report	Personal expenses (candidates only)	Donations by class	Amount of contribution that requires detailed disclosure	Name and address of donor	Receipts and vouchers	Trust fund return
Canada	✓	✓	–	✓	–	Candidates, political parties	Candidates	All	Over \$200	All	Third parties on request	Political parties
Newfoundland and Labrador	✓	✓	–	–	–	All	Candidates	–	Over \$100	All	–	–
Prince Edward Island	✓	✓	–	–	–	All	–	–	Over \$250	Annual returns of political parties	All	–
Nova Scotia	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Election expenses and tax receipts ¹	–	–	Over \$50	All	Candidates, political parties	–
New Brunswick	✓	✓	✓	–	–	All	–	–	Over \$100	All	All	–
Quebec	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	All	–	–	Over \$200	All	All	–
Ontario	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	All	–	–	Over \$100	All	–	–
Manitoba	✓	✓	✓	–	–	All	Candidates	–	Over \$250	All	–	–
Saskatchewan	✓	✓	–	–	–	All	Candidates	All	Over \$250	Name only for all reports	All	–
Alberta	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Annual return of political parties	–	–	Over \$375	All	–	–
British Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Candidates, political parties, constituency associations ²	Candidates	All	Over \$250	All	–	–
Yukon Territory	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	Over \$250	All	All	–
Northwest Territories	✓	³	–	–	–	–	–	–	Over \$100	Candidates	Candidates	–
Nunavut	✓	³	–	–	–	–	–	–	Over \$100	Candidates	Candidates	–

¹ Contribution reports must also be audited if the donations exceed \$5 000.

² Only if the value of contributions, election expenses, or contestant expenses is \$10 000 or more.

³ Political parties do not exist in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut.

Table G.6 Regulations governing election advertising and opinion polls

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on advertising			Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
	Limit on spending	Blackout period	Government advertising		
Canada	Third party: \$3 000 per electoral district, to a maximum of \$150 000 nationally per election period	Polling day until close of all polls in electoral district	No transmission through government means	Any advertising must indicate that it was authorized by candidate's official agent or registered agent of political party	Upon first release and upon release within 24 hours of first release, any opinion poll or survey must publish identifying information, dates, number of people contacted and margin of error. For published surveys, must provide wording of questions, and more detailed and statistical information upon request.
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Polling day and day before polling day	–	Authorizing person, union, corporation, candidate or political party, as well as sponsor of the advertising, must be identified in writing to publisher	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	Authorizing person, union, corporation or political party, as well as sponsor of the advertising, must be identified in writing to publisher or broadcaster, and all election advertising must make reference to this information	–
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	Any advertisement must bear name and address of the printer and of the person on whose behalf it was printed, published or broadcast	–
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political party: \$35 000 per year District association or independent candidate: \$2 000 per year 	Polling day and day before polling day	–	Every advertisement must bear the name of the person who ordered it published or broadcast	–

Table G.6 Regulations governing election advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on advertising			Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
	Limit on spending	Blackout period	Government advertising		
Quebec	Authorized private intervenor: \$300	The 7 days following election order; polling day	–	Any radio or television broadcaster that airs advertising must mention at beginning or end of advertisement name and title of official agent or deputy official agent responsible for advertisement	–
Ontario	–	From issue of writ until 22nd day before polling day, polling day and day before polling day	–	–	–
Manitoba	Political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election: \$0.70 x number of names on final voters lists for all electoral divisions in which party endorses candidates ▪ By-election: \$1.30 x number of names on final voters lists for electoral division ▪ Annual (outside election period): \$50 000 Candidate: \$0.45 x number of names on final voters lists for electoral division	–	No government department or Crown corporation may advertise during election period	No advertising may be shown without written approval of official agent or chief financial officer of political party, which must be displayed with advertisement	–
Saskatchewan	Political party: \$195 407 (adjusted) per year for a registered political party, including its associations, candidates, and members of Legislative Assembly who are members of registered political party and using funds provided by registered political party	–	No government department, board, commission, Crown corporation or government agency may advertise during election period	No person may distribute advertising that does not bear name and address of person who authorized it to be produced, published or distributed	–

Table G.6 Regulations governing election advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on advertising			Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
	Limit on spending	Blackout period	Government advertising		
Alberta	–	–	–	Every printed advertisement must bear name and address of person who sponsored it, unless advertisement includes the party's colours and logo, party name, or candidate name	–
British Columbia	Third party: \$5 000 per campaign ¹	Polling day	–	All election advertising must identify name of sponsor or financial agent, indicate that it was authorized by that person, and give telephone number or mailing address of that person	Upon first publication, any opinion poll or survey must include identifying and contact information, dates, respondent data, wording of questions, margin of error; with more detailed and statistical information upon request ¹
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	All advertising must bear the name and address of person who sponsored it	–
Northwest Territories	–	Polling day and day before polling day	–	A person who causes an advertisement to be published must identify the sponsor in writing to the publisher	–
Nunavut	–	Polling day and day before polling day	–	A person who causes an advertisement to be published must identify the sponsor in writing to the publisher	–

¹While these provisions appear in the British Columbia *Election Act*, they have been ruled of no force and effect by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, 2000.

H. Enforcement

In all jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for ensuring that electoral legislation is enforced. Federally, enforcement is carried out by the Commissioner of Canada Elections, who is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada. As a rule, the Chief Electoral Officer in each jurisdiction has the power to investigate possible breaches of electoral law. However, investigation is often delegated to the police or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, usually on the advice of the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Commissioner of Canada Elections may apply to the court for an injunction if he or she has reason to believe that a person may have committed, or is likely to commit, an offence. In addition, the Commissioner may initiate a compliance agreement with any person who has committed or is about to commit an offence against the Act. Similar powers exist in Yukon, where the Chief Electoral Officer may intervene to avoid the commission of an offence or may issue a certificate to order a person to stop contravening the Act. Such provisions do not exist in other jurisdictions.

In most cases, for general offences, court proceedings may be instituted by either the Chief Electoral Officer or the Attorney General of the province. Most jurisdictions set a time limit for prosecuting an offender and also stipulate the level of court that can hear the case.

All jurisdictions impose a standard penalty for offences against their respective electoral legislation, with the exception of Canada, New Brunswick and British Columbia, where specific penalties are matched to infractions. As well, most jurisdictions levy additional penalties for offences that are classified as corrupt or illegal practices. These offences, such as impersonation or intimidation, are usually related to voting and to polling day. In most jurisdictions, a person convicted of such offences may not run for election, sit as a member or be nominated or appointed to an office by the Crown until six years after the conviction. In some cases, convicted persons may also be denied the right to vote for a certain period.

Table H.1 Enforcement authority

Jurisdiction	Responsible for enforcement of Act	Power to investigate	Power to institute proceedings	Time limit for prosecution	Body that renders judgment
Canada	Commissioner of Canada Elections, appointed by Chief Electoral Officer	Commissioner of Canada Elections	Commissioner of Canada Elections	18 months from date of offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Canada, Trial Division of Federal Court In Ontario, Superior Court of Justice In Quebec, Superior Court In Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, Supreme Court In New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Court of Queen's Bench In Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador, Trial Division of Supreme Court In Nunavut, Nunavut Court of Justice
Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Crown prosecutor	No limit	Trial Division of Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Edward Island	Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: Police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police Election financing: Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: No limit Election financing: 1 year after facts become known to Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: Varies by case
Nova Scotia	Chief Electoral Officer	Police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police	General offences: Public Prosecution Service	9 months from date of offence	Varies by case
New Brunswick	Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: Police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police Election financing: Supervisor of Political Financing	Attorney General	General offences: No limit Election financing: 2 years from date of offence	General offences: Varies by case Election financing: Court of Queen's Bench
Quebec	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer or person appointed by him or her	Chief Electoral Officer	1 year after prosecutor becomes aware of commission of offence, but no later than 5 years after date of offence	Court of Quebec

Table H.1 Enforcement authority (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Responsible for enforcement of Act	Power to investigate	Power to institute proceedings	Time limit for prosecution	Body that renders judgment
Ontario	Chief Election Officer	General offences: Police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police Election financing: Chief Election Officer	General offences: Attorney General Election financing: Chief Election Officer	General offences: No limit Election financing: 2 years after facts become known to Chief Election Officer	Varies by case
Manitoba	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	1 year from date Chief Electoral Officer believes an offence was committed	Varies by case
Saskatchewan	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	2 years from date of alleged offence	Court of Queen's Bench of Saskatchewan
Alberta ¹	Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: Police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police Election financing: Chief Electoral Officer	General offences: Attorney General Election financing: Chief Electoral Officer	No limit	Court of Queen Bench's of Alberta
British Columbia	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Ministry of Attorney General, with consent of Chief Electoral Officer	1 year after facts become known to Chief Electoral Officer	Supreme Court of British Columbia
Yukon Territory	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer or any person who is a qualified elector	6 months after date of offence or discovery of commission of offence, whichever is later	General offences: Varies by case
Northwest Territories	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	1 year from date of offence	Varies by case
Nunavut	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	1 year from date of offence	Varies by case

¹ These provisions are with respect to the *Election Act* only, and do not apply to the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*.

Table H.2 General offences and penalties

Jurisdiction	Penalties for general offences			Additional penalties for corrupt or illegal practices							
	Fine not more than	Prison term not more than	Or both	Penalty period	Cannot be nominated as a candidate	Cannot be elected as a member	Cannot sit as a member	Cannot be nominated or appointed to office	Cannot vote	Cannot be appointed to the Civil Service	Other
Canada	–	–	–	Illegal practice: 5 years Corrupt practice: 7 years	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	May be ordered to pay compensation or do community service
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1 000	3 months	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	\$2 000	2 years	✓	Corrupt practice: 5 years	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–
Nova Scotia	\$2 000	2 years	✓	Corrupt practice: 5 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
New Brunswick	–	–	–	5 years	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
Quebec	\$500	–	–	Corrupt practice: 5 years	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	Loses right to engage in partisan work for 5 years
Ontario	\$5 000	–	–	Corrupt practice: 8 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
Manitoba	Election offence: \$10 000 General offence: \$2 000 Election financing offence: \$5 000 (\$25 000 for a registered party)	Election offence: 1 year General offence: 2 months	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	May be liable for an additional fine equal to double the benefit involved
Saskatchewan	\$5 000	2 years	✓	Corrupt practice: 5 years	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–

Table H.2 General offences and penalties (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Penalties for general offences			Additional penalties for corrupt or illegal practices							
	Fine not more than	Prison term not more than	Or both	Penalty period	Cannot be nominated as a candidate	Cannot be elected as a member	Cannot sit as a member	Cannot be nominated or appointed to office	Cannot vote	Cannot be appointed to the Civil Service	Other
Alberta	\$500	–	–	8 years	✓	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	–	–
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yukon Territory	\$5 000	1 year	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	\$1 000	1 year	✓	Illegal practice: 5 years Corrupt practice: 7 years	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
Nunavut	\$1 000	1 year	✓	Illegal practice: 5 years Corrupt practice: 7 years	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–

¹ Under any Act of the Alberta Legislature.

Table H.3 Specific offences and penalties

Offences related to	Jurisdiction													
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Access	Up to \$2 000, 6 months or both	–	–	–	–	\$100–\$1 000	–	Up to \$2 000, 2 months or both	–	Up to \$1 000	–	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	–	–
False statements	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	–	\$100–\$3 000	–	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Beverage alcohol	–	–	\$100	–	–	–	–	–	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	–	–	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Gambling and betting	–	–	–	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	–	–	–	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	–	–	–	–
False information on voters lists	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$250–\$10 000	\$500–\$2 000	\$5 000	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	–	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	–	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Use of information on voters lists	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	–	–	\$120–\$2 500	\$500–\$30 000	–	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	–	Up to \$100 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$10 000, 2 years or both	–	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Voting or bribery	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$120–\$10 000	\$500–\$2 000 Bribery: \$1 000–\$10 000	Up to \$5 000	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Impersonation of elector	–	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$250–\$10 000	\$500–\$2 000	–	\$5 000 and up to 1 year	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both

Table H.3 Specific offences and penalties (cont.)

Offences related to	Jurisdiction													
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Intimidation	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$250–\$25 000	\$1 000–\$30 000	–	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Secrecy	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$70–\$5 000	\$1 000–\$30 000	Up to \$5 000	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Ballots	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$120–\$5 000	\$100–\$3 000	Up to \$5 000 and 6 months	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to 2 years	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Election officers	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	\$120–\$5 000	\$500–\$2 000	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	Up to \$10 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$1 000	Up to \$10 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Advertising and surveys	Up to \$25 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$10 000	–	\$70–\$5 000	\$500–\$10 000	Up to \$50 000	Up to \$25 000	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$500	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Election signs	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$5 000, 6 months or both	–	–	\$70–\$500	\$200–\$1 000	–	Up to \$2 000, 2 months or both	–	Up to \$500	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both
Broadcasting	\$25 000, 1 year or both; or \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$1 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$10 000	–	\$70–\$5 000	\$500–\$10 000	Up to \$50 000	Up to \$25 000	–	–	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5 000	Up to \$5 000

Table H.3 Specific offences and penalties (cont.)

Offences related to	Jurisdiction													
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Third party advertising	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	–	–	–	–	\$500–\$10 000	–	–	–	–	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	–	–	–
Election finances	Up to \$5 000, 5 years or both	Up to \$10 000, 3 months or both	Up to \$10 000	Up to \$2 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10 000, 3 months or both	\$1 000–\$30 000	Up to \$50 000	Up to \$50 000	Up to \$5 000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10 000	Up to \$5 000, 1 year or both	–	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1 000, 1 year or both

I. Referendums, Plebiscites, Recall and Initiative

All jurisdictions permit referendums or plebiscites on a variety of issues. Most jurisdictions have separate legislation for referendums or plebiscites, although for purposes of general administration, these usually refer to the legislation governing the conduct of elections. Several jurisdictions, including Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, have provisions for the conduct of a plebiscite in the election legislation itself. Alberta and British Columbia, however, also have stand-alone statutes governing referendums, although these, too, refer to the election legislation.¹ The Chief Electoral Officer of Canada and that of Quebec are required to adapt their respective election legislation for the purposes of a referendum and to include this adaptation as regulations for the referendum legislation.

In each jurisdiction, the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer administers all referendums and plebiscites. In Nova Scotia, the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer conducts plebiscites under the *Liquor Control Act* to authorize the sale of liquor in the plebiscite area on behalf of the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation and the Alcohol and Gaming Authority.

In most cases, referendums or plebiscites can be held on any issue deemed to be of public concern. However, several jurisdictions specify the subject matter of any referendum or plebiscite that may be held. Federally, a referendum may be held only on constitutional issues. Nova Scotians may vote only on the sale of liquor, while electors in Ontario may only vote in a referendum to authorize an increase in the rate of taxation in the province. Manitobans must vote in a referendum to authorize the government to proceed with a tax increase or to privatize Manitoba Hydro. In Saskatchewan, a referendum or plebiscite may be held on any issue, and a public vote may be held in specific areas to determine the standard time to be used in that area (called a time option vote). In Alberta and British Columbia, a plebiscite may be held on any matter of public concern, but a

referendum must be held before the respective governments may proceed with an amendment to the Constitution of Canada. Similarly, the government of Yukon may only initiate an increase in the rate of taxation after conducting a referendum, but it may hold a plebiscite on any issue. In all other jurisdictions, a referendum or plebiscite may be held on any issue.

Most referendums or plebiscites are proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Commissioner or Commissioner in Executive Council, as the case may be. However, in Nova Scotia, plebiscites are held when either the Chief Electoral Officer or the Alcohol and Gaming Authority is satisfied that the request for a vote has been made in accordance with the *Liquor Control Act*. Saskatchewan is the only other jurisdiction in which a plebiscite may be instigated by a petition. There, a plebiscite may be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by the Legislative Assembly as a whole, or by a minister of the Crown upon receipt of a petition signed by 15 percent of the electors in Saskatchewan. A time option vote may also be initiated by a petition.

As a rule, referendums and plebiscites may be proclaimed at any time. However, a plebiscite in New Brunswick must be conducted in conjunction with a provincial general election, whereas in Quebec and federally, a referendum is cancelled if the writ for an election is issued during the referendum period.

In half of Canadian jurisdictions, the results of referendums and plebiscites are not binding. In other words, governments are not required to act on the results of a referendum or plebiscite. However, in Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation and the Alcohol and Gaming Authority must respect the outcome of a plebiscite, as must the governments of Ontario, Manitoba and Yukon of a referendum on an increase in the taxation rate. In Alberta and British Columbia, only the results of a referendum are binding; the results of a plebiscite are not. In most cases where a referendum or plebiscite is binding, the outcome must be endorsed by a simple majority (50 percent + 1). However, a referendum or plebiscite is binding on the government of Saskatchewan only

¹ British Columbia also has a *Recall and Initiative Act*, which allows citizens to petition to remove their elected member or to introduce or change legislation (see "Recall and initiative" on next page).

when more than 60 percent of electors vote in favour of a particular option and more than 50 percent of electors actually cast ballots (a time option area vote, however, is binding if endorsed by a simple majority of electors). In addition, if any referendum concerns the separation of a province, the federal government, under the *Clarity Act*, must determine that the question presented in the referendum was clear and unambiguous before entering into negotiations on secession with the province in question.

Referendum committees exist only in Quebec and at the federal level. However, Ontario requires an individual or group campaigning or advertising in favour of a particular option to apply for registration with the Chief Election Officer if the person or group spends more than \$1 000. In Quebec, members of the National Assembly must register their choice of option with the Chief Electoral Officer within five days of the adoption by the National Assembly of the question, thus forming the committees in favour of each option. If no members of the Assembly come forward, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite up to 20 electors to register to form a committee. Since 1980, there have been only two referendum committees in Quebec, one for each option (i.e. the Yes option and the No option). There could be more than two committees if there were more than two options. Moreover, private intervenors (a neutral intervenor or non-affiliated elector), after obtaining the Chief Electoral Officer's authorization, may spend up to \$1 000 in advertising.

Federally, there is no limit on the amount an individual or group may contribute to a referendum committee. However, no committee is permitted to spend more than \$0.30 x the number of names on the preliminary list of electors in the areas where the committee has indicated it will be active. In Quebec, the National Assembly must give each referendum committee an equal subsidy for its referendum fund. All expenses related to the referendum must be paid out of this fund. Contributions may be made only to the fund and no elector may contribute more than \$3 000. Expenses must not exceed \$1.00 per elector. In Ontario, no person may contribute more than \$7 500 in total to campaign organizers who are promoting the same result in a referendum. Expenses for such campaign organizers are limited to \$0.60 x the number of electors in the electoral district where the organizer is registered. The reporting requirements

for referendum committees in all three jurisdictions (Canada, Quebec and Ontario) are similar to the reporting requirements during general elections.

Federally, each network broadcaster that broadcasts in the same language as the mother tongue of the majority of its listeners and is licensed for more than a particular series of programs or type of programming must provide a total of three hours to all registered referendum committees that have indicated they would like to receive broadcasting time. The time is then allocated by the Broadcasting Arbitrator, who must take into consideration the regional and national interests of the various committees and the different views on the referendum question.

A blackout period is enforced federally and in Quebec and Ontario. Federally, the blackout extends only to polling day and the day immediately before polling day. In Quebec, no referendum-related broadcasting may take place in the seven days following the referendum order or on polling day. In Ontario, the blackout period lasts from the time of the issue of the writ until the 22nd day before polling day and again throughout polling day and the day immediately preceding it.

Recall and initiative

British Columbia is the only Canadian jurisdiction that has provisions for recall and initiative. Recall is the process whereby an elector may petition other electors in the electoral district for the removal of their elected member of the provincial legislature between elections. A member cannot be subject to a recall petition within the first 18 months after his or her election. A recall proponent must obtain an application from the Chief Electoral Officer, as well as provide a statement of no more than 200 words explaining why, in the proponent's opinion, the member should be recalled. If the Chief Electoral Officer approves, a proponent has 60 days to gather signatures from 40 percent of those on the list of electors for that electoral district in the last election who are currently registered to vote. For example, if there were 30 000 registered electors in the district at the last election, a proponent would be required to gather the signatures of 12 000 electors who were registered at the last election and are currently registered. The proponent must submit all completed petition sheets to the Chief Electoral Officer for

verification. If the Chief Electoral Officer determines that enough signatures have been gathered and all financial provisions have been met, the member may no longer hold his or her seat in the legislature, and a by-election must be held. The recalled member may stand as a candidate in the by-election. Only one recall-related by-election is permitted in any electoral district between each general election.

Initiative is a process whereby an elector may petition other electors for the introduction of new laws, or changes to existing laws, on any matter within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. A registered voter must obtain an application from the Chief Electoral Officer, as well as provide a copy of the draft bill to be considered. A petition must receive the signatures of 10 percent of the electors in each electoral district in the province within 90 days. The Chief Electoral Officer then has 42 days to verify the signatures, whereupon the initiative must be presented to a select standing committee of the legislature. The select standing committee may either table a report recommending introduction of the draft bill or refer it to the Chief Electoral Officer to be put to the electorate in an initiative vote. In that vote, 50 percent + 1 of the electors from two thirds of all electoral districts must vote in favour of the initiative for it to pass. If the initiative passes the vote, the government must take steps to implement the bill.

An initiative petition is suspended if a general election is called during the 90-day petition-signing period. The proponent of the initiative must hand in all petition sheets to the Chief Electoral Officer, who is required to reissue the initiative petition as soon as practicable after the election. The proponent may only gather signatures for the remainder of the time that was left when the election was called. If a petition has been received by the standing committee, but not yet considered at the time an election is called, the standing committee must resume its deliberations after the election. If the standing committee has accepted a draft bill but not yet introduced it to the legislature when an election is called, the motion must be introduced as soon as possible after the election.

The British Columbia *Recall and Initiative Act* establishes financing and advertising regimes for each of these processes. Proponents of initiative and recall petitions are subject to spending limits, as are elected members in the case of recall. There are also

restrictions on contributions, advertising and opinion polls. Typically, these provisions mirror related provisions for a general election. The *Recall and Initiative Act* makes reference to the relevant sections of the *Election Act* to determine spending limits and other financial provisions.

Table I.1 Proclamation, question and conditions

Jurisdiction	Proclaimed by	Type of question			Binding	Cancellation	
		Constitutional	Any issue	Specified issue		If election called	For any reason
Canada	Governor in Council	✓	–	–	No	✓	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	✓	–	No	–	✓
Prince Edward Island	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–	✓	–	No	–	–
Nova Scotia	Chief Electoral Officer or Alcohol and Gaming Authority upon receiving a resolution of a municipal council or a petition signed by 20% of electors of a voting area	–	–	Operation of store for sale of liquor	Yes	–	✓
New Brunswick	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	✓	–	No	–	–
Quebec	Government	–	✓	A bill of National Assembly	No	✓	–
Ontario	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–	–	Increase in the rate of tax	Yes	–	–
Manitoba	Government	–	–	Increase in the rate of tax or privatization of Manitoba Hydro	Yes	–	✓
Saskatchewan	Referendum: Lieutenant Governor in Council Plebiscite: Lieutenant Governor in Council, Legislative Assembly, or minister upon receiving a petition signed by 15% of electors	–	✓	A time option vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendum: Yes, if more than 60% of valid ballots vote the same way and at least 50% of eligible voters cast a ballot Plebiscite: No Time option vote: Yes (simple majority) 	–	✓
Alberta	Lieutenant Governor in Council	A referendum must be held regarding any proposed changes to Constitution of Canada	✓ (plebiscite)	–	Referendum: Yes Plebiscite: No	–	–

Table I.1 Proclamation, question and conditions (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Proclaimed by	Type of question			Binding	Cancellation	
		Constitutional	Any issue	Specified issue		If election called	For any reason
British Columbia	Lieutenant Governor in Council	A referendum must be held regarding any proposed changes to Constitution of Canada	✓	–	Referendum: Yes Plebiscite: No	–	–
Yukon Territory	Commissioner in Executive Council	–	✓	Increase in tax rate (referendum)	Referendum: Yes Plebiscite: No	–	–
Northwest Territories	Commissioner	–	✓	–	No	–	✓
Nunavut	Commissioner	–	✓	–	No	–	✓

Table I.2 Referendum/Plebiscite process

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report
Canada	Begins on day text of question is approved by Parliament and ends on polling day, 36 days from issue of writ	Monday	<i>Referendum Act</i> and <i>Canada Elections Act</i> as adapted by regulation apply to a referendum	Chief Electoral Officer	Within 60 days of return of writ
Newfoundland and Labrador	Minimum 21 days	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>, applies to a plebiscite or referendum ▪ If a plebiscite or referendum is held in conjunction with one held by Government of Canada, Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree that provisions of <i>Canada Elections Act</i> and <i>Referendum Act (Canada)</i> apply 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	As nearly as possible, the <i>Election Act</i> applies to a plebiscite	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–
Nova Scotia	Minimum 36 days from date of letter commencing plebiscite	Tuesday	Plebiscite conducted under <i>Liquor Plebiscite Regulations</i> ; Chief Electoral Officer or Assistant Chief Electoral Officer under <i>Elections Act</i> have general supervision	Governor in Council	–
New Brunswick	–	Monday	Referendum conducted in conjunction with a provincial general election under <i>Elections Act</i>	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	At start of or during any session of Legislative Assembly
Quebec	Minimum 33 days, maximum 39 days	Monday	Except where <i>Referendum Act</i> provides otherwise, referendums governed by <i>Special Version of the Election Act for the Holding of a Referendum</i>	Chief Electoral Officer	As soon as possible
Ontario	Minimum 28 days, maximum 56 days	Thursday	<i>Election Act</i> and <i>Election Finances Act</i> apply, with necessary modifications	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–
Manitoba	–	–	Referendum conducted, to the extent possible, the same as a general election under <i>The Elections Act</i> , with necessary modifications	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–

Table I.2 Referendum/Plebiscite process (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report
Saskatchewan	Referendum: Minimum 29 days Plebiscite: Minimum 29 days or, if the result of a petition, within 12 months	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendums and plebiscites conducted under <i>The Election Act</i>, with any necessary modifications For a time option area vote, <i>The Time Act</i> and <i>The Local Government Election Act</i> apply 	Lieutenant Governor in Council	–
Alberta	–	–	Referendum may be held according to <i>Election Act</i> or <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> ; plebiscite must be conducted under <i>Election Act</i> with necessary modifications	Lieutenant Governor in Council	Immediately after each plebiscite
British Columbia	–	–	Provisions of <i>Election Act</i> may apply to referendum and must apply to plebiscite	Lieutenant Governor in Council or Chief Electoral Officer	Immediately after each plebiscite
Yukon Territory	–	–	A tax-related referendum must be conducted under <i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> by Chief Electoral Officer appointed under <i>Elections Act</i>	Commissioner in Executive Council	–
Northwest Territories	–	–	Chief Plebiscite Officer (usually Chief Electoral Officer), under <i>Elections Act</i> , must exercise general direction over conduct of plebiscites	Chief Plebiscite Officer	–
Nunavut	–	–	Chief Plebiscite Officer (usually Chief Electoral Officer), under <i>Elections Act</i> , must exercise general direction over conduct of plebiscites	Chief Plebiscite Officer	–

Appendix A. Selected Statistics on Most Recent General Elections

- Table 1. Dates of most recent general elections
- Table 2. Number of candidates and political parties
- Table 3. Number of polling stations
- Table 4. Number of electors registered
- Table 5. Voting results
- Table 6. Number of valid votes by methods of voting
- Table 7. Election expenses
- Table 8. Cost of most recent general election in each jurisdiction

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

Table 1. Dates of most recent general elections

Jurisdiction	Date of last general election
Canada	November 27, 2000
Newfoundland and Labrador	February 9, 1999
Prince Edward Island	April 17, 2000
Nova Scotia	July 27, 1999
New Brunswick	June 7, 1999
Quebec	November 30, 1998
Ontario	June 3, 1999
Manitoba	September 21, 1999
Saskatchewan	September 16, 1999
Alberta	March 12, 2001
British Columbia	May 16, 2001
Yukon Territory	April 17, 2000
Northwest Territories	December 6, 1999
Nunavut	February 15, 1999

Table 2. Number of candidates and political parties

Jurisdiction	Number of candidates		Number of political parties
	Endorsed by a political party	Independent or not affiliated	
Canada	1 722	86	11
Newfoundland and Labrador	139	7	4
Prince Edward Island	81	0	3
Nova Scotia	171	13	4
New Brunswick	192	4	5
Quebec	618	39	10
Ontario	507	61	11
Manitoba	194	4	7
Saskatchewan	204	2	5
Alberta	289	29	7
British Columbia	420	36	36
Yukon Territory	49	0	3
Northwest Territories	–	65	–
Nunavut	–	71	–

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

Table 3. Number of polling stations

Jurisdiction	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	56 822	3 023	883
Newfoundland and Labrador	1 965	82	–
Prince Edward Island	296	27	35
Nova Scotia	2 681	139	–
New Brunswick	1 649	195	140
Quebec	21 546	1 321	– ¹
Ontario	20 758	546	–
Manitoba	2 596	131	97
Saskatchewan	2 850	150	0
Alberta	5 157	161	175
British Columbia	8 462	188	N/A
Yukon Territory	71	23	–
Northwest Territories	110	22	0
Nunavut	51	23	1

¹Included in advance polls.

Table 4. Number of electors registered

Jurisdiction	Population (1996 Census)	Electors on preliminary lists	Electors on revised lists	Electors registered on polling day	Total electors on final lists
Canada	29 671 900	19 395 489	20 370 921	872 552	21 243 473
Newfoundland and Labrador	560 000	N/A	384 709	70 000	454 709
Prince Edward Island	136 200	N/A	N/A	N/A	94 087
Nova Scotia	931 200	625 594	639 568	15 020	654 588
New Brunswick	753 000	501 666	507 571	17 894	525 465
Quebec	7 274 000	5 189 168	5 228 683	–	5 254 482
Ontario	11 100 900	6 979 815	618 592	– ¹	7 598 407
Manitoba	1 134 300	662 067	694 026	34 955	728 981
Saskatchewan	990 237	594 117	622 500	N/A	622 500
Alberta	2 696 826	1 809 171	N/A	113 550 ²	1 922 721
British Columbia	3 882 000	2 023 999	2 074 079	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory	31 900	16 603	18 285	–	18 285
Northwest Territories	41 800	20 184	20 858	1 296	22 154
Nunavut	25 700	11 510	12 219	N/A	12 219

¹Included in revised list of electors.

²Includes some electors who were added during the revision period prior to polling day.

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

Table 5. Voting results

Jurisdiction	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Percentage of turnout
Canada	21 243 473	12 857 773	139 412	12 997 185	61.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	454 704	266 807	822	267 629	58.9
Prince Edward Island	94 087	79 501	344	79 845	84.9
Nova Scotia	654 588	435 065	2 983	438 048	68.1
New Brunswick	525 465	394 237	2 942	397 179	75.6
Quebec	5 254 482	4 068 472	46 691	4 115 163	78.3
Ontario	7 598 407	4 390 207	27 708	4 417 915	58.1
Manitoba	728 981	493 534	2 021	495 555	68.0
Saskatchewan	622 500	405 475	2 232	407 707	65.5
Alberta	1 922 721	1 013 152	2 692	1 015 844	52.8
British Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory	18 285	14 262	106	14 368	78.7
Northwest Territories	20 858	13 778	107	13 885	70.5
Nunavut	12 219	10 772	53	10 825	88.6

Table 6. 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	11 890 783	775 157	191 833	12 857 773
Newfoundland and Labrador	257 879	6 902	2 026	266 807
Prince Edward Island	70 892	8 629	N/A	79 501
Nova Scotia	392 582	29 772	12 711	435 065
New Brunswick	361 559	27 933	4 745	394 237
Quebec	3 819 532	282 196	13 435	4 068 472
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 390 207
Manitoba	467 912	23 351	5 421	493 534
Saskatchewan	380 972	22 282	2 221	405 475
Alberta	956 256	45 796	11 100	1 013 152
British Columbia	N/A	113 133	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory	12 793	1 209	260	14 262
Northwest Territories	12 419	1 292	67	13 778
Nunavut	10 059	700	13	10 772

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

Table 7. 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	\$12 710 074	\$37 700 000 ¹	\$34 972 236 ²	N/A	\$7 680 358
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1 232 608	N/A	\$1 525 900	\$572 900	–
Prince Edward Island	\$564 090	\$284 832	\$939 571	\$143 160	–
Nova Scotia	\$1 143 192	\$3 927 187	\$1 389 240	\$1 954 543	–
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	\$1 175 308	N/A	–
Quebec	\$7 969 654	\$9 520 947	\$5 761 185	\$4 724 029	\$2 811 019
Ontario	\$4 561 403	N/A	\$12 969 520	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	\$953 735	\$2 576 020	\$2 664 043	\$1 426 000	\$1 328 000
Saskatchewan	\$668 701	\$3 241 527	\$873 097	\$1 576 703	\$289 066
Alberta	–	N/A	N/A	–	–
British Columbia	\$2 701 711	N/A	N/A	–	–
Yukon Territory	–	\$60 729	\$256 241	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	\$442 483	–	–	–
Nunavut	–	\$164 591	–	–	–

¹ Based on unaudited returns.

² The election expenses of The Green Party of Canada are not included in this figure as it has been granted a filing extension.

Table 8. Cost of most recent general election in each jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total cost	Cost per elector on the final list
Canada	\$200 000 000 ¹	\$9.41 ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$3 200 000	\$7.04
Prince Edward Island	\$583 853	\$6.21
Nova Scotia	\$5 721 100	\$8.74
New Brunswick	\$3 632 066	\$6.91
Quebec	\$49 190 254	\$9.36
Ontario	\$40 900 000	\$5.38
Manitoba	\$3 291 529	\$4.52
Saskatchewan	\$6 098 652	\$9.80
Alberta	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory	\$245 000	\$13.40
Northwest Territories	\$738 647	\$33.34
Nunavut	\$977 035	\$79.96

¹ Estimated

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

Appendix B. Chief Electoral Officers

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TTY 1 800 361-8935 (for people who are deaf or hard of hearing)
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Appendix C. References and Relevant Legislation

Canada

Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c. 9.
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Nova Scotia

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New Brunswick

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Alberta

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Northwest Territories

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