Compendium of ELECTION ADMINISTRATION in Canada

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List of legislation, regulations and official reports

Canada	
[C.E.A.]	Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c. 9.
[] ¹	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Part 1 of the Constitution Act, 1982, being Schedule B of the Canada Act 1982 (U.K.), 1982, c. 11.
$[-]^2$	Constitution Act, 1867, s. 51 and 51A.
[E.B.R.A.]	Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3.
[I.T.A.]	Income Tax Act, R.S.C. 1985, (5th supp.), c. 1.
[R.A.]	Referendum Act, S.C. 1992, c. 30.
Newfoundland and La	abrador
[E.A.]	Elections Act, 1991, S.N.L. 1992, c. E-3.1.
[E.B.A.]	Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.N.L. 1990, c. E-4.
[] ¹	Newfoundland and Labrador, Electoral District Boundaries for the Provincial General Election, May 3, 1993.
Prince Edward Island	
[C.E.A.]	Controverted Elections (Provincial) Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. C-22.
[E.A.]	Election Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-1.1.
[E.E.A.]	Election Expenses Act, S.P.E.I. 1996, c. 13.
[E.B.A.]	Electoral Boundaries Act, S.P.E.I. 1994, c. 13.
[I.T.A.]	Income Tax Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. I-1.
[L.A.A.]	Legislative Assembly Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. L-7.
[P.A.]	Plebiscites Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-10.
[]1	Report of the Election Act and Electoral Boundaries Commission: Changing the Political Landscape (March 1994).
Nova Scotia	
[C.E.A.]	Controverted Elections Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 96.
[E.A.]	Elections Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 140.
[Report, 1992]	House of Assembly, Report to Law Amendments Committee from the Provincial Electora Boundaries Commission re: Bill 203: An Act to Amend Chapter 210 of the Revised

[0	Controverted Elections Net, 11.C.11.C. 1905, C. 90.
[E.A.]	Elections Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 140.
[Report, 1992]	House of Assembly, Report to Law Amendments Committee from the Provincial Electora Boundaries Commission re: Bill 203: An Act to Amend Chapter 210 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the House of Assembly Act (June 1992).
[H.A.A.]	House of Assembly Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 1 (1992 Supp.).
[I.T.A.]	Income Tax Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 217.
[L.C.A.]	Liquor Control Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 260.
[L.P.R.]	Liquor Plebiscite Regulations, N.S. Reg. 90/87.
[M.P.E.D.A.]	Members and Public Employees Disclosure Act, S.N.S. 1991, c. 4.
O.I.C.]	Order in Council, No. 91-844.
[Report, 2001]	Report of the Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission (November 2001).

[]1	Additional source not cited in Compendium
[]1	Additional source not cited in Compendiu

 $[-]^2$ No abbreviation

References

New Brunswick	
[C.E.A.]	Controverted Elections Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. C-21.
[E.A.]	Elections Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. E-3.
[I.T.A.]	Income Tax Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. I-2.
[P.P.F.A.]	Political Process Financing Act, S.N.B. 1978, c. P-9.3.
[P.O.P.A.]	Provincial Offences Procedure Act, S.N.B. 1987, c. P-22.1.
[Final Report,	The Representation and Electoral District Boundaries Commission, A New Electoral Map
1993]	for New Brunswick, The Final Report of the Representation and Electoral District
	Boundaries Commission (October 1993).
[O.I.C.]	The Royal Gazette, vol. 149, Order in Council, No. 91-174.
Quebec	
[]1	Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec, The Electoral Map of Quebec
	(December 2001).
[E.A.]	Election Act, R.S.Q., c. E-3.3.
[R.A.]	Referendum Act, R.S.Q., c. C-64.1.
[T.A.]	Taxation Act, R.S.Q., c. I-3.
Ontario	
[C.T.A.]	Corporations Tax Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 40.
[E.A.]	Election Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.6.
[E.F.A.]	Election Finances Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7.
[I.T.A.]	Income Tax Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. I.2.
$[-]^{2}$	Representation Act, 1996, S.O. 1996, c. 28.
[T.P.A.]	Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999, S.O. 1999, c. 7.
Manitoba	
[C.E.A.]	Controverted Elections Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. 210.
[Report, 1998]	Electoral Divisions Boundaries Commission, Report of the 1998 Electoral Divisions Boundaries Commission (Winnipeg, Manitoba: December 1998).
[B.B.A.]	The Balanced Budget, Debt Repayment and Taxpayer Accountability Act, S.M. 1995, c. B5.
[E.A.]	The Elections Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. E30.
[E.F.A.]	The Elections Finances Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. E32.
[E.D.A.]	The Electoral Divisions Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. E40.
[I.T.A.]	The Income Tax Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. I10, s. 10(1).
[M.H.Ā.]	The Manitoba Hydro Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. H190.
Saskatchewan	
[]1	Final Report, Constituency Boundaries Commission, 2002 (pending).
[C.B.A.]	The Constituency Boundaries Act, 1993, S.S. 1993, c. C-27.1.
[C.E.A.]	The Controverted Elections Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. C-32.
[E.A.]	The Election Act, 1996, S.S. 1996, c. E-6.01.
[P.C.T.C.A.]	The Political Contributions Tax Credit Act, 2001, S.S. 2001, c. P-15.2.
[R.P.A.]	The Referendum and Plebiscite Act, S.S. 1990-91, c. R-8.01.
[T.A.]	The Time Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. T-14.
f1	

- []¹ Additional source not cited in Compendium
- []² No abbreviation

References

Alberta]1 Alberta Corporate Tax Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-15. [A.I.T.A.] Alberta Income Tax Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-26. [C.R.A.] Constitutional Referendum Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-25. [E.A.] Election Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-1. [E.F.C.D.A.] Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-2. [E.B.C.A.] Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-3. [Report, 1996] The 1995/1996 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission, Proposed Electoral Division Areas, Boundaries and Names for Alberta, Final Report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta (June 1996). **British Columbia** Constitution Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 66. $[-1^2]$ [C.A.A.A.] Constitutional Amendment Approval Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 67. [E.A.] Election Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 106. Electoral Boundaries Commission, Report to the Legislative Assembly of British $[]^1$ Columbia (June 1999). [E.B.C.A.] Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 107. []¹ Electoral Districts Act, S.B.C. 1999, c. 31. [I.T.A.] Income Tax Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 215. [R.I.A.] Recall and Initiative Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 398. [R.A.] Referendum Act. R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 400. Yukon [E.A.] Elections Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 63. [P.A.] Plebiscite Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 172. [I.T.A.] Income Tax Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 118. [T.P.A.] Taxpayer Protection Act, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 214. $[-1]^2$ Yukon Act, S.C. 2002, c. 7. **Northwest Territories** [E.A.] Elections Act, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. E-2. [E.B.C.A.] Electoral Boundaries Commissions Act, S.N.W.T. 2003, c. 6. [I.T.A.] Income Tax Act, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. I-1. [Regulations] Mail-In Voting Regulations, N.W.T. Reg. 127-98. $[-1^2]$ Northwest Territories Act. R.S.C. 1985, c. N-27. [Report, 1998] NWT Electoral Boundaries Commission, Report of the NWT Electoral Boundaries Commission 1998. [P.A.] Plebiscite Act, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. P-8.

[—]² No abbreviation

References

Nunavut

[]1	Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (Nunavut), S.N.W.T. 1994, c. 20.
[E.A.]	Elections Act (Nunavut), S.Nu. 2002, c. 17.
[E.B.C.A.]	Electoral Boundaries Commissions Act, S.N.W.T. 2003, c. 6.
[Report, 1997]	Electoral Boundaries Commission, Report of the Nunavut Electoral Boundaries
	Commission (June 1997).
[I.T.A.]	Income Tax Act (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. I-1.
[L.A.E.C.A.]	Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. L-5.
[P.A.]	Plebiscite Act (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. P-8.
[] ¹	Residential Tenancies Act (Nunavut), R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. R-5.
	•

No abbreviation

 $^{[]^1}$ $[-]^2$ Additional source not cited in Compendium

List of legislative amendments (June 2002 - December 2003)

Note: This table indicates legislative changes made in each province/territory from June 2002 to December 2003 with respect to each part of the Compendium. However, it should be noted that the Compendium does not necessarily include every changed provision in the new legislation.

Part A - References

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part B - Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Nova Scotia	Bill 142 An Act to Amend Chapter 1 (1992 Supplement) of the Revised Statutes, 1989,
	the House of Assembly Act, and Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the
	Elections Act (royal assent: November 28, 2002)
Northwest Territories	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
	Bill 6 Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (royal assent: March 13, 2003)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part C - Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Canada	Bill C-24 An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act (political
	financing) (royal assent: June 19, 2003)
Prince Edward Island	Bill 23 An Act to Amend the Election Act (royal assent: December 18, 2002)
British Columbia	Bill 59 Election Statutes Amendment Act, 2002 (royal assent: October 31, 2002)
Northwest Territories	Bill 8 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: March 13, 2003)
	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part D - Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Prince Edward Island	Bill 23 An Act to Amend the Election Act (royal assent: December 18, 2002)
New Brunswick	Bill 58 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: April 11, 2003)
Alberta	Bill 28 Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Amendment Act, 2003 (royal
	assent: May 16, 2003)
Northwest Territories	Bill 8 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: March 13, 2003)
	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part E – Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Prince Edward Island	Bill 23 An Act to Amend the Election Act (royal assent: December 18, 2002)
	Bill 44 An Act to Amend the Election Act (No. 2) (royal assent: May 23, 2003)
Northwest Territories	Bill 8 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: March 13, 2003)
	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part F – Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Canada	Bill C-24 An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act (political
	financing) (royal assent: June 19, 2003)
Nova Scotia	Bill 158 An Act to Amend Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the Elections Act
	(royal assent: November 28, 2002)
British Columbia	Bill 59 Election Statutes Amendment Act, 2002 (royal assent: October 31, 2002)
Northwest Territories	Bill 8 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: March 13, 2003)
	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part G – Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Canada	Bill C-24 An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act (political
	financing) (royal assent: June 19, 2003)
Manitoba	Bill 46 The Elections Finances Amendment Act (royal assent: August 9, 2002)
	Bill 10 The Elections Finances Amendment Act (royal assent: December 12, 2002)
British Columbia	Bill 59 Election Statutes Amendment Act, 2002
	(royal assent: October 31, 2002)
Northwest Territories	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part H - Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Legislation
Prince Edward Island	Bill 23 An Act to Amend the Election Act (royal assent: December 18, 2002)
British Columbia	Bill 59 Election Statutes Amendment Act, 2002 (royal assent: October 31, 2002)
Northwest Territories	Bill 8 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: March 13, 2003)
	Bill 12 An Act to Amend the Elections Act (royal assent: June 19, 2002)
Nunavut	Bill 14 Nunavut Elections Act (royal assent: November 1, 2002)

Part J - Recall and Initiative

Jurisdiction	Legislation
British Columbia	Bill 59 Election Statutes Amendment Act, 2002 (royal assent: October 31, 2002)



PART B REDISTRIBUTION

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

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
Canada	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.R.A., s. 3(1)]
	For each decennial census, an electoral boundaries commission for each province
	is established by the Governor in Council within 60 days after the Minister
	receives a return certified by the Chief Statistician.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Constitution Act, 1867, ss. 51, 51A] • The number of members of the House of Commons and the representation of the
	 provinces therein shall be readjusted according to the following criteria: there shall be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members equal to the number obtained by dividing the total population of the provinces by 279 and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained, counting any remainder in excess of 0.50 as one after the said process of division;
	 the total number of members assigned to a province should not be less than the total number of members assigned to that province before 1974; the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut shall be entitled to one member.
	A province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing that province.
	Date of last redistribution 1996
	The 2003 Representation Order was proclaimed on August 25, 2003, establishing the number of seats at 308. The representation order will come into force on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs after August 25, 2004.
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 301
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., ss. 13(1), 13(4)] In the calendar year beginning in 1993, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall, as soon as is convenient after March 31, divide the province into districts by using the latest census figures available under the <i>Statistics Act</i> (Canada).
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 13(1)] The province is divided into 48 one-member districts.
	Date of last redistribution 1995
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 48
Prince Edward Island	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., s. 8] Within 90 days following ordinary polling day of each third general election, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall establish an electoral boundaries commission.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 2(1)] [L.A.A. 1(2)] • The province is divided into 27 districts.

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	The Legislative Assembly shall be composed of 27 members, one to represent each of the established electoral districts.
	Date of last redistribution • 1994
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 27
Nova Scotia	Period when a redistribution takes place [H.A.A., ss. 5(3), 5A] No later than the 31st day of December, 2012, and thereafter, at least once in every 10 years from the 31st day of December, 2012, an independent electoral boundaries commission shall be appointed. The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare, for approval by the House, a report recommending changes in the boundaries for the electoral districts comprising the House if, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the transfer of electors from one of those electoral districts to another contiguous electoral district would improve the administration of the elections in those electoral districts. The changes recommended by the report must not alter the number of electors in any electoral district by more than 300 as reckoned using the most recent voters' lists. The report of the Chief Electoral Officer shall be laid before the House, if the House is then sitting, and the Premier, or the Premier's designate, shall table the report in the House on the next sitting day. If the House is not sitting when the report of the Chief Electoral Officer is completed, the report shall be filed with the Clerk of the House and the Premier, or the Premier's designate, shall table the report in the House within 10 days after the House next sits. Within 10 sitting days after the report of the Chief Electoral Officer is tabled in the House as stated above, the Government shall introduce legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the report. If the changes recommended by the report of the Chief Electoral Officer are approved by the House, they have effect on and after the next dissolution or the next determination by the effluxion of time of the House. Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Report, 2001, p. 4] Based on the most recent population and electoral statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly, not counting any a
New Brunswick	Period when a redistribution takes place [O.I.C., 91-174] • Following an Order in Council.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Final Report, 1993, p. 8] The number of electoral districts to be established is 55 and the islands of Grand

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	Manan, Deer Island and Campobello (the "Fundy Isles") exclusively comprise one such electoral district.
	Date of last redistribution ■ 1994
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 55
Quebec	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 19] The Commission de la représentation électorale shall make a new delimitation of the electoral divisions after the second general election following the last delimitation.
	 Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.A., s. 14] Electoral divisions, numbering not fewer than 122 nor more than 125, shall be delimited taking into account the principle that the vote of each elector is of equal weight.
	Date of last redistribution • 2001
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution 125
Ontario	 [Representation Act, 1996, Schedule, ss. 2(1), 3] For the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, Ontario is divided into electoral districts whose number, names and boundaries are identical to those of its federal electoral districts. When there is a federal readjustment, new provincial electoral districts are deemed to be established in accordance with the former, in place of the existing provincial electoral districts that are affected, immediately after the first dissolution of the Legislature that follows the first anniversary of the proclamation date of the draft representation order under the federal Act.
	Date of last redistribution 1996
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution 103
	 For Ontario, the number of electoral districts will increase to 106 following the proclamation date of the draft representation order under the federal Act.
Manitoba	 Period when a redistribution takes place [E.D.A., ss. 9(1)-(3)] [Report, p. 4] In the year 1988 and in each 10th year thereafter, the commission shall be established to review and make recommendations towards provincial electoral boundaries. Redistribution shall be based on the 1986 census of population taken by Statistics Canada or in any 10th year thereafter, together with the estimated population of Indian reserves that did not participate in the census.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.D.A., s. 7(1)] The province is divided into 57 electoral divisions.

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	Date of last redistribution
	• 1999
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution
	• 57
Saskatchewan	 Period when a redistribution takes place [C.B.A., ss. 3(1), 4(2)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall establish a Constituency Boundaries Commission for the census taken in 1991 and for each census taken every 10th year after 1991, within 30 days of receiving notice from the Clerk of the Executive Council that the clerk has obtained a copy of the census information.
	 Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [C.B.A., ss. 12(2), 14(4)] In fixing the boundaries of proposed constituencies, a commission shall: divide the area of Saskatchewan north of the dividing line into two constituencies; and divide the area of Saskatchewan south of the dividing line into 56 constituencies. A commission shall fix as the boundaries of the constituencies north of the dividing line those boundaries that are prescribed in <i>The Representation Act</i>, 1989 for the appartituencies of Athabasas and Cumberland
	constituencies of Athabasca and Cumberland.
	Date of last redistribution • 2002
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 58
Alberta	 Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., ss. 5(2)-(3)] [Report, 2003, p. 6] A commission is to be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election after the appointment of the last commission.
	 However, if less than 8 years has elapsed since the appointment of the last commission, the commission is to be appointed no sooner than 8 years and no later than 10 years after the appointment of the last commission. The information is based on the 2001 decennial census completed for Alberta
	under the Statistics Act (S.C.) by Statistics Canada.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.C.A., s. 12] The commission is to divide Alberta into 83 electoral divisions.
	Date of last redistribution • 2003
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution 83
British Columbia	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 5] The first commission must be appointed during the 2nd session of the 36th Parliament.
	 A new commission must be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election following the appointment of the first commission.

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Constitution Act, s. 18] For returning members of the Legislative Assembly, there are to be the number of electoral districts established by the Electoral Districts Act.
	Date of last redistribution 1999
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 79
Yukon	 Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 411] The first commission shall be appointed within three months of the coming into force of the amended Act (S.Y. 2000, c. 9). Subsequent commissions shall be appointed within six months of polling day following every second general election after the appointment of the last commission.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [<i>Yukon Act</i> , s. 3(2)(<i>b</i>)] • There should be not less than 12 and not more than 20 electoral districts.
	Date of last redistribution • 2002
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 18
Northwest Territories	Period when a redistribution takes place [Report, 1998, p. 1] • A redistribution takes place upon the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories.
	 Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Northwest Territories Act, s. 9(2)] The Council consists of 19 members, but the Commissioner in Council may make ordinances to increase or decrease the membership to a number not less than 14 nor greater than 25.
	Date of last redistribution 1998
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution 19
Nunavut	 Period when a redistribution takes place [N.E.A., ss. 16(1), 14, 15(1), 15(3)] The Legislative Assembly shall, by resolution, establish a boundaries commission where one is required. A boundaries commission must be established every 10 years following the establishment of a boundaries commission established within 24 months of the swearing in of the members of the Legislative Assembly after the first general
	 election following the coming into force of the Act. During the period between each decennial establishment of a boundaries commission, the boundaries of a constituency require adjustment if the difference between the population of the constituency and the electoral quotient is more than 30 percent of the electoral quotient. In such a case, the Chief Electoral Officer

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	shall, no later than the 90th day after each general election, prepare a report certifying whether a constituency requires the adjustment of the boundaries of constituencies; and inform the Speaker of the need to establish a boundaries commission.
	Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [L.A.E.C.A., s. 2(1)] There shall be 19 districts in Nunavut as named and described in the Act.
	Date of last redistribution 1997
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution 19

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
Canada	Mandate [E.B.R.A., s. 3(2)] The 10 commissions established for each province shall consider and report on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commence.
	the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons required to be made on the completion of each decennial census.
	Composition [E.B.R.A., s. 4] • Each commission for a province shall have one chairman and two other members.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.B.R.A., ss. 5(1), 6(1)] The chairperson of the commission for a province shall be appointed by the chief justice of that province from among the judges of the court over which the chief justice presides or, after consultation with the chief justice of any other branch or division of that court or any other superior court in that province, from among the judges of that branch, division or superior court. The other two members of the commission for a province shall be appointed by the Speaker from among such persons resident in that province as the Speaker deems suitable.
	Eligibility [E.B.R.A., s. 10] No person is eligible to be a member of a commission while that person is a member of the Senate or House of Commons or is a member of a legislative assembly or legislative council of a province.
	 Remuneration and expenses [E.B.R.A., ss. 11, 29(1)] Each of the members of a commission, other than a person in receipt of salary under the <i>Judges Act</i>, is entitled to be paid such daily allowance as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. Each of the members of a commission is entitled to be paid reasonable travel and
	living expenses incurred by the member while absent from his or her ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties as a member of the commission. • All amounts required for the payment of salaries and other expenses under the
	Act, including expenses of administration, shall be taxed by the Chief Electoral Officer and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Mandate [E.B.A., s. 15(1)] In proposing a division of the province into districts and in preparing its report, the commission shall ensure that the division of the province into districts and the description of the boundaries give primacy to the principle that the vote of every elector in the province shall have a weight equal to that of every other elector.
	Composition [E.B.A., s. 3(2)] The commission shall consist of five members, composed of a chairperson and four other members.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., ss. 3(3)-(5)] The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador from among the judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no judge able or free to act as chairperson, the Chief Justice shall appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	The four members of the commission other than the chairperson shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the province whom the Speaker considers suitable.
	Eligibility [E.B.A., s. 5] A person is not eligible to be a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the House of Assembly or a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada.
	Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 9] • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.
Prince Edward Island	Mandate [E.B.A., s. 9] A commission shall review the districts of the province, and make a report to the Legislative Assembly setting out its recommendations as to the area, boundaries, and names of the districts of the province.
	Composition [E.B.A., s. 8] • A commission consists of a chairperson and two persons.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., s. 8] A chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. Two members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly – one on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, after consultation with the leader of any other registered political party that is represented in the Legislative Assembly, and the other on the nomination of the Premier.
	 Eligibility [E.B.A., ss. 8(b)-(c)] No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of Canada, or an employee of the Government of Prince Edward Island.
	 Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 10] Each member of a commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, shall be paid such remuneration as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Each member of a commission, including the chairperson, is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from the member's ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties as a member, at such rates as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
Nova Scotia	Mandate [Report, 2001, p. 4] Based on the most recent population and electoral statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the Commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly.
	Composition [Report, 2001, p. 3] • Determined by a select committee of the House of Assembly. In 2002, the commission was composed of one chairperson and eight members.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	Appointment of chair and members [Report, 2001, p. 1]
	The Select Committee designates the chairperson.
	Eligibility
	N/A
	Remuneration and expenses
	• N/A
New Brunswick	 Mandate [Final Report, 1993, p. 7, 9] The first phase of the mandate is that the commission shall hold an inquiry and make recommendations concerning: the number of electoral districts;
	 the average number of voters that should be eligible to vote in such electoral districts; and
	the best approach to ensuring that the aboriginal peoples of the Province are given representation in the Legislature.
	The second phase of the mandate is that the commission is required to proceed as follows:
	 fix the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts; hold public hearings throughout the province with respect to its proposal; consider the proposals received; and
	file its final report with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.
	Composition [O.I.C., ss. 1(1)-(2)] • The commission is to consist of two co-chairpersons and four members.
	Appointment of chair and members [O.I.C., ss. 1(1)-(2)] • Two judges are designated as co-chairpersons and four other persons are designated as members.
	Eligibility ■ N/A
	Remuneration and expenses • N/A
Quebec	 Mandate [E.A., s. 532] The function of the commission is to establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions of Quebec, taking into account the principles and criteria of representation set out in the Act. The commission shall make any necessary advertisements and give any information pertinent to the discharge of its function. The commission shall also carry out any other mandate that the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister of Quebec, may entrust to it.
	Composition [E.A., s. 525] • The commission shall consist of a chairman and two commissioners.
	Appointment of chair and members [E.A., ss. 525, 526] The Chief Electoral Officer shall be the chairman.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	On a motion of the Prime Minister of Quebec, the National Assembly, by a resolution approved by two-thirds of its members, shall appoint the commissioners.
	Eligibility [E.A., s. 525] • The two commissioners are chosen from among persons who are qualified electors.
	Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 527] • The commissioners are entitled, for each day of sittings held, to a payment equal to one percent of the minimum salary received annually by an administrator, Class V.
Ontario	According to the Ontario Representation Act, 1996, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	Mandate [Report, 1998, p. 4] The function of the commission is to review provincial electoral boundaries every 10 years and to make recommendations for change.
	Composition [E.D.A., s. 8(2)] • The commission consists of three members.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.D.A., s. 8(2)] The commission consists of: the Chief Justice of Manitoba; the President of The University of Manitoba; and the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Eligibility See Appointment.
	Remuneration and expenses [E.D.A., s. 8(4)] • Each of the members of the commission shall be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and he or she shall be repaid such reasonable and necessary out of pocket expenses as he or she may incur in discharging his or her duties and the amount of which is approved by the Minister of Finance.
Saskatchewan	Mandate [C.B.A., s. 3(2)] The commission shall consider and report on readjustments of the representation of the population of Saskatchewan in the Legislative Assembly to be made based on the census.
	Composition [C.B.A., s. 5(1)] • Each commission is to consist of a chairperson and two residents of Saskatchewan.
	 Appointment of chair and members [C.B.A., ss. 5(2), 5(4)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint as chairperson: a judge of the Court of Appeal nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan; a judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan after consultation with the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan; or a resident of Saskatchewan nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. After consultation with the leaders of the opposition and any recognized Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint the members.
	 Eligibility [C.B.A., ss. 5(4)(a), 8, 10(2)] Persons who are residents of Saskatchewan are eligible to be appointed to the commission. Persons are ineligible to be appointed to a commission if they are a member of the Senate, a member of the House of Commons or a member of the Assembly. No member shall be part of the public service of Saskatchewan.
	 Remuneration and expenses [C.B.A., s. 9] Each member is entitled to an allowance that is to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless the member receives a salary pursuant to: the <i>Judges Act</i> (Canada) or <i>The Provincial Court Act</i>. Each member is entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable living and travelling expenses that the member incurs while absent from the member's ordinary residence, and in the course of fulfilling the member's duties as a member of the commission.
Alberta	Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3] • The function of a commission is to review the existing electoral boundaries established under the <i>Electoral Divisions Act</i> and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions of Alberta.
	Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)] One chair and four members.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)] A chair, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall be one of the following: the Ethics Commissioner; the Auditor General;
	 the president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta; a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta; or a person whose stature and qualifications are, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, similar to those of the persons referred to above. Four members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: two on the nomination of the Leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in consultation with the leaders of the other opposition parties in the Legislative Assembly, and two others on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council.
	 Eligibility [E.B.C.A., ss. 2(1), 2(5), 2(3)] No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly. Members shall be Canadian citizens, residents of Alberta and at least 18 years of age.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	One member shall be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.
	 Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4] Members of a commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the commission. The members of a commission may be paid their reasonable travelling and living
	expenses while away from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their duties as members at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes.
British Columbia	 Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3] The function of the commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts of British Columbia. If the commission in carrying out its functions considers that the number of electoral districts in British Columbia should be increased, it may make proposals to the Legislative Assembly to increase the number of electoral districts up to a maximum of 81.
	Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2] One chair and two members.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2] The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint an electoral boundaries commission consisting of: a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal who is nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the government and who is nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, after consultation with the Premier and the Leader of the Official Opposition; and the Chief Electoral Officer appointed under the <i>Election Act</i>. The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint one member of the commission as chair.
	Eligibility • See Appointment.
	 Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4] The commission member who is a retired judge and the commission member who is appointed, may be paid remuneration for his or her services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The commission members, while absent from their ordinary place of residence and in the course of their duties as commission members, must be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe.
Yukon	 Mandate [E.A., s. 409] The function of the commission is to review the existing electoral districts and make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the boundaries, number and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon.
	Composition [E.A., s. 408(1)]

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	 The commission consists of: a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court who is chosen by the senior judge of the Supreme Court; one Yukon resident chosen by the leader of each registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly at the time of appointment; and the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Appointment of chair and members [E.A., s. 408(1)] The commission shall be appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council. The chair shall be the judge or retired judge appointed to the commission.
	 Eligibility [E.A., s. 408(1)(b)] The chosen Yukon residents shall not be employees of the Government of the Yukon or members of the Legislative Assembly, Senate or House of Commons.
	 Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 410] Except for the Chief Electoral Officer, the commission members shall be paid remuneration for their services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Commissioner in Executive Council. The commission members shall be paid transportation, accommodation and living expenses incurred in the performance of their ordinary duties away from their ordinary place of residence. These payments shall conform as closely as possible
Northwest Territories	to the payment of those expenses for members of the public service of the Yukon. Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 8(1)] The commission shall review the area, boundaries, name and representation of the existing electoral districts and shall, on completion of that review, prepare a report containing recommendations respecting the area, boundaries, name and representation of the electoral districts proposed by the commission.
	Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(2)] • The commission shall be composed of a chairperson and two members.
	 Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., ss. 2(2)-(3)] The chairperson shall be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. Members are appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 4] No person is eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council or a settlement council.
	Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 5] A member of the commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, is entitled to remuneration for his or her services at the rates determined by the Board of Management. A member of the commission is entitled to reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from his or her ordinary place of residence in the course of

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	his or her duties under the Act, at the rates determined by the Board of
	Management.
Nunavut	Mandate [N.E.A., s. 16(2)]
	 A boundaries commission is responsible for proposing to the Legislative Assembly the boundaries and names of the constituencies in Nunavut in accordance with the Act.
	Composition [N.E.A., s. 17(1)]
	 A boundaries commission is composed of a presiding member and two other persons appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Appointment of chair and members [N.E.A., ss. 17(2)-(3)] A judge or retired judge of the Nunavut Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal must be appointed as the presiding member of a boundaries commission. Two persons entitled to vote must be appointed as the other two members of a boundaries commission.
	 Eligibility [N.E.A., s. 17(6)] No member of the Parliament of Canada, the Legislative Assembly, a municipal council or a member of the legislature of a province or another territory is eligible to be appointed as a member of a boundaries commission.
	 Remuneration and expenses [N.E.A., s. 18] A member of a boundaries commission is entitled to be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by the Management and Services Board, unless the member receives a salary under the <i>Judges Act</i>. A member of a boundaries commission is also entitled to be paid such reasonable living and travelling expenses as may be incurred by the member while performing the member's duties away from home.

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
Canada	 Electoral quota [E.B.R.A., ss. 15(1)(a), 15(2)] The readjustment of electoral district boundaries shall, as close as possible, correspond to the electoral quota that is the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province, as ascertained by the census, by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province. The commission may depart from the electoral quota where it considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom: in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; or in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province. In departing from the electoral quota, the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district remains within 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the electoral quota for the province.
	 Other criteria [E.B.R.A., s. 15(1)(b)] The commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries: the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; and a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Electoral quota [E.B.A., ss. 13(2), 13(4)-(5), 15(2)-(3), 15(5)] The commission shall determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province, as ascertained by the latest census, by the number 47. Where the commission considers it necessary to do so, they may depart from the quotient, but not to a greater extent than 10 percent more or 10 percent less of the quotient. The commission may recommend the creation of a district with a population that departs from the quotient by 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the quotient, where they conclude that the departure is warranted by special geographic considerations, including: the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the province that are not connected by road, particularly those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the province; or the accessibility of a region or its size or shape.
	 Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 15(4)] With respect to Labrador, the commission shall give appropriate weight to the circumstance that persons of aboriginal descent form the majority of those who reside in the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville, and shall give appropriate weight to the geographic considerations of that area and the community of interests of the residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal, with the intention that those communities constitute a district.
Prince Edward Island	Electoral quota [E.B.A., s. 17(2)] The number of electors of a proposed district shall not be more than 25 percent

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	above, nor more than 25 percent below the average number of electors of all the proposed districts.
	Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 17(1)] In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of a district, a commission shall take into consideration: the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; enumeration data from the most recent general election; polling divisions from the most recent general election; geographical features; population patterns; community of interest; municipal boundaries;
Nova Scotia	 and may consider such other factors as it regards as relevant. Electoral quota [Report, 2001, p. 4] The current pattern by which a constituency may be either over or under the ideal population equality allows for a plus or minus factor of 25 percent.
	 Other criteria [Report, 2001, p. 3] In determining the province's electoral boundaries, the primary factors to be considered by the boundaries commission to ensure effective representation are: of paramount importance, relative parity of voting power achieved through constituencies of equal electoral population to the extent reasonably possible; geography, and in particular, the difficulty in representing a large physical area; community history; community interests; and minority representation, including, in particular, representation of the Acadian and Black peoples of Nova Scotia.
New Brunswick	 Electoral quota [Final Report, 1993, p. 8] The average number of voters in each electoral district will be 9,411. The allowable percentage variation from the 9,411 average electoral district voter population will be 25 percent. No electoral district (apart from the anomalous Fundy Isles) is to deviate beyond the permitted percentage of 25 percent.
	Other criteria [Final Report, 1993, p. 9] • When drawing the boundaries of the electoral districts, the commission shall take into consideration such factors as: • linguistic composition; • geography; • community history; • community interest; • population; and • growth patterns.
Quebec	Electoral quota [E.A., ss. 16, 17] The boundaries of each electoral division shall be delimited in such a way that the number of electors in a division, according to the permanent list of electors, does not deviate by more than 25 percent from the quotient obtained by dividing the

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	 total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions. The Commission de la représentation may, for exceptional reasons, depart from the above rule if it considers that its application would not adequately serve the intended purpose of the Act.
	Other criteria [E.A., s. 15] An electoral division represents a natural community established on the basis of demographical, geographical and sociological considerations such as the: population density; relative growth rate of the population; accessibility; area and shape of the region; natural local boundaries; and territories of local municipalities.
Ontario	• According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i> , the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	 Electoral quota [E.D.A., ss. 9(1), 11(3)] The quotient for each electoral division in the Province is calculated by dividing the total population of the province by 57. Where the commission is of the opinion that a population variation is desirable, it may vary the population of any electoral division but no such variation shall: where the electoral division is situated wholly south of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 10 percent more or 10 percent less than the quotient obtained; and where the electoral division is situated wholly or partially north of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 25 percent more or 25 percent less than the quotient obtained.
	 Other criteria [E.D.A., ss. 11(1)-(2)] In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of, any electoral division, the commission shall consider: the community or diversity of interests of the population; the means of communication between the various parts thereof; the physical features thereof; and all other similar and relevant factors. Insofar as possible, the commission shall include the whole area of each municipality in the same electoral division. The commission shall also consider: special geographic conditions, including the sparsity, density, and relative rate of growth, of population of a region of the province, the accessibility of a region of the province, and the size or shape of a region of the province; and any special diversity or community of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the province. The commission shall allow a variation in the population requirement of any electoral division where, in its opinion, those considerations, or any of them,
Saskatchewan	render a variation desirable. Electoral quota [C.B.A., ss. 13, 14(1), 14(3)] In preparing its report respecting proposed constituencies south of the dividing line, a commission shall establish a constituency population quotient in accordance with the following formula:

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
Alberta	CPQ = TP-NP 56 where: CPQ is the constituency population quotient; TP is the total population; and NP is the northern population. In determining the area to be included in a proposed constituency south of the dividing line and in fixing the boundaries of that constituency, a commission shall ensure that the population of each proposed constituency is, as nearly as possible, equal to the constituency population quotient. A commission shall ensure that the population of each constituency south of the dividing line remains within 5 percent, either more or less, of the constituency population quotient. Other criteria [C.B.A., s. 14(2)] A commission may depart from the requirements where, in its opinion, it is necessary to do so because of: special geographic considerations, including: sparsity, density or relative rates of growth of population in various regions south of the dividing line; accessibility to the regions; or the size and shape of the regions; a special community of interests or diversity of interests of persons residing in, or physical features of, regions south of the dividing line. Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., ss. 15(1)-(2)] The population of a proposed electoral division shall not be more than 25 percent above nor more than 25 percent below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions. Notwithstanding the above, in the case of no more than four of the proposed electoral divisions; the area of the proposed electoral divisions: the area of the proposed electoral division seceeds 20,000 square kilometres or the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres; the distance from the Legislature Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres; there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 4,000 people;
	 the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta. Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 14] In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the commission may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but shall take into consideration:

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian
	Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
	sparsity and density of population;
	common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian recognize and Metic cottlements:
	 of Indian reserves and Metis settlements; wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of
	Edmonton and Calgary;
	wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries;
	 the number of municipalities and other local authorities;
	geographical features, including existing road systems; and
	 the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.
British Columbia	Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., s. 9(1)]
	• In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of proposed
	electoral districts, the commission must be governed by the following principles:
	 that the principle of representation by population be achieved, recognizing the
	imperatives imposed by geographical and demographic realities, the legacy of
	our history and the need to balance the community interests of the people of
	British Columbia;
	 to achieve that principle, the commission be permitted to deviate from a common statistical provincial electoral quota by no more than 25 percent, plus
	or minus;
	 the commission is permitted to exceed the 25 percent deviation principle
	where it considers that very special circumstances exist.
	Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 9(2)]
	For the purpose of making proposals, the commission must take into account the
	following:
	 geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or
	rate of growth of the population of any part of British Columbia and the
	accessibility, size or physical configuration of any part of British Columbia;
	 the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of British Columbia.
Yukon	Electoral quota
TUROII	Not specified
	1 Not opcomed
	Other criteria [E.A., s. 419]
	The commission shall take into account the following:
	 the density and rate of growth of the population of any area;
	 the accessibility, size and physical characteristics of any area;
	the facilities and patterns of transportation and communication within and
	between different areas;
	available census data and other demographic information;
	the number of electors in the electoral districts on the most recent official lists of electors.
	of electors;
	any special circumstances relating to the existing electoral districts; the boundaries of municipalities and First Nationa governments:
	the boundaries of municipalities and First Nations governments; public input obtained under the Act:
	public input obtained under the Act; any other reasons or information relied on by the commission.
Northwest Territories	 any other reasons or information relied on by the commission. Electoral quota
MOILINEST TETTILOTIES	Electoral 400ta

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	• N/A
	 Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 11] Legislation repealed June 1999. The commission, in preparing its report, shall take into consideration: geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of the Territory and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of the Territory; any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of the Territory; the means of communication among various parts of the Territory; the minimum and maximum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the <i>Northwest Territories Act</i>; any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.
Nunavut	 Electoral quota [N.E.A., ss. 15(2), 15(1)] The electoral quotient equals the number of voters on the final voters list for the most recent general election divided by the number of constituencies. During the period between each decennial establishment of a boundaries commission, the boundaries of a constituency require adjustment if the difference between the population of the constituency and the electoral quotient is more than 30 percent of the electoral quotient.
	 Other criteria [N.E.A., ss. 21, 22] A boundaries commission shall establish the boundaries of constituencies on the basis of the following factors: geographic and demographic considerations, including the density or rate of growth of the population of any part of Nunavut and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of Nunavut; the need for the populations of the constituencies to be of similar size; any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of Nunavut; the means of communication among various parts of Nunavut; the minimum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the <i>Nunavut Act</i> (Canada); Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit; any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; section 15 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>; and any other relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate. The constituencies shall be established so that: each constituency is a single area and not composed of isolated areas that are separated from one another by another constituency; and no area of Nunavut lies outside the boundaries of a constituency. A boundaries commission may, in accordance with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, propose the name for a constituency, prior to which it shall consult with any affected municipal council and with the toponymist for Nunavut.

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
Canada	Frequency [E.B.R.A., ss. 19(1)-(1.1)]
	A commission may sit at such times and places in the province for which it is established as it deems necessary, except that before completing its report it shall hold at least one sitting in that province for the hearing of representations by interested persons. Any member of Parliament may make representations at any sittings held by a commission.
	Public notice [E.B.R.A., s. 19(2)] Notice shall be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> and in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province at least 60 days before the commencement of the sittings.
	Notice of representation [E.B.R.A., s. 19(5)] Notice from interested persons shall be given in writing to the secretary of the commission within 53 days after the date of the publication of the last advertisement. The name and address of the person as well as the nature of the representation shall be stated in the notice.
Newfoundland and	Frequency [E.B.A., s. 19(1)]
Labrador	 The commission may sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report it shall hold at least one sitting in the island portion of the province and at least one sitting in Labrador for the hearing of representations by interested persons.
	Public notice [E.B.A., s. 19(2)] Reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for sittings to be held by them for the hearing of representations from interested persons shall be given by advertisement published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province.
	The notice shall be given at least 10 days before the commencement of sittings. Notice of representation
	• N/A
Prince Edward Island	 Frequency [E.B.A., s. 15(1)] A commission shall hold public hearings throughout the province at such times and places as it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any district.
	Public notice [E.B.A., s. 15(2)] • A commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any such public hearings.
	Notice of representation N/A
Nova Scotia	 Frequency [H.A.A., ss. 5(5)(b)-(c)] The commission shall prepare a preliminary report and hold public hearings prior to preparing that report and following the preparation of the preliminary report the commission shall hold further public hearings prior to preparing its final report.
	Public notice N/A

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	Notice of representation N/A
New Brunswick	 Frequency [O.I.C., ss. 3, 7] The commission may hold and conduct such public hearings and consider such other information and advice as it deems necessary. After fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts, the commission shall hold public hearings throughout the Province with respect to its proposal. Public notice N/A Notice of representation N/A
Quebec	 Frequency [E.A., s. 24] Within six months following the tabling of its preliminary report, the commission shall hear the representations made by the Members of the National Assembly and by interested individuals and organizations by holding public hearings in the various regions of Quebec. Public notice [E.A., s. 24] The commission shall hold public hearings after giving notice of these hearings. Additional consultations [E.A., s. 24.1] The Commission may, if it considers it necessary and after giving notice thereof, hold public hearings in one or more of the regions of Quebec to hear representations made by the Members of the National Assembly and by interested individuals and organizations concerning one or more of the proposed amendments to its preliminary report. The Commission shall in that case be granted an additional period of four months after the expiry of the period provided for in the Act. Notice of representation
Ontario	 N/A According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act</i>, 1996, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	 Frequency [E.D.A., s. 12(1)] The commission shall appoint such times and places as it may deem necessary and suitable as the times when, and places where, it will hear representations from any person as to the area and boundaries of any electoral division; and at the times and places so appointed the commission shall sit and hear such representations from all persons desiring to be heard. Public notice [E.D.A., s. 12(2)] The commission shall give reasonable public notice of the times and places at which it will sit and hear representations. Notice of representation N/A

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
Saskatchewan	Frequency [C.B.A., s. 17(1)]
	 A commission may hold hearings at the times and places that it considers appropriate to conduct its business.
	 Public notice [C.B.A., s. 17(2)] A commission shall notify Saskatchewan residents of the time and place of each of its hearings by advertising in a newspaper having general circulation in that part of Saskatchewan where the hearing will be held at least 30 days before the hearing.
	 Notice of representation [C.B.A., s. 18] Every person who wishes to make a presentation to the commission at a hearing shall notify the secretary to the commission in writing of the following: the name and address of the person making the presentation; a concise summary of the presentation;
	 the political, financial or other interest of the person making the presentation. A person who wishes to make a presentation shall provide the written notice required at least 15 days before the date of the hearing.
Alberta	 Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 7(1)] The commission shall hold public hearings both before its report is submitted to the Speaker and after its report has been made public, at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division.
	Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 7(2)] • The commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it.
	Notice of representation N/A
British Columbia	Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 11(1)] The commission may before its report is submitted to the Speaker or to the Clerk, and must after its report has been made public, hold hearings at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral district.
	 Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 11(2)] The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time and place and purpose of any public hearings to be held by it.
	Notice of representation ■ N/A
Yukon	 Frequency [E.A., ss. 415(1), 416(1)-(2)] The commission shall establish a process for receiving representations leading to an interim report. The commission shall hold public hearings after the submission of the interim report. The public hearings shall be held at the places and times the commission considers appropriate to enable any person to make representations as to the boundaries and names of any proposed electoral district set out in the interim

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	report.
	Public notice [E.A., s. 416(3)] The commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings.
	Notice of representation N/A
Northwest Territories	Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 10(1)] Legislation repealed June 1999. The commission shall, before completing its report, hold hearings at the times and places in the Territory that it considers appropriate to hear representations from any persons respecting existing electoral districts or the establishment of new electoral districts for the Territory, and the area, boundaries, name and representation of those new electoral districts.
	Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 10(2)] • The commission shall give reasonable public notice of any hearings to be held. Notice of representation
	• N/A
Nunavut	 Frequency [N.E.A., ss. 23(1), 24(1)] A boundaries commission shall hold public hearings to receive representations from interested persons before making its report and may conduct its public hearings in any place or places it considers appropriate.
	Public notice [N.E.A., ss. 23(2)-(4)] • Public notice of the public hearing shall be published at least 30 days in advance of the public hearing in the <i>Nunavut Gazette</i> and in at least one newspaper of general circulation, and shall contain the prescribed information.
	Notice of representation [N.E.A., s. 25] • Any person, including any member of the Legislative Assembly, may make representations at a public hearing or submit written submissions to it.

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
Canada	[E.B.R.A., ss. 20(1), 21(1), 22(1), 23(1)]
	The report shall be submitted not more than one year after having received the
	copy of the return from the Chief Electoral Officer.
	The Chief Electoral Officer receives two certified copies of the report and transmits
	one of the copies to the Speaker, who shall in turn, cause the copy to be laid
	before the House of Commons. The copy is then referred to such committee of the House of Commons as it may establish for the purposes of dealing with electoral
	matters forthwith on receipt of the copy by the Speaker if Parliament is then sitting
	or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first five days next thereafter that
	Parliament is sitting.
	• Within a period of 30 days from the day the copy of the report of any commission
	is referred to the House of Commons committee, an objection may be filed with
	the clerk of the committee. After that period, the committee, within the first
	30 days, shall take up the motion, consider the matter of the objection and return
	the report to the Speaker together with a copy of the objection and the minutes.
	Within 30 days after the day the report of any commission is referred back to the Object Cleanary Officer by the Creeker the commission shall consider the matter.
	Chief Electoral Officer by the Speaker, the commission shall consider the matter of the objection and dispose of the objection. A certified copy of the report of the
	commission, with or without amendment accordingly, as the disposition of the
	objection requires, shall be returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker.
Newfoundland and	[E.B.A., ss. 14(1)-(2)]
Labrador	• The commission shall prepare a report to the minister setting out its
	recommendations concerning:
	 the division of the province into the number of one-member districts;
	the description of the boundaries of each district; and
	the name to be given to each district and the name shall incorporate the
	historical and geographical factors that the commission considers appropriate.
	 The commission shall submit its report to the minister, who shall: submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and
	 lay a copy before the Legislature within 15 days after the report is submitted
	to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council if the Legislature is then sitting, and, if it
	is not, then within 15 days after the beginning of the next session.
Prince Edward Island	[E.B.A., s. 18(1)]
	Within six months of its establishment, a commission shall prepare and submit its
	report to the Speaker who shall lay a copy thereof before the Legislative Assembly
	forthwith, if it is then in session, and, if not then in session, within seven days of
Nova Scotia	the opening of the next session. [H.A.A., ss. 5(6)-(7)]
Nova ocolia	• The final report of the commission shall be laid before the House, if the House is
	then sitting, and the Premier shall table the report in the House on the next sitting
	day. If the House is not sitting, the final report shall be filed with the Clerk of the
	House and the Premier shall table the final report in the House within 10 days after
	the House next sits.
New Brunswick	[O.I.C., ss. 4(1), 4(3), 5, 8, 9(a), 10]
	The commission shall file an interim report with the Clerk of the Legislative According to the legislative According to the Le
	Assembly which shall be referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly
	composed of seven of its members and one representative from each of the other registered political parties which does not have representation in the Legislative
	Assembly.
	The Committee of the Legislative Assembly shall consider the interim report of the
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Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	 electoral boundaries commission and report its recommendations to the Legislative Assembly within 120 days of its receipt following which such recommendations will be immediately communicated to the commission by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. In consideration of the above-mentioned Committee report and any subsequent resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, the commission will then proceed to consider and report its recommendations with respect to the number and divisions of the electoral districts. The final report is filed with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, following which it shall be referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly which shall consider the report of the Representation and Electoral Boundaries Commission and report its recommendations to the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	 [E.A., ss. 22, 25, 28] Within the 12 months following the second general election following the last delimitation, the commission shall submit to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly a preliminary report in which it proposes a new delimitation of the electoral divisions. The report shall be made public immediately. The President of the National Assembly shall table the report in the National Assembly within 15 days of receiving it if it is sitting or, if it is not, within 15 days after the opening of the next session or resumption. The preliminary report of the commission and, where applicable, any amendment proposed by the commission shall be submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for examination. After considering the representations made to it by the Members of the National Assembly, and by individuals and organizations, the commission shall submit a report indicating the boundaries of the electoral divisions, to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly, who shall table it before the Assembly. Within five days following the tabling, the report shall be the subject of a debate limited to five hours.
Ontario	 According to the Ontario Representation Act, 1996, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	 [E.D.A., ss. 10(1)-(2)] The commission shall prepare a report to the Lieutenant Governor, which shall contain the recommendations of the commission as to the area that, in its opinion, should be contained in, and the boundaries that should delimit, and as to the name of, each of the several electoral divisions in the province. The commission shall submit its report to the President of the Council. The President of the Council shall lay a copy of the report before the Legislative Assembly forthwith, if it is then in session, and, if not then in session, within seven days of the opening of the next session thereof.
Saskatchewan	 [C.B.A., ss. 22(2), 22(4)-(6), 23(1)] A commission shall prepare the final report within six months after the date it was established. As soon as is practicable after completing the final report, a commission shall submit the final report to the Speaker. If the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker shall lay the report before the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	• If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker shall submit the report to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.
Alberta	 [E.B.C.A., ss. 6(1), 8(1), (10)] The commission shall, after considering any representations to it and within seven months of the date on which the commission is appointed, submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within five months of the date it submitted its report, submit to the Speaker a final report. The final report of the commission shall be laid before the Assembly immediately if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the report is submitted, or within seven days after the beginning of the next sitting if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting.
British Columbia	 [E.B.C.A., ss. 10(1), 12(1), 13] The commission, after considering any representations made to it, and within 12 months of the date on which the commission is appointed, must submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it, and within six months of the date it submits its report, submit to the Speaker any amendments to the report it considers advisable. The report of the commission, together with any amendments to it, must: if the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted, be promptly laid before the Assembly; or if the Legislative Assembly is not then in session, be laid before the Assembly within seven days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, and must be delivered to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	 [E.A., ss. 415(2)-(3), 417(1)-(2)] The commission shall, after considering any representations to it and within seven months of the date on which the commission was appointed, submit an interim report to the Speaker. On receipt of the interim report, the Speaker shall table it in the Legislative Assembly within five working days or, if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, the Speaker shall cause it to be transmitted to all members of the Legislative Assembly and then made public. The commission shall, after considering representations made to it, and within five months of the date it submitted an interim report, submit a final report to the Speaker. The final report shall be tabled, transmitted to members of the Legislative Assembly and made public in the same manner as the interim report.
Northwest Territories	 [E.B.C.A., ss. 12(1)-(2), 24(5)] Legislation repealed June 1999. The commission shall complete its report within the time fixed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly or, if no time is fixed, within a reasonable time after the commission commences its review. The report shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. The Speaker shall, after the commission report has been considered by the Legislative Assembly, provide a copy of the report together with any recommendations of the Legislative Assembly, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 26(2)-(3), 27] A report shall be completed within 250 days of the day a boundaries commission is established. The Legislative Assembly may grant an extension to the deadline for completion of the report, not exceeding a further six months, where a general election is held before the report is completed. A boundaries commission shall forward certified copies of its report to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Speaker and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. The Clerk shall deliver a copy of the commission report to each member of the Legislative Assembly and make copies of the commission report available to the public at the office of the Clerk. The Chief Electoral Officer shall make copies of the Commission report available to the public at his or her office. The Speaker shall, at the first opportunity, lay a copy of the commission report before the Legislative Assembly, which must consider the report of the boundary commission as soon as practicable.

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
Canada	 [E.B.R.A., ss. 24, 25(1), 26] The Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare and transmit to the Minister a draft
	 representation order once: it is ascertained by the Chief Electoral Officer that no objection has been filed with the clerk of the committee; or
	 if an objection has been filed, that the report of a commission, with or without amendment, has been returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker. The draft representation order shall:
	 specify the number of members of the House of Commons who shall be elected for each of the provinces as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer; and
	 divide each of the provinces into electoral districts, describe the boundaries of each such district and specify the population and name to be given thereto. Within five days after the receipt by the Minister of the draft representation order, the Governor in Council shall by proclamation declare the draft representation order to be in force, effective on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after the day on which that proclamation was issued, and on the issue of the proclamation the order has the force of law accordingly.
	The representation order and the proclamation declaring it to be in force shall be published in the Canada Gazette not later than five days after the issue of the proclamation.
Newfoundland and	The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative
Labrador	Assembly.
Prince Edward Island	The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Nova Scotia	 [H.A.A., s. 5(8)] Within 10 sitting days after the final report of the commission is tabled in the House, the government shall introduce legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the final report of the commission.
New Brunswick	The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	 [E.A., ss. 29, 32] Not later than the 10th day following the debate, the commission shall establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign names to them. The commission shall publish the list of the electoral divisions in the Gazette officielle du Québec, indicating the name and boundaries of each. The list of electoral divisions published in the Gazette officielle du Québec comes into force upon the dissolution of the National Assembly, unless the dissolution occurs before the expiry of three months from publication.
Ontario	• According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i> , the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	 [E.D.A., s. 13] The area and boundaries of the several electoral divisions of the province shall be fixed by an Act of the Legislature after consideration by it of the report of the commission.
Saskatchewan	 [C.B.A., ss. 19(3)(b), 23(1)-(2)] As soon as is practicable after completing the interim report, a commission shall publish a notice in the <i>Gazette</i> and one or more newspapers having general circulation in all or any part of Saskatchewan.

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
	 If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission as set out in its final report, the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of <i>The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act</i> is assigned shall at the same session introduce a Bill to establish new constituencies for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the resolution. The Bill shall provide that: it is to come into force on proclamation; and if it is enacted, the proclamation shall be issued before the next general election of members of the Legislative Assembly.
Alberta	 [E.B.C.A., ss. 11(1)-(2)] If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the Government shall, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution. The Bill shall be stated to come into force on Proclamation and, if enacted, shall be proclaimed in force before the holding of the next general election.
British Columbia	 [E.B.C.A., s. 14] If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the government must, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral districts in accordance with the resolution.
Yukon	 [E.A., s. 418] The government shall introduce legislation to establish the electoral districts as soon as practicable after the tabling of the final report and not later than the end of the sitting of the Legislative Assembly which follows the sitting in which the final report was tabled. Once passed, the legislation to establish new electoral districts comes into force on the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly which passed it.
Northwest Territories	The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 28-29] Upon receiving the report of a boundaries commission, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, when necessary, prepare for the Speaker a draft bill that, in accordance with the report of the boundaries commission: specifies the number of constituencies; divides Nunavut into constituencies; describes the boundaries of each constituency; and specifies the name of each constituency.
	 The draft bill must be introduced in the Legislative Assembly at the earliest opportunity after the day the Speaker receives it. Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies comes into force on the first day following the day the Legislative Assembly dissolves, but no earlier than six months after the bill was enacted. Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies shall be effective on the day it is enacted for the purpose of enabling the appointment of returning officers.



PART C ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

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Commission on election financing Appointment Term of office Powers To whom the Supervisor reports	C.21
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CANADIAN ELECTION OFFICIALS

Canada

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

Newfoundland and Labrador

Mr. Wayne Green, Chief Electoral Officer of Newfoundland and Labrador and Commissioner of Members' Interests

Prince Edward Island

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

Nova Scotia

Ms. Christine McCulloch, Chief Electoral Officer of Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

Ms. Annise Hollies, Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick

Quebec

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

Ontario

Mr. John L. Hollins, Chief Election Officer of Ontario

Manitoba

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

Saskatchewan

Mrs. Jan Baker, Chief Electoral Officer of Saskatchewan

Alberta

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

British Columbia

Mr. Harry Neufeld, Chief Electoral Officer of British Columbia

Yukon

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

Northwest Territories

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

Nunavut

Ms. Sandy Kusugak, Chief Electoral Officer of Nunavut

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
Canada	Appointment [C.E.A., s. 13(1)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed by resolution of the House of Commons to hold office during good behaviour.
	Term of office [C.E.A., ss. 13(1)-(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer ceases to hold office on reaching 65 years of age. He or she may be removed for cause by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.
	 Powers [C.E.A., ss. 15(1), 16, 18(1)-(2), 18.1, 17(1), 17(3), 21] The Chief Electoral Officer shall rank as and have all the powers of a deputy head of a department, shall perform the duties of the office on a full-time basis and shall not hold any other office under Her Majesty or engage in any other employment. The Chief Electoral Officer shall:
	 exercise general direction and supervision over the conduct of elections; ensure that all election officers act with fairness and impartiality and in compliance with the Act;
	 issue to election officers the instructions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for the administration of the Act; and exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions that are necessary
	for the administration of the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may:
	 implement public education and information programs to make the electoral process better known to the public, particularly to those persons and groups most likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights; using any media or other means that he or she considers appropriate, provide the public, both inside and outside Canada, with information relating to Canada's electoral process, the democratic right to vote and how to be a
	 candidate; and carry out studies on voting, including studies respecting alternative voting means, and may devise and test an electronic voting process for future use in a general election or a by-election. Such a process may not be used for an official vote without the prior approval of the committees of the Senate and of the House of Commons that normally consider electoral matters.
	During an election period, if an emergency, an unusual or unforeseen circumstance or an error makes it necessary, the Chief Electoral Officer may adapt any provision of the Act and, in particular, may extend the time for doing any act, or increase the number of election officers or polling stations.
	 If voting at a polling station is interrupted on polling day by an emergency and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that, if the voting hours at the polling station are not extended, a substantial number of electors will not be able to vote, the Chief Electoral Officer shall extend the voting hours at the polling station for the period the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to give those electors a reasonable opportunity to vote, as long as the polling station does not in any case: close later than midnight on polling day; or
	 remain open during polling day for a total of more than 12 hours. The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer or any other officer on his or her staff to perform any of the Chief Electoral Officer's functions under the Act.

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 To whom the CEO reports [C.E.A., ss. 534(1), 535] In the case of a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, within 90 days of the return of the writ, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The report shall set out: any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with the administration of the Chief Electoral Officer's office since the last report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons; and any measures that have been taken since the issue of the writs that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after a general election, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons that sets out any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the Act.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Assembly.
	 Term of office [E.A., s. 4(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer holds office during good behaviour and may only be removed by resolution of the House of Assembly.
	 Powers [E.A., ss. 5, 10(1), 273(1)(h)] It is the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer: to exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and to enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; to issue to election officers those instructions that he or she considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and to perform all other duties that are imposed on him or her by or under the Act. Where during the course of an election it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, a provision of this Part does not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may, by particular or general instructions, extend the time for doing an act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations or otherwise adapt a provision of this Part to the execution of its intent, to the extent that he or she considers necessary. The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to his or her other powers and duties under the Act, shall publish a report of the election receipts, expenses and subsidy of each registered party and candidate in the <i>Gazette</i>.
	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 4(3), 273(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall report on his or her activities to the House of Assembly through the Speaker. The Chief Electoral Officer shall report annually to the Speaker upon the affairs of his or her office.
Prince Edward Island	Appointment [E.A., s. 2(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Term of office N/A

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 Powers [E.A., s. 3] The Chief Electoral Officer shall: exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections; enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may consider necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; perform such other duties as are assigned to him or her under the Act. If during the course of any election it transpires that insufficient time has been allowed, or insufficient election officers or polling stations have been provided, for the execution of any of the purposes of the Act, by reason of the operation of any provision of the Act, any mistake or miscalculation or any unforeseen emergency, the Chief Electoral Officer may, notwithstanding anything in the Act: extend the time for doing any act; increase the number of election officers; increase the number of polling stations; prescribe forms; modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; and generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; but the Chief Electoral Officer may not extend the hour for the opening or closing of an ordinary or advance polling station, or for accepting a nomination paper on nomination day or change the date of ordinary polling day. The Chief Electoral Officer may implement public education and information programs to make the electoral process better known to the public particularly those persons and groups most likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights. The Chief Electoral Officer may, using any media or other means that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information relating to the provincial electoral process and the democratic right to vote and the requirements to be a candidate at an election.
Nova Scotia	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 119(1)] [E.E.A., s. 3(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the Legislative Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on: any matter which has occurred in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and which he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; and any amendments which are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act. Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)] The Governor in Council shall appoint a person, who is a barrister employed or to be employed in the public service of the Province, as the Chief Electoral Officer. Term of office Not specified
Nova Scotia	 Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information relating to the provincial electoral process and the democratic right to vote and the requirements to be a candidate at an election. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 119(1)] [E.E.A., s. 3(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the Legislative Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on: any matter which has occurred in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and which he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; and any amendments which are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act. Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)] The Governor in Council shall appoint a person, who is a barrister employed or to be employed in the public service of the Province, as the Chief Electoral Officer.

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall:
	 exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections;
	 enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;
	 issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and
	 perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may:
	extend the time for doing anything under the Act;
	 increase the number of election officers;
	increase the number of polling stations;
	 enter into agreements with municipalities and school boards and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada providing for the sharing of lists of electors;
	 receive complaints of violations of the Act, carry out preliminary investigations of the complaints and request the appropriate police authorities to investigate the complaints;
	 set general guidelines for the staffing, design and equipping of returning offices, with power to vary guidelines to suit existing circumstances;
	 recommend to the Governor in Council, for each position of returning officer, lists of persons for appointment to the position;
	prescribe forms;
	vary any of the forms to suit the existing circumstances; modified provision of the Act to permit its use at a by election;
	 modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances;
	 exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act.
	During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may: - remarks from officer and replace an election officer when being activities that
	 remove from office and replace an election officer upon being satisfied that the officer: refuses or neglects or is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or is engaging in partisan political
	 activities; order the officer to deliver to a person designated all material in his or her possession relating to his or her office.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to:
	 correct an error or omission in the statement of polling divisions;
	 redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division, from that set out in the statement.
	The Chief Electoral Officer may redefine any boundary of a polling division, amalgamate two or more polling divisions or divide a polling division if the
	redefinition, amalgamation or division will improve the conduct of an election.
	 Except in the case of ordinary polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer may advance or postpone a day on which the Act provides for the doing or carrying out of any act or thing to the first day immediately following or preceding such day that is not a holiday.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 172(1)]
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the House of Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the House
	on:

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 any matter in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the House; and any amendments that are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act.
New Brunswick	 Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Administration Committee or such other committee of the Legislative Assembly as may be determined by resolution of the Legislative Assembly from time to time.
	Term of office ■ N/A
	 Powers [E.A., ss. 5(4)-(5)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall: exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and the administration of the Act; enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; designate polling divisions; issue to election officers such instructions as he or she deems necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act. If during an election it transpires that insufficient time has been allowed or insufficient election officers or polling stations have been provided for the execution of any of the purposes of the Act, by reason of the operation of any provision of the Act or of any mistake or miscalculation or of any unforeseen emergency, the Chief Electoral Officer may extend the time for doing any act or acts, increase the number of election officers, the number of polling stations, and, generally, the Chief Electoral Officer may adapt the provisions of the Act to the
Quebec	execution of its intent. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 97(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly before or during any session of the Legislature as to any matter or event that has occurred in connection with any election in the interval since the date of his or her next preceding report. Appointment [E.A., s. 478]
QUEDEC	 The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister of Quebec, by a resolution approved by two thirds of its members. The Chief Electoral Officer shall be chosen from among the electors.
	 Term of office [E.A., s. 479] The term of office of the Chief Electoral Officer is seven years; notwithstanding the expiry of his or her term of office, the Chief Electoral Officer shall remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced.
	Powers [E.A., ss. 482, 485, 486, 488, 490] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall devote his or her time exclusively to the duties of

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	his or her office.
	The function of the Chief Electoral Officer is, in particular, to see to the administration of the Act.
	He or she shall carry out every mandate which the National Assembly entrusts to him or her.
	The Government may consult him or her about any legislation pertaining to elections.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an analysis and assessment of electoral procedures and conduct studies on the financing of political parties. After having sought the advice of the advisory committee, he or she may also carry out any other research he or she considers advisable. The Chief Electoral Officer may, with the authorization of the Government, provide assistance and cooperation to other countries or to international organizations in election matters, in particular at the material, professional or technical level. In respect of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, in particular:
	 ensure the training of the election officers; ensure the updating of the information contained in the permanent list of electors;
	 supervise the progress of the enumeration, the revision and the voting; issue directives for the administration of the Act; receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary. He or she may also prescribe the text of any forms and documents which serve for the administration of the Act.
	 In respect of public information, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, in particular: provide any person applying therefor with advice and information regarding the administration of the Act;
	 give the public access to the information, reports, returns or documents relating to the Act, omitting, if the information is published on a website on the Internet, the addresses of the electors who have made a contribution; however, in such a case, a copy in paper form that contains the addresses of those electors shall be available;
	 maintain a public centre for information on the Act; regularly hold information meetings and conferences for the benefit of the
	 political parties and the public; at the request of a political party, furnish the information required for the training of the representatives of candidates, while allowing the other parties to delegate observers; make any public advertisements he or she considers necessary.
	If, during the election period or during an enumeration or revision period, it comes to the attention of the Chief Electoral Officer that, subsequent to an error, emergency or exceptional circumstance, a provision of the Act does not meet the demands of the resultant situation, he or she may adapt such provision in order to achieve its object.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 490, 542] If the Chief Electoral Officer adapts the Act in case of an emergency or exceptional circumstances, he or she shall report the decisions that he or she has made to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly within 30 days following polling day or the end of the enumeration or revision.

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall make a report of his or her activities, including a financial report, for the preceding fiscal year, not later than September 30 of each year, to the President of the National Assembly. The annual report: shall contain a statement of the complaints received and how each was dealt with, the informational and training activities carried on, the requests for access to the lists of electors and the activities engaged in at the international level; may recommend new election procedures or new rules regarding the financing of political parties; shall give an account of the management of the permanent list of electors and include an assessment of the quality of the information it contains; and may recommend the holding of an enumeration or revision or the implementation of any other measure allowing a total or partial verification of the permanent list of electors.
Ontario	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)] The Chief Election Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the address of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Term of office N/A Powers [E.A., ss. 4(4), 4(7), 4.1(1)] The Chief Election Officer shall consult with, advise and supervise the returning officers and election clerks in the performance of their duties, and may visit in person and consult with the deputy returning officer and poll clerk at any polling location. Where in the opinion of the Chief Election Officer, by reason of any mistake.
	 Where in the opinion of the Chief Election Officer, by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, a situation exists for which no provision is made under the Act, the Chief Election Officer may make such appointments or give such directions as he or she considers proper and anything done in compliance with any such direction is not open to question, but the Chief Election Officer shall immediately give notice of any such direction to the candidates affected. At a by-election, the Chief Election Officer may direct the use of voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods that are different from what the Act requires, if an agreement authorizing their use is in effect.
	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 89, 4.1(4)] The Chief Election Officer shall report to the Assembly through the Speaker on the conduct of the election. Within 12 months after polling day in the election, the Chief Election Officer shall: make a report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods used at the election; and make recommendations to the Speaker with respect to amending the Act so as to adopt the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods on a permanent basis.
Manitoba	Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 Term of office [E.A., s. 6(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall hold office during good behaviour but he or she shall be retired from office in accordance with the provisions of <i>The Civil Service Superannuation Act</i>. (December 31 of the year in which he or she attains 69 years of age.)
	Powers [E.A., ss. 10(1), 10(1.1), 10(4)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall: exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections; enforce fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act on the part of all election officers; issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act or any other Act of the Legislature. The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time, using any media or other means that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information about the electoral process, the democratic right to vote and the right to be a candidate at an election. In addition to other powers, duties and functions given or imposed on the Chief Electoral Officer under this or any other Act of the Legislature, he or she may: extend the time for doing anything under the Act; increase the number of election officers or enumerators; omit or vary any of the prescribed forms to suit the existing circumstances; prescribe forms for the purposes of the Act; modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; and exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act; but he or she may not extend the hour for the opening or closing of an ordinary or advance poll or for accepting a nomination paper on the day fixed for close of
	 nominations in an election. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 10(2), 10(2.1)] [E.F.A., ss. 99(1)-(2), 99(2.1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall make the following reports to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act; a report about the conduct of the election after each election. The above reports may include any recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer about amendments to the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer shall make an annual report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the administration of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>. In the report, the Chief Electoral Officer may make recommendations respecting amendments to the Act, and in particular: the appropriateness of the limitations on election expenses under the Act; and the appropriateness of the reimbursements payable to candidates and registered political parties. The annual report on the administration of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> may be

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	combined with a report submitted under The Elections Act.
Saskatchewan	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Term of office [E.A., s. 4(4)] A Chief Electoral Officer holds office for a term commencing on the day of his or her appointment and ending on the day that is 12 months after the day fixed for the return to the writ for the second general election for which he or she is responsible.
	 Powers [E.A., ss. 5(1)-(2)(a), 7(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for administering the Act including: guiding and supervising election officers with respect to the conduct of all elections;
	 ensuring that election officers act fairly and impartially in the conduct of their duties and that they comply with the Act;
	 issuing to election officers any information and guidance the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act;
	 preparing, printing and distributing forms for use pursuant to the Act; issuing and distributing financial and administrative guidelines to candidates and registered political parties and their business managers, chief official agents and auditors; and
	 performing any other duties assigned by this or any other Act. If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, there is no adequate provision made by the Act to resolve the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may suspend or remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct, or neglect of duty.
	 duty. If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, an emergency exists and there is a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may do all or any of the following:
	 extend the time specified in the Act for the doing of any thing except: the time by which nomination papers may be filed; the hours during which a polling place is to be kept open; or the holding of an election; increase the number of election officers or polling places;
	 adapt any other provision of the Act in a manner that will, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, achieve the purposes of the provision and the Act.
	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 7(6), 286(1)-(2), 286.1(1)] If the Chief Electoral Officer takes any emergency action during an election, he or she shall prepare and submit to the Speaker, within 60 days of polling day, a written report.
	 As soon as is practicable after an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare and submit to the Speaker a report summarizing: all returns and reports submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by registered political parties and candidates with respect to the election; the establishment and use of mobile polls during the election;
	 all applications made to the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to registration and election financing and the disposition of the application by the Chief

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
- Curiouronon	Electoral Officer; and
	any other information that the Speaker may direct.
	• In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare and submit a report to the
	Speaker with respect to the reimbursements paid pursuant to registration and
	election financing to each registered political party and candidate.
	• Finally, the Chief Electoral Officer shall in each year submit to the Speaker an
	annual report describing his or her progress and activities in the previous year.
Alberta	Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on
	the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	T ((C FE A 0/0))
	Term of office [E.A., s. 3(3)]
	The appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer expires 12 months after polling day for a general election upless he are the ingressipated by the Lightenant Courses.
	for a general election unless he or she is reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prior to that date on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.
	in Council prior to that date on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.
	Powers [E.A., ss. 4(1)-(2)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall:
	 provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of all elections,
	enumerations and plebiscites conducted under the Act and the Senatorial
	Selection Act;
	enforce on the part of all election officers fairness and impartiality in the
	conduct of their duties and compliance with the Act and the Senatorial
	Selection Act;
	issue to election officers any information and guidance he or she considers
	necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act and
	the Senatorial Selection Act;
	perform all duties assigned to him or her by this or any other Act. The Chief Electoral Officer where he are the original that an emergency is a first that are emergency.
	The Chief Electoral Officer, where he or she is of the opinion that an emergency exists are significant for which he adequate provision is made in the Act, may a consider the constant of the constant o
	 exists, or a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made in the Act, may: extend the time specified for the doing of any thing except: the holding of an
	election; the hours during which a polling place shall be kept open; or the time
	by which a nomination paper shall be filed;
	 increase the number of election officers;
	remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct or neglect of
	duty;
	 require the provision of additional polling places;
	omit or vary any form prescribed, other than a ballot or prescribe any
	additional form, other than a ballot.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 4(3)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 4(2)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall, immediately following each enumeration, general
	election or election under the Senatorial Selection Act, by-election or plebiscite,
	prepare and transmit a report to the Standing Committee.
	The report shall include a summary of the conduct of the Chief Electoral Officer, a breakdown of results, and a summary of costs.
	 breakdown of results, and a summary of costs. The Chief Electoral Officer shall after the end of each year prepare a report on the
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall after the end of each year prepare a report on the exercise of his or her functions under the Act and shall transmit the report to the
	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
British Columbia	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]
Diffisii Columbia	Appointment [L.A., 5. 4(1)]

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Electoral Officer shall have been unanimously recommended for the appointment by a special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Term of office [E.A., s. 6] The term of office for the Chief Electoral Officer is from the date of appointment until 12 months after the date set for the return of the last writ for the second general election for which he or she is responsible.
	 Powers [E.A., ss. 12(1)-(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer has the following duties in addition to all others established by the Act: to provide guidance and supervision respecting the voter registration process and the conduct of elections and plebiscites; to ensure that all other officials appointed carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality; to provide information to the public regarding the voter registration and other electoral processes. The Chief Electoral Officer has the following powers in addition to all others given by the Act: to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or other enactments affecting election matters; to issue to persons appointed or retained any information and guidelines the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the Act; to require election officials and voter registration officials to follow the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer regarding the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers; to assign duties and related powers under the Act to election officials and voter registration officials; to delegate in writing to an individual appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer the authority to exercise any power and perform any duty assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act, other than the power to make regulations, subject to any limits or conditions imposed by the Chief Electoral Officer; to prepare directives and guidelines for registered political parties, registered constituency associations, candidates, financial agents and auditors respecting the Act.
	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., ss. 13(1)-(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer must submit the following reports to the Speaker: an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer;
	 after each election, general enumeration or plebiscite, a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs; any report required under the Act respecting a decision not to conduct a general enumeration; any recommendation to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to
	the Act or another enactment affecting election matters; any report respecting a member of the Legislative Assembly who has failed to

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 comply with the election financing provisions of the Act. In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer may present a special report to the Speaker if, in his or her opinion, the amounts and establishment permitted for the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, are inadequate for fulfilling the duties of the office.
Yukon	Appointment [E.A., s. 12] The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.
	Term of office N/A
	 Powers [E.A., s. 14] The Chief Electoral Officer shall: exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the provisions of the Act; and issue to election officers such instructions as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the provisions of the Act. Where, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the provisions of the Act are ineffective as a result of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstances, the Chief Electoral Officer may extend the time for doing any act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations, or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act, to such extent as he or she considers necessary to ensure the execution of the intent of the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may only extend or postpone the time for the taking of the poll in any electoral district or any polling division if satisfied that because of accident, or emergency or extreme weather conditions, a substantial number of electors will be unable to get to their polling station within the time provided and no extension or postponement of more than 24 hours shall be granted. The Chief Electoral Officer shall not exercise such discretion as to permit a nomination paper to be received by a returning officer after 2:00 p.m. on nomination day.
	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 317] The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time, transmit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report setting out: any matter that has arisen in connection with the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer that the Chief Electoral Officer considers ought to be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; or any amendments that, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, are needed to improve the administration of elections under the Act.
Northwest Territories	Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	Term of office ■ N/A
	Powers [E.A., ss. 4, 5(1), 5(3)] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall:

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	 exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; design a program for the dissemination to the electors of information pertaining to an election; and perform all other duties assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may: issue instructions to election officers on any matter that is to be approved under the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective administration of the Act; issue any form required by the Act; and exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may, by instructions: extend the time for doing any act; increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act; to the extent that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation where, during the course of an election, the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of this Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation. The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the hours of voting at the polling station to allow votes to be cast on the polling day after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, but shall not permit votes to be cast at the polling station for more than a total of 11 hours.
	 To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 164(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, within six months after a general election, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The report shall set out: any matter that has occurred in connection with the administration of the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; any action that has been taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; every statement respecting the conduct of an election or of any election officer that has been submitted; a statement of the expenditures made for each activity at the election; and any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the Act.
Nunavut	Appointment [N.E.A., s. 188(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Commissioner on the
	recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	Term of office [N.E.A., s. 188(2)] • The term of office for the Chief Electoral Officer is seven years.
	Powers [N.E.A., ss. 189, 190, 191(1), 87] The Chief Electoral Officer shall:

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	formulate policies regarding the conduct of elections;
	exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of
	an election and enforce, on the part of all candidates and election officers,
	fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;
	prepare guidelines with respect to the electoral process for candidates,
	financial agents, campaign managers, election officers and other interested
	groups or persons;
	 establish any forms that may be required under the Act; provide direction to and manage the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral
	Officer:
	 issue instructions or directions to election officers;
	 coordinate the election process with bodies responsible for other elections
	elsewhere in Canada; and
	perform any other functions related to the purpose and principles of the Act or
	otherwise provided for under the Act.
	The Chief Electoral Officer may:
	 prepare interpretation bulletins on the interpretation of the Act;
	issue any form required by the Act and establish any forms, not otherwise
	provided for, that may be necessary for the proper administration of the Act;
	 modify any form prescribed by the regulations;
	 meet with the Management and Services Board to discuss matters related to the administration of the Act;
	 conduct public hearings with respect to regulations, policies and guidelines or any issue related to the electoral process;
	 intervene, with leave, in any proceedings before a court in which a provision of the Act or the regulations is in dispute;
	implement, either alone or in co-operation with other bodies, public education
	and information programs intended to make the electoral process better
	known to the public, particularly to persons or groups likely to experience
	difficulties in exercising their democratic rights;
	 make such agreements as necessary to perform his or her duties and to improve the Nunavut electoral system;
	co-operate with other jurisdictions and levels of government, and with
	organizations administering elections within Nunavut, to share information and resources, to learn together, to pool and train staff and to deliver better
	election services to Nunavummiut; and
	exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may adopt any provision of the Act to achieve the
	The Chief Electoral Officer may adapt any provision of the Act to achieve the purposes of the Act where it appears to him or her during an election period that,
	because of any mistake, emergency, disaster or unusual or unforeseen
	circumstance, the Act does not accord with the urgent needs of the situation, with
	the exception that the Chief Electoral Officer has no power to extend the
	nomination period or the time to receive a special ballot.
	The Chief Electoral Officer may issue an order requiring a person:
	 to cease an activity, where it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that the activity is in contravention of the Act; or
	to take action, where it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that such action
	is required by the Act.
	The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the use of electronic equipment for
	ballots, voting, vote recording and vote counting and the provisions of the Act

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	apply with such modifications as the circumstances require.
	 apply with such modifications as the circumstances require. To whom the CEO reports [N.E.A., ss. 196-197(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall submit an annual report to the Speaker, no later than the earlier of: April 1 of the following year; or the 180th day after the date of the writ for a general election. The annual report shall include, in particular: a summary of the Chief Electoral Officer's activities during the year; a report on the conduct of any elections held in the course of the year, including: the number of votes cast for each candidate at each polling station, the number of rejected ballots, and the number of names on the official list of voters; a summary of any matter that, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, should be brought to the attention of the Speaker; any complaints made by or on behalf of a candidate in an election; a report on the appropriateness of the Tariff of Fees and the cost of all activities paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; a report on any instance where the Chief Electoral Officer exercised the power to adapt this Act during an election period or extended the voting period; a list of all returning officers and assistant returning officers with their names and addresses and their constituencies; recommendations to improve the Act and the election process; and as an appendix, a statistical report on the complaints, investigations and prosecutions under this Act and the outcome of those prosecutions before the courts.

Jurisdiction	Commission on election financing
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	 Appointment [P.P.F.A., ss. 4(1), 7, 8] There shall be a Supervisor of Political Financing appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The Supervisor may be a judge appointed pursuant to the <i>Provincial Court Act</i>, but shall not be a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of Canada; a person not eligible to vote under the <i>Elections Act</i>; an official agent, a chief agent or an electoral district agent; or an official representative or a deputy official representative; and he or she shall not hold any public office other than office as Supervisor without prior approval by the Legislative Assembly.
	 Term of office [P.P.F.A., ss. 4(2)-(3)] The Supervisor holds office for a term of five years. Notwithstanding the expiry of his or her term, the Supervisor shall remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced.
	 Powers [P.P.F.A., s. 14] The Supervisor shall administer the Act and in particular: with respect to the control of political financing: determine if the political parties, associations and candidates and other persons are complying with the Act; prescribe the forms and documents and the contents thereof for use in the application of the Act; issue guidelines on the records to be maintained by the registered political parties, registered district associations and registered independent candidates; receive and examine the returns and statements required to be filed with him or her under the Act; determine whether contributions, expenditures and election expenses have been made in accordance with the Act, where he or she considers it necessary; with respect to informing the public: provide, on request, to any person, advice or guidelines regarding the application and interpretation of the Act; keep open, for public examination, during normal office hours all returns, statements and other documents filed with his or her office and directed to be made public under the Act; carry out such studies on the financing of political parties as he or she considers necessary; hold such information meetings and conferences as he or she considers necessary; publicize any provision of the Act as he or she considers necessary; with respect to the acknowledgement of contributions: prescribe the form and content of receipts to be used for acknowledgement of contributions; issue guidelines with respect to the manner of the issuance of receipts;

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Commission on election financing
	 issue guidelines with respect to the retention and disposition of issued receipts and duplicates thereof and unissued receipts.
	To whom the Supervisor reports [P.P.F.A., s. 13] The Supervisor shall prepare a report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the exercise of his or her functions and shall lay the report before the Legislative
Quebec	Assembly. N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Election officers
Canada	Method of appointment
	Returning officers [C.E.A., s. 24(1)] • The Governor in Council shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral
	district.
	Assistant returning officers IC E.A. a. 26/1)]
	 Assistant returning officers [C.E.A., s. 26(1)] A returning officer shall, without delay after being appointed, appoint in writing an assistant returning officer.
	Registration officers [C.E.A., ss. 32(<i>d</i>), 39(2)-(4)] • A returning officer shall appoint a registration officer for each registration desk.
	 The returning officer shall appoint, for each registration desk, a registration officer to receive, on polling day, the applications for registration of electors whose names are not on the list of electors.
	 Before appointing registration officers, the returning officer shall solicit names of suitable persons from the candidates of the registered parties whose candidates finished first and second in the last election in the electoral district, to be submitted to the returning officer no later than the 17th day before polling day. If, by that time, a sufficient number of names of suitable persons are not provided by those candidates, the returning officer may solicit names from other sources.
	 The returning officer shall, as far as possible, appoint half of the registration officers from among the persons recommended by each of the candidates. If either of those candidates did not provide a sufficient number of names of suitable persons, his or her registered party's remaining share of the appointments shall be made from among the names solicited by the returning officer from other sources.
	Revising agents [C.E.A., ss. 32(a), 33(1)-(3)]
	 A returning officer shall appoint the revising agents that the returning officer considers necessary, provided that the Chief Electoral Officer approves of their number.
	 Before appointing revising agents, a returning officer shall solicit names of suitable persons from the registered parties whose candidates finished first and second in the last election in the electoral district and, if sufficient names are not provided by those parties within three days after receipt of the request, the returning officer may solicit names from any other source.
	 A returning officer shall appoint half of the revising agents from among the persons recommended by the registered party whose candidate finished first in the last election in the electoral district, and half from among the persons recommended by the registered party whose candidate finished second in that election.
	 A returning officer shall appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair shall consist, as far as possible, of persons recommended by different registered parties.
	 Deputy returning officers [C.E.A., ss. 32(c), 34(1), (36)] A returning officer shall appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station in the electoral district.

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	 Each deputy returning officer shall be appointed from lists of names of suitable persons provided by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate finished first in the electoral district in the last election. A returning officer shall proceed to appoint deputy returning officers from other sources if the candidates have not, by the 17th day before polling day, made their recommendations or have not recommended a sufficient number of suitable persons.
	 Poll clerks [C.E.A., ss. 32(c), 35(1), 36] A returning officer shall appoint one poll clerk for each polling station in the electoral district. Each poll clerk shall be appointed from lists of names of suitable persons provided by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate finished second in the electoral district in the last election. A returning officer shall proceed to appoint poll clerks from other sources if the candidates have not, by the 17th day before polling day, made their recommendations or have not recommended a sufficient number of suitable persons.
	 Central poll supervisors [C.E.A., s. 124(2)] When a returning officer establishes a central polling place that contains four or more polling stations, the returning officer may appoint a central poll supervisor to attend at the central polling place on polling day to supervise proceedings and keep the returning officer informed of any matter that adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, the proceedings.
	 Information officers [C.E.A., s. 124(1)] When a returning officer establishes a central polling place, the returning officer may appoint, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, an information officer to provide information to the electors and a person responsible for maintaining order.
	Interpreters [C.E.A., s. 156] • A deputy returning officer may appoint and swear a language or sign language interpreter to assist the officer in communicating to an elector any information that is necessary to enable him or her to vote.
	Special voting rules administrator [C.E.A., s. 181] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint, in the prescribed form, a special voting rules administrator.
	 Special ballot officer [C.E.A., s. 183(1)] After the issue of the writs, the Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a minimum of six special ballot officers as follows: three, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or a person whom the Prime Minister designates in writing; two, on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition or a person whom that Leader designates in writing; and one, on the recommendation of the Leader of the registered party that has the third largest number of members in the House of Commons as of

Jurisdiction	Election officers
Labrador	Returning officers [E.A., s. 11(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral district in the province.
	 Election clerk [E.A., s. 15(1)] The returning officer shall, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint in writing an election clerk for each electoral district.
	 Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)] Each returning officer shall, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint enumerators to ascertain or verify the names of all qualified electors resident in the polling divisions located in his or her electoral district.
	 Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 64(1)] As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer shall, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district.
	 Poll clerks [E.A., s. 65(1)] A deputy returning officer shall, subject to the approval of the returning officer, immediately after his or her appointment, appoint, in writing, a poll clerk.
	Special ballot administrator [E.A., s. 86.1(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a Special Ballot Administrator.
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 21, 22, 15(1)] None of the following persons may be election officers: members of the Executive Council; members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly; judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador, and judges of the Provincial Court of Newfoundland and Labrador; persons who have been members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly in the session immediately preceding the election, or in the then present session of Parliament or of the House of Assembly, if the election takes place during that session; persons who have been found guilty by a competent tribunal of corrupt or illegal election practices or of an offence under this Act or the former Act; persons who are intending to be candidates; and persons made ineligible for appointment under the Act. A person is not eligible to be appointed returning officer unless he or she is qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he or she is to act. Except with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, a person may not be appointed deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk, if he or she is not
	 qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he or she is to act. A person who, within 60 days before polling day: was in the service of a candidate; or is employed by a candidate or his or her scrutineer or another person on behalf of or in the interest of a candidate in or about an election, may not be appointed a deputy returning officer, special ballot officer, special ballot administrator or poll clerk at the election.

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	 A person in the employ of a department of the government of the province or the Government of Canada may not hold an office in connection with an election. The election clerk shall be a person qualified as an elector and ordinarily resident in the electoral district.
	Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
	 Removal from office [E.A., s. 12(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall remove from office a returning officer who: ceases to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed; is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental infirmity or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties; or has failed to discharge competently his or her duties; or has, after his or her appointment, conducted himself or herself in a politically partisan manner, whether or not in the course of the performance of his or her duties.
Prince Edward Island	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)] There shall be one returning officer for each electoral district who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
	Election clerk [E.A., s. 10(1)] • A returning officer shall appoint an election clerk.
	 Confirmation officers [E.A., ss. 25(1), 26(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, between the 36th and 41st month after the last provincial general election or at such time as he or she considers advisable, give written notice to the two registered political parties which, at the preceding election in each electoral district, sponsored the two candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each registered party within the time specified in the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as confirmation officer for each polling division of the electoral district. Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two confirmation officers for each polling division in each electoral district.
	 Deputy returning officers [E.A., ss. 49(1)-(2)] The registered party which: in the general election immediately preceding elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly; or in the event of an equality of members being returned in the general election immediately preceding, in the election next preceding the immediately preceding election, elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly; shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer, on request, with a nominee for the position of deputy returning officer for each polling station in the province. The Chief Electoral Officer shall keep and maintain a list of those nominees for use in the general election immediately following, or in any by-election

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	 which may be held before that general election. Immediately after the date of a writ of election, but in any event not less than 20 days before ordinary polling day, the returning officer shall, from the list of nominees supplied to him or her by the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint in writing one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 50] • Each deputy returning officer shall, as soon as possible after his or her appointment, appoint in writing a poll clerk.
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 121, 25(4)] No person shall be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, confirmation officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or revising officer unless he or she is otherwise qualified as an elector in any electoral district in the province. No person shall be appointed as a confirmation officer in an electoral district unless he or she is an elector in that district.
	Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
	 Removal from office [E.A., s. 9(3)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall remove from office any returning officer who: ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she was appointed; is unable to act; fails to perform the duties of his or her office satisfactorily; or has, at any time after his or her appointment, been guilty of politically partisan
Nova Scotia	 conduct, whether or not in the course of performance of his or her duties. Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., ss. 14(1), 5(2)(cd)] The Governor in Council shall appoint a returning officer for a new electoral district and an electoral district in which the office of the returning officer is vacant. The Chief Electoral Officer may recommend to the Governor in Council, for each position of returning officer, lists of persons for appointment to the position.
	 Constable [E.A., s. 127(a)] A returning officer, during an election, and a supervising deputy returning officer and a deputy returning officer, during the hours a polling station is open or while the votes are being counted may of his or her own accord, or on the written requisition of a candidate, his or her agent or an elector representing a candidate, appoint a constable.
	 Election clerk [E.A., s. 18(1)] A returning officer shall appoint an election clerk. Enumerators [E.A., ss. 34(1), 32(1), 34(3)] Within five days after the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	 enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district where an enumeration or a confirmation is to be conducted. When requested by the Chief Electoral Officer at any time prior to issue of the writ, a returning officer shall give written notice to the two opposed political organizations which, at the preceding election in the electoral district, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each organization within 20 days from the receipt of the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as enumerator for each polling division of the electoral district where an enumeration or a confirmation is to be conducted. Where a returning officer considers there is good cause for refusing to appoint as enumerator a person nominated by a political organization; a political organization has failed to nominate a fit and proper person for enumerator; or a person nominated by a political organization refuses or neglects or is unable to act, the returning officer shall himself or herself select and appoint the enumerator, and, in making an appointment, the returning officer shall endeavour to appoint as enumerators for a polling division two persons who represent different political organizations.
	 Revising agents [E.A., ss. 48(1)-(2)] Where, following the certification of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division, it appears to the returning officer that a substantial number of electors were omitted from the polling division, or that the information contained in the preliminary list contains a substantial number of incorrect names and addresses of electors, the returning officer may appoint revising agents to correct the information on the preliminary list for that polling division. A pair of revising agents shall be appointed and shall represent the two political organizations that, at the preceding election, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes, respectively.
	Revision assistant [E.A., s. 47(2)] • The returning officer shall appoint one or more revision assistants.
	 Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 80(1)] The returning officer for an electoral district shall appoint as deputy returning officer for each polling station a person from lists supplied by the candidate of the political organization whose candidate finished first in that electoral district in the last election.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 80(1A)] The returning officer for an electoral district shall appoint as poll clerk for each polling station a person from lists supplied by the political organization whose candidate finished second in that electoral district in the last election.
	Supervising deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 80(3)] • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are located, he or she may appoint a supervising deputy returning officer to attend at the central polling place on polling day for the

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	purpose of keeping the returning officer informed with respect to matters affecting peace and good order in the central polling place. The person so appointed shall attend at the central polling place throughout polling day and keep the returning officer promptly and fully informed with respect to all matters affecting or likely to affect peace and good order therein.
	 Interpreters [E.A., s. 116(1)] Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer shall, if possible, obtain an interpreter who shall be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote.
	 Presiding officers [E.A., s. 102(1)] The returning officer shall appoint a presiding officer to conduct the vote by write-in ballot, and may appoint a deputy presiding officer to assist the presiding officer.
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 194(1), 32(1), 48(2)] No person shall be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, enumerator, supervising deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, or revision assistant unless the person is qualified as an elector in the Province. When requested by the Chief Electoral Officer at any time prior to issue of the writ, a returning officer shall give written notice to the two opposed political organizations which, at the preceding election in the electoral district, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each organization within 20 days from the receipt of the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as enumerator for each polling division of the electoral district where an enumeration or a confirmation is to be conducted. A pair of revising agents shall be appointed and shall represent the two political organizations that, at the preceding election, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes, respectively.
	Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
	 Removal from office [E.A., ss. 5(4)(a), 14(3)] During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may remove from office and replace an election officer upon being satisfied that the officer: refuses or neglects or is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or is engaging in partisan political activities. The Governor in Council may remove a returning officer from office when satisfied that the returning officer: has attained the age of 65 years; has ceased to reside in his or her electoral district; is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of office; or

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

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	Leave of absence from regular employment
	• N/A
	Removal from office [E.A., ss. 9(6), 11(1)-(3)] • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may remove from office, as for cause, any
	returning officer who:
	 ceases to reside in his or her electoral district;
	 is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental infirmity or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties;
	 has failed to discharge competently his or her duties, or any of them, to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer; or
	 has, at any time after his or her appointment, been guilty of politically partisan conduct, whether or not in the course of performance of his or her duties under the Act.
	 An election officer who refuses, neglects or is unable to carry out any duty imposed upon him or her by the Act, or who acts as a canvasser for any candidate, or who is guilty of partisan conduct after his or her appointment may be suspended or dismissed.
	 If such officer is an election clerk or a supervisory deputy returning officer, the suspension or dismissal may be made by the Chief Electoral Officer or by the returning officer. If the officer is an enumerator, a deputy returning officer, a poll clerk, information officer or a constable, the suspension or dismissal may be made by the returning officer.
Quebec	Method of appointment
	 Returning officers [E.A., ss. 502, 503] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral division.
	 The appointment of a returning officer shall be made after a public competition among the qualified electors domiciled in the electoral division concerned or in a contiguous electoral division, provided, in this latter case, that the person is able to carry out his or her duties in as satisfactory a manner as if he or she were domiciled in the electoral division for which he or she is appointed.
	Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 510] On being appointed, the returning officer shall appoint an assistant returning officer.
	 Enumerators [E.A., ss. 40.14-40.15, 40.18] The enumeration of electors shall be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators.
	 The returning officer shall appoint two enumerators, one on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or of the independent Member who was elected as such, and the other on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election.
	 The recommendations shall be received by the returning officer not later than Tuesday of the week preceding that of the enumeration. The returning officer may, on reasonable grounds, refuse a recommendation.
	In such case, he or she shall request a new recommendation.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	 Where no recommendation has been received, or where the person recommended is not qualified to hold the office, the returning officer shall make the appointment without any other formality.
	 Revising officers/Agents [E.A., ss. 183, 184, 187, 190] Each board of revisers shall be composed of three revisers. The returning officer shall appoint two revisers not later than Wednesday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll. The first reviser shall be appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or of the independent Member elected as such if his or her nomination paper has been filed. The second reviser shall be appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election. The Chief Electoral Officer shall choose and appoint, after consulting with the parties represented in the National Assembly, the reviser who shall act as chairman of the board of revisers. The returning officer shall appoint as many two-person teams of revising officers as he or she deems necessary and assign them to one or more boards of revisers.
	Secretary of a board of revisers [E.A., s. 190] The returning officer shall appoint a secretary to each board of revisers.
	 Deputy returning officers [E.A., ss. 281, 310] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint, for each polling station, a deputy returning officer who is the person recommended by the party that received the greatest number of votes at the last general election. In every polling station, the returning officer shall appoint, as deputy returning officer, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came first at the last election or by the independent Member elected as such if he or she is again a candidate.
	Officers in charge of the list of electors [E.A., s. 310.1] • For each polling station, the returning officer shall appoint two officers in charge of the list of electors, one recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came first at the last election or by the independent Member elected as such if the Member is again a candidate, and the other recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at that election.
	 Poll clerks [E.A., ss. 281, 310] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint, for each polling station, a poll clerk who is the person recommended by the party that received the second highest number of votes at the last general election. In every polling station, the returning officer shall appoint, as poll clerk, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at the last election.
	Officer in charge of information and order [E.A., s. 309] The returning officer shall appoint an officer in charge of information and order

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	at every place where a polling station is located.
	 Identity verification panels [E.A., s. 312.1] The returning officer shall establish an identity verification panel for every place where a polling station is located. The panel is composed of three members, including a chairman, appointed by the returning officer. One member is appointed on the recommendation of the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came first at the last election or by the independent Member elected, and the second is appointed on the recommendation of the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at that election.
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 136] • Election officers are chosen from among the qualified electors.
	 Leave of absence from regular employment [E.A., s. 144] Every employer shall, upon written request, grant leave without pay to an employee who is an election officer to enable him or her to perform his or her duties. The same conditions with respect to leave for candidates apply to leave for election officials.
	 Removal from office [E.A., ss. 141, 513] The returning officer may dismiss any election officer who neglects to perform his or her duties, engages in partisan work or is not qualified to hold the office. However, before dismissing a reviser, the returning officer shall consult the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer may dismiss a returning officer who fails to perform his or her duties, engages in partisan work or is not qualified to hold the office or who
Ontario	does not comply with one of the requirements of the office. Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 7(1)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral district.
	 Election clerk [E.A., s. 8(1)] Forthwith upon appointment, the returning officer may appoint in writing a person who is of voting age, a Canadian citizen and resident in Ontario to be the returning officer's election clerk but if upon receipt of a writ of election no person has been appointed, the returning officer shall immediately make the appointment.
	 Enumerators [E.A., ss. 18(3.1)-(3.2), 18(4)] The returning officer shall appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration. The enumerators for each polling division shall, as far as possible, represent two different political interests. If, 72 hours before the enumeration is to begin, sufficient names from which to select and make the appointment of the enumerators have not been received, the returning officer shall make such appointments as are necessary to

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	enumerate the electoral district.
	 Revision assistants [E.A., s. 21(2)] The returning officer may appoint the returning officer's election clerk to assist him or her and, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, may appoint additional revision assistants to act in the returning office or at other fixed locations. The assistant shall have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer.
	 Revising agents [E.A., s. 21(3)] The returning officer may, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, appoint two persons as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified electors of a particular area, section or building containing multiple dwelling units within the electoral district whose names do not appear on the list of electors.
	 Deputy returning officers and poll clerks [E.A., ss. 39(1), 39(2.1), 39(2.3), 39(2.4)] The returning officer shall appoint a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk for each polling place. Deputy returning officers and poll clerks shall be appointed so as to represent two different political interests. If possible, the deputy returning officer shall be appointed from a list of persons provided by the candidate of the registered party represented by the government of the day. If possible, the poll clerk shall be appointed from a list of persons provided by the candidate of a different political interest the candidate for which at the most recent election received the highest or next highest number of votes, as the case may be. The returning officer shall make the appointments on the 10th day before polling day, but may do so earlier if the candidate who would be entitled to provide a list advises the returning officer that the right to provide the list will not be exercised.
	 Interpreters [E.A., ss. 21(8), 56] Where the returning officer or his or her revision assistant does not understand the language spoken by an applicant or where the applicant is deaf, the applicant has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the applicant and the answers. Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the language spoken by an elector or where the elector is deaf, the elector has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the elector and the answers, but in the event of inability to secure an interpreter, the elector shall, for the time being, be refused a ballot. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 5(1), 8(1)-(2), 18(3.3), 39(2.2)]

Jurisdiction	Election officers
Variation	 The following persons shall not be appointed or act as a returning officer, election clerk, deputy returning officer or poll clerk: judges of federal or provincial courts or justices of the peace; Crown attorneys; members of the Executive Council; members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly; persons who have served as members of the Assembly in the session next preceding the election; persons who have at any time been found guilty of a corrupt practice. The returning officer's election clerk is a person who is of voting age, a Canadian citizen and resident in Ontario, except for a person who is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent or the spouse of the returning officer. Only a person who is of voting age may be an enumerator, unless the Chief Election Officer authorizes the returning officer to appoint persons who are at least 16 years of age. Deputy returning officers and poll clerks shall be electors in the electoral district and shall not be candidates. Leave of absence from regular employment [E.A., ss. 6(1)-(2)] In respect of an employee who is a returning officer or has been appointed by a returning officer to be a poll official, every employer shall, on an employee's request made at least seven days before the leave is to begin, grant the employee leave to perform his or her duties under the Act; the employer shall not dismiss or otherwise penalize the employee because the employee has exercised the right to be granted leave. The employer is not required to remunerate an employee for any leave granted, but such leave shall not be subtracted from any vacation entitlement. Removal from office [E.A., s. 7(11)] The Chief Election Officer may remove from office any returning officer who, in the opinion of the Chief Election Officer, fails to discharge competently the returning
Manitoba	 officer's duties, or any of them, under the Act. Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 17(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral division. Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 20(1)] The returning officer shall, with the written consent of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a resident voter of the electoral division to be the assistant returning officer for the electoral division. Constables [E.A., s. 24(2)] Where a returning officer or deputy returning officer considers it necessary to appoint a constable to preserve order at the polling place, he or she may appoint a person as constable for the polling place and the person so appointed has the powers of a peace officer during the hours that the poll is open. Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)]

luriadiation	Election officers
Jurisdiction	The returning officer shall, for each election in the electoral division, appoint a
	competent and reliable person who is not a candidate in the election to be enumerator for each polling subdivision in the electoral division.
	 Revising agents [E.A., s. 39(3)] The returning officer may appoint not more than six residents of the electoral division as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified voters who were not enumerated by the enumerator and to make corrections to the voters list. More than six revising agents may be appointed with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Revising officers [E.A., s. 39(1)] • The returning officer may act as a revising officer for the electoral division, and may appoint one or more residents of the electoral division as revising officers.
	 Deputy returning officers [E.A., ss. 21(1)-(1.1)] The returning officer of an electoral division shall appoint a voter in the electoral division as a deputy returning officer for: each polling subdivision in the electoral division; each institutional poll; each remote mobile poll or remote mobile advance poll; and each advance poll. Instead of appointing a deputy returning officer for an advance poll held in the returning office, the returning officer may act as the deputy returning officer and permit the assistant returning officer to act as the poll clerk.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 22(1)] • The returning officer of an electoral division shall appoint a voter in the electoral division as a poll clerk for each polling subdivision and each institutional poll, remote mobile poll and advance poll.
	 Senior deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 21(2)] Where in an election more than three polls will be situated in a single building, the returning officer may appoint a senior deputy returning officer for the polls in the building to supervise the polling officers and assist them in carrying out their duties.
	Registration officers [E.A., s. 24.1] • To accommodate persons who wish to be added to the voters list on polling day, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a resident voter of the electoral division as a registration officer for one or more polling subdivisions.
	 Interpreters [E.A., ss. 88(1), 88(4)] Where a person desiring to vote does not understand the language which the deputy returning officer speaks, the deputy returning officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath or any lawful question necessarily put to or by that person and the answer thereto. A deputy returning officer or a poll clerk for a poll may act as an interpreter at the poll.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 11(1), 17(2)-(3), 20(2.1), 20(1), 39(5), 52(<i>d</i>)]
	None of the following persons shall be appointed or act as an election officer or as
	an enumerator:members of the Executive Council;
	 members of the Executive Council, members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly;
	 judges of any court of Canada or any provincial court, or justices of the peace or magistrates;
	 persons who have at any time been found guilty by a competent court or tribunal of an election offence or who have been convicted by a competent court of an offence or dereliction of duty in violation of this Act or of any other Act previously in force in this province relating to elections; persons convicted of an indictable offence within the five years immediately
	preceding the issue of the writ of election or who has served a term of imprisonment for an indictable offence that ended within the five years immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election.
	 A returning officer shall be a resident voter of the electoral division, but in an
	emergency or other special circumstance, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a returning officer who is not a resident voter.
	A returning officer or assistant returning officer shall not:
	 be a member of, be an employee of, hold a position with or contribute to a registered political party, a political party or a constituency association; be an employee of, hold a position with or contribute to a candidate or a person seeking to be a candidate; or
	 engage in partisan political activities of any other kind.
	 An assistant returning officer shall be a resident voter of the electoral division. A candidate cannot act as an election officer, revising officer or enumerator.
	 Leave of absence from regular employment [E.A., ss. 24.2(1)(b), 24.2(9), 24.3(1)-(2)] Unless exempted under the Act, for the purpose of permitting citizen participation in the democratic process, every employer shall, on request, grant a leave without pay to an employee who has been appointed an election officer or enumerator. A leave for a returning officer or assistant returning officer may not extend beyond the day a candidate is declared elected. A leave for any other election officer, enumerator or election volunteer may not extend beyond polling day and, in the case of an election officer or enumerator, is only to enable the person to perform his or her duties under the Act.
	 An employer may request an exemption from the requirement to grant leave if he or she believes the leave would be seriously detrimental to the employer's operations.
	To request an exemption, the employer shall apply in writing to the chairperson of The Manitoba Labour Board within three days after receiving a request for leave from an employee.
	Removal from office [E.A., ss. 10(5), 11(2)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer may rescind the appointment of a returning officer or assistant returning officer and appoint a replacement if the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that the officer:
	 is unable, for any reason, to perform his or her duties;
	has failed to perform his or her duties satisfactorily;
	has not followed an instruction of the Chief Electoral Officer; or ofter being appointed, has appaged in participal political potivities.
	 after being appointed, has engaged in partisan political activities.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	• For any of the above reasons, the person with authority to appoint an enumerator or an election officer other than a returning officer or assistant returning officer,
	may rescind the appointment and appoint a replacement.
Saskatchewan	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the returning officer.
	 Election clerk [E.A., ss. 12(1), 12(3)] A returning officer shall appoint an election clerk for the constituency before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued.
	 Enumerators [E.A., ss. 20(1), 20(3)] A returning officer shall appoint an enumerator for each polling division before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued.
	 Deputy returning officers [E.A., ss. 10(1), 10(3)] A returning officer shall appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling place before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued.
	 Poll clerks [E.A., ss. 13(1), 13(4)] A deputy returning officer shall appoint a poll clerk before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued.
	Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., ss. 37(1)-(2)] • If a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or six polling divisions are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a supervisory deputy returning officer to supervise the central polling place.
	 Interpreters [E.A., s. 78(1)] If a voter does not understand English, a deputy returning officer may use an interpreter to translate any oath or declaration and to ask any questions that the deputy returning officer is required by the Act to put to the voter and to translate the voter's answers.
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 3(1), 9(1), 10(2), 12(2), 13(3), 20(2), 37(4)] None of the following persons are eligible to be appointed as an election officer: a member of the Executive Council; a member of the Senate, the House of Commons of Canada or the Legislative Assembly; a judge of the federal or provincial courts;
	 the Chief Electoral Officer or the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; a candidate at the election, a business manager of a candidate or a candidate's representative; a person who has been found guilty by a competent tribunal of a corrupt
	practice or who has been convicted by a competent tribunal of any offence against this Act or any previous <i>Election Act</i> ;

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	 a person convicted of an indictable offence within the five years preceding the date of the issue of the writ; a person who is not eligible to vote pursuant to the Act. A returning officer shall be a resident voter of the constituency. A returning officer shall appoint as deputy returning officer, election clerk, poll clerk, enumerator or supervisory deputy returning officer only a voter who is, in the opinion of the returning officer, competent and reliable, resident in the constituency, willing to act, and not ineligible to be an election officer under the Act.
	Leave of absence from regular employment ■ N/A
	 Removal from office [E.A., s. 5(2)(a)] If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, there is no adequate provision made by the Act to resolve the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may suspend or remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct, or neglect of duty.
Alberta	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for each electoral division for the purposes of or in connection with elections, enumerations and plebiscites under the Act and elections under the Senatorial Selection Act.
	 Election clerk [E.A., s. 47(1)] Immediately on being notified by the Chief Electoral Officer of the issue of a writ of election, the returning officer shall appoint an elector of the electoral division as an election clerk.
	 Enumerators [E.A., ss. 23(1)-(3)] Each returning officer shall appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division from names supplied from the registered constituency association of the registered political party forming the Government, and that of the registered political party not forming the Government whose candidate received the highest or next highest number of votes at the immediately preceding election within the electoral division.
	 If there are no registered constituency associations or a sufficient number of available persons who, in the opinion of the returning officer, are qualified to serve as enumerators has not been provided, the returning officer shall appoint the required number of enumerators necessary to complete the enumeration from any other source he or she considers appropriate.
	Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 71(1)] • The returning officer or election clerk shall, for each polling subdivision, appoint a person as deputy returning officer.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 73(1)] • For each polling station established in an electoral division the returning

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	officer for that electoral division shall appoint a qualified person as a poll clerk.
	Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 76(1)] • A returning officer may, if he or she considers it necessary, appoint a qualified person as a supervisory deputy returning officer for any polling place containing two or more polling stations.
	 Interpreters [E.A., s. 78] A deputy returning officer may appoint an interpreter at a polling place to translate questions and answers concerning voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.
	 Special constables [E.A., s. 94(1)(c)] Every returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer and deputy returning officer, from the time that officer takes that officer's oath of office until completion of the duties of that office, may on the written requisition of any candidate or official agent, appoint special constables as that officer considers necessary.
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 24, 46, 47(1), 71(3), 73(3), 76(3)] The following persons shall not be appointed or act as enumerators, returning officers, election clerks, supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks: persons who are not electors; members of the Parliament of Canada; members of the Legislative Assembly;
	 candidates; official agents; judges of federal or provincial courts; persons who have within the immediately preceding 10 years been convicted of an indictable offence for which the penalty that may be imposed is greater than two years' imprisonment. In addition, persons shall not be appointed or act as returning officers, election clerks, supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks if they are persons appointed or acting as returning officers under the Canada
	 Elections Act. Persons appointed as election clerks, deputy returning officer, poll clerks and supervisory returning officer shall be electors resident in the electoral division.
	Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
	 Removal from office [E.A., ss. 4(2)(c), 10(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer, where he or she is of the opinion that an emergency exists, or a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made in the Act, may remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct or neglect of duty. If a returning officer is for any reason unable or unwilling to act, or neglects his or her duties, the Chief Electoral Officer: before a writ of election has been issued; or

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	 after a writ of election has been issued and if there is no election clerk appointed for the relevant electoral division; may appoint an acting returning officer who shall have all the rights and powers and shall perform all the duties of a returning officer for that electoral division until the returning officer resumes his or her duties or a new returning officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
British Columbia	 Method of appointment District electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(a)] For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a district electoral officer, who is to be responsible for the conduct of any election for the electoral district.
	 Deputy district electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(b)] For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a deputy district electoral officer, who is to assist the district electoral officer.
	 District registrar of voters [E.A., s. 22(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer must: appoint a district registrar of voters for each electoral district, who is to be responsible for the registration of voters within the electoral district; and may appoint one or more deputy district registrars of voters for an electoral district, who are to assist the district registrar of voters for the electoral district.
	Voter registration officials [E.A., s. 23(1)] • For the purposes of voter registration proceedings in an electoral district, but subject to the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, the district registrar of voters may retain on a temporary basis individuals necessary for the proceedings and may appoint those individuals as voter registration officials.
	Supervising voting officer [E.A., s. 88(5)] • For a voting place at which there is more than one voting station, the district electoral officer may appoint a voting officer as supervising voting officer with additional responsibilities regarding supervision of the voting place.
	 Interpreters [E.A., s. 269(3)] If an individual requires the assistance of a translator, the election official or voter registration official responsible must permit the individual to be assisted by a translator.
	Officer responsible for the ballot box [E.A., s. 88(1)] • For each voting station at a voting place, the district electoral officer must assign a voting officer as the election official responsible for the ballot box and must assign another election official to assist the voting officer.
	Voting officers for special and alternative absentee voting [E.A., s. 88(2)] • As required, the district electoral officer may assign voting officers and other election officials necessary for special voting opportunities and alternative absentee voting.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 17] The following individuals must not be appointed, accept appointment or act as an election official: a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council; an individual who has served as a member of the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before the election, or in the session then being held, if the election takes place during a session of the Legislature; a member of the House of Commons of Canada, of the Senate of Canada or of her Majesty's Privy Council of Canada; a judge of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court or the Provincial Court; a master, registrar, district registrar or deputy district registrar of the Supreme Court; an individual who has been convicted of an offence under this Act or the Recall and Initiative Act within the period of seven years immediately before the appointment; an individual who is a candidate or a candidate representative.
	Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
	 Removal from office [E.A., s. 18(9)] The Chief Electoral Officer may rescind the appointment of a district electoral officer or deputy district electoral officer before what would otherwise be the end of the individual's term of appointment on any of the following grounds: that the official is incapable, by reason of illness or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing the individual's duties under the Act; that the official has not followed a direction of the Chief Electoral Officer; that the official has failed to competently discharge a duty of office to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer; that, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the official has acted in a politically partisan manner during the term of the individual's appointment, whether or not this was done in the course of performing the individual's duties under the Act
Yukon	duties under the Act. Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 27] • For each electoral district the Commissioner in Executive Council shall, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a returning officer who shall hold office during pleasure and be removable for cause.
	 Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 29(1)] For each electoral district the Chief Electoral Officer shall, after consultation with the returning officer for that electoral district, appoint an assistant returning officer.
	 Enumerators [E.A., s. 63] Every returning officer shall appoint one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors in it.
	Revising officers [E.A., s. 137(1)] • Every returning officer shall appoint one or more revising officers for each

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

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	Leave of absence from regular employment
	• N/A
	Removal from office [E.A., s. 23]
	A returning officer or assistant returning officer who becomes disqualified under
	the Act shall immediately be removed from office by the Commissioner in
	Executive Council on the advice of the Chief Electoral Officer, in the case of a
	returning officer, and by the Chief Electoral Officer, in the case of an assistant
Northwest Territories	returning officer. Method of appointment
	Returning officers [E.A., ss. 14(1), 14(3)-(4)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each electoral
	district.
	 The term of office of a returning officer expires one year after polling day for a general election and a returning officer may be reappointed.
	Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 16(1)]
	The returning officer for an electoral district shall appoint an assistant returning officer.
	Enumerators [E.A., s. 33(1)]
	As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the
	enumeration period for his or her electoral district, the returning officer shall appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district.
	Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 70(1)] • As soon as possible after the issue of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint
	one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district of the returning officer.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 70(5)]
	 Each deputy returning officer shall, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk.
	Central poll supervisor [E.A., s. 80(3)]
	Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or
	more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a
	supervisor for the central poll to attend at the central polling place on polling day and the returning officer shall determine the duties of the supervisor.
	Interpreters [E.A., ss. 204(1)-(2)]
	 A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer,
	appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in both English and another language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling
	day.Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken
	by an elector, he or she shall appoint, where possible, and swear in an interpreter, who shall be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to
	enable that elector to vote.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 198(1)-(2.1), 16(1), 33(2)] None of the following persons shall be appointed as election officers: members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; members of the Legislative Assembly, the House of Commons or the legislative assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory; judges and territorial judges; persons who have served in the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before a general election or in the session in progress at the time of a by-election; persons who have been found guilty by a legislature in Canada, or by any court in Canada for the trial of contested elections, or other competent tribunal, of an offence or dereliction of duty in contravention of this Act, the Canada Elections Act, the Criminal Code, any Act of a province or the Yukon Territory relating to elections, or under the Disfranchising Act (Canada). No person shall be appointed as a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer unless qualified as an elector in the electoral district in which he or she is to act. No person shall be appointed as a poll clerk unless he or she is qualified as an elector. The assistant returning officer shall be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and who is not the mother, father, spouse, natural or adopted child, step-child, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer. An enumerator shall be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and, where possible, is resident in the polling division for which he or she is appointed. Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
Nunavut	 Removal from office [E.A., s. 14(5)] The Chief Electoral Officer may revoke the appointment of a returning officer who: ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed; resigns his or her position as returning officer; is incapable of performing the duties of a returning officer under the Act; fails to discharge competently any of the duties of a returning officer under the Act or any of the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer; or at any time after being appointed, engages in politically partisan conduct or works for, on behalf of or against a candidate, whether or not in the course of the performance of the duties of a returning officer under the Act. Method of appointment Returning officers [N.E.A., ss. 198(1), 198(3)]
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a returning officer for each constituency. Each returning officer shall hold office for a term ending one year after the election following his or her appointment.
	Assistant returning officers [N.E.A., s. 202(1)]

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	Each returning officer shall, without delay after being appointed, appoint in writing an assistant returning officer.
	Deputy returning officers [N.E.A., s. 204(1)] The returning officer shall, as soon as possible after the issuance of the writ, appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station.
	Poll clerks [N.E.A., s. 204(2)] The deputy returning officer shall, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk.
	Interpreters [N.E.A., s. 6(2)] • Where a deputy returning officer or poll clerk does not understand the language spoken by a voter, the deputy returning officer shall, where possible, appoint and swear in an interpreter, who shall translate communications between the deputy returning officer and the voter.
	 Eligibility/Ineligibility [N.E.A., ss. 205, 207(1)] None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: a candidate, a financial agent or a campaign manager; a member of the Legislative Assembly, or a person who was a member during the previous session; a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; a member of the House of Commons or the Senate; a member of the legislative assembly of a province or another territory; a mayor or councillor of a municipality; a judge; or a person convicted of an offence under the Act, the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, the <i>Criminal Code</i> or any enactment of Canada, a province or another territory relating to elections. To be eligible for appointment as an election officer, other than a registration clerk, a person must be entitled to vote. No member of the family of the returning officer is eligible to be an assistant returning officer. Election officers and the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer shall act impartially and shall not, in the performance of functions under the Act, in any way favour a particular candidate.
	Leave of absence from regular employment N/A
	 Removal from office [N.E.A., ss. 199(2), 202(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer may remove any returning officer from office on the grounds that the returning officer, for any reason: has not performed, or is unable to perform, the returning officer's duties in a satisfactory manner; has resigned his or her position as returning officer; has not followed the directions or the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer; has not been impartial, whether or not in the course of the returning officer's

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Jurisdiction	Election officers
	functions; • no longer resides in the constituency for which the returning officer was appointed or is otherwise no longer eligible to be a returning officer; or • at any time after being appointed, engages in politically partisan conduct in respect of the Government of Nunavut or works for or on behalf of or against a candidate, whether or not in the course of the returning officer's functions. • An assistant returning officer holds office at pleasure of the returning officer.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
Canada	Staff [C.E.A., ss. 19(1), 20]
	 The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer shall consist of an officer known as the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, appointed by the Governor in Council, and any other officers, clerks and employees that may be required. Any additional officers, clerks and employees that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for his or her exercise of powers, and discharge of duties, under the Act related to the preparation for, and the conduct of, an election may be employed on a casual or temporary basis.
	 Tariff of fees [C.E.A., ss. 542(1)-(2)] On the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Governor in Council may make a tariff fixing or providing for the determination of fees, costs, allowances and expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under the Act. The Governor in Council may specify that a tariff has effect as of a day that is before the one on which it is made.
	 Payment [C.E.A., ss. 553(b), 553(d)-(e)] The remuneration paid to a person employed, any additional remuneration paid to staff for overtime work to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to exercise his or her powers and discharge his or her duties under the Act and any administration expenses that are incurred for that purpose, shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Any fees, costs, allowances or expenses fixed by the tariff of fees shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing and printing election material and for the purchase of election supplies shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Staff [E.A., ss. 7(1), 137, 272] There may be employed in the manner authorized by law those officers, clerks and employees that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary, and the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly approves, to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform his or her duties under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may, during the course of an election and before the closing of the poll, appoint or authorize the appointment of additional election officers. There may be employed in the manner provided by law an electoral finances director, legal counsel, auditors and other staff that are necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to properly carry out his or her responsibilities.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 212] The Chief Electoral Officer, subject to the approval of the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly, may fix the remuneration, allowances or expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators, other election officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections.
	Payment [E.A., s. 9(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer, through the Speaker, shall submit annually to the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly for its approval,

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	estimates of the sums that will be required to be provided by the Legislature for the payment of the salaries, allowances and expenses of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act during the next fiscal year.
Prince Edward Island	 Staff [E.A., ss. 2(3)-(4), 7] [E.E.A., s. 2(1)] The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer shall consist of such employees as may be required to perform the duties of the office. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a person as Deputy Chief Electoral Officer who shall assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the duties of that office and who shall have the same responsibilities and authority as the Chief Electoral Officer in the event of absence or inability to carry out those duties. If the returning officer: refuses or neglects or is unable because of death or other cause to act; resigns; or is removed; the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint another person in his or her place. The Chief Electoral Officer may employ legal counsel, auditors and such staff as he or she considers necessary to properly carry out his or her functions under the Act. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 120] Upon the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees and expenses to be paid to any person for his or her services and expenses under the Act and may revise and amend the tariff.
	Payment
Nove Seetie	Moneys appropriated for that purpose. Stoff IE A
Nova Scotia	 Staff [E.A., s. 6] The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and the employees required by the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of office.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 174(1)-(2)] Upon the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees and expenses to be paid to any person for his or her services and expenses under the Act, and may revise and amend the tariff. Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the fees and expenses provided for by the tariff are not sufficient remuneration for services required to be performed or expenses to be incurred, or that a claim for any necessary services performed or expenses incurred is not covered by the tariff, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of such compensation for the services or expenses as is considered just and reasonable.
N P	Payment [E.A., s. 174(4)] The fees, expenses, and compensations authorized for the payment of fees and expenses and incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province.
New Brunswick	Staff [E.A., s. 6(1)] [P.P.F.A., s. 10(1)] The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer shall consist of an Assistant Electoral Officer and such employees as are required by the Chief Electoral Officer to

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	 perform the duties of his or her office. The Supervisor of Political Financing may appoint such assistants, including an Assistant Supervisor, legal counsel, auditors and other employees as he or she considers necessary for the efficient carrying out of his or her powers and duties under the Act.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 6(2), 123(2)-(3)] The salaries of the staff shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing a tariff of fees applicable for payment of returning officers and others employed at or with respect to an election under the Act. All such fees, costs, allowances and expenses shall be paid by separate cheques issued from the office of the Minister of Finance and sent directly to each person entitled to payment.
	 Payment [E.A., ss. 123(1), 123(6)] The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to an election under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon shall be paid by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Fund, in accordance with the tariff of fees prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for printing election material, for the purchase of election supplies, and for anything pertaining to the carrying on of any election shall be certified by him or her, and the accounts forwarded to, and when approved, shall be paid by the Minister of Finance.
Quebec	 Staff [E.A., ss. 495-497] The personnel required by the Chief Electoral Officer shall be appointed in accordance with the <i>Public Service Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint two assistants to assist him or her in the carrying out of his or her duties. He or she shall determine the level of their position, and if, consequent upon such determination, the <i>Public Service Act</i> is not applicable to an assistant, it is hereby made applicable to him or her without any other formality. The Chief Electoral Officer may retain, on a temporary basis, the services of any persons he or she considers necessary, and fix their remuneration and expenses.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 549] The Government may, by regulation: establish a tariff of remuneration and expenses of election officers and members of the permanent board of revisers; establish a tariff of fees payable for the production of a list to be used for a municipal or school election or the registration of qualified electors; establish a tariff of fees payable for the transmission of information contained in the permanent list of electors for the purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll; establish a tariff of costs for a judicial recount; determine the maximum amount of additional expenses that may be incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.
	Payment [E.A., s. 541] The sums required for the administration of the Act are taken out of the

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	consolidated revenue fund.
Ontario	 Staff [E.A., ss. 113(3), 114(1)] The Chief Election Officer from time to time may appoint such persons having technical or special knowledge of any kind to assist the Chief Election Officer for a limited period of time, or in respect of a particular matter. Subject to the approval of the Board, the Chief Election Officer may employ such persons on his or her permanent staff as are necessary in the performance of his or her duties and for the efficient and proper operation of his or her office and may, for such employees, establish job classifications, and may determine the salary of the Assistant Chief Election Officer and the salaries and remuneration, which shall be comparable to the salary ranges of similar positions or classifications in the public service of Ontario, and the terms and conditions of employment of the employees on the permanent staff of his or her office.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 112, 113(1)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: prescribing the fees and expenses to be allowed to the officers and other persons, except those in the office of the Chief Election Officer, for their services and disbursements under the Act; and prescribing the costs that shall be paid by the Province of Ontario. The fees and expenses to be allowed to the election officers, returning officers and persons for services performed under the Act, so far as they are payable by the Province of Ontario, are payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
	 Payment [E.A., ss. 113(4), 114(3)] For the purpose of providing the funds required, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that accountable warrants payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund be issued from time to time in favour of any officer or other person. The money required for the purposes of the office of the Chief Election Officer shall be paid out of the money appropriated therefor by the Legislature.
Manitoba	 Staff [E.A., s. 9(1)] A Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, and such other officers and employees as are necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform his or her duties, shall be appointed in accordance with <i>The Civil Service Act</i>.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 175(b)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations fixing fees and expenses, if any, to be paid to any person for services performed by him or her and required to be performed under the Act, including the fees and expenses of returning officers, deputy returning officers, assistant returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators and other officers appointed under the Act.
	 Payment [E.A., s. 177] [E.F.A., s. 99.1] The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon shall be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation. All expenses under the Act required as a consequence of an election shall be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation.
Saskatchewan	 Staff [E.A., ss. 4.6(1), 8(1)] The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the persons that are required for the proper administration of the Act.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a voter residing in Saskatchewan as the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 4.6(2), 15(1)] The Public Service Act, The Public Service Superannuation Act and The Public Employees Pension Plan Act apply to the members of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer. The Public Service Act does not apply to the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, whose remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are established by the Chief Electoral Officer. Every election officer is entitled to remuneration for his or her services and reimbursement for his or her expenses at the prescribed rates.
	 Payment [E.A., ss. 15(3), 15(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer may establish rules with respect to how accounts for payments are to be submitted, verified and processed. All payments are a charge on and payable out of the general revenue fund.
Alberta	 Staff [E.A., s. 5(1)] The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and those officers and employees appointed who may be necessary to assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the administration of his or her duties.
	Tariff of fees ■ N/A
	 Payment [E.A., ss. 7(1), 205] The Chief Electoral Officer shall submit to the Standing Committee on Legislative Offices in respect of each fiscal year an estimate of the sum that will be required to be provided by the Legislature to defray the various charges and expenses of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer in that fiscal year. The method and procedure of applying for payment in respect of services and expenses under the Act shall be prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
British Columbia	 Staff [E.A., ss. 10(1)-(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a deputy chief electoral officer and other employees necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of the office. The Public Service Act applies to appointments and, for the purposes of that Act, the Chief Electoral Officer is deemed to be a deputy minister. The Chief Electoral Officer may also retain, on a temporary basis, other persons necessary to enable him or her to perform the duties of the office.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., ss. 10(4), 11(2)-(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer may establish the remuneration of temporary employees and the other terms and conditions of their retainers. The Chief Electoral Officer must approve all amounts to be paid under the authority of "Expenses of administering Act", with this approval authority subject to any regulations of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of the above.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
Yukon	 Payment [E.A., s. 11(1)] All necessary expenses required for the administration of the Act must be paid out of the general fund of the consolidated revenue fund. Staff [E.A., ss. 16(1), 17] The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, in accordance with the <i>Public Service Act</i>, authorize the employment of such officers and employees as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint an Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 33] The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, prescribe a tariff of remuneration and level of reimbursement of expenses for the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, returning officers, assistant returning officers, enumerators, revising officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, interpreters, poll attendants and other staff provided for in the Act.
	 Payment [E.A., ss. 34, 16(2)-(3)] The fees, costs, allowances and expenses payable in respect of an election shall be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, upon request of the Chief Electoral Officer, authorize the payment out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund of the cost of such services or materials supplied as the Chief Electoral Officer considers reasonable where: the fees and allowances provided for by tariff are not sufficient remuneration for the services performed or required to be performed at any election in respect of a particular electoral district or a particular election officer; or any claim for any necessary service performed or for materials supplied for or at an election is not covered by the tariff. Any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing and printing election material or for the purchase of election supplies or services shall be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Chief Electoral Officer shall submit annually to the Members' Services Board for each fiscal year an estimate of the sum that will be required to defray the expenses of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer in that fiscal year. The Members' Services Board shall review the estimate submitted and, on completion of the review, the Speaker shall deliver the estimate to the Minister of Finance for recommendation to the Legislative Assembly.
Northwest Territories	 Staff [E.A., ss. 8(1)-(2)] Notwithstanding the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and such other persons as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to administer the Act. Notwithstanding the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint, on a temporary or casual basis, any additional persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to prepare and conduct an election.
	Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 209] • The tariff, method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act are those prescribed on the recommendation of

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer shall review the tariff each year and may recommend changes to the Commissioner.
	Payment [E.A., s. 210] The fees and expenses for services given and expenses incurred under the Act shall be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose.
Nunavut	 Staff [N.E.A., ss. 194, 195] Despite the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint such staff as is necessary for the proper conduct of elections. The staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer are employees of the public service as defined in the <i>Public Service Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer and the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer are not eligible for membership in a bargaining unit as defined in the <i>Public Service Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may, despite the <i>Public Service Act</i>, hire and determine the remuneration of additional staff on a temporary basis to assist him or her and, for specific work, may contract for the services of counsel and experts. Tariff of fees [N.E.A., ss. 217(1)(b), 217(2)] The Management and Services Board may make regulations that include: fees, allowances, expenses and remuneration payable to election officers in the performance of their functions under the Act; the method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act; the fees payable for any goods and services that are provided at an election or for the determination of constituency boundaries; and the procedure for paying the fees and recovering payment of the fees. Payment [N.E.A., s. 222] The following shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies from the Consolidated Revenue Fund: the cost of a boundaries commission, including its public hearings; expenses paid to the Chief Electoral Officer and remuneration paid to the Chief Electoral Officer, his or her staff, and persons hired or contracted for by him or her; the cost of all investigations and prosecutions under the Act; the fees payable for any goods and services provided by the Chief Electoral Officer to fulfill the purpose and principles of the Act; and the cost of any activities incurred by th
	and expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer to prepare and print election material or acquire, assemble and ship election supplies.



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Jurisdiction	Right to vote
Canada	Qualifications [C.E.A., s. 3] Every person who is a Canadian citizen and is 18 years of age or older on polling day is qualified as an elector.
	 Entitlement [C.E.A., s. 6] Subject to the Act, every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident and to vote at the polling station for that polling division.
	 Disqualifications [C.E.A., s. 4] The following persons are not entitled to vote at an election: the Chief Electoral Officer; the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; and every person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 23] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is: 18 years of age or more on polling day; a Canadian citizen; ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding polling day.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 25] A person may have his or her name placed on the district list of electors for a polling division in an electoral district where he or she is qualified to vote in that polling division of the electoral district.
	Disqualifications
Prince Edward Island	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 20] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day; is a Canadian citizen; has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately preceding the date of the writ, and is in the polling division on the date of the writ.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 20] A person may have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division if he or she is qualified to vote.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., ss. 21, 102] The following persons are not entitled to be registered as electors: the Chief Electoral Officer; the returning officer for each electoral district; during his or her term of office. Where it is reported to the returning officer that an equality of votes is found to
	exist between candidates, the returning officer shall cast the additional vote without depositing a ballot paper, and declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has cast the additional vote.

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
Nova Scotia	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 28(1)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is: 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day; a Canadian citizen on or before ordinary polling day; has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately preceding the date of the writ, and in the polling division on the date of the writ.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)] A person may have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division if he or she is qualified to vote.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., s. 29] Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: the Chief Electoral Officer; a returning officer; a person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution and serving a sentence of two years or more.
New Brunswick	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 43(1)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is 18 years of age or will attain 18 years on or before polling day; is a Canadian citizen; has been or will have been ordinarily resident in the province for six months immediately preceding the date of the election and on the date of the election.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 43(1)] Every person is entitled to have his or her name placed on the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she ordinarily resides at the time of the preparation and revision of the list of electors if he or she is a qualified elector.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., s. 43(2)] Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: the Chief Electoral Officer; a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final addition of votes or on a recount); disqualified from voting under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.
Quebec	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 1] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is 18 years of age; is a Canadian citizen; has been domiciled in Quebec for six months or, in the case of an elector outside Quebec, for 12 months; is not under curatorship; and is not deprived of election rights, pursuant to the Act or the Referendum Act.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 2] To exercise his or her right to vote, a person shall be a qualified elector on polling day and his or her name shall be entered on the list of electors of the polling

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	subdivision in which his or her domicile is situated on Tuesday of the second week preceding that of the poll.
	Disqualifications • N/A
Ontario	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 15(1)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is 18 years of age; is a Canadian citizen; resides in the electoral district; is not disqualified under the Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting. Entitlement [E.A., ss. 15(1.1)-(1.2), 15(3)] A person who ceased to reside in the electoral district within the two years before polling day is entitled to vote there if: he or she resided in Ontario for at least 12 consecutive months before ceasing to reside in Ontario; he or she intends to reside in Ontario again; and his or her last Ontario residence was in the electoral district. The above does not apply to: a person who is absent from Ontario: on active military duty as a member of the armed forces of Canada; in the service of the Government of Ontario; or to attend an educational institution; a person who is absent from Canada in the service of the Government of Canada; or a person who is absent from Ontario as a member of the family of a person referred to above. In order to receive a ballot and vote, an elector's name shall appear in the list of electors or on a certificate to vote or have been lawfully added under the Act. Disqualifications N/A
Manitoba	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 32(1), 32(1.1)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is 18 years of age on or before polling day; is a Canadian citizen; and has either resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately prior to polling day or leaves Manitoba and intends to return and reside in the province if he or she is absent from Manitoba as a member of the Canadian Forces or is a person who lives with such a member. Entitlement [E.A., s. 32(2)] Every person who becomes qualified is entitled to have his or her name placed on
	the list of voters. Disqualifications [E.A., ss. 8, 31] Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: the Chief Electoral Officer; Note: while the following section appears in the Act, it has been ruled of no force

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	 and effect by the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, 1999. an inmate of a correctional facility serving a sentence of five years or more.
Saskatchewan	 Qualifications [E.A., ss. 16(1)-(2)(a)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is a Canadian citizen on polling day; is 18 years of age on polling day; was ordinarily resident in Saskatchewan for at least six months immediately preceding the day on which the writ of election was issued and is ordinarily resident in the constituency in which he or she seeks to vote. An individual who is a British subject is entitled to vote if he or she was qualified as a voter on June 23, 1971.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 16(3)] An individual who is entitled to vote in an election is also entitled to be registered on a voters list as a voter.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., ss. 17, 148, 164(4)] Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: the Chief Electoral Officer; the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final count or in a recount); ineligible to vote because of a conviction within the previous five years for engaging in corrupt practices; on polling day, in a correctional facility, jail or prison because of being convicted of an offence; on polling day, subject to a disposition of a review board under the <i>Criminal Code</i>.
Alberta	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 1(1)(j)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is a Canadian citizen; is 18 years of age; has ordinarily resided in Alberta for at least the immediately preceding six months.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 43(a)] A person is eligible to vote at an election if that person is an elector and ordinarily resident on polling day in the polling subdivision in which he or she seeks to vote, and if his or her name appears on the list of electors for the polling subdivision.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., s. 45] The following persons are not eligible to vote at an election: returning officers, except to break a tie at the official count or judicial recount; persons disqualified from voting under the Act; persons who have been convicted of offences and on polling day are serving their sentences in a correctional institution, in a penitentiary, in a place of custody, or in any other similar institution outside Alberta, excluding persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 10 days or less or for the non-payment of fines.

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
British Columbia	 Qualifications [E.A., ss. 29(a)-(d)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is a Canadian citizen; is 18 years of age or older on general voting day; is a resident of the electoral district; has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before voting day for the election.
	 Entitlement [E.A., ss. 29(e)-(f)] In order to vote in an election, a person must be registered as a voter for the electoral district or register as such in conjunction with voting, and must not be disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in the election or otherwise disqualified by law.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., s. 30] Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: the Chief Electoral Officer; the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer; imprisoned in a penal institution serving a sentence of two years or more; prohibited from voting for having committed an offence under the Act.
Yukon	 Qualifications [E.A., ss. 3(a)-(c)] Any person is qualified to vote if the person, on polling day, is: 18 years of age; a Canadian citizen; a resident of the Yukon for the previous 12 months.
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 4] Every person may vote at a polling station in the person's polling division if: qualified as an elector under the Act; and qualified to be included on the list of electors in the polling division. A person shall be included on the list of electors if the person: resides in the polling division on the date the writ is issued; or becomes a resident between the date of the issue of the writ and the end of revision.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., s. 5] Every person is disqualified to vote if the person is: the Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; every person who, by reason of being deprived of liberty of movement, while awaiting appeal or sentencing or while undergoing punishment for the commission of an offence, is unable to attend at a polling station to vote.
Northwest Territories	 Qualifications [E.A., s. 27(1)] Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: is a Canadian citizen; is 18 years of age; has been resident in the Territories for a period of at least 12 months immediately before polling day.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	 Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)] Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is resident on the enumeration day for the election and to vote at the polling station established for the polling division.
	 Disqualifications [E.A., s. 27(3)] Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: the Chief Electoral Officer; disqualified from voting under any law of Canada, a province or territory relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.
Nunavut	 Qualifications [N.E.A., s. 7(1)] Every person has a right to vote in an election if, on election day, the person is or would be: a citizen of Canada; at least 18 years of age; and a resident in Nunavut for a consecutive period of at least 12 months.
	 Entitlement N/A Disqualifications [N.E.A., s. 7(2)] A person who is otherwise qualified to be a voter is not entitled to vote if, on
	 election day, the person: is subject to a regime established to protect the person or the person's property, pursuant to the law of Nunavut, a province or a territory, because the person is incapable of understanding the nature and appreciating the consequences of the person's acts; is involuntarily confined to a psychiatric or other institution as a result of being acquitted of an offence under the <i>Criminal Code</i> by reason of a mental disorder; or
	 had been convicted, within the previous five years, of an offence under this Act or an elections offence under an enactment of Canada, Nunavut, a province or another territory.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
Canada	Establishment/Maintenance [C.E.A., s. 44(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of Canadians who are qualified as electors, to be known as the Register of Electors.
	 Updating information [C.E.A., ss. 46(1), 47] The Register of Electors shall be updated from: information that electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer, or that is held by a federal department or body and that electors have expressly authorized to be given to the Chief Electoral Officer; and information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable and necessary for updating the surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address of electors included in the Register. During the election period, each returning officer shall update the Register of Electors from the information that he or she obtains under the Act, other than information in relation to an elector with respect to whom an application has been granted.
	 Contents [C.E.A., ss. 44(2), 233(1.1)] The Register of Electors shall contain, for each elector who is included in it, his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address, mailing address and any other information that is required by the Act. An elector who would be under reasonable apprehension of bodily harm if he or she were to indicate the mailing address of his or her dwelling place may apply to the returning officer or special voting rules administrator to use another address for that purpose.
	 Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [C.E.A., ss. 49(1)-(2)] Any person may at any time request the Chief Electoral Officer to include him or her in the Register of Electors, by providing: a signed certification that he or she is qualified as an elector; his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address; and satisfactory proof of identity. In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite the elector to give any other information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to implement any agreements entered into with the provinces, but the elector is not required to do so.
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [C.E.A., ss. 55(1), 53] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with any body responsible under provincial law for establishing a list of electors, governing the giving of information contained in the Register of Electors if that information is needed for establishing such a list. If an elector so requests the Chief Electoral Officer in writing, information in the Register of Electors relating to that elector shall be used only for federal electoral or referendum purposes.
	Disclosure of information [C.E.A., ss. 45(1)-(2)] • By October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send to the member for each electoral district and, on request, to each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district in the last election, a copy in electronic form, taken

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	from the Register of Electors, of the lists of electors for the electoral district. • The lists of electors shall: • set out each elector's surname, given names, civic address and mailing address;
	 and be arranged in the form established by the Chief Electoral Officer according to the civic addresses of the electors or, if that is not appropriate, in alphabetical order by their surnames.
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"
Newfoundland and Labrador	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 54(1)] The list of electors compiled and certified on December 3, 1994 under the former Act shall be considered to be the Permanent List of Electors.
	 Updating information [E.A., ss. 56(1)-(2), 56.1(1)] The Permanent List of Electors may be revised and corrected in accordance with the procedures for an enumeration and a revision. Where the Chief Electoral Officer considers it in the public interest to do so but in any event five years after the last revision, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: extract from the Permanent List of Electors and prepare in written form lists of electors for the polling divisions in an electoral district; direct the returning officer of the district to proceed to an enumeration and a revision to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with current corrected lists of electors for the polling divisions within the electoral district; add the names of those electors sworn at the polls during the immediately preceding election; add the names of those electors who have applied to have their names added and who are eligible to have them added; and revise and correct the Permanent List of Electors to correspond with the current corrected list of electors provided to him or her by the returning officer and by including the names of those electors added later. The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada with respect to the supply to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada of information contained in the Register of Electors prepared in respect of the province under the Canada Elections Act.
	Contents N/A Information required when request for registration is made by an individual
	 N/A Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 56.1] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada with respect to the supply to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada of information contained in the register of electors prepared in respect of the province under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may use information obtained under such an agreement to prepare a new Permanent List of Electors for the purpose of the Act or to revise or correct the Permanent List of Electors.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	Disclosure of information N/A
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"
Prince Edward Island	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 24.1(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish and maintain a Register of Electors.
	 Updating information [E.A., ss. 24.1(2)-(4)] The Chief Electoral Officer may create, revise and maintain the Register by using all or any of the following sources of information: information obtained from conducting a confirmation of electors under the Act; information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada; any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer may revise the Register from time to time as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary. The Register may be created or revised manually by means of any computer-based system and may be maintained in printed form or may be stored in any computer-based system or any other information storage device that is capable of reproducing any required information in legible form within a reasonable time.
	 Contents [E.A., s. 24.1(5)] The Register may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in the province who are electors or are eligible to be electors: the civic address, including the postal code of the person, and the mailing address, including the postal code, if the mailing address is different from the civic address; the surname, given name and middle name or initial of the person; the telephone number of the person; the gender of the person; the day, month and year of birth of the person. Information required when request for registration is made by an individual N/A
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., ss. 24.1(7)-(8), 62(5)] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada: to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the Register; and to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing, revising or maintaining that Chief Electoral Officer's information for the purpose of compiling or revising the National Register of Electors under the Canada Elections Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with a city, town or municipality: to receive from the city, town or municipality information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the Register; and

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 to provide to the city, town or municipality information that will assist the administrator of the city, town or municipality in compiling or revising information in respect of the list of electors for the city, town or municipality. The Chief Electoral Officer may provide copies of the official list of electors to the appropriate officials of Elections Canada.
	 Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 24.1(5), 24.1(9)-(10)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall refuse to disclose information in the Register to an applicant except where a person ordinarily resident in the province who is an elector or is eligible to be an elector is entitled to have access to the information in the Register about himself or herself for the purpose of determining whether the information is correct.
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"
Nova Scotia	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "List of electors"
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"
New Brunswick	 Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 20.3] The register of electors may be established from any or all of: a general enumeration throughout the province or an enumeration of part or all of any electoral district; or a list of electors that was prepared for an election, plebiscite, or referendum held under the statutes of the Province or Canada, to the extent that such a list includes electors who the Chief Electoral Officer has reason to believe have resided in the Province for at least six months.
	 Updating information [E.A., s. 20.6(1)] The register of electors shall be updated and maintained from information that: electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer through individual applications for registration or in the course of an enumeration; is held by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada and that may be given to the Chief Electoral Officer for the province; or is held by a provincial department or agency and that the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable and necessary for updating the surname, given names, sex, date of birth, date of death, telephone number, and present or previous civic or mailing addresses of electors who are included in the register, or for identifying persons who may become eligible to be electors within six months by meeting age or residency requirements.
	Contents [E.A., s. 20.5(2)] The lists of electors taken from the register of electors shall set out the surname, given names, sex, civic address and mailing address if different than the civic address.
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 20.9] Any person may at any time request that the Chief Electoral Officer include that person in the register of electors, by providing:

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 a signed certification that he or she is a Canadian citizen, of the full age of 18 years, has resided in the Province for at least six months and is not for any reason disqualified as an elector; his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address; and satisfactory proof of identity. In addition to the above information, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite the person to provide his or her telephone number, and previous civic address, if any, but the person is not required to do so.
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 20.15] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada concerning the acquisition of information contained in the federal Register of Electors or any list of electors established under the statutes of Canada where that information is necessary or desirable to assist in establishing or maintaining the provincial register of electors or a list of electors for a provincial election or plebiscite, and concerning the provision of information contained in the provincial register of electors where that information is necessary or desirable to assist in establishing or maintaining a list of electors for a federal election or referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer may, for the purpose of ensuring the protection of personal information, include in the agreement any conditions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate regarding the use that may be made of that information. Information provided to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada may be used only for the purpose of updating the federal Register of Electors or for establishing a list of electors for an election or a referendum held under the statutes of Canada.
	 Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 20.5] On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send one paper copy and one machine readable copy of the list of electors, as taken from the register of electors: to the elected member in respect of his or her electoral district; and on request, to each registered political party. The lists of electors shall set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address, and shall be arranged according to the alphabetical order of surnames. The above does not apply if the date falls during a general election, or if the poll at a general election was held during the three months preceding that date. Prohibition on the use of lists See "List of electors"
Quebec	 Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 40.3.1] The name of every person who is a qualified elector may be entered on the permanent list of electors. Updating information [E.A., ss. 40.4, 40.7, 40.7.1, 40.8, 40.11] The information relating to electors shall be updated on the basis of the information transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by electors and on the basis of the information transmitted by the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec, the school boards, the Public Curator and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada in the manner determined in an agreement entered into with the Chief Electoral Officer, in

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 accordance with the provisions of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information. The information shall also be updated on the basis of the changes transmitted by returning officers or by the person responsible for a municipal poll following the revision of a list of electors or referendum list and of any verification of the permanent list of electors, or on the basis of changes made by the permanent board of revisers. The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain from the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec notice of any change in the name, address, date of birth or sex of a person whose name is entered on the permanent list of electors established under the Act, and of the date of the person's death, where applicable. The Chief Electoral Officer shall also obtain from the Régie the name, address, date of birth and sex of each person of full age who has informed the Régie that he or she has acquired Canadian citizenship or has stated, on registering for the first time with the Régie, that he or she holds Canadian citizenship. The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain the same information concerning every person who is about to reach 18 years of age, at least six months before the person's 18th birthday.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain from the Public Curator the name, date of birth and sex of any person in whose favour curatorship is instituted. The Chief Electoral Officer shall obtain from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada the name, address, date of birth and sex of any person of full
	 age domiciled in Quebec who acquires Canadian citizenship. An enumeration or an ad hoc revision, or the implementation of any other measure allowing a total or partial verification of the permanent list of electors, may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out.
	Contents [E.A., s. 40.2] The information contained in the register of electors shall include the name, domiciliary address, sex and date of birth of each elector and, where applicable, entries relating to the exercise of his or her right to vote outside Quebec.
	 Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 40.6] An elector may, at any time, request that his or her name be entered on or struck off the permanent list of electors, or that any information entered in his or her respect be corrected. Two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer shall be joined to the request in support of the information communicated.
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 40.42] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not, except with the consent of the person concerned, communicate, or enter into an agreement for the purpose of communicating, nominative information contained in the permanent list of electors for purposes other than those provided for in the <i>Election Act</i>, the <i>Referendum Act</i>, the <i>Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities</i>, the <i>Act respecting school elections</i> or the <i>Jurors Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada to supply him or her with information contained in the permanent list of electors for the sole purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll. The agreement shall provide for the safety measures that will be taken to ensure the

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	confidentiality of the information transmitted.
	 Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 40.38.1] Between October 1 and November 1 each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit the list of the electors entered on the permanent list of electors to be used in a provincial poll to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, to any other authorized party that so requests and to any Member. In the case of a Member, the list transmitted is the list for the electoral division represented by the Member. However, no list shall be transmitted if October 1 falls within an election or referendum period or if a general election or a referendum was held within the three months preceding that date.
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"
Ontario	 Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 17.1(4)] For the purposes of establishing, maintaining and verifying the accuracy of the permanent register, the Chief Election Officer may obtain information in any combination of the following ways: an elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors; by obtaining it from any source that he or she considers reliable, including, without limiting the generality of "any source": the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada; the Government of Canada and its agencies; any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards; by having an enumeration conducted.
	 Updating information [E.A., ss. 17.1(3)-(4)] The permanent register shall be updated with respect to: all of Ontario at least once in each calendar year, and as soon as possible after a writ is issued for a general election, unless the most recent previous updating was done within two months before the day the writ is issued; an individual electoral district as soon as possible after a writ is issued for a byelection to be held there, unless the most recent previous updating was done within two months before the day the writ is issued. all of Ontario at a registered party's request. However, in that case the costs of updating, as determined by the Chief Election Officer, shall be paid by the party. The Chief Election Officer may obtain information for the purposes of updating the register in any combination of the following ways: elector applications made to a returning officer or municipal clerk; by obtaining it from any source that he or she considers reliable, including: the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada; the Government of Canada and its agencies; any municipality in Ontario; or by having an enumeration.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	Contents N/A Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., ss. 15.1(1)-(3)] An elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors. The application shall be accompanied by information establishing the elector's identity, as required by the Chief Election Officer. The application may be made during the period that begins with the issue of a writ for an election and ends on the day before polling day, at an office of the returning officer, or at all other times except on polling day, at the office of the clerk of any municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the electoral district. Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 17.2] The Chief Election Officer may, for electoral purposes, provide information from the permanent register of electors to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada and to any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards. Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 17.3(1)-(3)] Whenever the permanent register of electors has been updated with respect to all of Ontario or to an individual electoral district: the Chief Election Officer shall notify every registered party and every member of the Assembly that updating is complete; a registered party is entitled to receive, on request, a copy of the permanent register that relates to an electoral district, if the updating was done with respect to the electoral district; and member of the Assembly is entitled to receive, on request, a copy of the part of the permanent register that relates to his or her electoral district. if the updating was done in respect to all of Ontario or in respect to the electoral district. When the permanent register is updated at a registered party's request, only the party that made the request and its members of the Assembly are entitled to receive copies of the permanent register from the Chief Election Officer. A copy of the permanent register
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	 Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 13(2)] The register may be created by any or all of the following: conducting a door-to-door enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada;

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 using personal information held by a public body as defined in the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> if in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer the information is necessary for the purposes of creating or revising the register; using personal information listed in public telephone directories; using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Updating information [E.A., ss. 13(2), 13(4)] The register may be revised by any or all of the following: conducting a door-to-door enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada; using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer. The register may be created or revised manually or by means of any computer-based system and may be kept in printed form or may be stored in any computer-based system or any other information storage device that is capable of reproducing any required information in legible printed form within a reasonable time.
	 Contents [E.A., s. 13(5)] The register may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in Alberta who are electors or will be eligible to be electors: the residential address, including the postal code of the residence of the person, and the mailing address, including the postal code, if the mailing address is different from the residential address; the surname, given name and middle initial of the person; the telephone number of the person; the gender of the person; the day, month and year of birth of the person; and if a person has not resided in Alberta for six months, the date the person became a resident of Alberta.
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual N/A
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., ss. 13(7)-(9)] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>: to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta in revising the register; and to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing or revising his or her information for the purpose of compiling or revising lists of electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with a municipality: to receive from the municipality information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the register; and to provide to the municipality's secretary, as defined in the Local Authorities Election Act, information that will assist the secretary in compiling or revising

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 information for the purpose of compiling or revising the municipality's permanent electors register under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. Persons or their agents are entitled to have access to information in the register about themselves to determine whether the information is correct.
	 Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 18(1)-(2), 19(1)-(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall: two years after a general election; during the fourth and fifth years after a general election; and as soon as possible after the register is updated after the Schedule of electoral divisions in the <i>Electoral Divisions Act</i> is amended or re-enacted; furnish free of charge to each registered political party and to each member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party the following information: to a registered political party: one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; two maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; and one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division; and to a member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party: one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions; two maps showing the polling subdivisions; and one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision that the member represents. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith after polling day for a general election, furnish free of charge: to each registered political party, one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division; and to each member of the Legislative Assembly, one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral Officer may require members and registered political parties to pay an amount determined by the Chief Electoral Officer
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"
British Columbia	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 45(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a record, to be known as the Provincial List of Voters, of those individuals registered as voters.
	 Updating information [E.A., ss. 34(1), 33, 40(1), 38(1)] If a registered voter changes the place where he or she is resident, changes his or her name or otherwise changes the information required regarding registration, the voter

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 may apply to update his or her registration information at any of the registration opportunities, including general registration, special registration, registration in conjunction with voting or registration during an enumeration. For the purpose of updating voter registration information, the Chief Electoral Officer may request that the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia under the <i>Motor Vehicle Act</i> provide information contained in records kept by the corporation and the corporation must provide the information to the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize persons other than voter registration and election officials to act as agents of the Chief Electoral Officer for receiving applications for voter registration or for updating voter registration information.
	Contents [E.A., s. 45(2)] The Provincial list of voters must include the names of voters, the places where they are resident and other information required to be included in an application for registration that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be included in the list.
	 Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., ss. 41(2)-(3)] In order to register, an individual must deliver an application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer. The individual must also satisfy the district electoral officer of the applicant's identity and place of residence by producing either: at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature; or at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the applicant's place of residence.
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 275(3)(c)] Where the Act authorizes the use of records containing information, the personal information may only be used for other provincial, municipal or federal electoral purposes, subject to any restrictions or requirements established by regulation. Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 51(1)-(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare and provide a list of voters to an individual or organization requesting it and may charge a fee for preparing and providing the list. On request and payment of the reasonable costs of reproduction, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide a list of voters to a registered political party or member of the Legislative Assembly.
	Prohibition on the use of lists See "List of electors"
Yukon	See "List of electors"
Northwest Territories	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 32(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish a register of electors from which lists of electors for the polling divisions for each electoral district may be compiled.
	Updating information [E.A., s. 32(2)]

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	 The register of electors may include information obtained in a basic enumeration; information obtained in a confirmation enumeration; any information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada, including lists of persons eligible to vote at any general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted under the auspices of the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada; and any other information obtained by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Contents [E.A., s. 32(3)] The register of electors may only include the following information relating to an elector: the surname, given name and middle initials of the elector; the residential address of the elector, including the house number and postal code, and the mailing address and postal code if different from the residential address; the telephone number of the elector; the gender of the elector; the birth date of the elector.
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual N/A
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., ss. 32(5)-(6)] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada: to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information that will assist in the revision of the register of electors; and to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information derived from the register of electors that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada in compiling or revising lists of persons eligible to vote at any general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted under the auspices of the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada. The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with an aboriginal government, municipality or settlement: to receive from the aboriginal government, municipality or settlement information that will assist in the revision of the register of electors; and to provide to the aboriginal government, municipality or settlement information derived from the register of electors that will assist in the compilation or revision of any list of persons eligible to vote maintained by the aboriginal government, municipality or settlement. Disclosure of information [E.A., ss. 47.1(3)-(4)]
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may provide a member of the Legislative Assembly with information derived from an official list of electors or from the register of electors, if the information relates to the electoral district represented by the member; and the member may only use that information to communicate with or identify his or her constituents.
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
Nunavut	Establishment/Maintenance • N/A
	Updating information N/A
	Contents • N/A
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual N/A
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "List of electors"
	Disclosure of information N/A
	Prohibition on the use of lists • See "List of electors"

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
Canada	The last enumeration was conducted in April 1997.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Period [E.A., s. 38] Every list of electors for a polling division is to be revised within the period that the returning officer may determine, but the returning officer may extend the period for a polling division.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 30(1), 34, 33, 35, 36] Each returning officer shall, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint enumerators to ascertain or verify the names of all qualified electors resident in the polling divisions located in his or her electoral district. An enumerator shall to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, enumerate all the qualified electors resident in each polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed.
	 Where conducting an enumeration an enumerator shall wear in a place to be easily seen the enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and carry on his or her person their written appointment as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division.
	 The enumerators shall ascertain or verify the names and other prescribed information of the electors by making house-to-house visits or by reference to other sources of information available to them or by other means directed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 An enumerator shall provide each elector enumerated with a copy of the information obtained from the elector. In compiling a list of electors for a polling division, the Chief Electoral Officer may adopt one manner of compiling a list for urban polling divisions and another for rural polling divisions.
Prince Edward Island	Period [E.A., ss. 31(1)-(2)] • A general confirmation of electors shall be commenced within 48 hours of the date of the writ and shall be completed within seven days after the date of the writ.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 26(1), 32, 33(1)] Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two confirmation officers for each polling division in each electoral district. Commencement of the confirmation of electors will be on authority of and on the date and at the time established by the Chief Electoral Officer. Each pair of confirmation officers shall, after taking their oaths as required, proceed jointly to confirm the electors in the polling division for which they were appointed by: jointly visiting each civic address in the polling division;
	 completing the confirmation record pertaining to the electors residing at each civic address by: determining, with the assistance of an elector residing at that civic address, whether the information is correct, correcting the information set out on the confirmation record or adding any missing information, as required, asking the elector to confirm that the information set out on the confirmation record is correct by having the elector sign the confirmation record, and

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
Jurisdiction	 signing the confirmation record after complying with the requirements above; and leaving at each civic address that is or appears to be the residence of an elector a notice in the prescribed form that advises the elector of the location of the polling station where the elector is to vote during ordinary polling day or advance polling day. Each pair of confirmation officers for a polling division shall, to the extent reasonably possible, ensure that every elector in the polling division is confirmed in accordance with the Act, and in particular, when making their joint visits to each civic address in the polling division, each confirmation officer shall wear and prominently display a confirmation officer's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of his or her authority to confirm the electors residing in the polling division; each pair of confirmation officers shall jointly visit every civic address in their polling division at least twice, if necessary, once between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., unless they are both satisfied that no elector residing at any civic address remains unconfirmed; if the confirmation officers are unable on their joint visits to a civic address to complete the confirmation record for that civic address with the assistance of an elector residing at that address, they may complete the confirmation record with the assistance of any person whom they jointly consider to be reliable, and, in addition, shall, at each civic address, leave a notice in the prescribed form, and may then confirm the residents thereof according to the information secured by them in that manner; each pair of confirmation officers shall exercise the utmost care in confirming the electors of the polling division, and they shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that a confirmation record is completed for every elector in the polling division, and is
	 on completing the confirmation of electors in a polling division, each pair of confirmation officers shall immediately deliver to the returning officer who appointed them their confirmation records for the electors confirmed;
	Chief Electoral Officer if, in his or her judgment, any confirmation officer has wrongfully and wilfully • failed to complete a confirmation record for any person entitled to

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 have his or her name on the list of electors, or completed a confirmation record for any person who is not entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors.
Nova Scotia	Period [E.A., s. 39(1)] An enumeration or confirmation of the electors in a polling division shall commence within five days after the date of the writ and continue for seven consecutive days.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 34(1), 39(1A)-(1B), 39(3), 40(1)] Within five days after the date of the writ, a returning officer shall appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district where an enumeration is to be conducted. The enumerators shall proceed together to ascertain the name and particulars of every person qualified to have his or her name placed on the list of electors for the polling division for which they have been appointed. The enumerators shall visit each dwelling place at least twice, once during the day and once in the evening to obtain the names of the qualified electors unless, as a result of one visit, the enumerators secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at the dwelling place. Where, on a visit to a dwelling place, the enumerators are unable to communicate with any person from whom they could secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at the dwelling place, the enumerators shall leave at that dwelling place a notification card. The enumerators shall register on index sheets: the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the elector is known in the polling division; the birth date of each elector; the address of each elector; the sex of each elector.
New Brunswick	Period [E.A., s. 20.16(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer may with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at any time direct a general enumeration to be conducted throughout the Province, or may direct a returning officer to conduct an enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division to identify electors residing in that area.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 21(1), 21(4), 26(1)-(2), 27(1), 28(b)] The returning officer shall appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration. When making a house-to-house visitation, each enumerator shall wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of electors residing in the polling division. Where an enumeration is directed, the enumerator or enumerators appointed to conduct such enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division shall proceed forthwith in accordance with the terms of their appointment to ascertain the names of all persons residing in the designated enumeration area who are qualified to vote in that polling division, obtaining the information required by a house-to-house visitation, except to a public hospital, and from such other sources as may be available. An enumerator or enumerators shall leave at the residence of every person who

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 applies to be registered as an elector and to have their name added to the list of electors a notice signed by the enumerator or enumerators, and detached from the enumerator's record book, stating that such application has been granted, or refused, as the case may be, and indicating the location of the polling station, if applicable, at which the person may vote. The enumerator or enumerators of each enumerated area shall, within seven days of commencing the enumeration, not including Sundays or holidays, prepare and certify a complete list in alphabetical order of persons who are qualified as electors in the enumerated area. The enumerators of a polling division or part of a polling division, immediately after completing the list, shall transmit or deliver to the returning officer the list together with their record book containing the carbon copies of the notices.
Quebec	Period [E.A., s. 40.11] • An enumeration may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer
	recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 40.14-40.15, 40.20, 40.22, 40.33] The enumeration of electors shall be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators. The returning officer may, however, assign two or more teams of two enumerators to conduct the enumeration in a polling subdivision comprising more than 350 electors. The two enumerators forming an enumeration team shall be appointed by the returning officer on the recommendation of the two parties that finished first and second in the previous election.
	 Not later than the day preceding the first day of the enumeration, the returning officer shall give enumerators the Chief Electoral Officer's directives concerning the procedure to be followed during the enumeration, the required materials, and a badge that shall be worn conspicuously by each enumerator at all times while conducting an enumeration.
	 The enumerators shall visit every dwelling situated in the polling subdivision assigned to them at least twice, once between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on a different day, unless they are certain of having registered, on their first visit, every person who is a qualified elector. At each dwelling at which they receive no response on their first visit, the enumerators shall leave a card giving the date and time of their second visit. The enumerators shall, not later than the last day of the enumeration, return all the enumeration slips they have completed and any report to the returning officer or to the person designated by the returning officer, according to the procedure determined by the returning officer.
Ontario	 Period [E.A., s. 18(2)] The Chief Election Officer may cause an enumeration to be conducted and, in that case, shall designate the period during which it shall take place.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 18(3.1), 18(8)-(9), 18(11), 18(16)-(17)] The returning officer shall appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration. The enumerators shall conduct their enumeration between the hours of 9:00 a.m.

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 and 9:00 p.m. and, unless they have obtained the information required or unless an occupant of any dwelling unit has stated that no other elector remains to be enumerated, they shall make a second visit between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. and, if necessary, a third visit may be made between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Each name and address obtained by the enumerators during their door-to-door canvass or as directed by the returning officer shall be entered on a record which shall be signed by both enumerators and a copy thereof left at each dwelling unit. The enumerators shall at all reasonable times and upon producing proper identification have free access for the purposes of enumeration to the entrance door of each dwelling unit in any building having more than one dwelling unit. Immediately after completing the canvass of their polling division the enumerators shall: prepare from their records of the canvass a list of electors; certify the total number of names contained in the list; and deliver the list, together with all used and unused material, to the returning officer or to the person the returning officer designates. The enumerators shall complete the performance of all their duties within four days after their appointment.
Manitoba	 Period [E.A., ss. 36(1), 25(1)(c)] Each enumerator shall complete, date and sign the voters list at least three days before the day appointed for the close of nominations of candidates. The close of nominations of candidates shall be a Tuesday, not more than 29 days nor fewer than 18 days from the date of the writ. Process [E.A., ss. 30(1), 30(1.1), 30(2)] The returning officer of an electoral division shall, for each election in the electoral division, appoint a competent and reliable person who is not a candidate in the election to be enumerator for each polling subdivision and deliver to the enumerator a copy of his or her instructions and the election material which he or she will require. Each enumerator shall, while performing his or her functions, wear or carry the identification that is supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer and show it on request. Each enumerator shall proceed to make and complete a list of the persons qualified as voters to vote at the election in the polling subdivision for which he or she is appointed giving a consecutive number to each name.
Saskatchewan	 Period N/A Process [E.A., ss. 20(1), 22(1)-(2), 22(5), 23(1), 24(1)-(3)] A returning officer shall appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the constituency. Immediately after being notified of the date of the issue of the writ, the returning officer shall instruct the enumerators for each polling division to conduct an enumeration. In conducting an enumeration, the enumerators shall collect voter data for each voter and record that voter data on the prescribed forms. Subject to the guidelines set by the Chief Electoral Officer, in conducting an enumeration an enumerator shall:

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 in a city, town or village, go to each residential premise, make the appropriate inquiries of the residents at each residential premise, and record the collected voter data; in a location outside a city, town or village, collect voter data using either or both of the following methods: making the appropriate inquiries by means of any combination of telephone inquiry and examination of municipal records; going in person to residential premises and making the appropriate inquiries of the residents at the residential premises. In carrying out an enumeration, an enumerator is entitled to access between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. at any residential premise. Within 10 days of the issue of the writ, an enumerator shall: prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data alphabetically or geographically for each voter on the prescribed forms; complete the statements and endorse any certificates that are on the prescribed form; and deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.
Alberta	 Period [E.A., s. 21] The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time the Chief Electoral Officer considers it advisable, conduct an enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or within an electoral division, as directed by the Chief Electoral Officer. An enumeration is to be conducted during a period determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. Process [E.A., ss. 23(1), 26, 30(1)-(2), 30(5)-(7), 32(1)-(2)] Each returning officer shall appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division. The returning officer shall supply one identification badge to each enumerator from those provided to him or her by the Chief Electoral Officer, and each badge so provided shall bear the words "Province of Alberta Enumerator" on it. Each enumerator shall, on visiting each residence in the subdivision: determine those persons residing in the residence who, as of a date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, are qualified electors; and record the information with respect to those persons and the signature of the person confirming the accuracy of the information provided at the time of the enumeration. The enumerator shall leave at the residence of each person eligible to have his or her name included on the list of electors and setting out, where possible, the location of the polling station where the elector is to vote on polling day. When visiting residences, the enumerator shall wear and prominently display his or her identification badge. Each enumerator, in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer, shall visit every residence in his or her subdivision at least once during the enumeration period and if the enumerator has visited a residence at least twice. The enumerator may only visit the residences in his or her subdivision between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. On or before the

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	The enumerator shall, as far as is reasonably possible, ensure that the forms completed are only in respect of qualified electors enumerated within his or her subdivision.
British Columbia	 Period [E.A., ss. 42(1)-(2), 42(5)] Unless the enumeration is cancelled, the Chief Electoral Officer must arrange for a general enumeration to be conducted, starting on the first Monday in May during the third calendar year after the last general election, in all electoral districts for the purpose of registering voters and updating voter registration information. The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel a general enumeration after consulting with the Election Advisory Committee, if the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the Provincial list of voters is sufficiently current that the general enumeration is not justified. In addition to a general enumeration, the Chief Electoral Officer may require or authorize one or more district registrars of voters to conduct enumerations of all or part of their electoral districts.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 42(6), 44(1)] An enumeration may be by residence-to-residence visitation or by another method directed or authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer. While conducting an enumeration, each voter registration official must wear or carry identification provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and must produce it on request.
Yukon	 Period [E.A., s. 71(1)] Not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator shall prepare a complete list of the surnames, initials and residence addresses of persons who are qualified electors in the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 63, 68, 85, 90, 95, 93(1)] Every returning officer shall appoint, in the prescribed form, one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors therein. Every enumerator shall: exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of electors for the polling division; and take all necessary precautions to ensure that the list when complete contains the surname, initials and residence address of every qualified elector in the polling division for which he or she has been appointed and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified. Every enumerator shall forthwith proceed to ascertain the surname, initials and residence address of every person who is entitled to be entered on the list of electors at the pending election in the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed. The enumerator shall obtain the necessary information by a house-to-house visit, and leave at the residence of every person whose name and particulars are to be included in the preliminary list, a notice in the prescribed form with the enumerator's identification code assigned by the returning officer, which shall be detached from the enumerator's record book. Where the Chief Electoral Officer considers it impractical for enumerators to make house-to-house visits, the Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the use of

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 alternative methods for acquiring enumeration information. Every enumerator shall visit every dwelling place in the polling division as often and at such times as the returning officer may require. Where the enumerator is unable to communicate with any person from whom he or she can secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at any dwelling place, the enumerator shall leave a notice at the dwelling place. When making his or her house-to-house visit, every enumerator shall wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division. Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator shall deliver to the returning officer: the original of the preliminary list of electors for the polling division, together with the record books containing the copies of the notices left by him or her; and a declaration stating that the list is complete and correct.
Northwest Territories	 Period [E.A., ss. 32.1(1)-(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, within six months of the coming into force of this section, direct that a basic enumeration of electors shall be conducted in all electoral districts. The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time after the enumeration has been conducted: direct that a basic enumeration be conducted in any electoral district to replace information in the register of electors from which lists of electors for that electoral district will be derived; or direct that a confirmation enumeration be conducted to verify and, where necessary, amend, add to or delete from the lists of electors for that electoral district derived from the register of electors. The Chief Electoral Officer, on ordering that an enumeration be conducted, shall designate the period during which the enumeration of electors shall take place. Process [E.A., ss. 33(1), 37(1), 37(3)-(4), 36, 39.2] As soon as possible after receiving notice from the Chief Electoral Officer that the Chief Electoral Officer has directed that an enumeration be conducted and of the enumeration period designated by the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer shall appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. An enumerator shall, in accordance with the instructions of the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer, enumerate the persons who are qualified to have their names entered on the list of electors for the polling division for which the enumeration; or verify and correct the confirmation record, if the enumeration is a confirmation enumeration. An enumerator shall: exercise the utmost care in preparing the enumeration record or confirmation record for the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed; and take all necessary precautions to ensure, to the extent possible, that the

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 enumeration record or confirmation record, when complete, contains the name and address of every person who is qualified as an elector in the polling division, and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified. An enumerator shall, without delay, transmit the completed enumeration record or confirmation record to the returning officer. The owner, manager or operator of a building housing two or more residences shall, upon production of proper identification and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., permit an enumerator access to those residences. A returning officer shall transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an enumeration record or confirmation record received from an enumerator.
Nunavut	 Period [N.E.A., s. 45] The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time direct that voter information be collected by the direct registration of voters in a constituency and designate the periods during which the registration shall take place. The Chief Electoral Officer shall notify each returning officer if a direct registration of voters in the constituency is required and shall specify the registration period. The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the registration period in respect of all or part of a constituency at the request of the returning officer.
	 Process [N.E.A., ss. 46(1), 48-50(1), 51, 50(3), 52, 53] If the direct registration of voters is required, a returning officer shall appoint sufficient registration clerks for the constituency and assign them responsibility for various areas or groups of voters in the constituency. A returning officer shall supervise the registration clerks during the registration period and take all reasonable steps to ensure that every voter in the constituency is registered and, at the beginning of the registration period, shall give public notice that registration clerks will register voters. A registration clerks will register voters. A registration clerk shall, during the registration period, make his or her best efforts to register every voter in the area or group for which the registration clerk is responsible by such methods as the returning officer and Chief Electoral Officer consider effective, and shall obtain and record information in respect of each voter in accordance with the regulations. A returning officer may make registration cards available to the public to send to the returning officer if the registration clerk is unable to obtain information from voters personally. Any voter who is not directly personally registered by a registration clerk, may register by filling in the voter's full name, sex, date of birth and such other information as may be required on the registration card; signing the certification on the accuracy of the information set out on the card; and sending the card to the returning officer at the address noted on the card or any other office of the returning officer at the address noted on the card or any other office of the returning officer before the end of the registration period, but where a registration card is received after this date, a voter may still register and vote on election day. Where a registration clerk believes that a voter may have a disability that would interfere with vot

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	 opportunities. A registration clerk shall, while conducting the registration, wear or carry approved identification, and has, upon showing the approved identification, authority to enter any apartment building or other multiple residence for the purpose of registering the voters residing there. A registration clerk shall submit the voter information gathered during the registration process to the returning officer in such form and at such times and at such frequency as the returning officer may determine. A registration clerk shall, in the prescribed form, certify the voter information submitted to the returning officer. A registration clerk shall, by the end of the registration period, complete the registration of voters; and submit to the returning officer any remaining voter information gathered.

Jurisdiction	Revision
Julisticion	conducted for each place. Process [E.A., ss. 45(1), 47, 49(1), 51(1)] As soon as the places and days for conducting a final revision in respect of a polling division have been determined and set, the returning officer: shall prepare copies of a public notice setting out the days on and the hours during which a final revision will be conducted; and by advertisement directed to the electors in the polling divisions affected of the time and place at which the final revision will be conducted. In conducting the final revision of the list of electors for a polling division, the returning officer shall dispose of: every application made by a person who before the start of the final revision applied to the returning officer or to an enumerator to have his or her name added to the list of electors for the polling division and a verbal application made by a person at the proceeding to have his or her name added; and an application made to the returning officer before the end of the proceeding for the correction of the name or the particulars of an elector appearing on the list. Where the returning officer is satisfied that the name of a person entitled to have his or her name inserted in the list of electors has been omitted, the returning officer shall add that name to the list. A person who claims to be an elector may appeal from a decision of a returning officer conducting a final revision relating to his or her right to have his or her name included in a list of electors for a polling division. Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer shall record on the two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division, all additions, deletions or other alterations made to the list during the final revision and attach at
Prince Edward Island	the end of each list a certificate signed by him or her. Period/Process [E.A., s. 31(5)] • An elector who is not confirmed as an elector during the confirmation period may have his or her name added to the Register and to the list of electors: • by obtaining a blank confirmation record from the returning officer for his or her electoral district; • by completing the confirmation record; and • by filing the completed confirmation record with the returning officer at his or her office during the period commencing on nomination day and ending three days thereafter, excluding Sundays.
Nova Scotia	 Period [E.A., s. 53] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ, fix the commencement date for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, but the revision period terminates at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, the sixth day before ordinary polling day. Process [E.A., ss. 48(1), 56-57, 58(1), 60(1)-(3), 60(5)] Where, following the certification of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division, it appears to the returning officer that a substantial number of electors were omitted from the polling division, or that the information contained in the preliminary list contains a substantial number of incorrect names and addresses of electors, the returning officer may appoint revising agents to correct the

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 information on the preliminary list for that polling division. Each revision assistant for an electoral district shall: make and retain a record of all changes made to a list of electors by the revision assistant; permit one representative at a time from each political organization that is sponsoring a candidate or who is a candidate in the electoral district to be present during revision, who may object to or support an application made to the revision assistant; and submit to the returning officer for the electoral district, for review by the returning officer, all applications for additions to, correction of or deletion from lists of electors.
	 Each returning officer shall ensure that: each list of electors provided to the deputy returning officer for each polling division in the electoral district contains the revisions for that polling station; and
	 the list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district containing the revisions for that polling division is provided to each political organization. The name and particulars of an elector whose name does not appear on a list of electors may be added to the list if:
	 the elector completes a prescribed registration form that establishes that the elector is entitled to be included on the list; another elector, who lives at the same residence as the elector whose name does not appear on the list, completes a prescribed registration form; or another elector, who does not live at the same residence as the elector whose name does not appear on the list, completes a prescribed registration form. An error in the name and particulars of an elector appearing on a list of electors may be corrected:
	 on the verbal application of the elector or his or her agent; or by the returning officer or revision assistant on his or her own initiative. No later than the 11th day before polling day, an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division may make an objection before the returning officer respecting the inclusion of the name of another person on the list for that elector's electoral district.
	 An elector who wishes to make an objection shall complete an affidavit of objection, alleging that another person whose name appears on the list of electors is not qualified to vote, and shall submit the affidavit to the returning officer. The returning officer shall, on the day of receipt of an affidavit of objection or on the following day, deliver to the person objected to, at the person's address given on the preliminary list and also at any other address given on the affidavit, a notice advising the person referred to in the affidavit that the person may: appear personally or by representative before the returning officer at a specified time no later than the seventh day before polling day; or send the returning officer, before that time, proof that the person is qualified as an elector. Where the person objected to decides to appear before the returning officer, the
	returning officer shall permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present, but no such representative, except with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to intervene.

Jurisdiction	Revision
New Brunswick	 Period [E.A., s. 34(1)] The preliminary lists of electors for each polling division in each electoral district shall be open for revision on application to either the returning officer or the election clerk, acting individually, from and including Wednesday, the 12th day before polling day to and including the 4th day before polling day at the office of the returning officer during the regular operating hours of the office.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 34(2)-(3), 35(1)(e), 35(2), 36, 39, 41] During the period for revision of the preliminary lists of electors, the returning officer or election clerk shall make information about individual electors available to the individual concerned for confirmation or correction. The returning officer or election clerk shall, on request, indicate to any person if the name of any other person is included on the preliminary list of electors, but shall not disclose the address of any person named in the preliminary list to any other person without the consent of the person named. Every applicant shall appear in person at the returning office and answer to the
	satisfaction of the returning officer or election clerk all such relevant questions as the returning officer or election clerk shall deem necessary and proper to put to him or her.
	 An objection may be made by a qualified elector whose name appears on a preliminary list of electors for the electoral district to the inclusion of any other name on the preliminary list of electors, not later than the eighth day before polling day of the sittings for revisions. The returning officer and election clerk shall keep a record on which each application for revision and its disposition shall be noted, which record shall be
	 termed the Record of Revisions. Not later than the third day before polling day, the returning officer shall prepare from the Record of Revisions the statement of changes and additions, for each polling division in the electoral district, and shall complete the required certificate on each copy thereof.
	 The returning officer shall deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to the appropriate deputy returning officer, together with the preliminary list of electors, enclosing the same in the ballot box for use on polling day. The returning officer shall deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to each party and candidate who has been furnished with copies of the preliminary lists of electors.
Quebec	Period [E.A., ss. 40.12.1, 40.11, 179, 195, 231.4, 231.6, 227, 229] To ensure that the permanent list of electors is updated on a continuous basis, the Chief Electoral Officer shall establish a permanent board of revisers within the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. During an election:
	 an ad hoc revision may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out; the Chief Electoral Officer shall determine the number of boards of revisers to be established by a returning officer in his or her electoral division. The board of revisers shall sit from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., from Monday of the third week to Thursday of the second week preceding that of the poll and receive

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 applications of electors from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. during that period; the Chief Electoral Officer shall establish in the Chief Electoral Officer's office a board of revisers to receive applications for revision relating to electors who are entitled to vote outside Quebec. The board of revisers shall sit from Monday of the third week preceding that of the poll to Thursday of the week preceding that of the poll, on the days and during the hours determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; the returning officer shall establish a special board of revisers at his or her office. The special board of revisers shall sit from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. from Wednesday of the second week to Thursday of the week preceding that of the poll and receive applications of electors from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. during this period.
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	 The board of revisers shall examine forthwith the applications made to it and, in all the cases in which it is able to make an immediate decision, it shall communicate that decision to the elector. Whenever the board of revisers makes a decision in the absence of the elector concerned or of the person having made the application, it shall immediately notify the elector concerned in writing of the decision. The notice shall be served by the revising officers on the person concerned or, if it cannot be served on him or her, shall be left at his or her address. A certificate of the service shall be drawn up by the revising officers in the prescribed form and returned to the board of revisers. The board of revisers shall also examine the requests for verification that have been transmitted to it by the returning officer. The board of revisers shall transmit

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 its decisions to the returning officer in accordance with the directives of the Chief Electoral Officer. Upon completing its work, the board of revisers established in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit to the returning officer of each electoral division concerned an abstract of the changes it has made to the list of the electors, for the electoral division, who are entitled to vote outside Quebec. The abstract shall be forwarded by the returning officer to each candidate.
Ontario	 Period [E.A., s. 21(1)] Up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day, the returning officer shall consider all applications concerning the list of electors or the polling list with regard to the application for a proxy certificate, addition of a name, the correction of an error or the deletion of a name and the returning officer's decision is final. Process [E.A., ss. 21(2)-(3), 15.1, 21(5), 21(10)-(11), 20(1)] The returning officer may appoint the returning officer's election clerk to assist him or her and, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, may appoint additional revision assistants to act in the returning office or at other fixed locations. Every such assistant shall have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer. The returning officer may, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, appoint two persons as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified electors of a particular area, section or building containing multiple dwelling units within the electoral district whose names do not appear on the list of electors. An elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors. The application shall be accompanied by information establishing the elector's identity, as required by the Chief Election Officer. The application may be made during the period that begins with the issue
	 of a writ for an election and ends on the day before polling day, at an office of the returning officer, or at all other times except on polling day, at the office of the clerk of any municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the electoral district. Before making any addition, correction or deletion in the list of electors, the returning officer shall be satisfied that the applicant has provided sufficient grounds for the action requested and that the person appearing before the returning officer understands the effect of any statements made in the application. A person added to the polling list shall present a certificate to vote, signed by the returning officer or revision assistant, to the deputy returning officer at the polling place in order to receive a ballot and to vote. A person whose name appears in a list of electors and who wishes to have the entry relating to him or her deleted, shall appear before the returning officer and complete a declaration to that effect. On any day up to and including the 14th day before polling day an elector may file with the returning officer a complaint, that the name of a person who should not be
Manitoba	 included, has been included in the list of electors. Period [E.A., s. 38(1)] When a poll is necessary for an election, a revising officer for the electoral division shall consider applications for revision of the voters lists for four consecutive days,
	beginning on the Wednesday after the day the voters list is completed by the enumerators.

Jurisdiction	Revision
	Process [E.A., ss. 38(2)-(4), 39(1), 39(3), 40(1), 40(3), 41(1)] The revision shall take place in the office of the returning officer from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. The returning officer may arrange other locations for revision to be held at such hours, and on such days within the period for revision as the returning officer considers appropriate and the Chief Electoral Officer permits. The Chief Electoral Officer shall arrange for notice to be given to voters advising them of the following: that if they did not receive an enumeration record indicating that their name would be placed on the voters list, they should ascertain whether their names are on the voters lists and, if not, apply to have their names added to the voters lists at the revision; that information about the revision of the voters list may be obtained from the returning officer of the electoral division; any other matter concerning the revision that the Chief Electoral Officer considers advisable. The returning officer may act as a revising officer for the electoral division, and may appoint one or more residents of the electoral division as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified voters who were not enumerated by the enumerator and to make corrections to the voters list. More than six revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified voters who were not enumerated by the enumerator and to make corrections to the voters list. More than six revising agents may be appointed with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer. During the period of revision, any person resident in the electoral division may apply in writing to a revising officer: to have his or her name, address and telephone number added to the voters list if it was not included by the enumerator; to have a correction made to his or her name, address or telephone number on the voters list; or any reason unable to attend in person at the revision, a relative may apply in writing to the revising officer to have the applicant's name added or a correction m
Saskatchewan	Period [E.A., s. 26(2)] The enumerator shall hear applications for revision of the voters list on the fourth day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 26(1), 26(3), 27-28] On revision day, the enumerator shall attend at the place indicated on the voters list and in the advertisement between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. to

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 hear applications for revision of the voters list. The enumerator may receive applications at any time after the posting of the voters list and before 10:00 p.m. on revision day. At any time before the hour of 10:00 p.m. on revision day, the enumerator shall do the following: if the enumerator is satisfied that the name of an individual who is entitled to vote has been omitted from the voters list for the polling division in which that voter resides, the enumerator shall: add the name to the copy of the voters list in his or her possession; and initial the addition; if the enumerator is satisfied that the name of an individual who is not entitled to vote in the polling division is on the voters list, the enumerator shall: delete the name by drawing erasing lines through that name; and initial the deletion. An enumerator shall act only on the evidence of a credible person. If an enumerator finds the occupation, postal address or residence of a voter is inaccurately stated in the voters list or where the enumerator finds a mistake in the spelling of a name, the enumerator shall make the necessary correction and initial the correction. After revising the voters list, the enumerator shall make a certificate at the foot of his or her copy of the voters list and close to the last name on it. Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator shall deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates not later than the second day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. The certified revised voters list delivered is the official voters list for that polling division. A candidate or candidate's representative is entitled, on request, to receive from the deputy returning officer a written copy of all corrections, additions and revisions made to the voters
Alberta	 Period [E.A., s. 50(2)] The period for considering applications for revisions to the list shall commence on the fifth day after the date of the writ, continue each day except Sundays and holidays, and conclude on the Saturday of the week preceding the opening of the advance polls. Process [E.A., ss. 50(1), 35, 36(1)-(2), 34, 36(3), 37] Immediately following receipt of a writ, the returning officer shall post one copy of the list of electors transmitted by the Chief Electoral Officer in or near each polling subdivision to which it relates, together with a notice designating the dates, time and place for consideration of applications for revisions to the list of electors. During the period of revision, the returning officer shall make individual information available for confirmation or correction to the individual concerned until the end of the period of time for revisions to the information. The returning officer may make the information available only to the person whom the information is about or to an agent of the person. The returning officer for each electoral division shall attend at his or her office between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. during the revision period to consider applications for revisions to the information. If a returning officer considers it necessary he or she may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, fix additional dates, times and places for

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 consideration of applications for revisions to the information. When the returning officer has accepted all the forms and any applications received for the subdivisions within his or her electoral division, the returning officer shall have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the dates, time and place for consideration of applications for revisions to the information. The returning officer shall have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the details of any additional dates, times and places for attending to applications for revisions so as to give not less than two days' notice of the information. If, before the time fixed for concluding revisions to the information, the returning officer is satisfied from representations made to him or her or by independent inquiry: that the name of any qualified person has been omitted for the subdivision to which that person belongs, he or she shall add the name and shall attest the addition; that the name of any unqualified person has been included for a subdivision, he or she shall delete the name and shall attest the deletion; or that any information about an elector is inaccurately stated, he or she shall make the necessary changes and shall attest the change.
British Columbia	 Period [E.A., ss. 34(1), 33(1)(a)-(d), 37(1)] If a registered voter changes the place where he or she is resident, changes his or her name or otherwise changes the information required regarding registration, the voter may apply to update his or her registration information at general registration, a special registration, registration in conjunction with voting, or registration during an enumeration. Applications for registration as a voter for an electoral district must not be received during the period beginning on the eighth day after an election is called for the electoral district and ending on the second day after general voting day for the election.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 39, 49] The Chief Electoral Officer may require or authorize a district registrar of voters to arrange a special registration opportunity at which individuals may attend to register. A special registration opportunity must not be held during the closed period for general registration. To register, an individual must deliver an application form to the voter registration official responsible at the special registration opportunity. The official responsible for accepting applications is the district registrar of voters. The registration of an individual whose name appears on a list of voters prepared under the Act may be objected to. An objection must be delivered to the district registrar of voters for the electoral district of which the individual is shown as a resident. An objection that is received after the start of the closed period for general registration must not be dealt with until after the end of that period. An objection may be made: only by a voter; and only on the basis that the individual whose name appears on a list of voters

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 has died, or is not qualified to be registered as a voter for the electoral district. An objection must be made in writing, signed by the individual making it, and include the following: the name and address of the individual against whose registration the objection is made, as shown on the list of voters; the basis of the objection, including a statement of facts that the objector believes support this; the name and address of the individual making the objection. On receiving an objection, the district registrar of voters must make a reasonable effort to notify the individual against whom the objection is made of the objection, the individual who made the objection and the basis on which it is made.
Yukon	 Period [E.A., ss. 136, 153] For the revision of the lists of qualified electors, the times and dates shall be 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on the 18th and 19th days after the issue of the writ. In addition to the revision of lists of qualified electors, there shall be a special revision which shall be conducted by the returning officer or assistant returning officer of each electoral district between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. of the 28th day after the writ is issued for the election.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 137(1), 138-139, 141, 142(1)-(2), 142(4)(a), 145-146, 148-149] Every returning officer shall appoint one or more revising officers for each polling division, who may be the assistant returning officer, an enumerator or any other person qualified as an elector in the Yukon. Revision shall be open to the public.
	 Any person may attend revision to apply for the revision of the list. Where a revising officer or the returning officer, during revision, is satisfied that the name of any qualified elector has been omitted from the list of electors of the polling division to which such elector belongs, the officer shall add the name to the list and shall initial the addition.
	 An elector's name shall not be added to a list on the application of someone else unless the applicant makes a statutory declaration verifying that: the applicant resides in the electoral district; the applicant has the elector's permission to make the application; and the applicant believes that the elector is qualified to vote in the election by
	 age, citizenship and length of residence. The returning officer may, at the commencement of revision, direct the revising officer to add to the list the name of any person who was enumerated but omitted from the list by mistake.
	 Where a revising officer or the returning officer, during revision, is satisfied that there is on the list the name of any person who is not qualified as an elector of the polling division, the officer shall remove the name by drawing a line through it and initialling the removal.
	 An elector's name shall not be removed from a list on the application of someone else unless the applicant makes a statutory declaration verifying that the applicant resides in the electoral district, and: setting out the grounds for the applicant's claim that the name should be
	removed from the list; or stating that the elector is deceased. Where the name of a person is removed from a list on the application of someone

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	else, the returning officer shall immediately notify the person whose name was removed in person or by delivering a notice to the address shown on the list and to any other address at which the officer believes the person may be found. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Act, where, during the period between enumeration and the end of revision, a person's residence changes from one polling division to another in the same or another electoral district and the person is otherwise qualified as an elector, the person may apply in person or by representative at revision to be included in the list of electors for the new polling division, and, upon being included in the list of electors for the new polling division, is entitled to vote at the polling station established for it. At 9:00 p.m. of the last day, or as soon as all applications of persons present at that time have been disposed of, the revising officer shall: • certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate; • attach the certificate to each copy of the revised preliminary list immediately after the last name on the list; • complete two copies of the statement of changes and additions; and • deliver the certified lists and the two copies of the statement to the returning officer for the electoral district. • Each returning officer shall, upon receipt of the copies of the statements of changes and additions for all polling divisions in the electoral district delivered to the returning officer: • keep one copy of each statement on file in the returning office, where it shall be available for public inspection during the hours the office is open; and • deliver one copy of each statement to the Chief Electoral Officer. The returning officer shall, within three days of the close of revision, deliver to each candidate a list of changes and additions to the list of electors. • Each returning officer shall, upon receipt of the certified revised preliminary lists of e
Northwest Territories	Period [E.A., s. 42.1(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ: fix a period for revision of the preliminary lists of electors; and notify the returning officers of the revision period.
	 Process [E.A., ss. 42.1(2), 43(1)-(4), 44(1)] A returning officer shall, in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer, give public notice of the revision period. During the revision period a returning officer or assistant returning officer shall be in attendance at the office of the returning officer during regular office hours, to hear the representations of any person in respect of an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors and to revise the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district. The returning officer shall permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present in the office of the returning officer for the revision of the preliminary list of electors, but no representative, unless it is with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings. For the purpose of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, a returning officer who is not readily accessible to persons in a polling division, or is of the

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 opinion that exceptional circumstances exist, may, on the approved form, authorize a person to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties of the returning officer in respect of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, and the provisions of this Act respecting the revision of the preliminary lists of electors apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to that person. Where a person has made representations before a returning officer, or a person who is authorized in respect of the revision of a preliminary list of electors, and the returning officer or the authorized person has refused to make an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors, that person may, within five days after the decision, apply in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer to appeal the decision of the returning officer or the authorized person. The returning officer shall, after the conclusion of the revision period, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, by facsimile or as otherwise directed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a statement of changes to be made to each preliminary list of electors.
Nunavut	Period [N.E.A., s. 57(1)] The period for making changes to the preliminary voters list begins immediately following the certification of the preliminary voters list and ends at 8:00 p.m. on the 28th day before election day.
	 Process [N.E.A., ss. 57(2), 58(2)-(4), 59(1)-(3), 61, 62] A returning officer shall, immediately upon issue of the writ, give public notice of the name of the returning officer; the place where voters can visit the returning officer; the manner of making objections to the preliminary voters list; and the dates, times and place for the determination of objections to the list. A returning officer shall add a voter to the preliminary voters list, or correct the information on the list, where a proper registration card for the voter is received by the returning officer; the voter applies in person to the returning officer, provides identification and establishes that he or she should be included on the list; or another voter who lives in the same residence as the voter, or another voter who is a relative of the voter, applies in person to the returning officer, provides identification and establishes that the voter should be included on the list. A returning officer may strike the name of a person from the preliminary voters list where the person desires his or her name to be struck from the list; it is established to the satisfaction of the returning officer that the voter is not eligible to vote or has died; or it is established to the satisfaction of the returning officer that the name of the person appears more than once on the list. Where a person during the period between the day the writ is issued and end of the revision period changes his or her place of residence from one polling station to another polling station in the same constituency, or in the case of a general election to another constituency, and is otherwise qualified as a voter, that person may apply in person to the returning officer for the constituency in which he or she is resident at the time of the application to have his or her name included in the preliminary list of electors for the appropriate polling station a

Jurisdiction	Revision
	 An objection must be made in writing no later than noon on the 28th day before election day. An individual who wishes to make an objection to a preliminary voters list shall establish his or her identity and give his or her postal address and phone number; and state the name of the person being objected to and the reasons for the objection. The Chief Electoral Officer may revise the preliminary voters list in any case where the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that it is necessary to remove duplicate names or correct inaccurate information. A returning officer shall, by 8:00 p.m. on the 24th day before election day, prepare a certified statement of revisions, which must set out, as of the last day of the revision period, the name, address and sex of each voter added to the preliminary voters list; the details of any corrections made to the preliminary voters list; and the name, address and sex of each voter struck from the preliminary voters list. A returning officer shall, immediately after preparing the certified statement of revisions, send a copy of the statement to the Chief Electoral Officer and to each candidate in the constituency who requests a copy.

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
Canada	 [C.E.A., ss. 161(1), 161(4), 39(1), 161(2)] An elector whose name is not on the list of electors may register in person on polling day if: the elector provides satisfactory proof of identity and residence; or the elector takes an oath in the prescribed form and is accompanied by an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for the same polling division and who vouches for him or her on oath in the prescribed form. Where the elector satisfies the above requirements, the registration officer or deputy returning officer, as the case may be, shall complete a registration certificate in the prescribed form authorizing the elector to vote and the elector shall sign it. The returning officer shall establish one or more registration desks in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer. Where registration in person applies, the registration may take place before: a registration officer at a registration desk; or a deputy returning officer at a polling station with respect to which the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the officer be authorized to receive registrations.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 [E.A., s. 105(2)] A person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and who is on polling day ordinarily resident in a polling division in the district may, notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the list of electors for that polling station, vote at the appropriate polling station established in that polling division, if he or she produces identification and swears an oath before the deputy returning officer.
Prince Edward Island	 [E.A., s. 65(1)(b)] At the hour fixed for opening a polling station and during the polling hours, the deputy returning officer shall, if the person's name is not on the official list of electors, have him or her take an oath and then have the poll clerk enter the name, address and occupation of the elector in the poll book and on a form supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer.
Nova Scotia	 [E.A., ss. 122(1)-(2)] A person whose name is not on the official list of electors for a polling division where the elector is ordinarily resident may vote at the special poll, the advance poll or the polling station on ordinary polling day if the person applies to be registered on the list of electors by completing the application for registration and providing evidence of identification and residence. The application for registration shall be made to a revision assistant at the advance poll or at the polling station on ordinary polling day or, where there is no revision assistant at the polling station, the application shall be made to the deputy returning officer of the polling station.
New Brunswick	 [E.A., s. 76(3)] In any polling division a person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and is, on polling day, ordinarily resident in the polling division may, notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for such polling division, vote at the polling station if he or she takes an oath before a deputy returning officer or supervisory deputy returning officer, and:

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	 presents proper identification to the deputy returning officer or supervisory deputy returning officer; or is vouched for by an elector whose name appears on the official list of electors for such polling division and who personally attends with him or her at the polling station and takes an oath.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	 [E.A., ss. 18.3(1)-(4), 51(1)] On polling day, an elector whose name is not on the list may apply to the deputy returning officer or to a revision assistant to have it added. The elector shall: make a statutory declaration substantiating his or her identity and qualifications as an elector and stating that he or she has not already voted in
	 to establish his or her identity and residence, supply the deputy returning officer or revision assistant with documents of a class determined by the Chief Election Officer. If the deputy returning officer or revision assistant is satisfied as to the contents of the statutory declaration, he or she shall add the applicant's name to the list and the poll record, and shall write the words "added, declaration" after the name in the poll record. An applicant whose name is added is entitled to vote. In a rural polling division, other than at an advance poll, an elector whose name was omitted from the polling list, may apply to the deputy returning officer to have his or her name added to the list and it shall be added:
	 if the elector takes the oath or affirmation as to his or her eligibility to vote; and if the elector is accompanied by an elector who is a resident in the same polling division and whose name is on the polling list and who vouches on oath or affirmation that: he or she knows the person whose name has been omitted; and he or she believes such person to be qualified to be entered on the list.
Manitoba	 [E.A., ss. 85(1)-(3.1)] A person qualified to vote at an election in a polling subdivision whose name is not on the voters list for the polling subdivision and who applies to have his or her name added to the voters list for the polling subdivision while the poll for the polling subdivision is open, is entitled to have his or her name added to the voters list for the polling subdivision. A person who applies to have his or her name added to the voters list shall produce to the deputy returning officer, or a registration officer if one has been appointed: an official document issued by a federal, provincial or municipal government that contains the applicant's name, address and photograph; or at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to the deputy returning officer or registration officer of the applicant's identity. An applicant shall take and sign an oath as to the applicant's eligibility to have his or her name placed on the voters list for the polling subdivision and as to his or her current address. If the deputy returning officer or registration officer is satisfied on the basis of the oath and the documents produced that the applicant is qualified to vote, the applicant's name shall be added to the list as follows:

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	 if the documents are produced to the deputy returning officer, he or she shall add the applicant's name, address and telephone number to the voters list; if the documents are produced to a registration officer, he or she shall give the applicant a registration certificate in the prescribed form authorizing the applicant's name to be added to the voters list. The applicant shall then give the certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling subdivision where the applicant is entitled to vote, and the deputy returning officer shall add the applicant's name, address and telephone number to the voters list.
Saskatchewan	 [E.A., ss. 68, 65(2)] If an individual's name does not appear on the voters list and the individual claims he or she is entitled to vote at the polling place, that individual shall make a voter's declaration before receiving a ballot paper and voting. If a voter's name does not appear on the voters list, the voter shall answer any questions from the deputy returning officer and provide to the deputy returning officer any information satisfactory to the deputy returning officer, relating to establishing the voter's ordinary residence on the day on which the writ was issued and his or her eligibility to vote.
Alberta	 [E.A., s. 95] An elector who is otherwise eligible to vote but whose name does not appear on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which he or she is ordinarily resident may vote if: the elector produces to the deputy returning officer two pieces of identification, which shall be any two of the following: an Alberta motor vehicle operator's licence; an Alberta health insurance card; a Senior Citizen's Identification Card; any piece of identification that is acceptable to the deputy returning officer; or, if none of the pieces of identification named above are produced, any two pieces acceptable to the deputy returning officer; and the elector takes and signs the prescribed oath before the deputy returning officer stating that he or she qualifies as an elector, and ordinarily resides in that polling subdivision. The deputy returning officer before whom an oath is taken shall indicate on the oath form the nature of the identification accepted. The deputy returning officer shall, after administering an oath, cause the elector's name to be included in the list of electors and entered in the poll book with the word "sworn" or "affirmed" written in the appropriate column.
British Columbia	 E.A., s. 41] An individual who is not registered as a voter may register in conjunction with voting. In order to register, an individual must: deliver a completed application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer; and satisfy that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence. An individual may either: produce to the election official at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature; or produce to the election official at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	 applicant's place of residence. The election official receiving an application must note on the application the nature of the documents produced. If satisfied on the basis of the application and documents produced that the applicant is entitled to be registered as a voter, the election official responsible must accept the individual's application for registration.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	 [E.A., s. 101(1)] Subject to taking an oath in the approved form, an elector may vote notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she resides.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., s. 65(1)] Any voter who is not on a voters list may register to vote on election day if the voter: goes to a central polling place or a polling station; completes an application in the prescribed or approved form; establishes his or her identity and place of residence which entitles him or her to vote there; and signs a declaration in the prescribed or approved form of the voter's right to vote.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
Canada	 Content [C.E.A., s. 45(2)] The lists of electors shall set out each elector's surname, given names, civic address and mailing address, and shall be arranged in the form established by the Chief Electoral Officer according to the civic addresses of the electors or, if that is not appropriate, in alphabetical order by their surnames.
	 Preliminary list [C.E.A., ss. 93(1), 94] As soon as possible after the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division in an electoral district, and shall send it to the returning officer for the electoral district along with all the other information in the Register of Electors that relates to the electors of that electoral district. Each returning officer shall, on receipt of the preliminary lists of electors for his or her electoral district, distribute one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the lists to each candidate in the electoral district who requests them. On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the preliminary lists of electors.
	 Revised list [C.E.A., ss. 105, 107(2)-(4)] Each returning officer shall, on the 11th day before polling day, prepare a revised list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district for use at the advance poll. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, not later than the seventh day before polling day, determine the number of names appearing on the revised lists of electors for each electoral district and cause that information to be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i>. Each returning officer shall deliver to the deputy returning officers the revised lists of electors that the deputy returning officers need to conduct the vote in their respective advance polling stations. Each returning officer shall deliver to each candidate a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the revised lists of electors. On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the revised lists of electors.
	 Official list [C.E.A., ss. 106, 107(2)-(4)] Each returning officer shall, on the third day before polling day, prepare the official list of electors for each polling division for use on polling day. Each returning officer shall deliver to the deputy returning officers the official lists of electors that the deputy returning officers need to conduct the vote in their respective polling stations. Each returning officer shall deliver to each candidate a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the official lists of electors. On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the official lists of electors.
	 Final list [C.E.A., s. 109] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay after polling day, prepare final lists of electors for each electoral district. The Chief Electoral Officer shall deliver a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the final lists of electors for each electoral district to each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district and to the member who was elected for the electoral district.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	On the request of a registered party or a member who was elected for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the final lists of electors.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [C.E.A., ss. 110, 111] A registered party that receives a copy of lists of electors on October 15 of each year or final lists of electors may use the lists for communicating with electors, including using them for soliciting contributions and recruiting party members. A member who receives a copy of lists of electors on October 15 of each year or final lists of electors may use the lists for: communicating with his or her electors; and in the case of a member of a registered party, soliciting contributions for the use of the registered party and recruiting party members. A candidate who receives a copy of preliminary lists of electors, or a copy of revised lists of electors or official lists of electors, may use the lists for communicating with his or her electors during an election period, including using them for soliciting contributions and campaigning.
	 No person shall: wilfully apply to be included in a list of electors in a name that is not his or her own; wilfully apply, except as authorized by the Act, to be included in a list of electors for a polling division if he or she is already included in a list of electors for another polling division, which list was prepared for use at the same election; wilfully apply, except as authorized by the Act, to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which the person is not ordinarily resident; apply to have included in a list of electors for an electoral district the name of a person, knowing that the person is not qualified as an elector or entitled to vote in the electoral district; wilfully apply to have included in a list of electors the name of an animal or thing; or knowingly use personal information that is recorded in a list of electors for a purpose other than: to enable registered parties, members or candidates to communicate with electors, or a federal election or referendum.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Content N/A Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 39(3), 39(6), 41-42]
	 From the enumeration forms returned by the returning officer the Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division. The Chief Electoral Officer shall supply the appropriate returning officer with three copies of the preliminary list of electors for the enumerated polling divisions in his or her electoral district. The returning officer shall retain two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer for use at the final revision.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 One copy of a list of electors for a polling division shall be kept at the office of the returning officer for a period of not less than 12 months after the final revision made in respect of the list of electors for that polling division.
	 Revised list [E.A., ss. 51-52] Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer shall record on the two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division, all additions, deletions or other alterations made to the list during the final revision and attach at the end of each list a certificate signed by him or her. Where the above requirements have been complied with, the returning officer shall forward to the Chief Electoral Officer one of the copies of the revised, preliminary list of electors for a polling division with the additions, deletions or other alterations made at the court of revision and retain in his or her office the other copy of the list. The revised, preliminary lists of electors forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer shall be kept by the Chief Electoral Officer for a period of not less than two years from the date they are forwarded.
	 Using the revised, preliminary list of electors forwarded by the returning officer, and the alterations or corrections made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall print a final revised list of electors for the polling division to which it relates. The Chief Electoral Officer shall supply a returning officer with a copy of the final, revised list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district for which the officer has been appointed.
	Agreements on the sharing of information See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 55(4)] The list of electors shall not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared or other electoral use prescribed by law.
Prince Edward Island	Content ■ N/A
	 Preliminary list [E.A., s. 62(3)] As soon as possible after the completion of a confirmation of electors, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, using the information in the Register, prepare and print a preliminary list of electors in the prescribed form for each polling division and the Chief Electoral Officer shall supply each returning officer with sufficient copies to: transmit to each registered party registered under the Act in each electoral district not less than five copies of the preliminary list of electors of every polling division in the electoral district;
	 keep or post one copy in his or her headquarters where it shall be kept available for public inspection; transmit two copies to each deputy returning officer in his or her electoral district with instructions that the same be posted at or in a public place as near as practicable to the polling station; and retain not less than five copies for use in the performance of his or her duties.
	Official list [E.A., ss. 62(4)-(4.2)] • On receipt of the confirmation records from a returning officer, the Chief Electoral Officer shall review the confirmation records; and revise the information in the

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	Register as necessary after which the Chief Electoral Officer shall: • return the confirmation records to the returning officer; and • prepare and print such supplementary lists of electors, as are necessary, showing the additions, deletions and changes required in respect of the preliminary list of electors by the information set out on the confirmation records. • The preliminary list of electors as modified by the supplementary lists shall be the official list of electors for the forthcoming election.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 24.1(6)-(7), 24.1(5)(d)-(e), 24.1(9)-(10)] Subject to an agreement made between the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada: to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the Register; and to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing, revising or maintaining that Chief Electoral Officer's information for the purpose of compiling or revising the National Register of Electors under the Canada Elections Act, the information contained in the Register about the gender and the day, month and year of birth of the persons ordinarily resident in the province who are electors or are eligible to be electors, may only be used to verify the identification of an elector when creating, revising or maintaining the Register. A person ordinarily resident in the province who is an elector or eligible to be an elector is entitled to have access to the information in the Register about himself or herself for the purpose of determining whether the information is correct; the Chief Electoral Officer shall refuse to disclose information in the Register to an applicant, except under these circumstances.
Nova Scotia	 Content [E.A., s. 40(1)] Enumerators shall register the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the elector is known in the polling division, the birth date of each elector, the address of each elector, and the sex of each elector.
	Preliminary list [E.A., s. 43] No later than Monday, the 15th day before ordinary polling day, the returning officer shall: prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district; certify the list; and provide each political organization with one copy of the list in electronic format and one hard copy of the list.
	 Official list [E.A., ss. 62, 96(2), 96(1)] When the revision is complete, the returning officer shall certify the list for each polling division, as revised, as the official list of electors for the polling division. As soon as the official list of electors is certified, the returning officer shall provide each political organization with one copy of the list in electronic format and one hard copy of the list. The certified list of electors for a polling division is the official list of electors for that

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 polling division. The official list of electors shall be used at a polling station. Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 5(2)(ca)] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into agreements with municipalities and school boards and the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada providing for the sharing of lists of electors. Prohibition on the use of lists N/A
New Brunswick	 N/A Content [E.A., s. 20.5(2)] The lists of electors shall set out, for each elector, the sumame, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address. Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 20(1), 30(2), 30(4), 30(6)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith after the issue of the writ, cause to be prepared preliminary lists of all persons who, on the basis of information available under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer has reason to believe are qualified as electors in each polling division of each electoral district, and shall send such lists to the returning officers along with all other information in the register of electors relating to electors in an electoral district. Where an enumeration is conducted during an election period, the returning officer shall complete and prepare copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district not later than Wednesday, the 19th day before polling day. When the preliminary lists of electors have been prepared, the returning officer shall furnish one paper copy and one machine readable copy thereof for each polling division in his or her electoral district to each recognized party which has officially nominated a candidate in the electoral district and to each independent candidate who has been nominated in the electoral district. The returning officer shall, forthwith after the preliminary lists for the polling divisions comprised in his or her electoral district have been printed, transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer one paper copy and one machine readable copy of the preliminary lists. Official list [E.A., s. 42(1)] In all polling divisions, the preliminary lists and the statements of changes and additions together constitute the official list of electors, to be used for the taking of the votes on polling day. Final list [E.A., ss. 42(2), 42(2.1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, a
	registered political party. Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 42(3)-(4)] Each political party and candidate who has been furnished with copies of the preliminary and official lists of electors may use the lists for communicating with electors during the election period, including communications for the purpose of soliciting contributions and recruiting members, but for no other purpose. Each political party and each member who has been furnished with a copy of the final list of electors may use such list for communicating with electors outside of an election period, including communications for the purpose of soliciting contributions and recruiting members, but for no other purpose.
Quebec	Content [E.A., s. 40.2] The information in the register of electors shall include the name, domiciliary address, sex and date of birth of each elector and, where applicable, entries relating to the exercise of his or her right to vote outside Quebec.
	 List of electors [E.A., ss. 145-146, 198.1, 182.1] Upon the issue of an order instituting an election and as soon as the requests for changes to the permanent list of electors received by the Chief Electoral Officer before the issue of the order have been processed, the Chief Electoral Officer shall produce the list of electors and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec. The Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit to each returning officer the list of electors for his or her electoral division and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec for the division. Not later than the 27th day preceding polling day, the returning officer shall transmit to each candidate the list of electors for the division, the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec and a list of the addresses for which no electors' names are entered. The lists shall be transmitted in computer form, in duplicate. The Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit the lists in computer form to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, to any other authorized party having so requested and to any independent Member. Not later than the 22nd day preceding polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send to each address a notice containing the information relating to the electors whose names are entered on the list of electors for that address or a notice indicating that no electors' names are entered for that address. This notice informs electors of the dates and places at which the boards of revisers will sit and of the revision procedure.
	 Revised list [E.A., s. 218] Not later than Saturday of the second week preceding that of the poll, the returning officer shall transmit the revised list of electors to each candidate. The list shall enable the changes that have been made during revision to be identified. The revised list of electors shall be transmitted in computerized form and in two copies. The Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit the lists in computer form to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly and to any other authorized party having so requested.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 40.41-40.42] No person may use, communicate or allow to be communicated, for purposes other than those provided for in the Act or the <i>Referendum Act</i>, or communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto, any information relating to an elector. The chief electoral officer shall not, except with the consent of the person concerned, communicate, or enter into an agreement for the purpose of communicating, nominative information contained in the permanent list of electors for purposes other than: those provided for in the Act, the <i>Referendum Act</i>, the <i>Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities</i>, the <i>Act respecting school elections</i> or the <i>Jurors Act</i> or those related to an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada to supply him with information contained in the permanent list of electors for the sole purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll.
Ontario	Content • Although there are no provisions stating what information shall be entered into the permanent register of electors, some sections in the <i>Election Act</i> refer to electors' names and addresses for registration purposes [e.g. ss. 18(9), 23(1) and 45(2)].
	 List of electors [E.A., ss. 19(1), 19(3)-(6)] As soon as possible after a writ of election is issued, the Chief Election Officer shall: provide the returning officer with a copy of a list of electors, prepared from the permanent register of electors; and advise the returning officer of the date on which the permanent register was most recently updated. As soon as possible after receiving a copy of the list of electors, the returning officer shall arrange for: one copy of the list to be retained in the returning office and made available for public examination; one copy of the list to be furnished as soon as possible to the clerk of each municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the polling division; two printed copies and one electronic version of the list to be furnished to each candidate in the electoral district. A municipal clerk who receives a copy of the list shall ensure that it is retained and made available for public examination in an office of the municipality. A copy of the list may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option. The list of electors, as it was prepared from the permanent register of electors, shall included a statement of the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall included a statement of the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall included a statement of the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall included a statement of the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall included a statement of the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall included a statement of the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall include the termination of the permanent register of electors, shall include the permanent register of electors, shall be a statement of the permanent register of electors, shall be a statement of the permanent register of electors, shall
	 include a statement of the total number of names it contains. Official list [E.A., s. 25] The returning officer shall prepare the official polling list for each polling division by attaching to a copy of the original list of electors, a copy of any additional lists of electors prepared under his or her direction. The returning officer shall certify and supply a copy of the official polling list to each deputy returning officer for use at the advance polls and on regular polling day. Agreements on the sharing of information

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 17.4, 17.6(1)] A person who obtains information, directly or indirectly, from the permanent register or from a list of electors prepared from the permanent register, shall use it only for electoral purposes; shall not use it for commercial purposes; and may disclose it to others only after obtaining their written acknowledgment that they are bound by the restrictions. The prohibitions on use apply, whether the information was obtained by a registered party or a member of the Assembly from the Chief Electoral Officer, from a returning office, from a clerk of a municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the polling division, from a printed or electronic version of the list of electors furnished to each candidate in the electoral district, or in some other way; and, whether the person obtained it in printed or electronic format or examined it in either format without obtaining a copy. A person who obtains information from the permanent register in electronic format shall not reproduce, store or transmit any part of the information by electronic means for any purpose, except where, a member of the Assembly or a registered party obtains the information, on request, or a person or entity obtains the information from such a person or party if they have complied with the requirement that they may disclose it to others only after obtaining their written acknowledgment that they are bound by the restrictions in the Act. Every registered party shall develop and implement a policy to ensure that its candidates, members of the Assembly, employees and agents comply with the
Manitoba	 prohibitions in the Act and any guidelines provided by the Chief Election Officer. Content [E.A., ss. 1, 30(2.1), 51.1(1), 51.1(3)] Voters list means the list of persons who are qualified to vote in a polling subdivision at an election. In addition to the voter's name, the voters list shall include the following information: in an urban polling subdivision, each voter's civic and mailing address; in a rural polling subdivision, each voter's geographic address, including the mailing address; and each voter's telephone number, where the number is provided to the enumerator. The name, address, telephone number and other personal information of an eligible voter shall be omitted or obscured from the voters list, and from any other record prepared under the Act that is available to the public, if during an election period the voter applies in writing to a returning officer to have that information omitted or obscured to protect the voter's personal security. On receiving an application that meets the requirements, the returning officer shall give the applicant a personal security certificate that sets out a numeric identifier to be used as a replacement, in all cases, for the person's name, address, telephone number and signature. Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 36(1)-(2), 37(2)-(6)]

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 Each enumerator shall complete, date and sign the voters list at least three days before the day appointed for the close of nominations of candidates. After completing the voters list, the enumerator shall promptly deliver it to the returning officer. The returning officer shall deliver one copy of each of the voters lists completed by the enumerators in the electoral division to each nominated candidate. For each electoral division, the Chief Electoral Officer shall determine the number of copies of the voters list to be produced and the manner and form in which they are to
	be produced.
	 The returning officer shall: retain for his or her purposes and for the purposes of revision the number of copies of the voters list that the returning officer considers advisable; deliver as many copies of the voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer as the Chief Electoral Officer requires;
	 deliver to each nominated candidate in the electoral division not more than five copies of the voters list; and
	 divide the surplus copies of the voters list, if any, equally among the nominated candidates in the electoral division and deliver them to the candidates on request.
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall, on request, deliver to each registered political party one copy of each voters list.
	Copies of the voters lists may be in electronic form, if available.
	 Revised list [E.A., ss. 46(2)-(5)] At 8:00 p.m. on the last day of the revision, or as soon afterwards as the applications of all persons in the office at that time have been determined, the revising officer shall:
	 make no further changes to the list; sign a certificate at the end of the revised voters list, as close as possible to the last name on the list; and
	 deliver the revised voters list immediately to the returning officer. On receiving the various revised voters lists from the revising officers, the returning officer shall prepare as many copies of the revised voters lists as the Chief Electoral Officer requires.
	 deliver or send by mail to each nominated candidate in the electoral division not more than five copies of the revised voters lists; deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer as many copies of the revised voters lists as
	 the Chief Electoral Officer requires; retain for his or her purposes and for the purposes of appeal the number of copies of the revised voters lists that the returning officer considers advisable; and
	divide the surplus copies of the revised voters lists, if any, equally among the nominated candidates in the electoral division and deliver them to the candidates on request. Copies of the revised voters lists may be in electronic form, if available.
	Copies of the revised voters lists may be in electronic form, if available.
	 Official list [E.A., s. 51] The returning officer shall prepare the official voters list for each polling subdivision by attaching to a copy of the voters list completed by the enumerator, a copy of any

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 additions, deletions or corrections to the voters list. The returning officer shall certify a copy of the official voters list and shall: supply to each deputy returning officer a copy of it for the relevant polling subdivision or subdivisions, for use on polling day; supply to each deputy returning officer for an advance poll a copy of it for each polling subdivision in the electoral division, for use at the advance poll; and retain a copy of it for each polling subdivision in the electoral division for the purposes of homebound voting and absentee voting.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 163.1(1)-(2)] A person who uses all or any part of a voters list prepared under the Act for a purpose other than one of the following is guilty of an election offence: use of a voters list for the purpose of a federal, municipal or school election by the respective electoral authority; use of a voters list by a registered political party, a candidate nominated under the Act, a candidate as defined in <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, or a member of the Legislative Assembly to communicate with his or her constituents. The above prohibition does not apply to a voters list more than 25 years old that is used for research or historical purposes.
Saskatchewan	Content [E.A., s. 24(2)] The voters list shall set out the surname, first name, initial, if any, occupation, mailing address and residential premise of each voter.
	 Preliminary and secondary lists [E.A., ss. 24(1), 24(7)-(8), 25(1)] Within 10 days of the date of the issue of the writ, an enumerator shall prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data for each voter on the enumeration forms, complete the statements and endorse any certificates, and deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer. If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that a secondary voters list is to be prepared by: the returning officer, the returning officer shall promptly prepare the secondary voters list from the preliminary voters list prepared by the enumerators and reproduce his or her secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; or the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer shall promptly forward the enumeration forms and preliminary voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer. If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that he or she is to prepare the secondary voters list, the Chief Electoral Officer shall promptly: reproduce the secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; and forward to each returning officer the number of copies of the secondary voters list the returning officer requires, and the returning officer shall, in turn, provide sufficient copies to the enumerator for revision. A returning officer shall: immediately after receiving the reproduced copies of the voters list, deliver: 10
	 immediately after receiving the reproduced copies of the voters list, deliver: 10 copies of the voters list to each candidate in the constituency; four copies of the voters list to the enumerator who compiled the voters list; and if the voters list

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 was prepared by the returning officer, five copies of the voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer; and promptly post one copy of the voters list for each polling division in his or her office and in the head office of each municipality in the constituency.
	 Official list [E.A., s. 28] After revising the voters list, the enumerator shall make a certificate in the prescribed form on his or her copy of the voters list. Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator shall deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer. The enumerator shall deliver the certified revised voters list to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates not later than the second day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. The certified revised voters list is the official voters list for that polling division. A candidate or candidate's representative is entitled, on request, to receive from the deputy returning officer a written copy of all corrections, additions and revisions made to the voters list by the enumerator.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 30(2)] If the Lieutenant Governor in Council directs that an official voters list be prepared, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall make regulations, after consultation with the leader of each registered political party: respecting the preparation and verification of a voters list, including authorizing the Chief Electoral Officer to use the databases, lists and information prescribed in the regulations; respecting the publication of the voters lists and supplying copies of the voters lists to candidates, registered political parties and election officers; respecting updating, revising, verifying and publication of voters lists prepared under the Act.
Alberta	Content [E.A., s. 17] Only the first names, middle initials and surnames, the addresses, including postal codes, and the telephone numbers of electors may be contained in the list of electors.
	 List of electors [E.A., ss. 18(3)(c), 18(4)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after a writ has been issued for a general election, furnish free of charge to each registered political party one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division. The Chief Electoral Officer is not required to furnish copies of the lists of electors if there has been no change to the information in the register that is used to compile the lists of electors since the Chief Electoral Officer last furnished copies of the lists of electors to each registered political party and members of the Legislative Assembly who are not members of registered political parties.
	Revised list [E.A., ss. 50(4)(b), 51]

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 At 4:00 p.m. on the Saturday of the week preceding the opening of the advance polls, or so soon after that hour as all applications of persons present at that hour are disposed of, the returning officer or election clerk shall certify that the list of electors is closed to further revision by signing his or her name immediately under the line drawn under the last name on the list. Commencing on the Monday of the week of the opening of the advance polls and continuing to and including polling day, the revised lists of electors shall be available in the office of the returning officer to all persons who apply to examine them or to take extracts from them.
	 Post-polling-day list [E.A., s. 19] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith after polling day for a general election, prepare a post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division. The Chief Electoral Officer shall furnish free of charge: to each registered political party, one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division; and to each member of the Legislative Assembly, one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral division that the member represents.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 20(2)] A list of electors, including a post-polling-day list of electors, may be used only as follows: by a registered political party or a registered constituency association, for communicating with electors, including for soliciting contributions and recruiting party members; by a member of the Legislative Assembly: for carrying out the duties and functions of the member, in the case of a member of a registered political party, for soliciting contributions for the use of the registered political party or any constituency association of that party and recruiting party members, and in the case of a member who is not a member of a registered political party but who has endorsed a constituency association as the official association of the member, for soliciting contributions for the use of the constituency association; by a candidate, for communicating with electors during a campaign period as defined in the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>, including for soliciting contributions and campaigning; by election officers for the purpose of carrying out their duties under the Act.
British Columbia	Content N/A
	Preliminary and revised lists [E.A., ss. 47(1), 47(3)-(6), 48, 51(1)-(2)] • For each election for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must have prepared a preliminary list of voters for the electoral district and a revised list of

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 voters for the electoral district. The preliminary list of voters for an electoral district must: be prepared as soon as possible after the election is called; include the names and residential addresses of those individuals who, on the basis of the Provincial list of voters, appear to be resident in the electoral district; and
	 be divided by voting area for the election. The revised list of voters for an electoral district must: be prepared as soon as possible after the beginning of the closed period for general registration; include the names and residential addresses of those individuals who, on the basis of the Provincial list of voters, appear to be resident in the electoral district; include the assigned voter number for each individual on the list; be divided by voting area for the election and organized alphabetically by voter
	 be divided by voting area for the election and organized alphabetically by voter surname within each voting area; and be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer as being the revised list of voters for use in the election. Other than the above requirements, the form of a preliminary or revised list of voters for an election is in the discretion of the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer must have copies of the preliminary and revised lists of voters provided to the district registrar of voters and the district electoral officer of the
	 electoral district. Candidates in an election are entitled without charge to copies of the lists of voters as follows: the district registrar of voters must provide each candidate with two printed copies and, if available, one electronic copy of both the preliminary and revised lists of voters for the electoral district; if requested by a candidate, the district registrar of voters must provide the candidate with up to an additional eight printed copies of each of the preliminary
	 list of voters and the revised list of voters for the electoral district. Copies of the preliminary and revised lists of voters prepared for an election must be available for public inspection at the offices of the district registrar of voters and the district electoral officer during their regular office hours from the time the lists are received until the close of general voting. The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare and provide a list of voters to an individual or organization requesting it and may charge a fee for preparing and providing the
	 Without limiting the above, on request and payment of the reasonable costs of reproduction, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide a list of voters to a registered political party or member of the Legislative Assembly.
	Agreements on the sharing of information • See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., s. 275(3)] Where the Act requires or authorizes the disclosure, public inspection or other use of or access to records containing personal information within the meaning of the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>, the personal information may only be used as follows: for the purposes of the Act;

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 to enable members of the Legislative Assembly to communicate with voters; for other provincial, municipal or federal electoral purposes, subject to any restrictions or requirements established by regulation; to identify individuals to be called to serve as jurors under the <i>Jury Act</i>; for purposes authorized by the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>; for other purposes specified by regulation, subject to any restrictions or requirements that may be established by regulation.
Yukon	 Content [E.A., ss. 71(1), 86] The list of electors contains the surnames, initials and residence addresses of persons who are qualified electors. If there are electors with the same initials and last names at the same address, they shall be distinguished. Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 93(1)(a), 78-79, 83(2)] Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator shall deliver to the returning officer the original of the preliminary list of electors prepared for the polling division for which he or she was appointed. Immediately after the preliminary lists of electors have been reproduced and not later than the 17th day after the issue of the writ, the returning officer shall furnish two copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district to each candidate in the electoral district. The returning officer shall, not later than the 17th day after the issue of the writ, cause one copy of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district available for public inspection in the returning office and deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer one copy of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district. Not later than 17 days after the issue of a writ of election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide two copies of the preliminary lists of electors to each registered political party. Revised list [E.A., ss. 146(a), 146(d), 149] At 9:00 p.m. of the last day of the revision, or as soon as all applications of persons present at that time have been disposed of, the revising officer shall: certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate; deliver the certified lists to the returning officer. Each returning officer shall, upon receipt of the certified re
	 official list of electors to be used at the taking of the poll. A copy of all the lists of electors prepared for the immediately preceding general election shall be given to each political party upon its registration, and within six months after every general election, along with any list of electors prepared for a byelection held since the previous general election.
	Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 84(5)]

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 Notwithstanding that lists of electors shall not be used otherwise than for communicating with electors for electoral purposes under the Act, the chief electoral officer may enter into agreements with other governments or public bodies to solicit on their behalf, during enumeration under the Act, information they require for the purpose of conducting their own elections under an Act of Canada or the Yukon.
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 84(1)-(4)] Notwithstanding that the Act applies to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly to represent the electoral districts established by the <i>Electoral District Boundaries Act</i>, lists of electors shall not be used otherwise than for communicating with electors for electoral purposes under the Act, where "electoral purposes" includes campaigning, raising money and conducting membership drives. This does not authorize the disregard of an elector's right to privacy and applies notwithstanding any other Act.
Northwest Territories	Content ■ N/A
	 Preliminary list [E.A., ss. 40(1)-(2), 41] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after the issue of the writ, prepare preliminary lists of electors from the information contained in the register of electors; and provide the returning officer with a copy of the preliminary list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district. The returning officer shall make a copy of the preliminary list of electors available for inspection in his or her office. The returning officer shall, on the request of a candidate, provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the candidate.
	 Official list [E.A., s. 45] Within four days after the conclusion of the revision period, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: prepare the official list of electors from the information contained in the preliminary list of electors and in any statements of changes; and provide sufficient copies of the official list of electors to the returning officer for use at the polls and for distribution to candidates.
	Agreements on the sharing of information See "Register of electors/Permanent list of electors"
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [E.A., ss. 47.1-47.2] The information contained in a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes or an official list of electors shall only be used for the purposes of an election conducted under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may, in the public interest, authorize the Government of
	Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories or an aboriginal government, municipality or settlement to use the information contained in a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes or an official list of electors for a purpose other than an election conducted under the Act.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may provide a member of the Legislative Assembly with information derived from an official list of electors or from the register of electors, if

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 the information relates to the electoral district represented by the member, and a member who receives such information may only use that information to communicate with or identify his or her constituents. The provisions of the Act relating to: the collection, recording, transmittal and provision of information in the register of electors, preliminary lists of electors, statements of changes and the official list of electors; and the use of that information by the Chief Electoral Officer, election officers, candidates, members of the Legislative Assembly and other governments, apply notwithstanding the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act.
Nunavut	Content N/A
	 Preliminary list [N.E.A., ss. 54(1), 54(3), 43(2), 55] The preliminary voters list must be based on the information obtained by the registration process or such other methods as the Chief Electoral Officer used and the preliminary voters list for each polling station shall be in the prescribed form and shall be arranged by alphabetical order or address, whichever is more convenient. Preliminary voters lists may be compiled with information from any combination of the following sources: direct registration of voters from time to time; lists of voters from Elections Canada; information from a previous final voters list; lists of voters used by municipalities and other local authorities; and such other sources as the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable. The Chief Electoral Officer shall finalize the preliminary voters list for each polling station and constituency and certify it in the prescribed form on the day the writ is issued. Once certified, copies of each certified list must be sent as follows: one copy to each candidate in the returning officer's constituency who requests it; and one copy to each returning officer. A returning officer may receive such additional copies of the certified list as are necessary to revise the voters lists and operate the polling stations for the advance vote and shall post a copy of the certified list in his or her office.
	 vote and shall post a copy of the certified list in his or her office. Official list [N.E.A., ss. 63, 64] No later than the 23rd day before election day, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on the basis of the preliminary voters list and the certified statement of revisions, prepare for each constituency, in the approved written or electronic form, the official voters list, which is to be used as the voters list at an election. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay, send a copy of the official voters list to the returning officer, who in turn shall send a copy to each candidate in the constituency. No voter may be entered on the official voters list for an election after 8:00 p.m. on the 24th day before election day.
	Final list [N.E.A., s. 66] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after election day, prepare a final voters list for each polling station by adding to the official voters list the

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	 information on voters who were registered on election day or whose names were in a transfer certificate received after the deadline for the official voters list. After each election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on the basis of the final voters list, certify the number of registered voters for the constituency and notify the returning officer and, after the election, shall send a copy of the final voters list for each constituency to the member elected for the constituency.
	 Agreements on the sharing of information [N.E.A., ss. 44, 43(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into agreements with the providers of information on voters respecting the privacy of that information, the provision of reciprocal information and other related matters. Preliminary voters lists may be compiled with information from any combination of the following sources: direct registration of voters from time to time; lists of voters from Elections Canada; information from a previous final voters list; lists of voters used by municipalities and other local authorities; and such other sources as the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable.
	 Prohibition on the use of lists [N.E.A., s. 68] No person shall copy or use a voters list prepared under the Act for any purpose other than an election under the Act, another enactment or the Canada Elections Act. This applies despite any provisions to the contrary in the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Voter identification policies

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

Voter identification policies (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Is ID required:	mamtoba	ouokatoriowan	7 (IDC) tu	Columbia	Tukon	10111101100	Italiavat
-	N	N	N.I	M	M	N.I.	N.
•during enumeration?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
during revision?	Yes – in returning office only	No	No	No	No	No	No
on polling day?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	No
What is required?	Photo ID or proof of identity	N/A	N/A	Proof of identity, age and address	N/A	Proof of identity and address	Discretion of poll official
Is vouching permitted as satisfactory proof of ID?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Is there a specific policy:							
•for the homeless?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
•for hospitals/ homes for the aged?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
•for rural electors?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
•for Aboriginal electors?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
•for voters who cannot reveal address for safety reasons?	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
•for students?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



PART E VOTING PROCESS

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Jurisdiction	Polling division
Canada	 Establishment [C.E.A., s. 538] Each polling division shall contain at least 250 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer agrees otherwise. The polling divisions of an electoral district in a general election remain the same as at the immediately preceding general election. The Chief Electoral Officer may instruct a returning officer to revise the boundaries of any polling division in the returning officer's electoral district, and may fix the date by which the revision shall be completed. The returning officer shall revise the polling divisions in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer, taking into account the polling divisions established by municipal and provincial authorities and the accessibility by electors to the polling stations established in them. A returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, constitute polling divisions that consist of two or more institutions where seniors or persons with a physical disability reside.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 28(1)-(2), 29] The returning officer shall, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, divide the electoral district into polling divisions, giving proper regard to the geographical and all other factors that might affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes. A polling division shall wherever practicable contain no more than 275 electors. The Chief Electoral Officer may designate as urban polling divisions the polling divisions situated in a city or town or group of contiguous communities having a population of more than 5,000. All polling divisions not designated urban polling divisions are rural polling divisions.
Prince Edward Island	 Establishment [E.A., s. 16(1)(a)] When instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall divide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary giving due consideration to: geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election; the desirability of the territorial limits of the polling divisions conforming as nearly as possible to those established for the last election, whether provincial or federal; the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 350 electors in a polling division; and the desirability of incorporating an extended health-care facility, or similar institution, into a polling division.
Nova Scotia	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 24(1)(a)-(b), 25(1)(b)] When instructed before the grant of the poll by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall divide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as the returning officer deems necessary, giving due consideration to: geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election; the desirability of the territorial limits of the polling divisions conforming as nearly as possible with those established for the last election, whether provincial or federal; the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 450 electors in a polling division;

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	 notwithstanding the above, establish a separate polling division for each long-term care facility as defined by the Chief Electoral Officer and in which 10 or more electors reside. The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division.
New Brunswick	 Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, with the assistance of the returning officers, subdivide each electoral district into as many polling divisions as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary giving due consideration to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes, so that each polling division, whenever practicable, contains approximately 450 electors. The Chief Electoral Officer shall prepare in respect of each electoral district a statement setting forth the boundaries of the polling divisions into which the electoral district has been divided, identifying each with a number and file the statement with the returning officer for that electoral district.
Quebec	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 34-35] Within three months after the publication of the list of electoral divisions in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer and the returning officers shall establish the boundaries of the electoral precincts and the polling subdivisions on the basis of the new electoral divisions. The returning officer, under the authority of the Chief Electoral Officer, is responsible, in the electoral division to which he or she is appointed, for the establishment of: polling subdivisions comprising not over 350 electors; electoral precincts, comprising approximately 10 polling subdivisions, which respect, so far as possible, natural local boundaries and the territories of local municipalities and Indian reserves, and include not more than one such territory or reserve.
Ontario	 Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)] The returning officer shall divide the electoral district into urban and rural polling divisions as directed by the Chief Election Officer and shall, on an annual basis or as directed by the Chief Election Officer, review the electoral district as to population distribution and shall, in collaboration with the clerk of each municipality contained within the electoral district, consider any changes to polling division boundaries.
Manitoba	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 29(1)-(2)] Upon the establishment of a new electoral division or where the boundaries of an electoral division are changed or upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer of an electoral division shall subdivide the electoral division into polling subdivisions. In subdividing an electoral division into polling subdivisions, the returning officer shall: give consideration to municipal and federal polling subdivisions, to geographical factors within the electoral division, and any other factor that affects the convenience of voters in getting to their appropriate polling place; take care that every part of the electoral division is included in a polling subdivision; wherever possible, include in a polling subdivision an area that contains approximately 350 voters; and

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	 wherever possible, avoid including in a polling subdivision an area that contains more than 400 voters.
Saskatchewan	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 19(1), 19(3), 19(5)] When directed to do so by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall subdivide the constituency into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary for the convenience of the voters. If a returning officer considers it necessary because of local conditions, the returning officer may establish a separate polling division in each personal care facility within the constituency. Unless it is not feasible or consistent with the convenience of voters, a returning officer shall try to have an equal number of voters in each polling division and to limit the number of voters in each polling division to 300.
Alberta	 Establishment [E.A., s. 14] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, from time to time, in consultation with the returning officer for each electoral division: review the boundary description of and the number of electors in each subdivision; and if necessary, subdivide the entire electoral division for which the returning officer was appointed into as many sequentially numbered subdivisions as considered necessary for use as polling subdivisions in any general election, by-election, referendum or plebiscite; and shall attempt to ensure, as far as possible, that no subdivision contains more than 450 electors.
British Columbia	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 80(1)-(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer must establish voting areas for each electoral district. In establishing voting areas, the Chief Electoral Officer must: consider the boundaries of municipalities, regional districts and federal electoral districts; consider any geographic or other factors that might affect the convenience of voters; and include in each voting area no more than 400 voters, as shown on the Provincial list of voters, unless the Chief Electoral Officer considers that including a greater number will facilitate conducting voting proceedings for the voters.
Yukon	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 40, 42] The polling divisions of an electoral district shall be those established for the last general election, unless the Chief Electoral Officer at any time considers that a revision of the boundaries is necessary, in which case the Chief Electoral Officer shall instruct the returning officer for the electoral district to carry out such a revision and shall fix the date by which the revision is to be complete. Polling divisions are to contain 400 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer approves a larger number.
Northwest Territories	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 24(1), 24(3)] The polling divisions of an electoral district shall be those established for the last general election unless the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time, considers that a revision of the boundaries of an electoral district is necessary. In carrying out a revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the returning officer shall give due consideration to the polling divisions established by municipalities for municipal elections and to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes at the appropriate

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	polling station.
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Polling station
Canada	 Establishment [C.E.A., ss. 120(1)-(2), 122(2)-(3)] Each returning officer shall, for polling day, establish one polling station for each polling division. No later than three days before a polling day, a returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish several polling stations for a polling division if, because of the number of electors on the list of electors for the polling division, the returning officer believes it necessary for the conduct of the vote, and each of those polling stations is to be designated by the number of the polling division to which is added the letter A, B, C and so on. Whenever possible, a returning officer shall locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and shall locate the polling station or the polling stations in a central polling place, at a place or places in the building that will provide ease of access to electors. A returning officer may require the officer in charge of a building owned or occupied by the Government of Canada to make premises in that building available for use as a polling station, and the officer to whom the requirement is directed shall make every reasonable effort to comply with the requirement. Level access [C.E.A., ss. 121(1)-(2)] A polling station shall be in premises with level access. If a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access for use as a polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the polling station in premises without level access.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Establishment [E.A., s. 81(1)] The poll shall be held in one or more polling stations established for each polling division in premises of convenient access, being public buildings if possible. Level access [E.A., ss. 81(3)-(4)] The entrances and facilities of each polling station in a polling division shall, where possible, be accessible to electors in the polling division who are physically disabled. Where a polling station is not accessible to electors who are physically disabled, the returning officer shall ensure that a convenient alternative is provided to enable those electors to vote.
Prince Edward Island	 Establishment [E.A., s. 56(2)] Where it is found impractical to hold a poll in the place designated it shall be held in another polling station as near as practicable to the original polling station. Level access [E.A., ss. 58(1), 56(1)] A polling station shall, where practicable, be in a level access public building. The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time direct the returning officer to secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable level access premises for one or more polling stations within the polling district. If the returning officer is unable to secure suitable level access premises for a polling station within the polling division, then within an adjacent polling division or within the centralized polling place if one exists.
Nova Scotia	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 88, 90(1)] Not later than Friday, the 25th day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer shall secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable premises for one or more polling stations.

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	A polling station shall be in premises of convenient access.
	 Level access [E.A., ss. 91(1)-(2)] Every polling station in an electoral district shall be in premises with level access. Where a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access as a polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the polling station in premises without level access.
New Brunswick	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 59(1), 59(1.2)] The poll shall be held in one or more polling stations established in each polling division and located on the ground floor of a court house, municipal hall, school or other public building or, if none is available, on the ground floor of any other suitable building. Upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Minister of Education or any person authorized by him or her to do so, shall make available for use as a polling station any public school if such use does not disrupt instructional time for students.
	Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(<i>b</i>)] • Each polling station shall, if possible, be accessible without the use of stairs.
Quebec	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 302, 304-305] The returning officer shall establish a polling station for each polling subdivision. The returning officer shall, so far as possible, locate a polling station in every facility maintained by a health institution. Municipalities, school boards or health institutions shall allow the use of their premises free of charge for the establishment of polling stations.
	 Level access [E.A., s. 303] The polling stations of an electoral precinct shall be grouped and situated in a place of convenient access, and shall be accessible to handicapped persons. Where the returning officer is unable to establish a polling station in a place accessible to handicapped persons, he or she shall obtain the authorization of the Chief Electoral Officer before establishing the polling station in a place that is not accessible to the handicapped.
Ontario	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 13(1), 13(3)-(4), 13(4.1)] The returning officer shall arrange for at least one polling place for each polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the electors. The poll may be situated in any public building or on private property. Where, in the opinion of the returning officer, it is necessary to ensure to the maximum number of electors access to conveniently located polling places: a landlord of a building containing 100 or more dwelling units; a municipality; a school board; or a provincially funded institution; shall, on the request of the returning officer made not less than 14 days prior to polling day, make any premises under his, her or its control available as a polling location.
	A municipality, school board or provincially funded institution that make premises available shall do so free of charge.
	Level access [E.A., s. 13(3)]

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	The poll shall so far as is reasonably possible give access to wheelchairs.
Manitoba	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 61(1)-(2), 66(1)] Upon receiving the writ of election, a returning officer shall make suitable arrangements for a polling place for each polling subdivision in the electoral district and for each advance poll. Each polling place for a polling subdivision shall be located in the polling subdivision or in a place easily reached by voters of that polling subdivision. A returning officer may use for a polling place any school house the property of any school district or school division.
	Level access [E.A., s. 61(3)] • The returning officer shall locate polling places in premises that provide ease of access to voters who are physically disabled, unless the returning officer has satisfied the Chief Electoral Officer that it is impractical to do so in the circumstances.
Saskatchewan	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 36(1), 36(8)] On receiving the writ, a returning officer shall provide within each polling division a polling place for the polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the voters. The returning officer may take and use as a polling place any school that is the property of a school division or a duly organized school district if the school is convenient for the purpose.
	Level access ■ N/A
Alberta	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 52(1)-(2), 52(4)] Each returning officer shall, following receipt of the writ, fix and provide polling places at which the polling stations for each polling subdivision will be located. A polling place shall be in a location that, in the opinion of the returning officer, is convenient for the electors. A returning officer may utilize as a polling place any public building or any school that is the property of any school district or school division if the building or school is suitable for the purpose.
	Level access [E.A., s. 52(3)] • Every polling place shall, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily accessible to handicapped persons.
British Columbia	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 81(1), 81(3)(a)] So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be in a convenient location for a majority of the voters. If requested by a district electoral officer, accommodation in a school that is the property of a board of school trustees must be made available by the board for use as a voting place.
	Level access [E.A., s. 81(1)] • So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be easily accessible to individuals who have a physical disability or whose mobility is impaired.
Yukon	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 164(1), 165, 166(b)] Every returning officer shall fix and provide for each polling division a polling station in a place in the polling division which is central or convenient for the electors.

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	 Whenever possible, the returning officer shall locate the polling station in a school or other suitable public building and in a central place in the building that will provide ease of access to electors. A returning officer may take and use as a polling place any school building that is the property of any school board or the Government of the Yukon or any of its agencies. Every polling place shall be located so that, if possible, it is at street level.
	 Level access [E.A., s. 166(a)] Every polling place shall be located so that access to it is convenient to all persons, including persons with disabilities.
Northwest Territories	 Establishment [E.A., ss. 78(1), 82, 82.1] The returning officer shall establish one or more polling stations in each polling division in premises that provide ease of access to electors. Whenever possible, a returning officer shall locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and shall locate the polling station in a central polling place at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors. Where a community is divided into two or more electoral districts, the Chief Electoral Officer may instruct a returning officer for one of those electoral districts to establish one or more of the polling stations for the electoral district at a place in the community that is outside that electoral district.
	 Level access [E.A., ss. 78(2)-(3)] A returning officer shall, where possible, locate the polling station at a place in a building that will provide ease of access to an elector who is disabled. Where, after the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, an elector is indicated in the index book: as being disabled; and as not being prevented from leaving his or her place of residence to vote at the polling station on polling day but requires a type of facility to vote at the polling station on polling day; the returning officer may provide a type of facility appropriate to that elector to enable that elector to vote at the polling station on polling day.
Nunavut	 Establishment [N.E.A., ss. 32(1), 34] A returning officer shall establish at least one polling station for the constituency, at such place or places as best suit the convenience of voters for voting on election day and at the advance vote. If it is more convenient for the voters, a returning officer may establish a central polling place consisting of two or more polling stations, instead of having several polling stations separately located in a single community. Level access [N.E.A., s. 32(2)(c)] A returning officer shall organize the voters for the purpose of each polling station and shall take into account any geographic or other factors that might affect the

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
Jurisdiction Canada	 [C.E.A., s. 479] Every returning officer is responsible for maintaining order in his or her office during voting in accordance with the Act. Every deputy returning officer, central poll supervisor and person appointed under the Act is responsible for maintaining order during voting hours at any place where voting takes place. In performing his or her duty, an election officer may, if a person is committing, in the returning officer's office or other place where the vote is taking place, an offence under the Act or any other Act of Parliament that threatens the maintenance of order, or if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed such an offence in such a place, order the person to leave the office or place or arrest the person without warrant. Every person in respect of whom an order is made to leave an office or place shall obey it without delay. If an order to leave an office or place is not obeyed without delay, the person who made it may use such force as is reasonably necessary to eject the person in respect of whom the order was made from the office or place. The officer, supervisor or appointed person who arrests a person shall without delay: advise the person of the right to be represented by counsel and give the person an opportunity to obtain counsel; and deliver the person to a peace officer to be dealt with in accordance with the <i>Criminal Code</i>. Where a returning officer, deputy returning officer, central poll supervisor or person appointed under the Act believes on reasonable grounds that a person has contravened the Act, the officer, supervisor or appointed person, the polling station, any material that they believe on reasonable grounds was used in
Newfoundland and Labrador	 contravention of that paragraph. Every election officer has, while performing their duties under this section, all the protection that a peace officer has by law. [E.A., s. 188] A returning officer, an election clerk, a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk shall maintain peace and order at a polling station during an election. For the purpose of maintaining peace and order at a polling station during an election, an election official has all the authority of a peace officer, and may require the assistance of a peace officer or other person to assist him or her in maintaining
Prince Edward Island	 peace and order at an election. [E.A., s. 118] A returning officer, during an election, and a deputy returning officer, during the hours a polling station is open or while the votes are being counted may: of his or her own accord, or on the written requisition of a candidate, or his or her agent, appoint a constable; order any person to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the election; arrest or cause by verbal order to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of a constable or other person, a person disturbing the peace and good order at the election.
Nova Scotia	 [E.A., s. 127] A returning officer, during an election, and a supervising deputy returning officer and a deputy returning officer, during the hours a polling station is open or while the votes are being counted may: of his or her own accord, or on the written requisition of a candidate, his or her agent or an elector representing a candidate, appoint a constable; order any person to aid the officer in maintaining peace and

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	good order at the election; arrest or cause to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of a constable or other person, a person disturbing the peace and good order at the election; cause an arrested person to be imprisoned, under an order signed by the officer, until an hour not later than the close of the poll.
New Brunswick	 [E.A., ss. 88(1)(a)-(c), 88(2)] Every returning officer, deputy returning officer and supervisory deputy returning officer, from the time he or she takes his or her oath of office until completion of the performance of his or her duties as such officer, is a conservator of the peace invested with all the powers appertaining to a justice of the peace, and he or she may: require the assistance of justices of the peace, constables or other persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the election; arrest or cause by verbal order to be arrested and place or cause to be placed in the custody of a constable or other person, any person disturbing the peace and good order at the election; cause such arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him or her until an hour not later than the close of the poll. The returning officer may appoint, or may authorize the supervisory deputy returning officer, where one is appointed, or the deputy returning officer to appoint, a constable or constables to maintain order in any polling station throughout polling day, and where three or more polling stations are located in the same premises at least one constable shall be so appointed.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	 [E.A., s. 41] A returning officer or deputy returning officer may require the assistance of justices of the peace, police officers and other persons to aid in maintaining peace and order at the election and may appoint as many such other persons as he or she considers necessary.
Manitoba	 [E.A., s. 24] Every returning officer, deputy returning officer and senior deputy returning officer from the time the writ of election is issued or he or she takes his or her oath of office, whichever is the later, until completion of the performance of his or her duties, is a peace officer invested with all the powers thereof and: may require the assistance of constables or other persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the election; may swear in such special constables as he or she deems necessary; may arrest, or by oral order cause to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of any constable or other person, anyone disturbing the peace and good order at the election; and may cause the arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him or her until an hour not later than the close of the poll. Where a returning officer or deputy returning officer considers it necessary to appoint a constable to preserve order at the polling place, he or she may appoint a person as constable for the polling place and the person so appointed has the powers of a peace officer during the hours that the poll is open.
Saskatchewan	 [E.A., s. 11] Every returning officer and deputy returning officer may do anything that he or she considers necessary to preserve the peace and maintain order at a polling place during an election. For the purpose of preserving peace and maintaining order during an election, a

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	returning officer and deputy returning officer may request the assistance of any
	police officer.
Alberta	 Every returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer and deputy returning officer, from the time he or she takes his or her oath of office until completion of the duties of his or her office: is charged with preserving the peace at polling places; is vested with all the powers of a justice of the peace; and may: request the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or any persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and order at an election; on the written requisition of any candidate or official agent, appoint special constables as he or she considers necessary; arrest or cause to be arrested and placed in the custody of a peace officer or other person anyone disturbing the peace or order at an election; cause an arrested person to be imprisoned on his or her written order until a time not later than the class of a poll
	 a time not later than the close of a poll. When requested to do so, a peace officer shall forthwith attend on and assist the person making the request in the performance of his or her powers.
British Columbia	 An election official must maintain peace and order so far as reasonably possible at the election proceedings for which the election official is responsible. From the time an election is called until the declaration of the official results of the election, the district electoral officer, deputy district electoral officer and all voting officers are peace officers. The election official responsible may do one or more of the following: restrict or regulate the number of individuals admitted at any time to the place where the proceedings are being conducted; order an individual to leave the place where the proceedings are being conducted if, in the opinion of the election official, the individual: is present at a place when not permitted to be present; is disturbing the peace and order of the proceedings; is interfering with the conduct of the proceedings; or is contravening any provision of the Act or a regulation under the Act; require proof of identification from an individual who may be ordered to leave; order the removal of an individual ordered to leave if the individual does not comply; require the assistance of peace officers or of individuals present at the place where proceedings are being conducted.
Yukon	 [E.A., s. 344] A peace officer may, on the complaint of a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer, arrest without warrant any person alleged by the complainant to have committed, or to be committing, an offence of disturbing the peace and good order at an election.
Northwest Territories	 [E.A., ss. 124, 125(1)-(3), 125(5)] A returning officer, during an election, and a deputy returning officer, during the hours that the polls are open, shall maintain the peace and the returning officer may require the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or other persons to aid the returning officer in maintaining peace and order at the election. A deputy returning officer may appoint the peace officers that the deputy returning

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	 officer considers necessary to maintain peace and order throughout polling day. Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place, the returning officer may appoint the peace officers that the returning officer considers necessary to maintain peace and order in the central polling place throughout polling day. One peace officer shall be appointed where more than one polling station is established in the same building or in adjoining buildings for a given polling division to ensure the successive and prompt entrance of the electors into their proper polling station. A deputy returning officer who has appointed a peace officer shall state his or her reasons for making the appointment in the space provided for that purpose on the polling station account.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 116, 118] The returning officer, during an election, and the deputy returning officer, during the hours that the polls are open, shall take reasonable measures to maintain peace and order. A deputy returning officer may request the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or other persons to maintain peace and order at a polling station or central polling place. A deputy returning officer may arrange in advance for peace officers to be ready to maintain peace and order throughout election day. Where a person alleges that someone has committed or is attempting to commit the offence of impersonation or voting without the right to do so, the deputy returning officer shall, on request of a representative of a candidate or a poll clerk, take the information of the person under oath or affirmation, in the approved form, and may detain or order the detention of any person against whom an allegation is made and who has not yet left the polling station, until the deputy returning officer has finished taking the information. As soon as an information under oath or affirmation is received, the deputy returning officer may deliver a warrant, in the approved form, for the arrest of any person against whom the information is laid. The deputy returning officer, acting as a peace officer, may evict from the polling station any person believed to have committed an offence under the Act; and remove or have removed anything that in the opinion of the deputy returning officer has been used in the commission of the offence.

Jurisdiction	Polling day
Canada	 Electoral period [C.E.A., ss. 57(1), 57(1.2)(c)] The Governor in Council shall issue a proclamation that fixes the date for voting at the election, which shall be a date at least 36 days after the issue of the writ.
	Polling day [C.E.A., ss. 57(3)-(4)] • Polling day shall be on a Monday, unless in the week in which the election is to be held, the Monday is a holiday, polling day shall be held on the Tuesday of that week.
	 Hours of voting [C.E.A., ss. 128-130] The voting hours on polling day are: from 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Newfoundland, Atlantic or Central time zone; from 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Eastern time zone; from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Mountain time
	 zone; and from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Pacific time zone. However, if polling day is during a time of the year when the rest of the country is observing daylight saving time, the voting hours in Saskatchewan are: in the case of an electoral district in the Central time zone, from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; and
	 in the case of an electoral district in the Mountain time zone, from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. The Chief Electoral Officer may, if he or she considers it necessary, set the voting hours for the electoral district so that the opening and closing of its polls coincide with the opening and closing of the polls in other electoral districts in the same time zone.
	When more than one local time is observed in an electoral district, the returning officer shall, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, determine one local time to be observed for every operation prescribed by the Act, and shall publish the hours in the Notice of Election.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Electoral period [E.A., s. 58] The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation shall be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation.
	Polling day N/A
	Hours of voting [E.A., s. 81(7)] • The poll shall be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. in the evening of the same day.
Prince Edward Island	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 5(b)] The date of ordinary polling day shall be not more than 32 clear days and not less than 26 clear days from the date of the writ.
	Polling day [E.A., s. 5(b)] Polling day shall be a Monday.
	Hours of voting [E.A., s. 48] The poll shall be opened at 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m. of the same

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	day.
Nova Scotia	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 10(b)] The date of ordinary polling day shall not be less than 30 days from the date of the writ.
	Polling day [E.A., s. 10(b)] • Polling day shall be a Tuesday.
	 Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79] The poll shall be opened for the taking of votes on ordinary polling day at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m.
New Brunswick	Electoral periodThe electoral period is 28 to 38 days.
	 Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)] The day fixed for the poll at any election shall be a Monday, unless the Monday is a holiday, in which case polling day shall be Tuesday of the same week.
	 Hours of voting [E.A., s. 59(6)] The poll shall be opened at the hour of 10:00 a.m. and kept open until the hour of 8:00 p.m. of the same day.
Quebec	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 131] Minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days. Polling day [E.A., s. 131]
	 The polling shall take place on the fifth Monday following the issue of the order instituting the election if the order is issued on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or on the sixth Monday if the order is issued on another day. If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll shall be held on the following day.
	Hours of voting [E.A., s. 333] The polling shall take place from 9:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m.
Ontario	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(a)] Polling day shall be the 14th day after the grant of a poll, which may be not more than 42 days and not less than 14 days after the date of writs of election.
	 Polling day [E.A., s. 9(b)] Polling day shall be a Thursday, unless that day is a holiday in which case polling day shall be Friday of the same week.
	 Hours of voting [E.A., ss. 40(1)-(2)] The general polls at every election to the Assembly shall open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. of the same day. In an electoral district that lies entirely west of the meridian of 90° W. longitude the general polls shall open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 7:00 p.m. of the same day.
Manitoba	 Electoral period [E.A., ss. 25(1)(c)-(d)] The day on which general polling shall take place shall be the 14th day after the day appointed for the close of nominations.
	Polling day [E.A., s. 25(1)(<i>d</i>)]

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	Polling day shall be a Tuesday, unless that day is a holiday, then the next following day not being a holiday.
	 Hours of voting [E.A., s. 72(1)] Every poll in every electoral division shall open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. on polling day except where the Act provides otherwise.
Saskatchewan	 Electoral period [E.A., ss. 31(2)-(3)(b)-(c)] The minimum period that may be fixed between the issue of the writ and polling day is 28 days; the maximum is 34 days. Polling day shall be 16 days after nomination day or, if that date is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, shall be the first following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. The nomination day shall be a maximum of 17 clear days and a minimum of 11 clear days after the date on which the writ is issued and shall not be a Sunday or a holiday.
	Polling day ■ N/A
	Hours of voting [E.A., s. 62(1)] • Every polling place is to be open for voting between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
Alberta	 Electoral period [E.A., ss. 39(c)-(d)] The 14th day after nomination day shall be the day on which voting is to take place, or if that day is a holiday, then on the next following day not being a holiday. The nomination day shall be the 14th day after the date of the writ.
	 Polling day [E.A., s. 39(d)] The 14th day after nomination day shall be the day on which voting is to take place, or if that day is a holiday, then on the next following day not being a holiday.
	Hours of voting [E.A., s. 88(1)] Polling places shall be open for the purpose of voting from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
British Columbia	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 27(1)] General voting day for an election is the 28th day after the date on which the election is called.
	Polling day ■ N/A
	 Hours of voting [E.A., s. 75(3)] The voting hours for general voting are from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Pacific Standard time or Pacific Daylight time, as applicable, on general voting day.
Yukon	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 52] At a general election the poll shall be no earlier than the 31st day after the issue of the writ.
	Polling day [E.A., s. 221] The day fixed for holding the poll shall, at any election, be a Monday, unless that Monday is a holiday and, in such case, the day fixed for the poll shall be Tuesday of the same week.

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	Hours of voting [E.A., s. 222] The poll shall be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Northwest Territories	 Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(2)(b)] The day on which the poll shall be held at an election shall be at least 45 days after the day on which the writ was issued.
	Polling day [E.A., s. 11(1)] Polling day shall be a Monday unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the day fixed for the poll shall be Tuesday of the same week.
	 Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79] The poll shall be opened at the hour of 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. of the same day.
Nunavut	 Electoral period [N.E.A., s. 36(4)] Election day shall be not later than the 35th day after the date of the writ.
	Polling day [N.E.A., s. 36(4)] • Election day shall be a Monday that is not later than the 35th day after the date of the writ, but if that day is a holiday, election day shall be Tuesday the 36th day after the date of the writ.
	 Hours of voting [N.E.A., ss. 104(1)-(3)] On election day, the polling stations shall be open from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. A returning officer may, if instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer, extend the time of closing of that polling station, for a total period not exceeding 11 hours if: the opening of a polling station has been delayed beyond the time provided for or its operation has been halted during election day because of an accident, riot, weather conditions or another similar factor; and a significant number of voters would not be able to vote without the extension.

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
Jurisdiction Canada	 Assistance to voters Assistance [C.E.A., ss. 154(1), 155(1), 243.1] The deputy returning officer, on request by an elector who is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act because he or she cannot read or has a physical disability, shall assist the elector in the presence of the poll clerk. If an elector requires assistance to vote, a friend or relative may accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector to mark his or her ballot. On application of an elector who is unable to read, or who is unable to vote because of a physical disability, and who is unable to personally go to the office of the returning officer because of a physical disability, the designated election officer shall go to the elector's dwelling place and, in the presence of a witness who is chosen by the elector, assist the elector by: completing the declaration on the outer envelope and writing the elector's name where the elector's signature is to be written; and marking the ballot as directed by the elector in the elector's presence.
	 Template [C.E.A., s. 154(2)] The deputy returning officer shall, on request, provide a template to an elector who has a visual impairment to assist him or her in marking his or her ballot. Interpreter [C.E.A., s. 156]
	 A deputy returning officer may appoint and swear a language or sign language interpreter to assist the officer in communicating to an elector any information that is necessary to enable him or her to vote.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Assistance [E.A., ss. 118(1)(a)-(b)] The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector shall permit a friend of the elector to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot of the elector; or he or she shall assist the elector by marking the ballot of the elector in the manner directed by the elector, in the presence of the scrutineers of the candidates in the polling station and of no other person, and the deputy returning officer shall, where the elector is unable to do so, then place that ballot in the ballot box.
	 Template [E.A., s. 118(1)(b)] The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector shall assist the elector by instructing the elector in the use of a brailled template, and by reading to the elector the candidate that corresponds with each hole in the brailled template, so that the elector may understand the method by which he or she may mark his or her ballot for the candidate of his or her choice.
	Interpreter ◆ N/A
Prince Edward Island	 Assistance [E.A., s. 67(1)] Where an elector is unable to vote because he or she is unable to read or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical infirmity, and is accompanied by a friend, a deputy returning officer may require the elector and friend to take oaths set forth in the poll book and may direct the incapacitated person to have the friend only accompany him or her into the voting compartment and assist him or her by marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. No person shall at any election be allowed to act for the purpose of marking a ballot paper as the friend of more than one elector.

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	returning officer may, together with one agent representing each registered party, accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector by marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector.
	Template ■ N/A
	Interpreter • N/A
Nova Scotia	 Assistance [E.A., s. 111(1)] Where an elector is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act because the elector is unable to read, or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical infirmity, a deputy returning officer shall: where the elector has a friend to assist him or her, permit the friend to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the elector's ballot paper; or where the elector requests assistance, accompany the elector, with an agent or elector representing each candidate, if present, into the voting compartment and there assist the elector by marking the ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector.
	Template • Although not legislated, a template is provided.
	 Interpreter [E.A., s. 116(1)] Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer shall, if possible, obtain an interpreter who, after taking an oath, shall be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote.
New Brunswick	 Assistance [E.A., s. 83(1)] On the application of an elector who is unable to read or write, or who is incapacitated from blindness or any other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by the Act, and who has taken the oath and is accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer shall permit such friend to accompany the incapacitated elector into the voting compartment and assist him or her in marking his or her ballot paper, but no person shall at any election be allowed to act as the friend of more than one elector.
	Template ■ N/A
	Interpreter [E.A., s. 85(1)] • Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she shall if possible appoint an interpreter who shall be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote.
Quebec	 Assistance [E.A., s. 347] An elector who declares under oath that he or she is unable to mark his or her ballot paper himself or herself may be assisted: by a person who is his or her spouse or relative;

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	 by another person, in the presence of the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk assigned to the polling station. That person shall declare under oath that he or she has not assisted, during the poll, any other elector who is not his or her spouse or relative.
	 Template [E.A., s. 348] At the request of any visually handicapped person, the deputy returning officer shall provide that person with a template, in accordance with the model prescribed by regulation, to enable him or her to vote without assistance. The deputy returning officer shall then indicate to him or her the order in which the candidates appear on the ballot paper and the indications entered under their names, where such is the case.
	 Interpreter [E.A., s. 349] A deaf or mute elector may be assisted, for the purposes of communicating with the election officers and representatives, by a person capable of interpreting the sign language of the deaf.
Ontario	 Assistance [E.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)] On the application of any elector who is unable to read or who is disabled and thereby prevented from voting, the deputy returning officer may assist the elector to the voting screen or if the elector making the application takes an oath as to his or her inability to vote without assistance, shall thereafter assist the elector at the voting screen by marking his or her ballot in the manner directed by the elector in the presence of the poll clerk and of no other person, and place the ballot in the ballot box. The deputy returning officer shall either deal with an elector in the manner provided above or, at the request of such elector who has taken the prescribed oath or affirmation and is accompanied by a friend, shall permit the friend to accompany the elector to the voting screen and there mark the elector's ballot for him or her.
	Template • Although not required by legislation, a template is provided with the poll material given to the poll officials.
	 Interpreter [E.A., s. 56] Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the language spoken by an elector or where the elector is deaf, the elector has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the elector and the answers, but in the event of inability to secure an interpreter, the elector shall, for the time being, be refused a ballot.
Manitoba	 Assistance [E.A., s. 94(2)] A voter who is unable to vote because of a physical disability or visual impairment or difficulty reading and who is unwilling or unable to use a template, may ask the deputy returning officer to vote with assistance, and: if the voter is accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer shall permit the friend to accompany the voter into the voting compartment and assist the voter in marking the ballot; or if the voter is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer shall
	accompany the voter to the voting compartment and assist the voter in marking the ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	poll clerk and the scrutineers in the polling place and no others.
	 Template [E.A., s. 94(1)] A voter who is unable to vote because of a visual impairment or difficulty reading may ask the deputy returning officer to vote using a template, in which case the deputy returning officer shall give the voter a template prepared to assist voters in marking their ballots and, when necessary, shall explain to the voter how to use the template; when requested, assist the voter to the compartment for voting and leave the voter there to mark the ballot; and otherwise follow the provisions of the Act as far as is practicable for the purpose of accepting the marked ballot and depositing it in the ballot box.
	 Interpreter [E.A., ss. 88(1)-(2)] Where a person desiring to vote does not understand the language which the deputy returning officer speaks, the deputy returning officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath or any lawful question necessarily put to or by that person and the answer thereto. Where a person desiring to vote who does not speak and understand either the English or French language is required to take an oath, the deputy returning officer shall not give him or her a ballot paper or permit him or her to vote until an interpreter is present who can interpret the language spoken by the person.
Saskatchewan	 Assistance [E.A., ss. 77(1), 78(3), 81(1)-(2)] A deputy returning officer may assist a voter, either inside or outside a voting station, in marking the voter's ballot if the voter: is unable to read or is physically unable to mark his or her ballot in the manner prescribed in the Act; and applies for assistance. At the request of a voter who does not understand English and who is accompanied by a friend, a deputy returning officer may permit the friend to accompany the voter into the voting station and to assist the voter in marking the voter's ballot paper. In the case of a voter who is physically unable to enter the polling place and would be able to mark a ballot if it were taken to the voter, a deputy returning officer may grant permission for the voter to vote immediately outside the polling place. Template [E.A., s. 77(4)(c)] In the case of a blind voter, a deputy returning officer shall, at the request of the voter, provide the voter with a template to enable the voter to mark the voter's ballot in secret. Interpreter [E.A., s. 78(1)] If a voter does not understand English, a deputy returning officer may use an interpreter to translate any oath or declaration and to ask any questions that the
	deputy returning officer is required by the Act to put to the voter and to translate the voter's answers.
Alberta	 Assistance [E.A., ss. 96(1), 96(3)] The deputy returning officer, at the request of a voter who is unable to read or who is incapacitated by a physical cause other than blindness from voting in the usual manner, shall: assist the voter by marking his or her ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the poll clerk; and place the ballot so marked in the ballot box. The deputy returning officer, in the case of a blind voter, shall: if the voter is

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	accompanied by a friend, permit the friend to accompany the voter into a polling booth to mark the voter's ballot; and accept the marked ballot from the voter or his or her friend and place it in the ballot box.
	Template [E.A., s. 96(3)(b)]
	 In the case of a blind voter who is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer shall provide the voter with a Blind Voter Template and instruct the voter in its use.
	Interpreter [E.A., s. 78]
	A deputy returning officer may appoint an interpreter at a polling place to translate questions and answers concerning voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.
British Columbia	Assistance [E.A., ss. 109(1)-(4)]
	 Any voters who are unable to mark a ballot because of physical disability or difficulties with reading or writing may be assisted in voting by an election official or by an individual accompanying the voter.
	 An individual other than an election official must not act to assist more than one voter in an election to mark a ballot, but a voting officer may permit an individual to assist more than one member of the individual's family.
	Template ■ N/A
	Interpreter [E.A., ss. 269(3)-(4)]
	 If an individual requires the assistance of a translator, the election official or voter registration official responsible must permit the individual to be assisted by a translator.
	The translator must make a solemn declaration that he or she is able to make the translation and will do so to the best of his or her abilities.
Yukon	 Assistance [E.A., s. 254(1)(b)] The deputy returning officer, on the application of anyone who is blind, unable to read or so physically incapacitated as to be unable to vote, shall assist the elector in the presence of no other persons by marking the ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector.
	Template ■ N/A
	 Interpreter [E.A., s. 196] Every returning officer or deputy returning officer who has reason to believe that there will be electors voting at a polling station who do not understand the English language shall appoint an interpreter familiar with the English language and with a language with which such electors will be familiar. Every interpreter shall make a declaration of secrecy.
Northwest Territories	Assistance [E.A., ss. 110(1), 78(3)] • On being advised that an elector is unable to read at least one of the languages in which the ballot paper is written or is physically disabled so as to be unable to vote in the manner provided by the Act, the deputy returning officer shall require the
	elector to take an oath, in the approved form, that the elector is unable to vote without assistance, and shall:

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	 assist the elector, in the presence of an interpreter, if required, by marking the ballot paper of the elector in the manner directed by the elector and shall place the ballot paper in the ballot box; or where the elector is accompanied by a friend or relative and the elector so requests, permit the friend or relative to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and to mark the ballot paper of the elector. Where, after the revision of the preliminary list of electors, an elector is indicated as being disabled, and as not being prevented from leaving his or her place of residence to vote at the polling station on polling day, the returning officer may provide a type of facility appropriate to that elector to enable that elector to vote at the polling station on polling day.
	Template ■ N/A
	 Interpreter [E.A., s. 204(1)] A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters shall be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.
Nunavut	 Assistance [N.E.A., ss. 114(1)-(4), 115(1)] If a voter requests assistance in marking the voter's ballot, the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk, assist the voter by any means likely to enable the voter to vote. A friend or relative may accompany a voter requiring assistance into the voting compartment to assist the voter in voting, but the friend or relative shall first solemnly promise that they shall mark the ballot as instructed by the voter; shall keep the choice of the voter secret; shall not influence the voter in choosing a candidate; and have not assisted, during the current election, another person to vote. No person, other than an election officer, shall assist more than one voter in marking a ballot. Any voter with a physical disability who has difficulty entering the polling station where the voter is qualified to vote on election day may request the deputy returning officer to allow the voter to vote at the nearest possible place outside the polling station to which the voter has access. Template N/A
	 Interpreter [N.E.A., s. 6(2)] Where a deputy returning officer or poll clerk does not understand the language spoken by a voter, the deputy returning officer shall, where possible, appoint and swear in an interpreter, who shall translate communications between the deputy returning officer and the voter.

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
Canada	[E.A., ss. 132(1), 133(1), 134, 132(2)]
	 Every employee who is an elector is entitled, during voting hours on polling day, to have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if his or her hours of work do not allow for those three consecutive hours, his or her employer shall allow the time for voting that is necessary to provide those three consecutive hours.
	 No employer may make a deduction from the pay of an employee, or impose a penalty, for the time that the employer shall allow for voting. No employer shall, by intimidation, undue influence or by any other means, interfere with the granting to an elector in their employ of the three consecutive
	 hours for voting. The time that the employer shall allow for voting is at the convenience of the employer.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 [E.A., s. 210] An employee who is qualified to vote at an election is, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, entitled to have four consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote.
	When the hours of employment of a person do not allow for four consecutive hours, his or her employer shall allow the person the additional time for voting that is necessary to provide the four consecutive hours.
	 No employer shall make a deduction from the pay of an employee or impose upon or exact from the employee a penalty by reason of absence from his or her work during the four consecutive hours that the employee is entitled to vote. Additional time for voting required may be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Prince Edward Island	 E.A., ss. 81(1)-(2)] An employee, who is an elector, shall, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have a reasonable and sufficient time, not to be less than one hour, for the purpose of casting his or her vote. If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of one hour of his or her own time for voting, the employer shall allow the employee such additional time with pay from the hours of his or her employment as may be necessary to provide the one hour, but the additional times for voting shall be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
Nova Scotia	 [E.A., ss. 133(1)-(2)] An employee, who is an elector, shall, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of three consecutive hours of his or her own time for voting, the employer shall allow the employee such additional time with pay from the hours of his or her employment as may be necessary to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional times for voting shall be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
New Brunswick	 [E.A., ss. 86(1)-(3)] Every employee who is a qualified elector shall, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote, and if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for such three consecutive hours, his or her employer shall allow him or her such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours. No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	 impose upon or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of absence from his or her work during such consecutive hours. Any additional time for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Quebec	 [E.A., s. 335] Every employer shall ensure that every employee who is qualified to vote has at least four consecutive hours free to vote while the polling stations are open, not counting the time normally allowed for meals. No deduction of wages or penalty may be imposed on the employee by the employer by reason of his or her leave of absence.
Ontario	 [E.A., ss. 6(3)-(5)] Every employee who is qualified to vote shall, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of voting and, if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee may request that his or her employer allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours and the employer shall grant the request. No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of any employee or impose upon or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of his or her absence from work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow for the purpose of voting. Any time off for voting shall be granted at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
Manitoba	 [E.A., s. 89(1)] Every employee who is entitled to vote at an election shall, while the polls are open on polling day at the election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of voting. If the hours of his or her employment do not allow for three consecutive hours for that purpose, the employer shall allow the employee, at the convenience of the employer, such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours for that purpose. The employer shall not reduce or make any deduction from the pay of the employee or impose or exact any penalty from him or her by reason of the employee's absence from work during the three consecutive hours allowed to him or her.
Saskatchewan	 [E.A., ss. 60(1)-(4)] Every employee who is a voter is entitled, while the polling places are open for voting on polling day, to three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. If the hours of employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee's employer shall allow the employee the additional time to vote that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. The hours for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer. No employer shall deduct any amounts from the pay of any employee or impose on or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of absence from work during the time required to be provided to the employee for voting.
Alberta	 [E.A., ss. 132(1)-(3)] An employee who is an elector qualified to vote shall, while the polls are open on polling day at an election or plebiscite, be allowed three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. If the employee's hours of employment do not allow for the three consecutive

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	 hours' absence, his or her employer shall allow him or her additional time for voting to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional time for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer. No employer may make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of his or her absence from employment during the three consecutive hours or additional time granted.
British Columbia	 [E.A., ss. 74(1)-(4)] An employee who is entitled to vote in an election or who, on registration, will be entitled to vote in the election is entitled to have four consecutive hours free from employment during voting hours for general voting. If an individual's hours of employment do not allow for the consecutive hours, the individual's employer must allow the individual time off from employment to provide those hours. The employer may set time off as best suits the convenience of the employer. An employer must not: without reasonable justification, fail to grant to an employee sufficient time off; or make a deduction in pay for the time off or exact any penalty from the employee for the time off.
Yukon	 E.A., ss. 309-310] An employee who is a qualified elector shall, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have four consecutive hours for the purpose of voting. If the hours of the employee's employment do not allow for such four consecutive hours, the employer shall allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide that much time, but the additional time for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer. No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor impose any other penalty on an employee for the employee's absence from work.
Northwest Territories	 While the polls are open on polling day at an election, an employee who is qualified to vote shall have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the employee do not allow for three consecutive hours, his or her employer shall allow the employee any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from an employee any penalty by reason of the absence of the employee from his or her work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow the employee. The hours for voting shall, where applicable, be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 10(1)-(3), 10(6)] A voter has a right to two consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the voter do not allow for two consecutive hours, the employer shall allow the voter any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide these two consecutive hours. The time off work for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer and no employer shall penalize the voter for not working during that time. No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from an employee any penalty by reason of the absence of the employee from work during these consecutive hours. The provisions for a right to time off to vote do not apply to any election officer or member of the staff of Elections Nunavut or to any employee who, by reason of

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	employment, is so far away from the polling station that the employee would be
	unable to reach the polling station during the hours it is open.

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	 [E.A., ss. 17(1), 17(4)-(5)] An elector who has reason to believe that he or she will, for any reason, be unable to vote at the advance poll or on polling day may apply in writing to vote by proxy and appoint some other elector in the electoral district to vote for him or her at the election. On any day up to and including the day before polling day, a person appointed as a proxy voter may present the application to vote by proxy and the appointment to the returning officer or a revision assistant of the electoral district. The returning officer or revision assistant shall examine the appointment and, on being satisfied as to the reason for a proxy being appointed and the eligibility and qualifications of the persons appointing the proxy and the person so appointed, shall require the latter to make a declaration before issuing a certificate to vote.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	 [E.A., ss. 106, 249] Where an elector whose name appears on a list of electors for an electoral district is qualified to vote in the electoral district and has reason to believe that voting may not be possible by reason of absence from the Yukon, the elector may by proxy application: appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote in place of the elector; or authorize a candidate or registered political party to appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote for and in place of the elector at the election. A person shall not be appointed as a proxy voter unless the proxy voter is on a list of electors for, and is qualified to vote in, the elector's electoral district. A proxy voter is entitled to vote at the election for and in the place of the elector who has chosen to vote by proxy where the elector has not voted and the proxy voter: delivers the proxy certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling division in which the elector is on the list of electors; and verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer that the proxy voter has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter, and that, to the best of the proxy voter's knowledge, the elector is absent from the Yukon.
Northwest Territories Nunavut	 N/A [N.E.A., ss. 123(1)-(2), 123(5), 126(1)-(2)] A voter whose name appears on the official list of voters may vote by proxy if the voter will be unable to vote on election day because of an unexpected absence from the constituency; and the voter has no opportunity to vote except by using the proxy vote. To vote by proxy, a voter must apply to the returning officer for a proxy certificate to

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
	 authorize another voter whose name appears on an official list of voters for the same constituency to vote on his or her behalf as a proxy voter. When the voter receives a proxy certificate, the voter must complete the certificate and have the person who is to be authorized as a proxy voter sign the certificate to indicate his or her consent. On election day, a voter who has been authorized as a proxy voter shall present the proxy certificate to the deputy returning officer at the polling station for which the proxy voter is qualified to vote. After presenting the proxy certificate, the proxy voter may vote at the election on behalf of the voter who completed the certificate if the proxy voter: verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer that he or she has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter, and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the voter who appointed him or her is absent from the constituency; and takes an oath or affirmation under the Act, where so required.

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
Canada	[E.A., ss. 158(1)-(2), 159(1)-(2)]
Canada	 A candidate whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling station is entitled on request to receive a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station in the same electoral district. A returning officer or an assistant returning officer shall issue a transfer certificate to any person whose name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station and who has been appointed, after the last day of advance polls, to act as an election officer for another polling station. An elector who is in a wheelchair or who has a physical disability, and who is unable to vote without difficulty in his or her polling division because it does not have a polling station with level access, may apply for a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station with level access in the same electoral district. The application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be personally delivered by the elector, or a friend or relative of the elector, to the returning officer or assistant returning officer for the elector's electoral district before 10:00 p.m. of the Friday immediately before polling day.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	 [E.A., s. 98] A candidate whose name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station and any agent of the candidate, where the agent's name appears on the official list of electors, is entitled on request to receive a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station in the electoral district. An application requesting a transfer certificate shall be delivered to the returning officer or election clerk prior to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, the third day before ordinary polling day. A returning officer or election clerk shall issue a transfer certificate to any person whose name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station and who has been appointed after the last day of advance polls to act as an election officer for another polling station in the electoral district. An elector who has a physical disability that prevents the elector from voting at the polling station where the elector's name is on the official list of electors may apply for a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station with level access in the same electoral district. An application requesting a transfer certificate shall be delivered to the returning officer or election clerk by the elector, or a person designated by the elector in writing. Where a transfer certificate is issued to an elector to vote at a polling station other than the polling station where the elector is on the official list of electors, the elector may vote at the other polling station.
New Brunswick	 [E.A., ss. 80(1), 80(3)-(4), 80(5.1)] At any time between the close of nominations and the opening of the poll on polling day, upon the production to the returning officer or the election clerk of a writing signed by a candidate who has been officially nominated or by the agent of a recognized party whereby a person whose name appears upon the official list of electors for any polling station in the electoral district is appointed to act as a scrutineer at another polling station in the same electoral district, the returning officer or the election clerk shall issue to the scrutineer a transfer certificate, entitling the scrutineer to vote at the latter polling station. A candidate whose name appears upon the list of electors for any polling station is entitled at his or her request to receive a transfer certificate entitling him or her to

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
Julisaletion	 vote in a polling station in the same electoral district other than that on the list of electors for which his or her name appears. The returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to a person whose name appears on the official list of electors for any polling station and who has been appointed to act as deputy returning officer or poll clerk for any polling station in the same electoral district other than that on the list for which such person's name appears. If an elector's name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station that the elector is unable to access because of physical incapacity, the returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to the elector entitling the elector to vote at another polling station that the elector is able to access in the same electoral district.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	 [E.A., s. 24] Up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day, an elector whose name appears on a polling list for the pending election and who has moved may apply in person to the returning officer or his or her assistant or have some other person apply on the elector's behalf to have the elector's name included in the polling list for the polling division where he or she now resides. The above also applies, with necessary modifications, to an elector who could vote more conveniently in another polling division because his or her mobility is impaired by disability or by some other cause. Where an elector whose name appears on a polling list for the polling division where he or she resides: has appointed a proxy voter whose name appears on a different list in the same electoral district; or has been appointed to cast a proxy vote at a polling place other than his or her own but in the same electoral district, or to act as a deputy returning officer, poll clerk or scrutineer at a polling place other than his or her own but in the same electoral district; an application may be made to the revising official for a certificate to vote at the other polling place.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon Northweet Torritories	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
Canada	 [C.E.A., ss. 538(5), 125(1)-(3)] A returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, constitute polling divisions that consist of two or more institutions where seniors or persons with a physical disability reside. When a polling division consists of two or more institutions, the returning officer may establish a mobile polling station to be located in each of those institutions successively. The returning officer shall set the times during which a mobile polling station will be located in those institutions. The returning officer shall give notice to the candidates of the itinerary of the mobile polling station in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	 (E.A., ss. 24(1)(b), 91A] When instructed before the grant of a poll by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer shall establish a separate polling division for each long-term care facility as defined by the Chief Electoral Officer and in which 10 or more electors reside. Where a separate polling division is established for one or more long-term care facilities, as defined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a mobile polling station to be located in each of those facilities successively. The returning officer shall set the times during which a mobile polling station will be in the facilities. A mobile polling station shall be in a facility for not less than three hours. The returning officer shall give notice to the candidates of the itinerary of the mobile polling station in such form and manner as are prescribed. Subject to the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer, the provisions of the Act relating to ordinary polls apply to mobile polls so far as they are applicable.
New Brunswick	 [E.A., s. 83.1(1)] Each returning officer shall, following receipt of the writ, determine if there are in the electoral district for which he or she was appointed any treatment centres and public hospitals and, if so, he or she shall before nomination day: in consultation with the administrator or person appointed by the treatment centre or public hospital, determine the number of mobile polling stations to be established, and fix the hours on polling day when the poll will be taken at the treatment centre or public hospital; and appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile polling station.
Quebec	 [E.A., ss. 287-289] The returning officer shall determine which advance polling stations will serve as mobile polling stations. A mobile polling station may receive the vote of electors from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, Monday and, if necessary, on Tuesday of the week preceding polling day. Every elector residing in a facility maintained by a health institution may vote at a mobile polling station if: he or she applies therefor to the returning officer, not later than Thursday of the second week preceding the week of the poll; his or her name is entered on the list of electors of the polling subdivision in

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
	which the centre is situated;
	 he or she is unable to move about.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	 [E.A., ss. 63(1), 63(3), 62(1)-(2), 62(6)] When the sparsity of voters in an area of an electoral division makes it impracticable to establish a separate polling place to serve all the voters in the area, or the greater convenience of the voters in an area of the electoral division would be better served, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a remote mobile poll that travels on polling day from place to place within the area. A remote mobile poll and a remote mobile advance poll shall be open on polling day and on any day of an advance poll during such hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. as the returning officer determines, and the Chief Electoral Officer approves. The returning officer shall establish one or more institutional polls for each electoral division in which there is a health care facility or a correctional facility for the taking of votes of qualified voters who are patients, residents or inmates of a health care facility or a correctional facility. An institutional poll shall be open on polling day during such hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. as the returning officer determines, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer.
Saskatchewan	 [E.A., ss. 90(1), 91] A returning officer may establish one or more mobile polls if: there are, in the opinion of the returning officer, special or unusual circumstances requiring mobile polls; and the Chief Electoral Officer has approved the establishment of the mobile polls. Mobile polls are to be open at any hours that the returning officer considers necessary from the day of the first advance poll to 8:00 p.m. on polling day and that the Chief Electoral Officer has approved. A mobile poll may be held at any location.
Alberta	 [E.A., s. 120] Each returning officer shall, following receipt of a writ, determine if there are in the electoral division: any treatment centres having not fewer than 10 in-patients who are electors; and any seniors' lodges having not fewer than 10 residents who are electors. If he or she determines that there are facilities as described above, the returning officer shall, immediately after nomination day: determine, in consultation with an official of each seniors' lodge, whether a mobile poll should be held at the lodge; in consultation with an official of each seniors' lodge where a poll is to be held and with an official of each treatment centre: fix the hours on polling day when a mobile poll will operate at the facility; and determine the number of mobile polls to be established within the facility and the format that each mobile poll is to take as either fixed location or bed-to-bed visitations or both; and appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile poll so required.
British Columbia	 [E.A., ss. 77(1), 77(3)-(6)] In order to give voters who may otherwise be unable to vote an opportunity to do so, the district electoral officer may establish one or more special voting

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
	 For each special voting opportunity, the district electoral officer must establish: the place where the voting opportunity is to be conducted; the date of the voting opportunity; and the voting hours for the voting opportunity, such that the time established does not extend later than the time set for the close of general voting. If a special voting area is established, voting under this section for the voting area is deemed to be general voting for that voting area. If authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer, a special voting opportunity may be held outside the boundaries of the electoral district for which the district electoral officer is responsible. The Chief Electoral Officer may establish different procedures for voting and for conducting the voting proceedings and voter registration at a special voting opportunity from those established by or under other provisions of the Act, in which case the procedures established by the Chief Electoral Officer apply and the others do not.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	 [E.A., s. 85.1] An elector who is unable to attend the polls by reason of incapacity may vote at a special mobile poll, in accordance with the regulations, if such a poll has been established by the returning officer in respect of that polling division.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 32(3), 121] A returning officer shall, when required under this Act and in accordance with the directives of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a mobile polling station on the day of the advance vote. A returning officer shall give public notice that voters who are shut in and unable to attend either the office of the returning officer or the polling station may call the returning officer to request a visit by a mobile poll. A mobile poll must be conducted in a constituency on the day of the advance vote if the Chief Electoral Officer considers that there is sufficient need for it. The returning officer shall determine the appropriate schedule for any mobile poll and determine the places where and the hours during which the mobile poll will be available to voters.

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
Canada	Period [E.A., s. 171(2)] • An advance poll shall only be open between the hours of noon and 8:00 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 10th, 9th and 7th days, respectively, before polling day.
	 Who can vote [E.A., ss. 173(1), 169(1)] An elector whose name is on the revised list of electors for a polling division in an advance polling district may vote at the advance polling station established for the advance polling district. Every elector whose name is not on the revised list of electors may register in person before the deputy returning officer in the advance polling station where the elector is entitled to vote.
	 Level access [E.A., ss. 168(6)-(7)] An advance polling station shall be in premises with level access. If a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access for use as an advance polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the advance polling station in premises without level access.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Period [E.A., s. 125] Advance polls may be held on one or more of the seven days immediately preceding the ordinary polling day.
	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 128] An elector who would on the ordinary polling day be qualified to vote in a polling division in an electoral district may vote at an advance poll held in that electoral district.
	 Level access [E.A., ss. 81(3)-(4)] The entrances and facilities of each polling station in a polling division shall, where possible, be accessible to electors in the polling division who are physically disabled.
	 Where a polling station is not accessible to electors who are physically disabled, the returning officer shall ensure that a convenient alternative is provided to enable those electors to vote.
Prince Edward Island	 Period [E.A., s. 82(3)] An advance polling station shall be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Saturday the ninth day before ordinary polling day and on Monday the seventh day before ordinary polling day, and at no other time.
	 Who can vote [E.A., ss. 82(1), 83] The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish one or more advance polling stations in each electoral district for the purpose of enabling electors who expect, for any reason, to be unable to vote at their polling division on the day fixed for a general election to vote in advance at an election held in the electoral district in which such electors reside.
	 A person may vote at an advance polling station: if his or her name is on the official list of electors of the electoral district in which the advance poll is to be held; or if his or her name is not on the official list of electors of the electoral district, he

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	or she takes the required oath or oaths in the prescribed form.
	Level access [E.A., s. 58(1)]
	A polling station shall, where practicable, be in a level access public building.
Nova Scotia	 Period [E.A., ss. 136, 147(1)] An advance polling station shall be open on the Friday and Saturday before ordinary polling day between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. A special poll shall be conducted every day except Sunday during that period of time commencing at noon on the 12th day before ordinary polling day and ending at 8:00 p.m. on the sixth day before ordinary polling day during such hours of each day as are prescribed.
	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 140] A person may vote at an advance polling station if: that person's name is on the official list of electors of a polling division situate within the advance polling district or that person has received a certificate to vote in a polling division within the advance polling district; and the person expects to be absent on ordinary polling day from the polling division where his or her name is on the official list of electors and for that reason will be unable to vote.
	 Level access [E.A., ss. 135(2), 147(4)] An advance polling station shall be located in premises which permit convenient access by an elector who is physically disabled. A special poll shall be established in premises that permit convenient access by a physically disabled person and, if the office of the returning officer is not in accessible premises, the special poll shall be established in accessible premises at another convenient location.
New Brunswick	 Period [E.A., ss. 99(4), 99(4.1)] Advance polls shall be open at each advance polling station between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Monday, the ninth and seventh days before the ordinary polling day. Additional advance polls shall be held in the office of the returning officer for each electoral district between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the sixth, fifth, and fourth days before the ordinary polling day.
	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 101] Any elector who is ordinarily resident in a polling division comprised in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or she will be absent from and unable to vote in such polling division during the hours prescribed for voting on the ordinary polling day may vote at the advance polling station in such district if he or she takes and subscribes to an affidavit for voting at an advance poll before casting his or her vote.
Quebec	 Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(b)] Each polling station shall, if possible, be accessible without use of stairs. Period [E.A., ss. 262.1, 264] Not later than the 22nd day preceding polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send to each address a notice informing electors of the place, dates and hours for

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	 advance polling. Every advance polling station shall be open from 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Sunday and Monday of the week preceding polling day. If the polling cannot begin at the prescribed time, is interrupted by irresistible force or cannot be concluded for a lack of ballot papers, the polling shall be continued until it has lasted seven hours. Who can vote [E.A., s. 265] Election officers, handicapped persons, inmates and persons who have reason to believe that it will be difficult for them to vote in their polling subdivision on polling
	day may vote in the advance poll. Level access [E.A., s. 262] The polling stations shall be accessible to handicapped persons.
Ontario	 Period [E.A., ss. 44(1), 44(3)] Advance polls shall be open: at an office of the returning officer, provided the ballots have been printed, on the 12th, 10th and 9th days before polling day; and at an office of the returning officer and at designated other locations on the 8th, 7th and 6th days before polling day. The advance polls in an electoral district shall be open from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. or during such hours as are determined by the Chief Election Officer.
	 Electors who expect to be unable to vote on polling day in the electoral district for which their names appear on the polling list or on certificates to vote may vote at the advance polls. Level access [E.A., s. 44(2)] The returning officer shall provide as many advance polling places as are approved by the Chief Election Officer and shall select locations which give access to wheelchairs.
Manitoba	 Period [E.A., ss. 65(4)-(5), 72(2)] An advance poll shall be open in the office of the returning officer for six days, from the second Monday before polling day to the Saturday before polling day. Where more than one polling place is established for advance polls in an electoral division, the advance poll at the additional polling places may be opened for one to six days, as determined by the returning officer with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer. Every advance poll shall open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m.
	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 65(1)] Voters who expect for any reason to be unable to vote at their polling subdivision on polling day, may vote at an advance poll. Level access [E.A., s. 65(2)] The poll at every advance polling place shall be located so as to provide ease of access to voters who are physically disabled.
Saskatchewan	Period [E.A., ss. 31(3)(d), 132] • An advance poll is to be open any five of the seven clear days before polling day, provided those days do not include a holiday or the last day before polling day.

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	 An advance poll is to be open: if held on a day other than a Saturday or Sunday, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.; if held on a Saturday or Sunday, from noon until 7:00 p.m. Who can vote [E.A., s. 130] The following voters who ordinarily reside in the constituency may vote at an advance poll: a voter who believes that he or she will be absent from his or her ordinary residence on polling day; a voter who: is an election officer or is a candidate's representative; and has reason to believe that, because of his or her responsibilities, he or she will be at a polling division other than the polling division in which he or she is entitled to vote; a voter who has a physical disability. Level access
	● N/A
Alberta	 Period [E.A., s. 98(3)] The polling places for advance polling shall be open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on each of the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the full week preceding polling day. Who can vote [E.A., s. 98(1)] The returning officer shall establish at least one and no more than four polling places to enable: electors who are disabled; electors who believe that they will be absent from their ordinary place of residence on polling day; and election officers, candidates, official agents or scrutineers who believe that their official duties on polling day will require their attendance at polling subdivisions other than the one for which their name appears on the list of electors; to vote in advance at an election in the electoral division in which those electors ordinarily reside. Level access [E.A., s. 52(3)] Every polling place shall, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily
British Columbia	 accessible to handicapped persons. Period [E.A., ss. 76(1), 76(3), 104(1)-(2)] Advance voting opportunities must be held on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week before general voting day for an election. The voting hours for an advance voting opportunity are from noon to 9:00 p.m. on each of the days referred to above. Advance voting at the office of the district electoral officer of the electoral district for which the individual is a voter or at the office of the district electoral officer of another electoral district for which an election is being conducted at the same time, may be done at any time up until four hours before the time set for the close of general voting. Who can vote [E.A., ss. 97(1)-(2)(a), 102]

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	 For advance voting, an individual must attend to vote at a voting place established for advance voting for the electoral district for which the individual is a voter. In order to obtain a ballot for advance voting, the individual voting must obtain an advance voting certificate from the election official responsible at a voting place. In order to vote at the office of the district electoral officer, an individual must come within at least one of the following circumstances: the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day; the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired; the individual expects that attending at general voting or advance voting for the election will not reasonably be possible: because the individual will be in a location that is remote from a voting place; because of weather or other environmental conditions; or for another reason beyond the individual's control. Level access
	• N/A
Yukon	 Period [E.A., s. 199] Advance polls shall be held on the 23rd and 24th days after the issue of the writ between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Who can vote [E.A., s. 201]
	An advance poll shall be conducted in the same manner as is provided for in the Act for the conduct of a poll and counting of the ballots on the polling day of an election. Level access.
	Level access N/A
Northwest Territories	Period [E.A., s. 89(1)] • An advance poll shall be open between the hours of 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday the 11th day before polling day, and shall not be open at any other time.
	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 90] An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division in an advance polling district may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district. An elector whose name does not appear on the official list of electors for a polling division in an advance polling district, may vote at the advance polling station established in that advance polling district if he or she takes an oath in the approved form and tenders satisfactory proof of identity.
	Level access N/A
Nunavut	 Period [N.E.A., s. 94] An advance vote must be held in each constituency, and where a constituency includes more than one municipality, in each municipality, on Monday the 7th day before election day and the polling station for an advance vote must be open from 12:00 noon to 7:00 p.m.

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	 Who can vote [N.E.A., ss. 90, 95] A voter may vote in person at a polling station at an advance vote. All election officers shall endeavour to vote at an advance vote.
	Level access • N/A

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
Canada	 Who can vote [C.E.A., s. 11] Any of the following persons may vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules: a Canadian Forces elector; an elector who is an employee in the public service of Canada or of a province and who is posted outside Canada; a Canadian citizen who is employed by an international organization of which Canada is a member and to which Canada contributes and who is posted outside Canada; a person who has been absent from Canada for less than five consecutive years and who intends to return to Canada as a resident; an incarcerated elector who is qualified to vote; and any other elector in Canada who wishes to vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules. Period to apply [C.E.A., ss. 194(1), 221, 232, 251(1)] In order to vote under the Special Voting Rules, a person shall, without delay after becoming an elector by virtue of his or her being enrolled in or hired by the Canadian Forces, complete a statement of ordinary residence in the prescribed
	form that indicates: his or her surname, given names, sex and rank; his or her date of birth; the civic address of his or her place of ordinary residence in Canada immediately before the enrolment or hiring; and his or her current mailing address. • An elector may vote under the Special Voting Rules if: • his or her application for registration and special ballot is received in Ottawa by 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day and his or her name is entered on the register; • his or her application for registration and special ballot is received after the issue of the writs and before 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day by a returning officer in an electoral district or by the special voting rules administrator. • Before the 10th day before polling day, each liaison officer shall ensure that an application for registration and special ballot in the prescribed form is completed for every eligible elector of the correctional institution who wishes to vote, indicating his or her place of ordinary residence.
	Deadline to return the ballot [C.E.A., s. 229] The special ballot shall arrive at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer in Ottawa not later than 6:00 p.m. on polling day in order to be counted.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Who can vote [E.A., ss. 86(1)-(2)] An elector who is qualified to vote at an election and who has reason to believe that he or she will have difficulty voting at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day may apply to vote by special ballot. A person who is detained in a penitentiary or jail in the province or who is in detention at the Waterford Hospital may vote only by special ballot. Period to apply [E.A., s. 86(4)]
	 An application to vote by special ballot may be made to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer at any time between the issue of the writ and 6:00 p.m. on a day prior to polling day to be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	 Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 86.4(3)] The ballot shall be forwarded to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer so that it reaches the office not later than 4:00 p.m. on a day prior to polling day to be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.
Prince Edward Island	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 35, Schedule II, s. 4] Where an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division at an election is entitled to vote in the polling division at the election and has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division at the election, during the hours for voting, on the days fixed for the advance poll and the ordinary polling day, that elector may apply for a mail-in ballot. Every member of the Canadian Forces who is qualified as an elector is entitled to vote under the Rules.
	 Period to apply [E.A., Schedule II, ss. 18(4), 8] An incarcerated elector shall file with the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration and mail-in ballot prior to 6:00 p.m. on the 13th day before ordinary polling day. The application for registration and mail-in ballot from an elector who ordinarily resides in the Province of Prince Edward Island shall be received in writing or by facsimile transmission by 6:00 p.m. at the office of the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer on or before the 13th day before polling day.
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., Schedule II, ss. 16, 22] The mail-in ballot must arrive at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer or returning officer not later than 12:00 noon on Monday ordinary polling day in order to be counted and only ballot papers received by the Chief Electoral Officer before 12:00 noon on Monday ordinary polling day may be counted.
Nova Scotia	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 100(1)] An elector, who cannot vote in person at the special poll, at the advance poll or on ordinary polling day, may apply to the returning officer for the electoral district in which the elector is ordinarily resident to vote by write-in ballot.
	 Period to apply [E.A., ss. 101(1), 100(3)] An elector may make an application for a write-in ballot: in person at the office of the returning officer until 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th day before ordinary polling day, during the hours that are prescribed, excluding Sunday; by mail, if the application is received no later than 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th day before ordinary polling day; or by an agent, if the elector is unable, because of a disability or illness, to attend at the returning officer's office to vote at the special poll, or to vote at the advance poll or on ordinary polling day, or to apply for a write-in ballot by mail, no later than 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, the third day before ordinary polling day.
	Deadline to return the ballot N/A
New Brunswick	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 87.1(1)] An elector who is entitled to vote at an election and who has reason to believe that, because of absence, illness or incapacity, he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division at which he or she is entitled to vote on the days set for the advance polls and on polling day may apply to the returning officer of the electoral

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	district where he or she is ordinarily resident for a ballot paper.
	 Period to apply [E.A., s. 87.1(2)] An application for a ballot paper may be made at any time after the issue of the writ and shall be made in such time to allow for the return of the ballot paper to the returning officer.
	 Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., ss. 87.3(4)-(4.1)] The ballot shall be returned to the returning officer of the electoral district in which the vote is to be counted no later than 8:00 p.m. on Friday, the third day before polling day. Where an elector is admitted to a public hospital during the period that falls within the fourth day before polling day and 48 hours before the closing of the poll, the certificate envelope may be returned to the returning officer of the electoral district in which the vote is to be counted no later than 48 hours before the closing of the poll.
Quebec	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 293] An elector who has left Quebec temporarily is entitled to exercise his or her right to vote outside Quebec for two years after his or her departure. However, the two-year limit does not apply to: an elector who is posted outside Quebec to a position with the government of Quebec or of Canada; an elector who is posted outside Quebec to a position with an international organization of which Quebec or Canada is a member and to which it pays a contribution; to the spouse, or <i>de facto</i> spouse, and the dependants of an elector as described above, provided they are themselves electors. Period to apply [E.A., s. 293.5] An application for registration to vote outside Quebec shall be received by the Chief Electoral Officer before the 18th day preceding polling day.
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 299] Only ballot papers received at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer before the close of the polling stations on polling day may be counted.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	 Who can vote [E.A., ss. 101(1), 103(1), 32(1), 32(1.3), 32(1)(c)] A voter who is unable to go in person to the polling place or an advance poll because of a physical disability may apply in writing to the returning officer to vote at home. In order to vote as an absentee voter, a person shall be a qualified voter who expects to be absent from Manitoba on advance polling days and on polling day, or expects that attending to vote on polling day and on advance polling days will not be reasonably possible because the person will be in a location in Manitoba distant from the polling place at which that person would otherwise vote. A voter who is absent from Manitoba as a member of the regular or special force of the Canadian Forces or a member of the reserve force of the Canadian Forces on full-time training or service or on active service, or a person who lives with such a member, who intends to return and reside in the province qualifies as a resident and is entitled to have his or her name placed on a voters list for an election.

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	 Period to apply [E.A., ss. 101(2), 103(2), 105(2)] An application to vote at home may be given to the returning officer directly or delivered by mail or another method acceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer, and shall be received by the returning officer on or before the Saturday before polling day. A voter may apply to vote as an absentee voter by making a written application to: the Chief Electoral Officer if the application is made before a writ of election has been issued; or a returning officer after a writ of election has been issued. An application shall be received by the returning officer on or before the Saturday before polling day.
	 Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., ss. 102(4)(e), 107(4)(e)] A voter to whom a ballot is delivered or mailed shall deliver or mail the ballot so that it arrives at the office of the returning officer in the electoral district in which the voter is entitled to vote by 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Saskatchewan	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 86(2)] A voter who presents evidence satisfactory to the returning officer of the constituency in which the voter is eligible to vote that the voter will be unable to vote at an advance poll or on polling day in the constituency because of falling into any of the following categories is an absentee voter: a member of the Canadian Forces or a spouse or dependent child of that member; an operator or employee of a long-distance transportation business; an individual who is unable to vote because of business commitments or because of his or her employer's directions; an individual who is incapable of going to a polling place because of his or her health; a student at an educational institution outside Saskatchewan; an individual who is participating in a job training or retraining program; an individual who has a reasonable and substantial concern for his or her safety; an individual who has a commitment made prior to the date of the writ's issue that will prevent the individual from going to the polling place. Period to apply [E.A., s. 87]
	 A voter who wishes to be considered an absentee voter shall apply to the returning officer at least 12 days before polling day. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., ss. 89(5)(b)-(c)] In order to be counted, the ballot shall be received: if personally delivered to the returning officer, before the close of voting on polling day; if delivered by registered mail, by 12:00 noon on the 10th day following polling day in an outer envelope having a post office stamp showing that the envelope was mailed before the close of voting on polling day.
Alberta	Who can vote [E.A., s. 116(1)] An elector who is unable to vote at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day on account of:

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	 physical incapacity; absence from the electoral division; being an inmate; being a supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, interpreter, special constable, candidate, official agent or scrutineer who may be located on polling day at a polling place in a polling subdivision within the electoral division other than that in which he or she is ordinarily resident; being a resident of a remote area; or any other circumstances prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer; may apply to vote by special ballot.
	Period to apply [E.A., s. 116(2)] • An application for a special ballot may be made in writing, by telephone, by telecopier, or in person by an elector to the returning officer at any time between the issue of the writ and the closing of polls on polling day.
	 Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 118(3)] In order to be counted, the ballot shall be forwarded so that it reaches the returning officer not later than the close of the polling places on polling day.
British Columbia	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 102] In order to vote by alternative absentee voting, an individual must come within at least one of the following circumstances: the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day; the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired; the individual expects that attending at general voting or advance voting for the election will not reasonably be possible: because the individual will be in a location that is remote from a voting place; because of weather or other environmental conditions; or for another reason beyond the individual's control. Period to apply [E.A., ss. 105(1)-(2)] An individual must apply to the district electoral officer of the electoral district for which the individual is a voter or of another electoral district for which an election is being conducted at the same time to obtain an alternative absentee voting package. An application may be made at any time up until four hours before the time set for the close of general voting for the election in which the individual is voting. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 106(1)(i)] The ballot must be forwarded by the elector so that it is received before the time set for the close of general voting for the election.
Yukon	 Who can vote [E.A., ss. 98, 100(1), 101(1)] The following electors whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote may apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot: electors who are housebound; electors who are unable to vote at an advance or regular poll by reason of their employment, business, or profession;

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
Jurisdiction	 electors who are students in an educational institution, which is in the Yukon but outside the electoral district in which the student is qualified to vote; an elector who is the spouse or dependant of a student referred to above and who accompanies the student to the place where the educational institution is located; an elector who is a temporary resident in a transition home. An elector who believes that disclosure of the elector's name or address would expose the elector to personal risk may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to vote by special ballot. The following electors whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote are entitled to vote by special ballot without making an application to the returning officer: an elector who is a patient in a hospital; an elector who is on remand in a correctional institution or young offenders' facility. Period to apply [E.A., ss. 98, 99(1), 100(1), 100(3), 101(1)] Those electors with special circumstances whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote may, at any time after the issue of the writ and before the opening of the polls on polling day, apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot. Any elector whose name appears on the list of electors in the electoral district in which the elector is qualified to vote may, after the close of the advance poll and before the opening of the poll on polling day, apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot. An elector who believes that disclosure of the elector's name or address would expose the elector to personal risk may apply at any time after the issue of the writ and before 9:00 p.m. three days before polling day to the Chief Electoral Officer to
	 vote by special ballot. An elector who is a patient in a hospital or is on remand in a correctional institution or young offenders' facility is entitled to vote by special ballot without making an application to the returning officer. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 104(1)] In order to be counted, a special ballot shall be returned before 2:00 p.m. on polling day to the returning officer of the electoral district where the elector is
	 qualified to vote. Mail-in polling division [E.A., s. 156] Electors who reside in a polling division with 25 or fewer electors may vote by a mail-in poll.
Northwest Territories	 Who can vote [E.A., s. 85] An elector may vote by special ballot in accordance with the regulations. An elector who is imprisoned in a correctional institution may vote by special ballot. Period to apply [E.A., s. 85] [Regulations, s. 3] Applications for mail-in ballots shall be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday the 21st day before polling day.
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 85] [Regulations, ss. 5-6] • Mail-in ballots shall be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	5:00 p.m. on Friday the third day before polling day. The Coordinator of Mail-in Voting shall submit the mail-in ballots to the designated deputy returning officer no later than 12:00 noon on polling day.
Nunavut	 Who can vote [N.E.A., s. 99(1)] Every voter who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote at his or her polling station on election day has the right to vote by means of a special ballot issued in accordance with the Act.
	Period to apply [N.E.A., s. 99(2)] • Applications for special ballots shall be made available, after the writ is issued, from the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer and in any other office in Nunavut or outside Nunavut that the Chief Electoral Officer may designate.
	 Deadline to return the ballot [N.E.A., s. 101(3)] A voter is solely responsible for ensuring that the voter's special ballot is received by the returning officer, or the Chief Electoral Officer if the voter is not in the community where the office of the returning officer is located, as the case may be, prior to 5:00 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd day before election day.

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

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

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

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate the voter has voted; or upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be identified. After counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall complete the required number of the statement of the poll in the poll book, sign them, and have the poll clerk and such of the persons present who desire to do so sign them, and dispose of them as follows: enclose the required number of the statement of the poll in an envelope marked E, and deliver it to the returning officer together with the form supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer on which has been entered the name and address of electors who voted at the poll, but whose names were not on the list of electors, leave one statement in the poll book.
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 87, 90] The official addition of the votes shall be conducted by the returning officers at their headquarters commencing at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, the seventh day after ordinary polling day. On the official addition of the votes, a returning officer shall, in the presence of the election clerk, candidates, or agents representing the candidates, who are present, or if none is present then in the presence of at least two electors, ascertain the number of votes cast for each candidate in each polling station in his or her electoral district by obtaining the information from the statement of the poll. At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes, which shall be completed not later than Monday, the 14th day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer shall complete the recapitulation sheet and transmit a copy of it to each candidate concerned and to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 91, 100, 103] Within four days after the official addition, any candidate may apply to the Chief Judge of the provincial court for a recount of all the ballots cast in the electoral district by filing a petition with the judge, and depositing with the Chief Judge the sum of \$200 in legal tender or certified cheque as security for the costs of the recount. The Chief Judge may assign a provincial court judge to recount all the ballots cast and that judge shall, within six days after the filing of the petition, by order appoint a place and time for the recount. The recount shall commence not later than 10 days after the date of the order. The judge shall forthwith certify the result of the recount and final addition to the returning officer who shall then declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes. If the recount and final addition does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge may order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the petitioner.
	Appeal of a judicial recount N/A If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 102] Where it is reported to the returning officer that an equality of votes is found to

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	exist between candidates, the returning officer shall, in the presence of at least two of the persons authorized to be present, cast the additional vote without depositing a ballot paper, and declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has cast the additional vote.
Nova Scotia	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 128(f), 129, 132(f)] At the close of the poll, and in the presence of the poll clerk, candidates, agents and electors representing candidates, who are present, and in the presence of one additional agent for each candidate whom he or she shall admit if requested, and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors, the deputy returning officer shall count the votes. In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall reject a ballot: that was not supplied by the deputy returning officer; that is not marked for any candidate; upon which the circular space at the right of the name of a candidate is not marked with a cross, an "X", a check mark or a line made with a pencil or pen; on which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected; that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate or candidates the voter has voted; or upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified, but no ballot shall be rejected because of a writing, number, or mark placed thereon by the deputy returning officer. After counting the votes, a deputy returning officer shall complete the required number of the statements of the poll in the poll book, sign them, and have the poll clerk and such of the persons present who desire to do so sign them. A copy of the statement shall be delivered to each agent, or elector representing a candidate, who is present and requests it. A copy shall also be left in the poll book. Official addition [E.A., ss. 156, 159(1)] The official addition of the votes shall be held by the returning officer at his or her
	 headquarters commencing at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the second day after ordinary polling day. A returning officer shall, in the presence of the election clerk, candidates, agents and electors representing candidates, who are present, or if none is present then in the presence of at least two electors, ascertain the number of votes cast for each candidate in each polling station in the electoral district from the statement of the poll. At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes which shall be completed not later than Thursday, the second day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer shall transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer and each candidate or his or her official agent, by personal delivery or registered mail, a copy of the recapitulation sheet. Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 159(2), 160, 166-167] Where, on the official addition of the votes, there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates and an additional vote for one of such candidates would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the largest number of votes, or the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the
	 highest number of votes and any other candidate is fewer than 10, the returning officer shall apply for a recount. Within four days after the day on which the returning officer has completed and distributed the recapitulation sheet, any candidate or his or her official agent may petition a judge of the Supreme Court for a recount of all the ballots cast in the

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	 electoral district by filing a petition with a prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and depositing with him or her the sum of \$100 in legal tender or a cheque made payable to the Minister of Finance for that amount drawn upon and accepted by a chartered bank doing business in Canada, as security for the costs of the recount. Whereupon the judge shall within two days after the filing of the petition by order appoint a place and a time for the recount. At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall certify on the recapitulation sheet in duplicate the result of the recount, and transmit the recapitulation sheet in duplicate to the returning officer and a copy of the recapitulation sheet to each candidate, or his or her authorized agent. At the conclusion of a recount, the judge may make such order as he or she sees fit respecting costs, including the disposition of money deposited as security for costs.
	Appeal of a judicial recount N/A
	 If a tie following a recount [E.A., ss. 168(2)(f)-(g)] Where the recapitulation sheet received from the judge shows that an equality of votes exists between candidates on a recount, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer shall, at the close of the recount and in the presence of the election clerk, the candidates or their agents, who are present, or if none are present then in the presence of at least two electors and in the presence of the judge who conducted the recount, place the names of the candidates on equal size pieces of paper of the same colour in a box and then draw one of the pieces of paper from the box and declare elected the candidate whose name appears on the piece of paper so drawn.
New Brunswick	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 89-90, 91(7)] The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence and full view of the poll clerk, candidates, scrutineers and electors representing recognized parties or independent candidates, or such of them as may be present, and of at least two electors if no candidates or scrutineers are present. In counting the votes the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballots: that have not been supplied by him or her; that have not been marked for any candidate; on which votes have been marked for more candidates than one; or upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified. After the completion of the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer shall make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, one copy for the deputy returning officer and one copy for the returning officer; and he or she shall also deliver one copy of the statement of the poll to such scrutineers and electors representing recognized parties or independent candidates as are present and shall mail one copy to each candidate.
	Official addition [E.A., ss. 92(4), 92(9)-(10)] • After the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer, at the place and hour fixed by the proclamation for the official addition to the votes, and in the presence of the election clerk and of such of the candidates or their representatives as are present, or of at least two electors if none of the candidates or their representatives are present, shall from the official statements of the poll

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	 add together the number of votes given for each candidate and enter the number of votes counted and the number rejected on a recapitulation sheet. The candidate who is found to have the largest number of votes shall be declared elected in writing, and a copy of such declaration shall be delivered to each candidate. Where on the addition of votes an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates, and an additional vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer shall cast such additional vote.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 94(1), 94(1.1), 94(12)-(13), 94(15)(a)] An application for a recount or final addition may be made, within four days after the official addition, by an elector of the electoral district to the judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick sitting in the judicial district within which such electoral district is situated. Within four days after such application, the judge shall appoint a time and a place for a recount or final addition of such votes, as the case may be, if it is made to appear to the judge by the affidavit of a creditable witness that a deputy returning officer in counting the votes improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballots or made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate, or that the returning officer improperly added up the votes. The applicant shall deposit with the clerk of the court the sum of \$200 in legal tender as security for the costs of the candidate declared elected. An elector may apply for a recount or final addition on the sole ground of the closeness of the vote, where there is a difference of not more than 25 votes between the number of votes cast for the candidate declared elected and another candidate. At the conclusion of the recount, the judge shall certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who shall declare to be elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes, and deliver a copy of such certificate to each candidate. If the recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge shall order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant. Appeal of a judicial recount
	 N/A If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 94(14)] In case of an equality of votes following a recount, the returning officer, despite the fact that he or she may have already cast a vote following the official addition, has and shall cast the deciding vote.
Quebec	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 360, 364, 368] After the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer, assisted by the poll clerk, shall proceed with the counting of the votes. Every candidate and his or her representative may attend. The deputy returning officer shall reject every ballot paper which: has not been furnished by him or her; does not bear his or her initials; has not been marked; has been marked in favour of more than one candidate;

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	 has been marked in favour of a person who is not a candidate; has been marked elsewhere than in one of the circles; bears fanciful or injurious entries; bears a mark by which the elector can be identified; has been marked otherwise than with a pencil given to the elector by the
	 deputy returning officer. The deputy returning officer shall deliver a copy of the statement of votes to the representative of each candidate and to the returning officer.
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 371, 375] The addition, wherever possible, shall begin at 9:00 a.m. on the day following polling day; it shall take place at the main office of the returning officer, and any candidate, mandatary or elector may attend. The returning officer shall declare elected the candidate who, when the addition is completed, has received the greatest number of votes.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 376, 382-386, 392-393, 395] In the case of a tie-vote, the returning officer shall apply for a judicial recount. Any person may apply for a judicial recount of the votes if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that a deputy returning officer or the returning officer has unlawfully counted or rejected ballot papers or has drawn up an incorrect statement of votes. Any candidate who came second, or his or her mandatary, may apply for a judicial recount where the majority is not over one-thousandth of the votes cast. An application for a judicial recount is made by way of a motion to a judge of the Court of Quebec of the judicial district in which all or part of the electoral division where the election was held is situated. The motion shall be presented within four days after the addition of the votes. The recount shall begin within four days after the presentation of the motion. Upon the conclusion of the recount, the judge shall compile the votes cast in favour of each candidate, verify or rectify any statement of votes and certify the results of the poll. The judge shall return the ballot boxes to the returning officer and all the other documents used for the recount to the Chief Electoral Officer. The returning officer shall thereupon declare elected the candidate who received the greatest number of votes. The judge shall award and fix the amount of the costs according to the tariff established by government regulation. Where the election results remain unchanged, the costs of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes
	shall be borne by the person who applied for the recount. Appeal of a judicial recount N/A
	 If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 394] In case of a tie-vote following a recount, a new election shall be held. In such a case, nomination papers shall be filed not later than the second Monday following the day of the judge's decision, and the poll shall be held on the second subsequent Monday.
Ontario	Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 57(1), 59(1), 60, 62]

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 The counting of the ballots takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk, the candidates and not more than one scrutineer for each candidate. Only a ballot which was supplied to the elector by the deputy returning officer and with only one of the circular spaces marked and upon which there is no writing or mark by which the voter can be identified shall be accepted as a valid ballot at the count. The deputy returning officer shall complete a statement of the poll, accounting for all the ballots supplied to him or her by the returning officer. The statement shall be signed by the deputy returning officer and poll clerk and may be signed by any candidate or scrutineer present. A certificate of the number of ballots cast for each candidate is provided to each candidate or scrutineer present. The deputy returning officer shall personally deliver the sealed poll return envelope along with the sealed official tabulation envelope to the returning officer.
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 65(1), 67(1)] The returning officer, at the place, day and hour stated in his or her notice of poll shall, in the presence of the election clerk and any candidate or candidate's delegate or scrutineer present, conduct the official tabulation by adding up the votes given for each candidate as taken from the official statements of the poll. At the close of the official tabulation, or hearings in the case of missing envelopes or statements, the returning officer shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 67(2), 71, 77(1), 78(1)] If the difference between the number of votes cast for the candidate with the largest number of votes and the candidate with the next largest number is less than 25, the returning officer shall apply for a recount. Within the four days, Sunday being excluded, following the official tabulation, a judge may appoint a time and place to recount the votes cast at the election in the electoral district upon the application of a candidate or elector if it is made to appear by affidavit that: a deputy returning officer has improperly counted any ballot or improperly rejected any ballot or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for any candidate; the returning officer has improperly tabulated the votes. The recount shall be held within 10 days after the judge's hearing of the application. An application for a recount shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that there has been deposited with a clerk of the Ontario Court (Provincial Division) as security for costs in connection with the recount, the sum of \$200 or money order or cheque in that amount. This does not apply if the returning officer is the applicant. The judge shall certify in writing to the returning officer the result of the recount unless, during the two days following completion of the recount, Sunday being excluded, the judge receives a notice of appeal. The costs of the recount, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, are in the discretion of the judge who may order by whom, to whom, and in what manner they shall be paid.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
Variodibilon	 Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 80(1), 80(7)] Any party may appeal from the decision of the judge who conducted the recount by giving notice in writing within two days after the completion of the recount to the other parties concerned and to the judge of the party's intention to appeal. The judge of the Ontario Court (General Division) may direct by whom and to whom the cost of the appeal, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, shall be paid. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 77(2)] Upon receipt of the judge's certificate, the returning officer shall then declare the candidate having the largest number of votes to be elected but in the case of an equality of votes, the returning officer shall give the casting vote.
Manitoba	Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 114-115, 116(1), 119(2)-(3), 121(2)] The counting of ballot papers takes place after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall count the ballots in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their scrutineers. In counting the ballots cast for each candidate, the deputy returning officer shall reject any ballot paper that: has not been supplied by him or her; has not the symbol X marked thereon; has the symbol X set opposite the name of more than one candidate; has the symbol X and some other symbol or mark set opposite the name of the same candidate; has the symbol X or any other symbol or mark opposite the name of one candidate and some other symbol or mark set opposite the name of one or more other candidates; does not show for which candidate the vote is given or indicate the word "Declined"; has any mark or writing made by the voter by which he or she may afterwards be identified; indicates a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn from the election; or has the word "Declined" in addition to the symbol X or any other symbol or mark. The deputy returning officer shall make out a statement of the poll and the statement shall forthwith be signed by him or her and the poll clerk and such of the candidates or scrutineers as may be present and desire to sign it. A copy of the statement of the poll is handed to the returning officer or placed in the ballot box. After sealing the ballot box, the deputy returning officer shall personally deliver it to the returning officer or his or her agent. If personal delivery is impractical, the deputy returning officer shall send the ballot box to the returning officer by a delivery service that provides the sender with an acknowledgement of receipt. Official addition [E.A., ss. 126(1), 126(3), 127, 129(1)] After receiving the ballot boxes from the deputy returning officers in the electoral division and after notice to the candidate, the returning officer, in the presence of the candidates or their scruti

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 number of votes given in the electoral division for each candidate as well as the total number of valid ballot papers for all the electoral division. If the returning officer finds that the number of votes for the candidate with the most votes exceeds the number of votes for each other candidate by more than 50 votes, he or she shall declare that candidate to be elected. The returning officer shall prepare a statement in duplicate of the votes counted for each candidate at each poll and shall deliver a copy thereof to each candidate or to his or her scrutineer or to the voter present representing the candidate.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 128(1), 131(1), 131(1.1), 136(2), 137(2)] If the returning officer finds that the number of votes for the candidate with the most votes does not exceed the number of votes for each of the other candidates by more than 50 votes, he or she shall apply to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount.
	 If a judicial recount is not required by the returning officer, any candidate or voter in the electoral division may, for the sole purpose of declaring as elected the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes, apply to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount of the ballots cast at the election. An application made by a candidate or voter shall be made not later than eight days after the returning officer has announced the results of the count of the ballots.
	 Where no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after the announcement of the result of the judicial recount, the judge shall forthwith certify the result to the returning officer who shall then forthwith declare elected the candidate having the largest number of votes on the basis of the judge's judicial recount.
	 Where an application for a judicial recount has been made by a candidate or voter, no costs may be awarded unless, in the opinion of the judge, a party to the judicial recount engaged in vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections, in which case the judge may award costs of not more than \$500.
	 Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 138(1), 138(4), 138(6)] A party to a judicial recount who desires to appeal from a judicial recount of a judge may do so on giving, within five days after the announcement of the result of the judicial recount, notice in writing of the appeal to the judge who conducted the judicial recount and to all the parties to the judicial recount. The time appointed for hearing the appeal shall not be more than 10 days after the registrar receives the notice of appeal. No costs shall be awarded.
	 If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 139.1(1)] A new election shall be held if, after an appeal from a judicial recount, or after a judicial recount from which no appeal is taken, there is an equal number of votes for two or more candidates who have more votes than any other candidate in the election.
Saskatchewan	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 63, 141(1)-(2), 142(1), 141(16), 141(23)(d), 143(1)] Immediately after the close of a polling place, the deputy returning officer shall count the ballots, in the presence and in full view of the following persons who are entitled to be present:
	 the Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; the returning officer, the supervisory deputy returning officer, if any, and the

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 deputy returning officer; the election clerk and the poll clerk or clerks; any interpreter; the candidates and not more than two candidate's representatives for each
	 candidate; any other persons authorized by the returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer to assist in preserving the peace at the polling place. In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject the following ballots: ballots that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; ballots on which voters have voted for more than one candidate; ballots on which a voter has written or marked anything by means of which the voter can be identified; ballots on which the voter's intention is not clear or on which no vote has been given for a candidate. When the deputy returning officer is satisfied with the accuracy of the ballot paper account and poll statement, he or she shall sign each copy of them, direct the poll clerk to sign them and permit any candidate or candidate's representative to sign them if the candidate or candidate's representative so desires. The deputy returning officer shall place the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement in the ballot box. The poll statement is placed in the ballot box, which shall be delivered to the
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 145(1), 145(3), 144, 145(10), 148] At the time and place set in the election proclamation for making the final count and after receiving all ballot boxes, the returning officer shall: remove from each ballot box and open the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement; and enter the results appearing in the ballot paper account and poll statement in the appropriate columns of the returning officer's statement. Each candidate may appoint voters as his or her candidate's representatives at the final count. A candidate may have not more than two candidate's representatives present at any one time. After completing the addition, the returning officer shall declare as elected the candidate having the largest number of votes. If, on the final count, the returning officer finds that two or more candidates have the same number of votes and that casting a vote would entitle one of the candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer shall cast that vote.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 155(1)-(5), 156(1)-(2), 156(4)-(5), 164(2)-(3), 165(1)] If, after the final count, the margin of victory of the candidate declared to be elected is less than the total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots and ballots objected to, any candidate or the business manager of any candidate is entitled to request a recount or an addition. A request of a recount or an addition shall be served on the returning officer within four days of the date the returning officer declared the results of the election. Within four days after receiving a request of a recount or an addition, the returning officer shall: issue a certificate setting out that the candidate or the candidate's business

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	manager has requested a recount or an addition;
	 present the certificate to a judge of the court and deliver a copy of the
	certificate to the candidate or business manager who requested the recount or addition; and
	 apply to the judge to fix the time and place for a recount or an addition.
	The judge shall, by order, fix a time and place at which the judge will recount or
	add the votes if the certificate of the returning officer shows that the margin of
	victory of the candidate declared to be elected is less than the total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots and ballots objected to. The time shall be not less than 10 days after the date the request was served.
	 A candidate or business manager may apply to a judge of the court for a recount or an addition if:
	 the candidate or business manager is not entitled to request a recount or an addition due to the margin of victory; or
	 the candidate or business manager has made such a request but the returning officer fails to comply.
	 An application to a judge shall be made within 10 days after the day on which the returning officer has declared a candidate to be elected, and shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$300.
	• A judge may approve the application and fix a time and place for the recount or addition if it appears to the judge that:
	 any ballot envelopes of qualified voters were unopened by the returning officer;
	 in counting the votes, any deputy returning officer or the returning officer has improperly counted any ballot, improperly rejected any ballot, or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for a candidate; or
	the returning officer has added up the votes improperly.
	 The judge shall fix a time for a recount or an addition that is not less than 10 days after the date of the application.
	 If no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after completing the recount or addition, the judge shall immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who shall immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.
	If a recount or an addition is ordered:
	 in the case of automatic entitlement, the returning officer shall pay the costs of the candidate or business manager who requested the recount or addition and of the candidates appearing at the recount or addition;
	 of the candidates appearing at the recount or addition; the judge on the recount or addition finds that the applicant was entitled to and
	requested a recount or addition but the returning officer failed to comply, the returning officer shall pay the costs of the applicant and of the candidates appearing at the application and at the recount or addition.
	Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 168(1)-(2), 168(7)-(8), 168(11)-(12)(a)-(b), 168(13)]
	 Any party to a recount or an addition may file a written appeal with the Court of Appeal within five days after the completion of the recount or addition.
	• If an appeal is limited, any candidate may file a cross appeal within five days of being served with a notice of appeal.
	The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan shall, on the filing of a notice of cross appeal, or on the expiration of 10 days after the date of completion of the recount, if no notice of cross notice of appeal has been filed, make an order:

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 designating a judge of the Court of Appeal to hear the appeal; and fixing a time for the hearing of the appeal. The time fixed for hearing the appeal shall not be more than 10 days from the date of the court order.
	 If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 164(4)] If, on recount or addition, the judge finds that two or more candidates, each having the largest number of votes, have the same number of votes and that casting a vote would entitle one of the candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer shall cast that vote.
Alberta	 officer shall cast that vote. Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 111(1), 111(3), 111(5), 112(a)-(c)] The counting of the votes takes place immediately after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall proceed with a count of the votes in the presence of the poll clerk and those candidates, official agents and scrutineers entitled to be present. In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject any ballot that: does not have on its back the name of the electoral division and year of the election; does not indicate a vote for any candidate; in the case of a vote by special ballot, does not indicate a vote for any candidate or registered political party, as the case may be; contains votes for more than one candidate; in the case of a vote by special ballot, contains votes for more than one candidate or registered political party, as the case may be; is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate the vote was cast; in the case of a vote by special ballot, is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate or registered political party, as the case may be, the vote was cast; contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn; in the case of a vote by special ballot, contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn or for a registered political party that does not have a candidate for the electoral division; or contains any writing or mark enabling the voter to be readily identified. The deputy returning officer shall, at the conclusion of the count: complete a statement of poll in sufficient numbers that shall be signed by the deputy returning officer; the poll clerk and any person present who wishes to sign it; immediately communicate the unofficial results to the returning officer; provide one copy of the statement of poll to each candidate or each candidate's official agent or the place, date and hour of commencement o

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 If, on the addition of votes, no candidate can be declared elected because the same number of votes is counted for two or more candidates, the returning officer shall cast an additional vote by marking a ballot for one of the tied candidates.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 144(1), 147(2), 147(4)] A candidate or his or her official agent may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a recount not later than eight days after the date the returning officer announced the results of the official count and declared a candidate elected. The applicant shall deposit with the clerk the sum of \$300 in cash, or by certified cheque or certified bill of exchange, as security for costs. The time and place for the recount are appointed by a judge. When there has been a recount, the judge shall immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who shall, on the third day after the certification, unless he or she is served with a notice of appeal within that period, declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes. If the appellant is directed to pay costs and the amount deposited as security is insufficient, execution for the balance may issue on order of the judge.
	 Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 148(1), 148(7)] Any party may appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decision of a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench respecting a recount of votes by serving the judge, the parties and the returning officer with a notice of appeal not later than the second day following the judge's certification of the result. On determination of the appeal, the Registrar of the Court of Appeal shall immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who shall then declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes.
	If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 147(3)] If, on a recount, an equality of votes exists for two or more candidates, the returning officer's vote cast shall be counted, if it has been cast, and if it has not, the returning officer shall proceed to cast the additional vote by then marking a ballot.
British Columbia	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 116(1), 118(1)-(2), 119, 123(1)(a)-(e), 125(1), 126(3)(a), 126(4)] The initial count must not take place until the close of general voting for the election but must take place as soon as possible after that time. The initial count must be conducted by the voting officer responsible for the ballot box. He or she may be assisted by another election official. Each candidate and his or her representative may be present as well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer. A ballot must be rejected if: the ballot physically differs from the ballots officially provided for the voting
	 proceedings for which the counting is being conducted; there is no cross or any other mark in the blank space provided on the ballot opposite the name of the candidate; the ballot is uniquely marked, or otherwise uniquely dealt with, in such a manner that the voter could reasonably be identified; the ballot is marked as voting for more than one candidate; the ballot does not clearly indicate the intention of the voter to vote for a candidate.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 After the ballot account is completed, the voting officer must report to the district electoral officer the number of votes accepted for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots, and a completed ballot account is placed in the ballot box, which is delivered to the district electoral officer.
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 128(1)-(2), 130, 137(1)(b)] The final count must not take place before the 13th day after general voting day unless authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer. The final count must be conducted at the office of the district electoral officer unless the district electoral officer gives notice that it is to be conducted at another location. At the final count the district electoral officer and at least one other election official must be present. Each candidate and his or her representative may be present as well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer. At the conclusion of the final count, the district electoral officer must declare the election of the candidate who received the most votes.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 137(1)(c), 139, 142(8), 143] The district electoral officer must apply for a recount if no candidate can be declared elected at the conclusion of a final count because there is an equality of votes for two or more candidates, or if the difference between the votes received by the candidate declared elected and the candidate with the next highest number of votes is less than 1/500 of the total ballots. An application for a recount may be made to the Supreme Court within six days after the declaration of official election results, on one or more of the following bases:
	 that votes were not correctly accepted or ballots were not correctly rejected; that unopened or resealed certification or secrecy envelopes contain ballots that should be considered; that a ballot account does not accurately record the number of votes for a candidate; that the final count did not correctly calculate the total number of votes for a candidate.
	 The application may only be made by: a voter for the electoral district for which the election was held; a candidate in the election or a candidate representative of a candidate in the election; or the district electoral officer. No costs may be awarded on a judicial recount unless, in the opinion of the court, a party to the judicial recount engaged in vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections. If no appeal of the results of a judicial recount is commenced within the time permitted, the Supreme Court judge who conducted the recount must issue to the district electoral officer a certificate of the results of the election.
	 Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 144(1)-(2), 145(3)] A candidate in the election may appeal the decision of the Supreme Court by filing a notice of appeal with the Court of Appeal within two days after the results of the judicial recount are declared. At the conclusion of the appeal, the Court of Appeal must declare the results of the election in accordance with its recount.
	If a tie following a recount

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	• N/A
Yukon	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 257(1), 259, 266(c)-(e)] The counting of ballots takes place immediately after the close of the polls. The deputy returning officer shall count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents such as are present, and of at least two electors if none of the candidates are represented. In counting the ballots, the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballots: that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; that have not been marked for any candidate; on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; that have not been marked in the small circular space across from the name of the candidate, unless the manner in which the ballot is marked indicates a clear and unambiguous preference for one candidate, and that the ballot is not otherwise invalid; or upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified. Each deputy returning officer shall make one copy of the statement of the poll: for the returning officer, to be enclosed in a special envelope, sealed by the deputy returning officer and deposited by itself in the ballot box; to be delivered to each of the candidates' agents; to be delivered to each candidate in the special envelope provided for this
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 277, 279] The official addition shall be held at 10:00 a.m., at the place and day fixed in the proclamation and candidates or their official agents may attend the official addition. The returning officer shall: open the ballot boxes and each envelope containing the statement of the poll for a hospital or correctional institution; and from the statements of the poll either contained in the ballot boxes and each envelope, or received by fax, officially add up the number of ballots cast for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots. Forthwith after the official addition, the returning officer shall: declare and cause to be published the name of the candidate for whom the greatest number of ballots has been cast; prepare a certificate in writing showing the number of ballots cast for each candidate; and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate or the candidate's official agent.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 280, 286, 299(1)(b)-(d), 299(2), 301] Where, on the official addition, there is an equality of ballots cast for two or more candidates and an additional ballot cast for one of such candidates would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the greatest number of ballots, or the difference between the number of ballots cast for the candidate receiving the greatest number of ballots and another candidate is 10 or less, the returning officer shall forthwith apply for a recount to a judge of the Supreme Court and give written notice to each candidate or the candidate's official agent. Where a judge of the Supreme Court: receives an application for a recount from a returning officer; or receives an application, prior to the end of the sixth day following the completion of the official addition, supported by a credible witness, and the

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 applicant deposits with the clerk of the court the sum of \$200 as security for costs and it is made to appear that: a deputy returning officer in counting the ballots has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballots or has made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for any candidate; or the returning officer had improperly conducted the official addition; the judge shall appoint a time for the recount, which shall be within four days after the receipt of the application. At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall add the number of ballots cast for each candidate and certify forthwith in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who shall declare the election of the candidate for whom the greatest number of ballots has been cast. The judge shall also deliver a copy of the certificate to each candidate. Where a recount resulting from an application does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge shall order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs. Appeal of a judicial recount N/A If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 300] Where a recount results in an equal number of ballots having been cast for two or more candidates who also have the greatest number of ballots cast for them in the election, the election shall be decided forthwith by the drawing of lots by the
	returning officer in the presence of the judge and any candidate or agent present at the time.
Northwest Territories	 Counting the votes [E.A., ss. 127(1), 128(1), 132(1)-(2)] The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer shall count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, if present, or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates are represented. In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballots papers: that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; that have not been marked for any candidate; on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; that have not been marked with a cross or other clear mark in the small circular space at the right of the name of a candidate; or on which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified. A deputy returning officer shall make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, and deliver a copy to each of the candidates' agents or, in the absence of agents, to the electors present representing the candidates. One copy shall remain attached to the poll book, one copy shall be retained by the returning officer and one copy shall be deposited in the ballot box. A deputy returning officer shall give a copy of the statement of the poll to a candidate who requests it.
	 Official addition [E.A., ss. 135(1)-(2), 136] After all the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer shall: at the place, day and hour fixed in the proclamation; and in the presence of the assistant returning officer and of the candidates or their agents or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates or their agents are present; open the ballot boxes and, from

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 the statements of the poll, verify the number of votes cast for each candidate. Without delay after the official addition of the votes, the returning officer shall prepare a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and deliver a copy of it to each candidate or his or her agent and to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Judicial recount [E.A., ss. 137(1)(a), 143(1), 149-150, 137(3), 152(1)] Where, on the official addition of the votes, the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is nil or less than two percent of the total number of votes cast in the electoral district, the returning officer shall apply to a judge for a recount. Within eight days after the date of the official addition, an elector may make an application for a recount supported by an affidavit to a judge if it appears that a deputy returning officer in counting the votes has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or has made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate, or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes.
	 The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the sum of \$250 in legal tender, money order or a certified cheque. The judge shall appoint a time to commence recounting the votes within 10 days after the receipt by the judge of the application. At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer and deliver a copy of that certificate to each
	 On receipt of the result of a recount, the returning officer shall declare elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes. The candidate who receives the highest number of votes and any other candidate who receives a number of votes that separates the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and that candidate by less than two percent of the total votes cast in the electoral district, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for reimbursement of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of the recount. Where a recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge shall order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs.
	 Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., ss. 154(1), 154(3)(a), 157] Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act, any party aggrieved may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal. The judge of the Court of Appeal shall, if it appears that the judge who conducted the recount failed to comply with the provisions for a judicial recount, make an order appointing the time, within eight days after making the order, and a place for the consideration of the appeal. There shall be the same remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded by an order as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal.
Numanust	 If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 151] Where a recount results in an equality of votes between candidates, the judge shall provide for the holding of a new election.
Nunavut	Counting the votes [N.E.A., ss. 131(1), 131(3), 131(5)-(6)]

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	 On election day, immediately after the close of the polls in the constituency, the counting of the votes shall take place in every polling station open that day or during the period of the advance vote. The deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their representatives or, should the candidates or their representatives not be present, in the presence of at least two voters, make the count in accordance with the regulations. When counting the ballots, the deputy returning officer shall reject any ballot that was:
	 not supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer; not marked in favour of a candidate; marked in a way that does not clearly indicate the voter's intent; marked in favour of a person who is not a candidate; marked for more than one candidate; marked in a place other than the circular space provided, unless the mark clearly indicates the voter's intention; or marked in a way that identifies the voter. No ballot shall be rejected for the sole reason that the deputy returning officer
	 placed a note, number or mark on it; or did not remove the counterfoil when the voter voted.
	 Official addition [N.E.A., s. 134] The deputy returning officer shall prepare a statement of the poll that sets out the total number of valid votes cast; the number of votes in favour of each candidate; the number of rejected ballots; and such other information as may be required by the Chief Electoral Officer. The deputy returning officer shall make copies of the statement of the poll, in the approved form, and distribute them as follows: one copy to remain with the polling record; one copy to be kept by the deputy returning officer; one copy to be faxed and delivered to both the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer; and
	 one copy for each candidate and financial agent. Judicial recount [N.E.A., ss. 142, 143, 144(1), 148(1)-(2), 149(1), 150(1)] When the difference between the number of votes in favour of the candidate having received the most votes and any other candidate is nil or less than 2 percent of the total number of votes cast in the constituency, the returning officer shall, without delay, apply to the court for a recount and shall give written notice to the candidates or their agents of the recount. Any voter may, before the end of the 8th day after the declaration by the returning officer of the result of the election in the constituency, apply to the court for a
	 judicial recount on the following grounds only: a deputy returning officer improperly counted the votes or improperly rejected any ballot papers; a deputy returning officer made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or the returning officer improperly added up the votes. An application by a voter must be made in accordance with the <i>Rules of the Nunavut Court of Justice</i> and the practice and procedure of the court for an

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	originating application and must
	 set out the facts on which the application is based;
	 be supported by an affidavit or statutory declaration in relation to those facts; and
	 set out the particulars of the alleged irregularities to inform the member whose election is being contested of the facts alleged against him or her.
	 An application by a voter must include a deposit of \$250, in a form acceptable to the Clerk of the Nunavut Court of Justice, as security for the costs of the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes.
	• The court shall appoint a time and place to commence recounting the votes, which shall be within 10 days after the receipt by the court of the application, or as soon as possible thereafter.
	 At the conclusion of a recount, the judge shall seal all the ballot papers in separate packages; add the number of votes cast for each candidate as ascertained at the recount; and certify the result of the recount, in the approved form; and shall immediately send a copy of the certified result of the recount to the candidates; the returning officer; and the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• If the judge certifies that one candidate obtained a higher number of votes than any other, the returning officer shall declare that candidate elected in the return to the writ.
	 Where a recount does not alter the result of the election, the judge shall order the applicant to pay the costs of the elected candidate; and specify the amount of those costs, following as closely as possible the tariff of costs allowed with respect to proceedings in the court.
	 Appeal of a judicial recount [N.E.A., s. 152] Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act in respect of a recount, any party aggrieved may, within 8 days after the recount, make an application to the Court of Appeal which shall hear any appeal from a decision within 14 days of the day it is seized with the appeal application and shall render its decision as soon as possible. Remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded under the Act shall be the same as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal.
	If a tie following a recount [N.E.A., s. 149(2)] If the judge certifies a tie in the number of votes, the Chief Electoral Officer shall order that a new election be held.



PART F NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION

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Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
Canada	Eligibility
	• N/A
	Ineligibility [C.E.A., ss. 65(a)-(i)] The following persons are not eligible to be a candidate:
	 a person who is not qualified as an elector on the date on which his or her
	nomination paper is filed;
	 during the period of his or her disentitlement, a person who was convicted of a corrupt or illegal practice;
	 a member of the legislature of a province, the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut or the Yukon; a sheriff, clerk of the peace or county Crown Attorney in any of the provinces;
	 a person who is not entitled to vote at an election;
	 a judge appointed by the Governor in Council, other than a citizenship judge appointed under the Citizenship Act;
	 a person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution; an election officer; and
	 a person who was a candidate in a previous election and for whom a return, report, document or declaration has not been provided under the Act, if the time and any extension for providing it have expired.
	Leave of absence [C.E.A., s. 80]
	 Every employer shall, on application, grant any such employee leave of absence, with or without pay, to seek nomination as a candidate and to be a candidate for the period during the election period that may be requested.
Newfoundland and	Eligibility [E.A., s. 67]
Labrador	Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:
	 at least 18 years of age on nomination day;
	a Canadian citizen;
	 ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding nomination day; and not disqualified by the Act or another Act for election to or from sitting in the
	House of Assembly;whether or not he or she is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which he
	or she is nominated.
	Ineligibility
	• N/A
	Leave of absence
	N/A
Prince Edward Island	Eligibility [E.A., s. 36]
	Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:
	a Canadian citizen;
	18 years of age on or before nomination day; not discussified as inclinible under the Act, or any other Act, to be a condidate.
	 not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the Legislative Assembly;
	 qualified as an elector in any one of the electoral districts referred to in the
	Electoral Boundaries Act.
	Ineligibility

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	• N/A
	Leave of absence
	N/A
Nova Scotia	Eligibility [E.A., s. 65]
	Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:
	a Canadian citizen;
	18 years of age;
	 not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, the House of Assembly Act, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the House of Assembly.
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 215] [H.A.A., s. 17(1)]
	 Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice is incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the House of Assembly during the five years after the report. No person who:
	is a member of the Senate;
	 is a member of the House of Commons of Canada;
	 causes, suffers or permits himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate for the representation of any electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada; or
	 accepts or holds any office in the service of the Government of Canada, or the Government of Nova Scotia to which any salary or wage of any kind is attached;
	shall be eligible as a member of the House unless that person has resigned such office before nomination for election as such member, and given notice of such resignation to the Provincial Secretary, or shall sit or vote in the House during the time that person holds such office.
	Leave of absence
	N/A
New Brunswick	Eligibility [E.A., s. 47]
Now Brancowick	Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified to vote.
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 48.1(1)]
	Any person is ineligible if he or she is a mayor or councillor of a municipality.
	Leave of absence
	• N/A
Quebec	Eligibility [E.A., s. 234]
	Any person may be a candidate if he or she is an elector.
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 235]
	Any person is ineligible if he or she is:
	a judge of a court of justice;
	the Chief Electoral Officer;
	a commissioner of the Commission de la représentation;
	a returning officer;
	an official agent of a candidate or of a political party; a mamber of the Parliament of Canada;
	a member of the Parliament of Canada;

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
Ontario	Right to be a candidate a person convicted of an indictable offence punishable by two years of imprisonment or more, for the term of the sentence; a candidate at a previous election whose official agent has not produced a return of election expenses or the statement; an independent candidate who has not discharged all the debts resulting from his or her election expenses is not eligible for the next general election or any by-election; a person convicted of a corrupt electoral or referendum practice. Leave of absence [E.A., s. 248] Every employer shall, upon written request, grant a leave without pay to an employee who is a candidate or intends to become one. The request may be made at any time from the date of the order instituting the election. Eligibility [E.A., s. 26(1)] Any person may be a candidate if at the time of signing the consent to nomination he or she is: of voting age; a Canadian citizen; a resident of Ontario for the six months next preceding polling day; and not disqualified by the Legislative Assembly Act or by any other Act. Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 26(2), 98(1)(b)] Any person is ineligible if he or she is: a returning officer; an election clerk; an enumerator; a revision assistant at the revision of any list of electors to be used at the election. A person who is convicted of a corrupt practice is ineligible to stand as a candidate at any election or to hold any office at the nomination of the Crown or the Lieutenant Governor in Council until the eighth anniversary of the date of the official return.
	• N/A
Manitoba	 Eligibility [E.A., ss. 52(a)-(c)] Any person may be a candidate if he or she: is at least 18 years of age on polling day for the election; is a Canadian citizen; has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately prior to polling day. Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 52(d)-(f), 31] Any person is ineligible if he or she is: an election officer; a revising officer; an enumerator; incapacitated from sitting in the assembly or the Legislature of any province or in the House of Commons on account of having been found guilty of a practice or act which would constitute an election offence; and

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	Note: while the following section appears in the Act, it has been ruled of no force and effect by the Court of Queen's Bench, 1999. • an inmate of a correctional facility serving a sentence of five years or more.
	 Leave of absence [E.A., ss. 24.2(1)(a), 24.3(1), 24.2(10)] Every employer shall, on request, grant a leave without pay to an employee who is a candidate.
	 An employer may request an exemption from the requirement to grant leave if he or she believes the leave would be seriously detrimental to the employer's operations. Unless ended earlier by the employee, a leave for a candidate ends as follows:
	 if the person withdraws as a candidate, the day after the withdrawal; in any other case, the day after polling day.
Saskatchewan	 Eligibility [E.A., s. 42(1)] Any person may be a candidate if he or she: is at least 18 years old; is a Candian citizan;
	 is a Canadian citizen; has ordinarily resided in Saskatchewan for at least six months preceding the day the writ was issued; and is not disqualified from being a candidate by <i>The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act</i> or by any other Act.
	 Ineligibility [E.A., s. 42(2)] Any person is ineligible if he or she is: a federal or provincial court judge; disqualified from being a candidate because of a conviction for engaging in corrupt practices; in a correctional facility, jail or prison on polling day because of being convicted of an offence; subject to a disposition of a review board, established under the <i>Criminal Code</i>, on polling day; the Chief Electoral Officer; the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; an election officer.
	Leave of absence N/A
Alberta	 Eligibility [E.A., ss. 56(a)-(d)] A person is eligible to be nominated as a candidate if on the day his or her nomination paper is filed he or she: is a Canadian citizen; is of the full age of 18 years on polling day; has been ordinarily resident in Alberta continuously from the day six months immediately preceding polling day; is not prohibited from being nominated as a candidate under the Act or the Senatorial Selection Act.
	 Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 56(e), 58(a)-(b), 57] Any person is ineligible if he or she is: a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada;

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	 disqualified from membership of the Legislative Assembly or has been expelled from membership of the Legislative Assembly, and nomination day occurs within the eight-year period following the day on which the declaration of disqualification or expulsion was made. A person is prohibited from being nominated as a candidate in an election if: the Speaker has laid a report before the Assembly under the Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act; that person was the registered candidate or the chief financial officer of the registered candidate referred to in the report; nomination day for the election occurs within the eight-year period following the day on which the Speaker laid the report before the Assembly, or where the financial statement has been filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, the five-year period following the day of filing, whichever period expires first. Leave of absence
	• N/A
British Columbia	 Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(1)] Any person may be a candidate if he or she: is a Canadian citizen; is 18 years of age or older on general voting day for the election; has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before the individual becomes a candidate; and is not disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in an election or from being nominated for, being elected to or holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly, or be otherwise disqualified by law.
	 Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 52(1)(d), 30] To be qualified for nomination as a candidate for office as a member of the Legislative Assembly, an individual must not be disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in an election or from being nominated for, being elected to, or holding office as, a member of the Legislative Assembly, or be otherwise disqualified by law. The above includes: the Chief Electoral Officer and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer;
	 an individual who is imprisoned in a penal institution serving a sentence of two years or more; a person who is prohibited from voting by the Act; a person convicted of a corrupt or illegal practice; a judge of the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court [Constitution Act, s. 28]; a member of the House of Commons [Constitution Act, s. 32].
	Leave of absence [E.A., ss. 67(1)-(2)] • If requested in writing by a candidate, the candidate's employer must grant the individual a leave without pay. The leave may be either full time or part time.
Yukon	 Eligibility [E.A., s. 110] Any person who is qualified to vote at an election is eligible to be a candidate for an electoral district, notwithstanding that the person is not resident in that electoral district.
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 108(1)] No person may be nominated or elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	if ineligible to become a member and sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly
	pursuant to any other Act.
	Leave of absence
	• N/A
Northwest Territories	Eligibility [E.A., s. 50(1)]
	 Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified as an elector on the day of filing his or her nomination paper.
	 Ineligibility [E.A., ss. 51(1)-(3)] Any person is ineligible if he or she: has been found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice at an election for the period of seven years after the date of being convicted; has been found guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice at an election for the period of five years after the date of being convicted; is not qualified to vote; is imprisoned in a correctional institution; is a member of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of a province or territory.
	Leave of absence N/A
Nunavut	 Eligibility [N.E.A., s. 11(1)] Every person has a right to be a candidate in an election if, on election day, the person is qualified to vote.
	 Ineligibility [N.E.A., ss. 11(2)-(3)] A person who is otherwise qualified is not entitled to be a candidate if, on election day, he or she: is a member of the House of Commons or the Senate or a member of the legislature of any province or of another territory; is a judge of any court, other than a citizenship court; is a member of the staff of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer; is an election officer; is prohibited under the <i>Public Service Act</i>; is not resident in Nunavut on the day nominations close; was a candidate in a previous election and a return for the candidate in respect of that election was not filed within the time required, including any lawful extension of time; is confined to a penal or correctional institution on the day nominations close and is serving a sentence of confinement that extends to at least election day; or is a member of the Legislative Assembly who as a result of a charge or conviction for an offence under a statute of Nunavut or Canada has ceased to be a member, until after his or her successor has been elected.
	Leave of absence N/A
	l ·

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
Canada	Deposit
Variada	Amount [C.E.A., s. 67(4)(a)] • The witness shall file with the returning officer, together with the nomination paper, a deposit of \$1,000.
	 Reimbursement [C.E.A., ss. 468(1)-(4)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that lists the names of: each candidate, including one who has withdrawn, who the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied has provided the documents required and returned any unused forms, in accordance with the return of unused forms; and any candidate who has died before the closing of all the polling stations. On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General shall pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount of each listed candidate's nomination deposit to his or her official agent, or the person designated by the official agent. If there is no official agent, the Chief Electoral Officer may return the nomination deposit to any person that he or she considers appropriate. Any nomination deposit that is not returned under this section is forfeited to Her Majesty in right of Canada.
	 Number of signatures required [C.E.A., ss. 66(1)(e)-(f)] A nomination paper shall be in the prescribed form and include: for any electoral district, except the ones listed in the Act, the names, addresses and signatures, made in the presence of a witness, of at least 100 electors resident in the electoral district; for an electoral district listed in the Act, the names, addresses and signatures, made in the presence of a witness, of at least 50 electors resident in the electoral district.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [C.E.A., ss. 70(2), 69] No nomination may be received from any person who enters the office of the returning officer after 2:00 p.m. on Monday, the 21st day before polling day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [C.E.A., s. 74] A candidate may withdraw at any time before 5:00 p.m. on the closing day for nominations by filing, in person, with the returning officer a statement in writing to that effect signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are entitled to vote in the electoral district in which the candidate's nomination was confirmed. When a candidate withdraws, any votes cast for the candidate at the election are void.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [C.E.A., ss. 77(1)-(2)] If a candidate endorsed by a registered party dies after 2:00 p.m on the fifth day before the closing day for nominations and before the close of polling stations on polling day, the election is postponed and the returning officer shall, after communicating with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix the second Monday after the death as the closing day for nominations in that electoral district. Notice of the new day fixed for the closing day for nominations shall be given by a further Notice of Election distributed and posted as specified by the Chief Electoral

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	Officer, and there shall also be named by the Notice of Election a new polling day, which shall be Monday, the 21st day after the day so fixed.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 70(1)(c)] • A nomination paper shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque made payable to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 73(2)-(3), 77(6)] The amount is returned to the candidate where the candidate is eligible to be reimbursed in respect of his or her election expenses, where the writ is withdrawn, or where a candidate is acclaimed. Where the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit is returned to the personal representative of the candidate. A deposit that is not repayable to a candidate shall be remitted by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Minister of Finance to be remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Where notice of the poll is cancelled and a candidate withdraws before the day fixed for nominations, the Minister of Finance shall return to that candidate his or her deposit.
	 Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 68(1)(a)] Ten or more electors qualified to vote in an electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for the electoral district by signing the nomination paper. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 59, 74(2)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is the 10th day before polling day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 76(1)-(2)] A candidate who is nominated may, not later than 48 hours before the opening of the poll, withdraw, by filing with the returning officer, a declaration in writing to that effect, signed by the candidate and attested by the signature of two qualified electors in the electoral district. The deposit is then forfeited.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 77(1), 77(4)-(5)] Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls on polling day, the returning officer shall cancel notice of the poll and fix another day for the nomination of candidates. The day fixed for nominations of candidates shall be no more than 30 days and no less than 20 days after the death of the candidate. The day fixed for polling day shall be not later than 10 days after the close of nominations.
Prince Edward Island	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 37] The nomination paper shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$200 in legal tender deposited with the returning officer, or by a certified cheque made payable to the Provincial Treasurer for that amount.
	Reimbursement [E.A., s. 42]

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	The Provincial Treasurer shall dispose of the deposit of a candidate as follows:
	 if the candidate: is elected; received a number of votes not less than one-half of the number of votes polled in favour of the candidate elected; or dies before the close of the polls, he or she shall return it to the candidate or his or her personal representative; or in all other cases, he or she shall pay it into the Operating Fund.
	 Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 37] Any 10 or more persons, entitled to have their names registered on a list of electors for an electoral district for which a writ has been issued, may nominate a candidate at the election for the electoral district.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 40(1)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 4:00 p.m. on nomination day which shall be Friday, the 17th day before ordinary polling day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 43] Before 4:00 p.m. on nomination day, a candidate officially nominated may appear before the returning officer and file with him or her a declaration that he or she withdraws as a candidate, whereupon he or she shall be deemed not to have been officially nominated. The deposit is then forfeited.
	Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 45(2)] ■ If a candidate dies between the close of nominations and polling day, the date fixed for a new polling day shall not be more than three months from the date of the death of the candidate.
Nova Scotia	 Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 66(1)(b)] The sum of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque or money order for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance shall be deposited with the returning officer.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., s. 72] The deposit shall be returned to the candidate, his or her official agent or personal representative if the candidate: is elected; receives a number of votes equal to 15 percent of the total number of
	 valid votes polled in the election and his or her official agent has been granted an interim certificate by the Chief Electoral Officer after filing a report of his or her expenses; or dies before the close of the poll. In all other cases, the Minister of Finance shall pay it into the Consolidated Fund of the Province.
	 Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 66(1)] Any five or more persons, qualified to have their names registered on the list of electors for a polling division of an electoral district for which a writ has been issued, may nominate a candidate at the election for the electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 69(1)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Tuesday, the 14th day before ordinary polling day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 73] Before 1:00 p.m. on nomination day, a person officially nominated as a candidate may appear in person or by his or her official agent before the returning officer and file a declaration signed by either of them that the person withdraws as a candidate. The deposit is then forfeited.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 75(2)] If an officially nominated candidate dies between the close of nominations and of the poll, the date fixed for a new ordinary polling day shall be a Tuesday, not more than 45 days and not less than 30 days from the date of the death of the candidate.
New Brunswick	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 51(5)] No nomination paper is valid nor shall be acted upon when filed with the returning officer unless it is accompanied by a deposit of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 51(8)-(9)] The deposit shall be returned to the candidate if he or she is elected or if he or she has obtained a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes polled in favour of any candidate elected. In the case of the death of any candidate after being nominated and before the closing of the poll, the deposit shall be returned to the personal representatives of the candidate.
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 51(1)] • Any 25 or more electors qualified to vote in the electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for that electoral district.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 13(2), 52(1)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which shall not be more than 21 days nor less than 11 days after the date of the writs.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 54(1)-(2)] A candidate may withdraw at any time not later than 48 hours before the opening of the poll by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect, signed by himself or herself and attested by the signatures of two qualified electors in the electoral district. The deposit is then forfeited.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)] If a candidate dies after the close of nomination and before the poll has closed, the returning officer shall countermand notice of the poll, and fix another day for the nomination of candidates. Notice of the new day fixed for nomination shall not be more than one month from

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	the death of the candidate nor less than 20 days from the issue of the notice, and
Ouches	the new polling day shall be the 17th day after the day fixed for the nomination.
Quebec	Deposit Amount N/A
	Reimbursement • N/A
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 242] • A nomination paper shall bear the signatures and addresses of at least 100 electors whose names are on the list of electors in the electoral division for which the nomination paper is filed.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 237] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 16th day preceding polling day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 256] A candidate may withdraw if he or she files a declaration to that effect with the returning officer, signed by himself or herself and by two electors of the electoral division in which he or she is a candidate. The candidate of an authorized party may not withdraw unless he or she files with the returning officer proof that the party leader or one of its officers was duly informed in writing of the candidate's intention at least 48 hours before the filing of the declaration referred to above.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 259] Where the candidate of an authorized party dies between the 21st day preceding polling day and that of the close of the poll, polling day shall be postponed unless the party leader informs the Chief Electoral Officer in writing, within 48 hours after the day of the death of the candidate, that the leader does not intend to endorse any other person as a candidate. If the polling day is postponed, nomination papers shall be filed no later than the second Monday after the day of the death of the candidate if that day is a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or the third Monday after the day of the death if that day is another day. The poll shall take place on the second subsequent Monday.
Ontario	Deposit Amount [E.A., ss. 27(5), 27(5.1)] • A deposit of \$200 shall be handed to the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed. • The deposit may be paid in cash, by money order or by certified cheque made payable to the Chief Election Officer.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 27(6), 31(2)] Where a candidate receives at least 10 percent of the valid ballots cast at the election, the deposit shall, in the case of a cash deposit, be refunded to the candidate and, in the case of a cheque, be refunded to the issuer of the cheque. The deposit of a candidate who dies before the close of the poll shall be returned to the personal representative of the candidate.

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 27(4)] The nomination paper shall be signed by, or accompanied by, at least 25 electors of the electoral district.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 9(a), 27(1)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Thursday not more than 42 days and not less than 14 days after the date of the writs of election.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 30] A candidate may withdraw at any time between filing his or her nomination paper and polling day by delivering to the returning officer the prescribed notice of withdrawal signed by the candidate in the presence of a subscribing witness. If a candidate withdraws after the close of nominations, his or her deposit is forfeited.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 31(1)] If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer shall suspend the election and the Chief Election Officer shall fix new days for the nomination of candidates and for polling.
Manitoba	Deposit Amount N/A Reimbursement
	N/A
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)] • Any 100 or more persons eligible to vote in an election in an electoral division may nominate a candidate in the election by signing a nomination paper.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 25(1)(c), 55(1)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 1:00 p.m. on the closing day for nominations which is a Tuesday, not more than 29 days nor fewer than 18 days from the date of the writ.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 56(1)] Any person nominated in an election may withdraw at any time prior to polling day by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing signed by the person and duly witnessed.
	Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 60] Where a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer shall appoint new days for the close of nominations of candidates and for polling day.
	• The day appointed for the close of nominations shall be the nearest day practicable after allowing the required time between the publication of the proclamation and the day appointed for the close of nominations.
Saskatchewan	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 46]

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	 A nomination paper shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$100, which shall be in Canadian currency and may be either in cash or in the form of a certified cheque drawn on a valid account in a chartered bank, trust company or credit union.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 47(1)-(2), 47(5)] The deposit shall be returned to the candidate: if the candidate is elected; if the candidate obtains at least 50 percent of the number of valid votes cast in favour of the candidate elected; if the election is found void and set aside; or if the returning officer refuses to issue a certificate of validity with respect to the nomination paper of the candidate. If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the taking of the votes of the voters, the deposit is returned to the candidate's personal representative. A deposit shall not be returned to a candidate unless the candidate and the candidate's business manager have complied with the requirements related to the candidate's election expenses return.
	 Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 44(2)] Any four or more voters resident within the constituency in which the election is to take place may nominate a candidate by signing and filing with the returning officer a nomination paper. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 44(1), 31(3)(b)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day
	 which shall be a maximum of 17 days and a minimum of 11 days after the date on which the writ is issued and which shall not be on a Sunday or a holiday. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 52(1), 52(4)] A candidate who is nominated may withdraw at any time after his or her nomination and before the close of polling day by filing with the returning officer a written declaration. The deposit is thereby forfeited.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 53(a)-(b)] If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of polling day: a new nomination day shall be fixed, which shall be the earliest practicable day following the required delay between the posting of the new election proclamation and the nomination day; a polling day shall be fixed, which shall be 16 days after nomination day.
Alberta	Deposit Amount [E.A., ss. 61(1)(e), 62(1)] A nomination paper filed with the returning officer shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$200. A deposit shall not be accepted unless it consists of: Bank of Canada notes; a certified cheque or certified bill of exchange; a bank or postal money order; or a combination of any of those forms.
	Reimbursement [E.A., ss. 62(2)-(4)]

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	 The deposit shall be refunded to the candidate if he or she: is elected; obtains a number of votes equal to at least one-half of the total number of votes obtained by the candidate elected; or withdraws within 48 hours of the filing of his or her nomination paper. If a candidate dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day, the deposit shall be refunded to the candidate's personal representative. A deposit that is not refunded shall be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit to the General Revenue Fund.
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 59(1)] • The nomination paper shall be signed by any 25 or more electors of an electoral division.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 61(1)(f), 39(c)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 14th day after the date of the writ.
	Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 65(1)] • At any time after the filing of his or her nomination paper but not later than 48 hours before the opening of the polls on polling day, a candidate may withdraw by filing with the returning officer a declaration to that effect signed by the candidate and having his or her signature witnessed.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 66(a)-(b)] If a candidate in an electoral division dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day: the election for that electoral division shall be discontinued; the writ remains authority for the holding of a new election for the electoral division.
British Columbia	Deposit Amount [E.A., ss. 55(1)-(2)] • A nomination must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100, and must be held by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., s. 55(2)] If the individual receives at least 15 percent of the total votes counted in the election, the nomination deposit is to be returned to the financial agent of the individual. If the individual dies before the close of general voting for the election, the nomination deposit is to be returned to his or her financial agent or to another person determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. In other cases, the nomination deposit is forfeited and is to be paid to the consolidated revenue fund.
	 Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)] A nomination must be made by at least 25 voters for the electoral district for which the election is being held.
	Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 56(1)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 1:00 p.m. on nomination day,

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	which is the 15th day after the election is called.
	Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., ss. 64(1)-(2)] • At any time up until 48 hours before the start of general voting, a candidate may withdraw from the election by delivering a signed withdrawal to the district electoral officer. The candidate's signature must be witnessed by at least one other individual who must sign the withdrawal as witness.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 65(1), 65(2)(a)] If a candidate dies before the end of the nomination period, the nomination period ends on whichever of the following is later: the end of the nomination period, which is the 15th day after the election is called;
	 1:00 p.m. on the 6th day after the date of death. If a candidate dies between the end of the nomination period and the close of general voting, the original election proceedings are cancelled and election proceedings must be started again.
Yukon	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 115(1)(i)] • A nomination paper shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$200 in the form of Bank of Canada notes, a certified cheque drawn on a Canadian chartered bank, a money order, or any combination.
	Reimbursement [E.A., s. 117(2)] • Every candidate who receives a number of votes that is no less than 25 percent of the number of votes received by the candidate who is returned as elected, shall receive a refund of the deposit.
	 Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 114(1)] The nomination paper shall be signed by any 25 or more persons qualified as electors in the electoral district.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., ss. 113, 112(1), 14(4)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 10th day after the issue of the writ. The Chief Electoral Officer shall not extend the deadline for a returning officer to receive a nomination paper after 2:00 p.m. on nomination day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 132] A candidate who has been officially nominated at an election may withdraw at any time prior to 2:00 p.m. on the 13th day after the issue of the writ by filing, in person, with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect signed by the candidate and attested by the signatures of two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 129-130] Where any candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls: the returning officer shall, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix by proclamation another day for the nomination of candidates, which shall be a Monday not more than 30 days from the death of the candidate, and not less

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	 than 20 days from the issue of the notice; and a new day for polling shall be fixed, which shall be the 21st day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.
Northwest Territories	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 56] • A deposit of \$200 in legal tender or money order, certified cheque or Northern Stores or Co-op draft payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories shall be given to the returning officer at the time of filing of a nomination paper.
	 Reimbursement [E.A., s. 59] The deposit shall be returned to the candidate, when the return, bills and declaration respecting election contributions and expenses required under the Act are transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer; or where the writ of election for the electoral district is withdrawn or deemed to be withdrawn. If the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit shall be returned to the estate of the candidate. In other cases, the deposit shall belong to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 52(1)] • The nomination paper shall be signed by at least 15 or more electors in an electoral district in which an election is to be held.
	Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 52(2)] The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on Friday, the 24th day before polling day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64] A candidate who has been nominated at an election may withdraw at any time before 5:00 p.m. on Friday, the 24th day before polling day, by filing, in person, with the returning officer or the person who received the nomination of the candidate paper, a declaration signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district. The deposit of a candidate who withdraws is forfeited.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., ss. 67(1), 67(3), 67(5)] Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls: the returning officer shall after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which is the first Friday that is at least five days after the death of the candidate; a new day for polling shall be fixed which is Monday, the 24th day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.
Nunavut	Deposit Amount [N.E.A., s. 74] • A deposit of \$200 in the form of a money order, certified cheque, Northern Stores draft or Co-op draft payable to the Government of Nunavut must be given, along with the nomination paper, to the returning officer, who shall, without delay, transfer the deposit to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit in trust into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	Reimbursement [N.E.A., s. 77(4)]
	A candidate's deposit is forfeited upon the candidate's withdrawal.
	 Number of signatures required [N.E.A., s. 70(1)] Any 15 or more voters in a constituency in which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for that constituency.
	 Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [N.E.A., s. 70(2)] The deadline to file nomination papers at the office of the returning officer is any time between the day the writ is issued and 2:00 p.m. in the afternoon on the 31st day before election day.
	 Withdrawal of candidates [N.E.A., ss. 77(1)-(2), 77(4)] A candidate may withdraw no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day nominations close by personally submitting to the returning officer or to a person designated by the returning officer for this purpose, a letter of withdrawal signed by the candidate and witnessed by two voters of the constituency who shall certify by oath or affirmation that the candidate signed the letter of withdrawal in their presence. A candidate's deposit is forfeited upon the candidate's withdrawal.
	 Death of a nominated candidate [N.E.A., s. 78] Where a candidate dies after the close of nominations and before the close of the polling stations in the constituency on election day: the returning officer shall advise the Chief Electoral Officer; the Chief Electoral Officer shall cancel the election in that constituency, fix a new election day and issue a writ for a new election; and the new election shall be conducted in the usual manner. Where an election is cancelled, all ballots cast for the candidates in the constituency are void and shall be destroyed.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Canada	Definition of political party
	• N/A
	 Application for registration [C.E.A., ss. 366(1)-(2)] The leader of a political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for the political party to become a registered party. An application for registration shall include: the full name of the party; the short-form name of the party, or its abbreviation, if any, that is to be shown in election documents; the party's logo, if any; the name and address of the leader of the party; the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; the names and addresses of the officers of the party; the name and address of the appointed auditor of the party and their signed consent to act; the name and address of the party's chief agent and his or her signed consent to act; and the names, addresses and signatures of 100 electors who are members of the
	party.
	 Effective date of registration [C.E.A., ss. 370(1)-(3)] An eligible party becomes a registered party if it has candidates whose nomination has been confirmed in 50 electoral districts for a general election and its application to become registered was made 60 days before the issue of the writs for the general election and has not been withdrawn. A political party that makes its application after the 60 days, becomes a registered party for the next following general election if it satisfies the requirements of the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after the 48-hour period following the closing of nominations, inform the leader of an eligible party whether or not the party has been registered.
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [C.E.A., ss. 368(a)(i)-(ii)] A political party whose leader has made an application becomes eligible for registration if: its name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo does not: so resemble the name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo of a registered party or an eligible party that it would, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, likely be confused with it; or include the word "independent" or a word that so resembles "independent" that it would, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, likely be confused with it.
	 Reasons for deletions [C.E.A., ss. 386, 385, 387, 368.1, 389(3), 389.1] The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a registered party if the registered party fails to provide: confirmation of the validity of the registered information; a report on a change in the registered information on its name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo;

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Julisuiction	either of the documents with respect to a change of its leader;
	 any of the documents with respect to a replacement of its auditor or chief agent;
	 a report on the appointment of a registered agent;
	 a report on the appointment of a registered agent, a report on a change in any other registered information;
	 a statement, a report on that statement made by the registered party's auditor
	 a statement, a report on trial statement made by the registered party s adultion to its chief agent, and a declaration by the chief agent of the registered party concerning that statement, of its assets and liabilities, including any surplus or deficit, as of the day before the effective date of the registration, provided to the Chief Electoral Officer six months after becoming a registered party; a statement setting out the dates or any amendments to the dates of a leadership contest period or of cancellation of a leadership contest; or a report within 30 days after the selection date of a nomination contest providing notice of a nomination contest. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, effective on the expiration in a general election of the period for the confirmation or refusal of nominations, deregister a registered party that, at that time, has not endorsed a candidate in at least 50 electoral districts; and shall give notice of the deregistration of a registered party, and of the resulting deregistration of its registered associations, to the leader, the chief agent and any other officer of the party set out in the registry of parties as well as to the chief executive officers and financial agents of the associations. The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a registered party if its chief agent fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer: for a fiscal year, with a financial transactions return, auditor's report, and declaration; or for a general election, with an election expenses return, auditor's report, and declaration. In the 30-day period after deregistration, no application for another political party to use a name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo that would, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, likely be confused with that of the deregistered party; and if a new application is made for the registration of the deregistered party under the name, short-form name, abbreviation and logo that it had at the time of its de
	least 15 days after the date of sending the notice.
	 Voluntary deletion from registry [C.E.A., ss. 388, 389.1] On application, other than during the election period of a general election, by a registered party to become deregistered, signed by the leader and any two officers of the party, the Chief Electoral Officer may deregister the party and shall notify (by registered mail, or by courier service providing proof of mailing, a record while in transit and a record of delivery) the party and its registered associations of the deregistration, specifying the effective date, which shall be at least 15 days after the date of sending the notice.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 Effects of deregistration [C.E.A., s. 389.2] If a registered party is deregistered, its registered associations are also deregistered.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party [C.E.A., s. 367] • A leader who has made an application may withdraw it at any time before registration by sending a signed request to that effect to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Merging of registered parties [C.E.A., ss. 400, 401(1), 402] Two or more registered parties may, at any time other than during the period beginning 30 days before the issue of a writ for an election and ending on polling day, apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to become a single registered party resulting from their merger. An application to merge two or more registered parties shall: be certified by the leaders of the merging parties; be accompanied by a resolution from each of the merging parties approving the proposed merger; and contain the information required from a party to be registered, except for the names, addresses and signatures of 100 electors who are members of the
	 party. The Chief Electoral Officer shall amend the registry of parties by replacing the names of the merging parties with the name of the merged party if: the application for the merger was not made in the prohibited period; and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that: the merged party is eligible for registration as a political party under the Act; and
	the merging parties have discharged their obligations under the Act, including their obligations to report on their financial transactions and their election expenses and to maintain valid and up-to-date information concerning their registration. A margar of registered parties takes effect on the day on which the Chief Electoral.
	A merger of registered parties takes effect on the day on which the Chief Electoral Officer amends the registry of parties.
	 On the merger of two or more registered parties: the merged party is the successor of each merging party; the merged party becomes a registered party;
	 the assets of each merging party belong to the merged party; the merged party is responsible for the liabilities of each merging party; the merged party is responsible for the obligations of each merging party to report on its financial transactions and election expenses for any period before the merger took effect;
	 the merged party replaces a merging party in any proceedings, whether civil, penal or administrative, by or against the merging party; and any decision of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature involving a merging party
	 may be enforced by or against the merged party. On the merger of registered parties, any registered association of a merging party is deregistered and may transfer goods or funds to the merged party or a registered association of the merged party in the six months immediately after the merger; any such transfer is not a contribution for the purposes of this Act.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Definition of political party [E.A., s. 269(1)(i)] • "Political party" means an organization formed for the purpose of contesting an election of members to the House of Assembly.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 Application for registration [E.A., ss. 278(2), 278(4)] A political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for registration in the register of political parties if it: has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts in the most recent general election; has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or other than during a campaign period, has provided the Chief Electoral Officer with names, addresses and signatures of 1,000 persons who are eligible to vote in an election and attest to the existence of the political party concerned. Its application shall set out: the full name of the political party; the political party name or abbreviation; the names of the leader, the principal officers, all persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers responsible for each depository; the addresses of the place where records of the political party are maintained and the place to which communications may be addressed; the names and addresses of the chief financial officer, the auditor, every chartered bank, trust company or other financial institution that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits; and an audited statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party. Effective date of registration N/A
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 278(6)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party if the name of the party includes the word "non-affiliated" or if in his or her opinion the name or the abbreviation of the name of the party so nearly resembles those of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with the registered party. Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 280(1)(b), 280(2), 303, 304(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister a party which is unable to certify to the Chief Electoral Officer that it continues to meet the criteria for registration. The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a party where it does not nominate candidates at a general election or where the party fails to notify the Chief
	 Electoral Officer in writing within 30 days of the alteration of information contained in the application for registration. The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a party which fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement together with the auditor's report on or before April 1 in each year or within six months after polling day. Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 280(1)(a)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister a party on an application by the party. Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Prince Edward Island	Definition of political party
	• N/A
	Application for registration [E.A., ss. 24(1)-(2), 24(10)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall register any political party that:
	 held at least one seat in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent
	election;
	endorsed at least 10 nominated candidates in the most recent general election;
	 endorses at least 10 nominated candidates following the date of a writ of election for a general election; or
	 at any time, except between the date a writ of election and polling day, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of persons who represent 0.35 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election and who are currently eligible to vote in an election.
	 The party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out: the full name of the party;
	 the full name of the party, the party name or the abbreviation of the party name;
	 the party frame of the absreviation of the party frame, the names and addresses of the leader or acting leader, and the officers of the party;
	 the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed.
	• Every political party applying for registration shall pay a registration fee of \$1,000 at the time of application.
	Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 24(4)] • A registration of a political party has effect:
	if the application for registration is filed at a general election not later than Saturday, the 23rd day before ordinary polling day, commencing on the day on which the party is registered; or
	if the application for registration is filed at any other time, commencing at the general election next following the day on which the party is registered.
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., ss. 24(5)(b)-(c)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party where he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation of the name of the party so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with that registered party. The name of the party includes the word "independent".
	Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 24(8)-(9)] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall, at a general election on or after the 21st day before polling day, delete from the register any registered party that has not before Saturday the 23rd day before polling day filed with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing signed by the leader of the party confirming or bringing up to date the information contained in the application for registration of the party.
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 24(11)(a)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may by notice to the address of the office of the party

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	cancel the registration of a political party on application by the authorized officers of the party.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	Merging of registered parties N/A
Nova Scotia	Definition of political party [E.A., s. 3(w)] "Political organization": before the closing of nominations on nomination day, means: a political organization which advises a returning officer in writing that it has or intends to sponsor a candidate in the electoral district at the election, or a person, not sponsored by a political organization, who advises a returning officer in writing that he or she has been or intends to be officially nominated as a candidate in the electoral district at the election, or after the close of nominations on nomination day, means: the political organization whose candidate has been officially nominated as a candidate in the electoral district, or a person, not sponsored by a political organization, who has been officially nominated as a candidate in the electoral district. Application for registration [E.A., ss. 3(ab), 177(4)] [M.P.E.D.A., N.S. Reg. 63/92, s. 3(1)] Recognized party means a party that is registered by the Chief Electoral Officer. Every recognized party shall advise the Chief Electoral Officer of: the name, address and telephone number of the auditor; and the financial institution in which all contributions to the recognized party are to be deposited and the account number. An application for registration shall be accompanied by a complete and accurate petition signed by no fewer than 25 electors in each of 10 different electoral districts, requesting recognition of the party. Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 177A(1)(c)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall where the political party's application complies with the Act, register the political party and inform the leader that the party is recognized. Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 177A(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that the name, abbreviation or logo so closely resembles the name, abbreviation or logo of another recognized political party; or the name, abbreviation or logo of the political party includes the word "independent" or an abbre

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister and cease to recognize a recognized party if: the leader of the recognized party sends the Chief Electoral Officer a written notice stating that the party does not wish to remain registered; at the close of nominations at a general election, the party endorses fewer than 10 candidates; or the registered party fails to comply with the <i>Elections Act</i> or the <i>Members and Public Employees Disclosure Act</i>. Voluntary deletion from registry N/A Withdrawal of application by a political party
	N/A Merging of registered parties
New Brunswick	N/A Definition of political party N/A
	 Application for registration [E.A., ss. 131, 133(1)] A political party is qualified for registration if it: is the party of which the Premier is Leader; is the party of the Leader of the Official Opposition; presented at least 10 candidates at the last general election; or is a party whose leader was elected by a convention, which has district associations in at least 10 electoral districts and that undertakes to present official candidates in at least 10 electoral districts at the next general election. The Chief Electoral Officer shall register any qualified political party that files with him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out:
	 the full name of the party; the party name or the abbreviation, if any; the names and addresses of the party leader and officers; and the address to which communications intended for the party may be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the party, are maintained.
	Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 137(6)] • A political party shall be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the registry by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 132] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party where: he or she is of the opinion that the name or the abbreviation of the party so nearly resembles those of another established political party as to be likely confused therewith; or the name of the party includes the word "independent".
	Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 140, 141] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall cancel the registration of a registered party if it

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	does not present candidates in at least 10 electoral districts, or whose number of candidates falls below 10 before polling day, in any general election. • The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered political party which fails to furnish the information required for updating the various registries or fails to comply with any provision of the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> .
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 139(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, upon written application signed by the leader of a registered political party, cancel the registration of such party.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A
Quebec	Definition of political party ■ N/A
	 Application for registration [E.A., ss. 47-48] A party which undertakes, through its leader, to present official candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions at any general election may apply for authorization. The application shall be accompanied with the names, addresses and signatures of at least 25 electors per electoral division in 20 electoral divisions who declare that they are members or supporters of the party and in favour of the application for authorization. The application shall also be accompanied with a deposit of \$500, refundable upon the filling of the first financial report of the party or upon the filling of the closing financial report. The application shall also set out: the name of the party; the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to contributions the party will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept; the name, address and telephone number of the party's official representative and those of his or her delegates, if any; the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader and of two officers of the party; the addresses of not more than two permanent offices of the party, where applicable.
	Effective date of registration N/A
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 50] The Chief Electoral Officer shall refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party includes the word "independent". He or she shall also refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party is substantially the same as that of an authorized party or of a party that has ceased to be an authorized party, and is likely to mislead the electors as to which party they are supporting.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 68-69] The Chief Electoral Officer may withdraw the authorization of an authorized party which does not furnish him or her with the information required for the purposes of updating the registers, or which does not comply with provisions of the Act regarding the auditor, or whose official representative does not comply with provisions of the Act regarding expenses and loans of entities, or with provisions of the Act regarding financial reports. The Chief Electoral Officer shall withdraw the authorization of a party which does not present official candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions at a general election or the number of whose official candidates at the election falls below the required minimum except where such situation results from the death of an official candidate.
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 67] The Chief Electoral Officer may, upon the written application of the leader, withdraw the authorization of a party or of any of its party authorities.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	 Merging of registered parties [E.A., ss. 53-54, 57] Where authorized parties wish to merge, their leaders shall so advise the Chief Electoral Officer. The merger notice shall be accompanied with a copy of a resolution to that effect made in conformity with the by-laws of each party concerned and certified by two or more officers of each of the parties. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish a notice of any merger in the Gazette officielle du Québec and in at least one newspaper published in Quebec and circulated in all parts of Quebec.
Ontario	Definition of political party ■ N/A
	 Application for registration [E.F.A., ss. 10(2)-(3)] A political party is qualified to be registered if it: nominates candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or at any time other than during a campaign period and within one year of the Chief Election Officer making a determination that the name of the political party and the abbreviation, if any, is registrable, provides the Chief Election Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of 10,000 persons who are eligible to vote in an election, and endorse the registration of the political party. The Chief Election Officer shall register any political party that is qualified to be registered and that files an application for registration setting out: the full name of the political party; the political party name or abbreviation; the name of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, the signing officers, and all persons authorized to accept contributions; the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the party are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 the name and address of every bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the party; and a statement of the assets and liabilities of the party.
	 Effective date of registration [E.F.A., s. 10(4)(b)] A political party becomes registered when the Chief Election Officer determines that the party can be registered and enters it in the register of political parties.
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 10(5)] The Chief Election Officer shall not register a political party if: its name includes the word "independent" or "indépendant" in any form; or in his or her opinion, the resemblance between the name or abbreviation of the name of the party and the name, abbreviation of the name or nickname of another political party is so close that confusion is likely.
	 Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 12(2)(a)] The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party where: no registered constituency association of that party nominates a candidate at a general election; the registered party fails to notify the Chief Election Officer in writing of any change in the party's information in the register, or give notice in writing to the Chief Election Officer when a new chief financial officer has been appointed;
	 the chief financial officer of the political party fails to file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement on or before the 31st day of May in each year or within six months after polling day.
	 Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 12(1)(a)] The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party on an application by the registered party.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party ■ N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A
Manitoba	 Definition of political party [E.A., s. 1] "Political party" means an association, organization or affiliation of voters comprising a political organization whose prime purpose is the nomination and support of candidates at elections.
	 Application for registration [E.F.A., ss. 12, 11(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall register a political party upon being satisfied that the political party's application for registration and financial statements are complete and accurate, and if: the party holds four or more seats in the Assembly; or where the political party applies for registration during a general election: the political party held four or more seats in the Assembly immediately before the date of issue of the writs for the general election; or has endorsed five or more candidates in the general election; or

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Julisuiction	 the political party files with the Chief Electoral Officer, before the beginning of an election period of an election or by-election, a complete and accurate petition for registration signed by not fewer than 2,500 persons who were eligible voters during the most recent general election, and the petition is approved by the Chief Electoral Officer before the beginning of the election period. The application for registration shall set out: the proposed registered name of the political party and the proposed registered abbreviation; a designation of the one name or abbreviation that is to be used as the name of the registered political party on a ballot; the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader, the chief financial officer and the president of the political party; and the name, address and telephone number of the auditor of the political party and the auditor's signed consent to act in that capacity. The application shall also be accompanied by an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities, of the political party as of a date not more than 60 days prior to the date of the application.
	 The effective date of registration of a political party is the later of: the date on which the political party files with the Chief Electoral Officer its application for registration and audited financial statement for the purpose of receiving contributions in respect of which tax receipts may be issued; and the date on which the party files with the Chief Electoral Officer such clarifying or verifying information as may be required.
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 15] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party if: the name of the political party, the abbreviation of the name or the logo includes the word "Independent" or any abbreviation of the word "Independent"; or in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the name of the party, the abbreviation of the name or the logo so nearly resembles those of a registered political party as to be likely to cause confusion.
	 Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 19(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall deregister a registered political party where it: fails to file any statement or return or any other information required by the Act; fails to file any information reasonably required to clarify or verify the information contained in a statement or return or any other information filed by the party; fails to appoint a chief financial officer; adopts a new name, abbreviation or logo which is prohibited; or has endorsed fewer than five candidates in the most recent general election.
	 Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 19(1)] Upon application for deregistration by the leader, the chief financial officer and the president of a registered political party, the Chief Electoral Officer may deregister the party.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A
Saskatchewan	 Definition of political party [E.A., s. 2(1)(cc)] "Political party" means a group of individuals comprising a political organization whose primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members.
	 Application for registration [E.A., ss. 224(1)-(3)] Every political party that wishes to be registered shall submit to the Chief Electoral Officer an application, signed by the leader of the party, setting out: the full name of the political party; any abbreviation of the name; the name and address of the leader, the officers, the auditor and the chief official agent; the address of the office of the political party where its records are maintained and where documents may be delivered; the written consent of the auditor to act as auditor; an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities, dated not more than 60 days prior to the date of application; and a written statement that its primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members. An application for registration shall be accompanied by a complete and accurate petition for registration signed by not fewer than 2,500 voters, 1,000 of whom shall reside in at least 10 different constituencies, with a minimum of 100 voters in each of those constituencies.
	 A political party may apply to be registered at any time during the period commencing on the day fixed for the return to a writ for a general election and ending on the day that is five days after the issue of the writ commencing the next general election. Effective date of registration N/A
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 225(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party or alter the name or abbreviation of the name of a registered political party if: he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation so closely resembles the name or an abbreviation of another registered political party that it is likely to be confused with the other registered political party; he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation is or was the name or abbreviation of a political party that merged or amalgamated with another political party; or the name includes the word "independent" or an abbreviation of that word.
	 Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 227(1)(b)-(c)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall delete any registered political party from the register if: at the close of nominations at a general election, the party endorses fewer

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 than 10 candidates; or the registered political party fails to comply with those sections of the Act to maintain an office in Saskatchewan, to update information at election time, to appoint a chief official agent, to audit its financial reports by auditor, to refuse contributions by non-Canadians, to file annual returns, to file election expenses returns, to issue tax receipts or obstructs the Chief Electoral Officer or a person aiding the Chief Electoral Officer in the performance of the Chief Electoral Officer's duties.
	 Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 227(1)(a)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall delete any registered political party from the register if the leader of the party sends a written notice stating that the party does not wish to remain registered.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A
Alberta	Definition of political party N/A
	 Application for registration [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 7(1), 6(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of political parties and shall register in it any political party that is qualified to be registered and that files with him or her an application for registration setting out: the full name of the political party; the political party name or the abbreviation of it to be shown in election documents; the names of the leader, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers; the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed; the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as the depositories for all contributions made to that political party; a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party. A political party is qualified to be registered if it: held a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election; endorsed candidates nominated in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions in the most recent general election; endorses candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions following the issue of a writ of election for a general election; or at any time, other than during a campaign period, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of persons who: represent 0.3 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election; are currently eligible to vote in an election; and request the registration of that political party. Effective date of registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	• N/A
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 7(3), 6(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall not register a political party if: the name or the abbreviation of the applying party so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with that registered party; or the proposed name or abbreviation is unacceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer for any other reason. A political party shall not be registered unless the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that prior to filing an application for registration the party has established a non-profit corporation or trust as a foundation for the purposes of receiving and managing the assets.
	 Reasons for deletions [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 10(5), 10(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered political party if: he or she is of the opinion that a party is no longer qualified to be registered; the party obtained registration on the basis of an application that was false in any material particular; the chief financial officer fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer an annual audited financial statement of the party for the previous year, or a financial statement relating to an election during a campaign period.
	 Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.C.D.A., s. 10(1)(a)] The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered party on application by the registered party.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party ■ N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A
British Columbia	 Definition of political party [E.A., s. 155(1)] For the purposes of the Act, a political party is an organization that has as a primary purpose the fielding of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly.
	 Application for registration [E.A., s. 155(3)] An application for registration must include the following: the full name of the political party; the usual name of the political party if it differs from the full name, and any abbreviations, acronyms or other names used; the name, abbreviation or acronym by which the political party proposes to be identified on ballot papers; the names of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, and the signing officers responsible for each account; the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the political party; a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party;

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	 a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the political party as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities; a solemn declaration of a principal officer of the organization that it has as a primary purpose the fielding of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly;
	any other information required to be included by regulation.
	 Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 158(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer must determine whether a political party meets the requirements for registration within 30 days after the application is received, unless: an election is called after the application is received but before the determination is completed, in which case the determination must be completed within 30 days after general voting day for the election; the application is received after an election is called but before 30 days after general voting day for the election, in which case the determination must be completed after voting day and within 60 days after voting day.
	 Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., ss. 156(1)-(2)] The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if: the party's name includes the word "independent" or "non-affiliated" or, in his or her opinion, could otherwise reasonably indicate that a candidate representing the party is not affiliated with a party; includes any matter that is prohibited from being included on a ballot; in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, any of the forms of identification is likely to be confused with another party that: is currently registered; has an earlier application for registration pending before the Chief Electoral Officer; or was registered at any time during the previous 10 years.
	 Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 168(1)-(2), 224(1), 223(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a political party following a general election if, for that general election and the immediately preceding general election, it was not represented by at least two candidates in one of the general elections, except if a candidate representing it in the current general election is elected. The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a political party following a general election if election financing reports are not filed for 50 percent or 15, whichever is the lesser number, of the candidates representing the political party in the general election. Unless relief is granted by a court, the Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a
	 political party if a report required by the Act is not filed. Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 164(1)] A registered political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for deregistration.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party ■ N/A
	Merging of registered parties ■ N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Yukon	Definition of political party
	• N/A
	 Application for registration [E.A., ss. 44(1), 45] Any organization that has as its primary purpose the promotion of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to be a registered political party. An application for registration shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be subscribed by the signatures, names and addresses of at least 100 members of the organization who would be entitled to vote in an election in the Yukon. Effective date of registration N/A Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 46(1)] No organization shall be registered as a political party where the name of the party includes the word "independent", or, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, the
	name of the political party or any abbreviations of it are so similar to the name, abbreviations or nickname of an already registered party that the similarity would cause confusion.
	 Reasons for deletions [E.A., ss. 47(3), 47(5)] Where a political party: fails to respond in writing to a request for confirmation or update of the party's registration from the Chief Electoral Officer for 30 days after notice is given, the Chief Electoral Officer may, on six months' further notice mailed to the same address, cancel the registration of the party; fails at the close of nominations in a general election to endorse at least two candidates in the election, the registration of the party shall be cancelled.
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 47(4)] Upon receipt of a written request from the leader or other credible representative of a political party, the Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of the party.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party N/A
	Merging of registered parties N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
Canada	[C.E.A., ss. 403.08, 403.02(1)-(2), 403.03, 389.2, 403.02(4), 403.16(1)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a registry of electoral district associations
	that contains the information set out in the application for registration of an
	electoral district association of a registered party, which must include:
	 the full name of the association and of the electoral district;
	the full name of the registered party;
	 the address of the office of the association at which records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;
	 the names and addresses of the chief executive officer and other officers of the association;
	 the name and address of the appointed auditor of the association; and
	 the name and address of the financial agent of the association; and must be accompanied by:
	 the signed consent of the financial agent to so act;
	the signed consent of the auditor to so act; and
	 a declaration signed by the leader of the party certifying that the electoral
	district association is an electoral district association of the party.
	A registered party may not have more than one registered association in an electoral district.
	 If a registered party is deregistered, its registered associations are also deregistered.
	 An electoral district association is registered as of the date on which the Chief
	Electoral Officer enters it in the registry of electoral district associations.
	 Where there is a change in the information provided in the application for
	registration of an electoral district association of a registered party, other than a
	change in the full name of the registered party, a registered association shall,
	within 30 days of the change, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer a report of the
	change in writing, which must be certified by the chief executive officer of the
	association.
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	NI/A
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	N/A
Nova Scotia	 [E.A., s. 177C(1)] Every electoral district association of a recognized party shall register with the
	Chief Electoral Officer, which shall set out:
	the name of the electoral district association;
	the name, address and telephone number of its official agent; and
	the name of the financial institution in which all contributions to the electoral
	district association are to be deposited, and the account number.
New Brunswick	[E.A., ss. 130, 134, 135, 137(6), 148]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a registry of district associations.
	No district association other than one associated with a registered political party
	shall be registered, and no more than one district association of any registered
	political party may be registered for any electoral district.
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall register any district association that files with him
	or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the registered political
	party associated with that association setting out:
	the full name of the district association;
	the district association name or the abbreviation, if any;
	the address to which communications intended for the district association may

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those
	pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the district association, are maintained; and
	 the names and addresses of the officers of the district association.
	 A district association shall be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the appropriate registry maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer. The registered district associations shall, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer with the information required for updating the various registries provided for under the Act and on receipt of such information the Chief Electoral Officer shall amend the appropriate registry accordingly.
Quebec	 [E.A., ss. 52, 65] The Chief Electoral Officer shall grant authorization to a party authority upon a written application of the leader of the authorized party or of the person designated in writing by the leader, and upon production of the following information: the name of the party authority; the address to which communications intended for the party authority shall be
	 sent; the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to the contributions it will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept;
	 the name, address and telephone number of the official representative of the party authority.
	 Every authorized entity shall, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, with the information required for updating the registers.
Ontario	 [E.F.A., ss. 11(2), 11(4), 33(3), 40(2)] The Chief Election Officer shall maintain a register of constituency associations and shall register therein any constituency association of a registered party that files an application for registration with the Chief Election Officer. The application shall set out:
	 the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party by which it is endorsed;
	 the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the constituency association are maintained and of the place in Ontario to which communications may be addressed;
	 the names of the principal officers of the constituency association, the chief financial officer, all the persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers;
	 the name and address of every bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the constituency association as the depositories for all contributions made to that constituency association; and
	 a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a date not earlier than 90 days prior to the date of its application for registration attested to by the chief financial officer.
	 Where any of the information in the application for registration is altered, the registered constituency association shall notify in writing the Chief Election Officer within 30 days of any such alteration and, upon receipt of any such notice, the Chief Election Officer shall vary the register of constituency associations accordingly.
	Where the chief financial officer of a constituency association ceases for any reason to hold office, the constituency association shall forthwith appoint another

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	 chief financial officer and shall immediately give notice in writing to the Chief Election Officer of the name of the new chief financial officer. Where an auditor appointed by a constituency association ceases for any reason, including resignation, to hold office, ceases to be qualified or becomes ineligible, the constituency association shall forthwith appoint another auditor licensed under the <i>Public Accountancy Act</i> or a firm whose partners resident in Ontario are licensed under that Act and shall forthwith advise the Chief Election Officer of the name and address of such auditor or firm.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	 [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 8(2), 8(4)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of constituency associations and shall register in it any constituency association of a registered party or of an independent member in an electoral division that files with him or her an application for registration. The application shall set out:
	 the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party or independent member endorsing the constituency association; the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed; the names of the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers;
	 the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as the depositories for all contributions made to the constituency association; a statement of the assets and liabilities as of a date not earlier than 90 days prior to the date of its application for registration attested to by the chief financial officer. When there is any change in the information required to be provided, the
	registered constituency association shall notify the Chief Electoral Officer in writing within 60 days of the alteration and on receipt of the notice the Chief Electoral Officer shall vary the register accordingly.
British Columbia	 [E.A., ss. 157(2)-(4), 159(1)] In order to be registered, a constituency association must: file with the Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration; appoint a financial agent; and appoint an auditor.
	 The application for registration must be signed by two principal officers of the constituency association and must include: the full name of the constituency association; the name of the registered political party of which the constituency association is the local organization or the independent member of the Legislative Assembly that it is formed to support; the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; the names of the principal officers and the signing officers; the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the constituency association; as applicable: a statement signed by a principal officer of the registered political party that the constituency association is the local organization of the political party; or a statement signed by the independent member of the Legislative Assembly supported by the constituency association that the member endorses the application;

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	 a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a date not earlier than 90 days before the date the application is submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer; a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the constituency association as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities; any other information required to be included by regulation. If an application is made in conjunction with an application for registration for a political party, the constituency association must not be registered until after the political party is registered. If there is any change in the information for a registered political party or for a registered constituency association, the organization must file with the Chief Electoral Officer notice of the change within 60 days after it occurs.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
Canada	[C.E.A., s. 353]
	A third party shall register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 and may not register before the issue of the writ.
	An application for registration shall be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer in the prescribed form and shall include:
	 the name, address and telephone number of: if the third party is an individual, the individual;
	 if the third party is a corporation, the corporation and the officer who has signing authority for it; and
	 if the third party is a group, the group and a person who is responsible for the group;
	 the signature of the individual, officer or person, as the case may be;
	 the address and telephone number of the office of the third party where its books and records are kept and of the office to which communications may be addressed; and
	 the name, address and telephone number of the third party's financial agent. An application shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the financial agent accepting the appointment.
	If a third party's financial agent is replaced, it shall, without delay, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the new financial agent's name, address and telephone number and a declaration signed by the new financial agent accepting the appointment.
	If the third party is a trade union, corporation or other entity with a governing body, the application shall include a copy of the resolution passed by its governing body authorizing it to incur election advertising expenses.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay after receiving an application, determine whether the requirements are met and shall then notify the person who signed the application whether the third party is registered. In the case of a refusal to register, the Chief Electoral Officer shall give reasons for the refusal. A third party may not be registered under a name that, in the opinion of the Chief
	 Electoral Officer, is likely to be confused with the name of a candidate, registered party, registered third party or eligible party. The registration of a third party is valid only for the election period during which the
	application is made, but the third party continues to be subject to the requirement to file an election advertising report as required by the Act.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	[E.A., ss. 457.2-457.6]
	 Only an elector or a group not endowed with legal personality and composed in the majority of natural persons who are qualified electors may apply for authorization as a private intervenor.
	An application for authorization shall be filed at the office of the returning officer of the electoral division during the period from the 27th to the 13th day preceding polling day.
	The returning officer shall issue the authorization without delay.
	An application made by an elector shall:

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
	 indicate his or her name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number; declare that he or she is a qualified elector; declare that he or she does not intend to directly promote or oppose any candidate or party; that he or she is not a member of any party; that he or she is not acting directly or indirectly on behalf of any candidate or party; that he or she does not belong to a group that has obtained an authorization as a private intervenor for a similar purpose or whose application for authorization is pending; state briefly the purpose of the application, specifying the matter of public interest on which he or she intends to express his or her views. A group that applies for authorization shall: indicate its name, address, telephone number, date of formation and objects; indicate the name, domiciliary address and telephone number of its leaders; indicate the actual or approximate number of members of the group and declare that the majority of the members are qualified electors; indicate the name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number of the elector who is to act as the representative of the group; declare that: the group does not intend to directly promote or oppose any candidate or party; the group is not acting directly or indirectly on behalf of any candidate or party; the representative of the group is not a member of any party; no member of the group has obtained an authorization as a private intervenor for a similar purpose or made an application for authorization that is pending; state briefly the purpose of the application, specifying the matter of public interest on which the group intends to express its views.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	[E.A., ss. 239(1), 240(1)-(3), 240(5)]
	 An individual or organization who is not registered must not sponsor election advertising. An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer. An application must include: the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name; the full address of the applicant; in the case of an applicant organization, the names of the principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, of the principal members of the organization; an address at which notices and communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization; a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted; any other information required by regulation to be included. An application must:
	be signed by the individual applicant, or in the case of an applicant organization, by two principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by two principal members of the organization; and

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
	 be accompanied by a solemn declaration of an individual who signed the application that the applicant: is not prohibited from being registered because he or she failed to file an election advertising disclosure report; and does not intend to sponsor election advertising for any purpose related to circumventing the provisions of the Act limiting the value of election expenses that may be incurred by a candidate or registered political party. As soon as practicable after receiving an application, if satisfied that the requirements of the Act are met by an applicant, the Chief Electoral Officer must register the applicant as a registered sponsor in the register.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration of party leadership contestants
Canada	[C.E.A., 435.04(1)-(2), 435.07, 435.06(1)-(2), 435.3(2)(d), 435.05, 435.08, 435.15(a)-
	(b), 435.16]
	The chief agent of a registered party that proposes to hold a leadership contest
	shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement setting out the dates on which
	the leadership contest is to begin and end.
	If this leadership contest period is amended or cancelled, the registered party shall file a statement setting out the amended beginning date or ending date or the fact.
	of its cancellation.
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall maintain a registry of leadership contestants that contains the following information that must be included in or accompany the application for registration as a leadership contestant: The pages of the leadership contestant:
	 The name of the leadership contestant; The address of the place at which the records of the leadership contestant are
	maintained and to which communications may be addressed;
	The name and address of the leadership contestant's financial agent; The name and address of the leadership contestant's financial agent; The name and address of the leadership contestant's financial agent;
	The name and address of the leadership contestant's appointed auditor; The signed concept of the financial agent to be get;
	 The signed consent of the financial agent to so act; The signed consent of the auditor to so act;
	 A declaration signed by the chief agent of the registered party holding the
	leadership contest certifying that the party accepts the applicant as a leadership contestant; and
	 A statement containing information about the total contributions received by the leadership contestant and the number of contributors with respect to
	contributions received before the application for registration.
	 Every person who accepts contributions for, or incurs leadership campaign expenses in relation to, his or her campaign for the leadership of a registered party, is deemed to have been a leadership contestant from that time and shall register as a leadership contestant.
	 A leadership contestant may appoint leadership campaign agents authorized to accept contributions and to incur and pay leadership campaign expenses for the contestant, and shall, within 30 days of the appointment, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a written report, certified by the contestant's financial agent, that includes the name and address of the leadership campaign agent and any terms and conditions to which the appointment is subject, which the Chief Electoral Officer shall enter in the registry of leadership contestants.
	 Where any of the information in the application for registration is altered, a leadership contestant shall report the change in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer, within 30 days of the change, and where the report involves the replacement of the auditor or financial agent of the leadership contestant, it must include a copy of the signed consent obtained from the financial agent or auditor upon their appointment.
	 A leadership contestant who withdraws from the leadership contest shall file with
	the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing to that effect signed by the
	contestant and indicating the date of the withdrawal, which the Chief Electoral Officer shall indicate in the registry of the leadership contestants.
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration of party leadership contestants
Ontario	 [E.F.A., ss. 14(2)-(6)] A registered party that proposes to hold a leadership contest shall file with the Chief Election Officer a statement setting out the date of the official call of the leadership contest and the date fixed for the leadership vote. The Chief Election Officer shall maintain a register of leadership contestants in relation to each leadership contest and shall register in it any leadership contestant who files an application for registration setting out: the full name of the leadership contestant; the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the leadership contestant are maintained and of the place in Ontario to which communications may be addressed; the names of the principal officers, including the chief financial officer and auditor, of the leadership contestant; the names of all persons authorized by the leadership contestant to accept contributions; the name and address of every bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by or on behalf of the leadership contestant as the depositories for all contributions made to that leadership contestant as the depositories for all contributions made to that leadership contestant; the names of the persons responsible for each depository referred to above; and the certification of the registered party that the leadership contestant has met the constitutional requirements of that party for eligibility to contest the leadership of that party. An application shall not be filed with the Chief Election Officer before the date of the official call of the leadership contest, and shall not be filed unless the registered party that proposes to hold the leadership contest has filed with the Chief Election Officer before the statement setting out the date of the official call of the leadership contest and the date fixed
Manitoba	 [E.F.A., ss. 31.1, 10(6)] The chief financial officer of a registered political party that proposes to hold a leadership contest shall promptly file a statement with the Chief Electoral Officer in the prescribed form setting out the date of the official call of the leadership contest and the date fixed for the leadership vote. The chief financial officer shall immediately notify the Chief Electoral Officer, in prescribed form, of the name, address and telephone number of each leadership contestant, and the day they became a contestant. Immediately on becoming a leadership contestant, every contestant shall appoint an official agent, and shall provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the prescribed form, the official agent's name, address, telephone number and the official agent's signed consent to act in that capacity.
Saskatchewan	N/A

Nomination and Registration

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

Jurisdiction	Registration of nomination contestants
Canada	[C.E.A., ss. 478.02, 478.1(1), 478.03, 478.04, 478.06]
Canada	 When a nomination contest is held, the registered party, or the registered association if the contest was held by the registered association, shall, within 30 days after the selection date, file a report with the Chief Electoral Officer, setting out: The name of the electoral district, the registered association and the registered party that the nomination contest concerns; The date on which the nomination contest began and the selection date; The name and address of each nomination contestant as of the selection date and of his or her financial agent; and The name of the person selected in the nomination contest. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, in a manner he or she considers appropriate, communicate to each nomination contestant, and publish a notice containing, the information related to that contestant that was reported.
	 A nomination contestant shall report in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer, any changes to the information about the nomination contestant and his or her financial agent, within 30 days after a change. A nomination contestant is deemed to have been a nomination contestant from the time he or she accepts a contribution or incurs a nomination campaign expense.
	 No nomination contestant shall, in relation to his or her nomination campaign, accept contributions or incur nomination campaign expenses unless he or she has appointed a financial agent, who must give signed consent to so act.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A



PART G ELECTION FINANCING

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Election Financing

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Jurisdiction	Contributions
Jurisdiction	 Definition [C.E.A., ss. 2, 404.2(1)-(3), 404.3(3), 404.3(2), 404.2(5)-(6), 423.1(1)] Contribution means a monetary contribution or a non-monetary contribution. Any money that is used for a candidate's, leadership contestant's or nomination contestant's campaign out of the candidate's or contestant's own funds is considered to be a contribution for the purposes of the Act. A provision of goods or services or a transfer of funds is permitted and is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if it is: from a registered party to an electoral district association of the party or a candidate endorsed by the party; from a registered association to the party with which it is affiliated, another registered association of the party or a candidate endorsed by the party; from a candidate endorsed by a registered party to the party or a registered association of the party; or from a candidate to himself or herself in his or her capacity as a nomination contestant in respect of the same election. A transfer of funds is permitted and is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if it is: from a leadership contestant of a registered party to the party or a registered association of the party; from a nomination contestant of a registered party to the party, the registered association of the party that held the nomination contest or the official agent of the candidate endorsed by the party in the electoral district in which the nomination contest was held; or from a registered party to the leadership contestant mentioned in the request with funds from a directed contribution if the party provides, with the amount transferred, a statement in the prescribed form setting out the name and address of the contributor, the amount and date of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution, the amount that the party is transferring
	address of the contributor, the amount and date of the contribution, the
	 allowing the employee to be a nomination contestant or candidate is not a contribution. The payment by an individual during a year of fees of not more than \$25 per year in relation to a period of not more than five years for membership in a registered party is not a contribution. An unpaid claim mentioned in the financial transactions return for each fiscal period of a registered party or in an election expenses return for a general election that remains unpaid in whole or in part on the day that is 18 months after
	the end of the fiscal period to which the return relates or in which the polling day fell, as the case may be, is deemed to be a contribution to the registered party of the unpaid amount on the day on which the expense was incurred. Limit on the amount contributed [ss. 405(1)-(2), 404.1(1), 405.3(2), 405.1(1)] With the exception of contributions made by way of an unconditional, non-discretionary testamentary disposition, no individual shall make contributions that exceed:

•	 \$5,000 in total in any calendar year to a particular registered party and its registered associations, nomination contestants and candidates; \$5,000 in total to a candidate for a particular election who is not the candidate of a registered party; and \$5,000 in total to the leadership contestants in a particular leadership contest. A corporation or a trade union may make contributions that do not exceed: \$1,000 in total in any calendar year to the registered associations, nomination contestants and candidates of a particular registered party; and \$1,000 in total to a candidate for a particular election who is not the candidate
•	 A corporation or a trade union may make contributions that do not exceed: \$1,000 in total in any calendar year to the registered associations, nomination contestants and candidates of a particular registered party; and \$1,000 in total to a candidate for a particular election who is not the candidate
	of a registered party.
•	An association may make contributions that come from money provided by individuals who are eligible to make contributions if the contributions do not exceed:
	 \$1,000 in total in any calendar year to a registered association, a nomination contestant or a candidate of a particular registered party, and \$1,000 in total to a candidate for a particular election who is not the candidate
	 of a registered party; and the association provides, along with each contribution, a statement containing: the name and address of the individual who is responsible for the association, the amount of the contribution, and the name and address of each individual whose money forms part of the contribution, the amount of money provided by that individual that is included in the contribution and the date on which it was provided.
	 These limits are subject to the inflation adjustment factor, in effect for a period of one year beginning on each April 1, which is a fraction with: a numerator that is the annual average Consumer Price Index, as published by Statistics Canada under the authority of the <i>Statistics Act</i>, for the calendar year immediately before that date, calculated on the basis of 1992 being equal to 100; and a denominator that is 119.0, which is the annual average Consumer Price Index, as published by Statistics Canada under the authority of the <i>Statistics Act</i>, for 2002, calculated on the basis of 1992 being equal to 100.
Re •	estrictions on the source [C.E.A., ss. 404(1), 404.1(3), 24(6)] The following are not eligible to make a contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant:
	 a person or entity other than an individual who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Immigration and</i> Refugee Protection Act;
	 a corporation that does not carry on business in Canada; a trade union that does not hold bargaining rights for employees in Canada; a Crown corporation as defined in section 2 of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i>; and
•	 a corporation in respect of which the Government of Canada contributes more than 50% of its funding. No returning officer shall, while in office, knowingly engage in politically partisan conduct and in particular shall not make a contribution to a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant or belong to or make a contribution to, be an employee of or hold a position in, a registered party, an eligible party or a

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	registered association.
	 Anonymous contributions [C.E.A., ss. 425, 452, 404.4(2), 435.32] A registered agent of a registered party shall, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the registered party, to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall forward it to the Receiver General, if: the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, or the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known. An official agent of a candidate shall, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution that the candidate received to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall forward it to the Receiver General if: the official agent cannot determine to which of the classes the contributor belongs; and the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a contributor that is a numbered company is not known. Where anonymous contributions of \$25 or less per person are collected in response to a general solicitation at a meeting or fundraising event related to the affairs of a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant, or a nomination contestant, the person authorized to accept those contributions must record the following: a description of the function; the date of the function; the approximate number of people at the function; and the total amount of anonymous contributions accepted. The financial agent of a leadership contestant shall, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution that the contestant received to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall forward it to the Receiver General, if: the name of the contributor of a contribution
	 the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known. Fund-raising function [C.E.A., s. 408] If a fund-raising activity is held for the primary purpose of soliciting a monetary
	contribution for a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant by way of selling a ticket, the amount of the monetary contribution received is the difference between the price of the ticket and the fair market value of what the ticket entitles the bearer to obtain.
Newfoundland and	Definition [E.A., ss. 269(1)(e), 282(4)]
Labrador	 A contribution means services, money or other property donated to support a political purpose.
	 The following are not considered as contributions: an annual amount of not more than \$25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party; an amount of not more than \$50 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an
	 activity or demonstration of a political nature; the donation by a natural person of his or her personal services, talents or

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	 expertise, or the use of his or her vehicle or other personal property and the product of that donation, where it is given freely and not as part of his or her work in the service of an employer; and a donation, other than a donation of money, for political purpose made by a person, where: the donation is made out of the property or undertaking of that person; the total value of all the donations made by that person in a calendar year is less than \$100; and the person is not reimbursed or rewarded in any way for having made the donation.
	Limit on the amount contributed ■ N/A
	 Restrictions on the source [E.A., ss. 282(1)-(2)] Contributions to registered parties and candidates shall be made only by natural persons individually, or by corporations and trade unions, individually. Contributions may be made by natural persons, whether or not they are resident in the province, corporations whether or not they carry on business in the province or trade unions whether or not they hold bargaining rights for employees in the province.
	 Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 283] An anonymous contribution greater than \$100 received by a registered party or candidate shall not be used or expended, and shall be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established. Where a contributor's identity cannot be established, the contribution shall be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall remit the amount to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
	 Fund-raising function [E.A., s. 289] Fund-raising function includes suppers, dances, garden parties and other functions held for the purpose of raising funds for a political purpose by the registered party, district association or candidate by whom or on whose behalf the function is held. Where an individual charge by the sale of tickets or otherwise is made for a fund-raising function, half of the charge shall be allowed for expenses and, where the amount of the other half of the charge exceeds \$25, that amount is a contribution, but if the individual charge is \$100 or more the amount to be allowed for expenses is \$50 and the amount in excess of \$50 is a contribution. Funds raised by a fund-raising function are not contributions except where
	 otherwise provided. An amount paid for goods or services offered for sale at a fund-raising function in excess of the highest amount charged, at the time the goods or services are provided, by another person providing similar goods or services on a commercial basis in the area in which the fund-raising function is held, shall be considered to be a contribution.
	An amount paid for something offered for sale at a fund-raising function that is not something ordinarily considered to have commercial value, including something in the nature of a souvenir or a memento, shall be considered to be a contribution.
Prince Edward Island	Definition [E.E.A., s. 1] Contribution does not include any voluntary unpaid labour; any service actually

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	performed for any registered party or candidate by an individual voluntarily, so long as such individual does not receive from his or her employer or from any person, corporation or trade union pursuant to an arrangement with the individual's employer, compensation in excess of that which he or she would normally receive during the period such service was performed; and any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a registered party or candidate for purposes other than the ones set forth regarding registration.
	Limit on the amount contributed ■ N/A
	Restrictions on the source [E.E.A., s. 11(1)] • Contributions to registered parties and registered candidates may be made only by persons individually, corporations and trade unions.
	Anonymous contributions [E.E.A., s. 12] • Any contribution from an anonymous donor received by a registered party or registered candidate shall not be used or expended, but shall be paid over to the Operating Fund.
	Fund-raising function ■ N/A
Nova Scotia	 Definition [M.P.E.D.A., s. 8(b)] A contribution means services, money or other property donated to a recognized party, an electoral district association or a person to support the political purposes of a recognized party, electoral district association or candidate, but does not include personal services or the use of a vehicle volunteered by a person and not provided as part of that person's work in the service of an employer.
	Limit on the amount contributed ■ N/A
	Restrictions on the source N/A
	 Anonymous contributions [M.P.E.D.A., s. 12] An official agent shall not accept an anonymous contribution in any amount and, if any anonymous contribution cannot be returned to the contributor, it shall be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall transmit it to the Minister of Finance.
	Fund-raising function ■ N/A
New Brunswick	 Definition [P.P.F.A., ss. 1(1), 2(1)] A contribution means services, money or other property donated to a political party, an association or a person to support the political purposes of a political party, association or candidate. The following are not considered contributions under the Act: the donation by an individual of his or her personal services, talents or expertise, or the use of his or her vehicle and the product of that donation,

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	where it is given freely and not as part of his or her work in the service of an
	employer;amounts paid to a registered political party or candidate under any Act;
	 a loan granted for political purposes at the current rate of interest in the
	market at the time it is granted;
	 an annual amount of not more than \$25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party;
	 an amount of not more than \$25 in each case paid as registration fees at political conventions;
	 an amount of not more than \$10 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature;
	 a donation, other than a donation of money, for political purposes made by any person if: the donation is made out of the property or undertaking of that person; the total value of all such donations made by that person in the calendar year is less than \$100; and that person is not reimbursed or rewarded in any way for having made the donation.
	Limit on the amount contributed [P.P.F.A., s. 39(1)]
	 An individual, corporation or trade union may, during a calendar year, make a contribution not in excess of \$6,000 to each registered political party or to a registered district association of that registered political party, and to one registered independent candidate.
	Restrictions on the source [P.P.F.A., ss. 37, 38]
	 Only individuals, corporations and trade unions may make a contribution. Contributions may only be made to a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate. An individual, corporation or trade union may make a contribution only out of his, her or its own property.
	 No individual, corporation or trade union shall solicit or accept services, money or other property from any source as consideration or reward for having made a contribution, or on the condition, agreement or understanding, express or implied, that he, she or it will, as a result, make a contribution.
	Anonymous contributions [P.P.F.A., ss. 47(2)-(3)]
	An amount equal to the value of every anonymous contribution received by a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate shall:
	if the identity of the contributor can be established, be returned to that contributor; or
	 if the identity of the contributor cannot be established, be remitted to the supervisor by the official representative of that party, association or independent candidate.
	All amounts paid to the supervisor shall be remitted to the Minister of Finance and paid into the Consolidated Fund.
	Fund-raising function • N/A
Quebec	Definition [E.A., s. 88]
	Sums of money donated to an authorized entity and services rendered and goods

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	furnished to it free of charge for political purposes are deemed to be contributions.
	 The following are not contributions: volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work;
	 volunteer work and the goods of services produced by such work, anonymous donations collected at a meeting or rally held for political
	purposes;
	 amounts paid to a political party under any Act, and reimbursements of election expenses;
	 a loan granted for political purposes by an elector or a bank, trust company or financial services cooperative at the current market rate of interest at the time it is granted, or a guarantee granted by an elector as surety; an annual amount of not over \$50 paid by a natural person as dues of
	 membership in a political party; at the option of the official representative of an authorized entity, applied equally to all the participants, an entrance fee to a political activity or rally,
	where the fee is not over \$60 per day, up to one admission per person; air time on the radio or television or space in a newspaper, periodical or other
	printed matter made available free of charge outside an election period by any radio, television or cable broadcaster or any owner of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter to authorized political parties, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to the parties represented in the National Assembly and to the parties which received at least 3 percent of the valid votes in the last general election;
	 transfers of funds between: the various authorized party authorities; an authorized party and any of its authorized party authorities; or an authorized party, any of its authorized party authorities and the official agent of an official candidate of the party.
	 Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 91] The total of contributions to each party, independent Member and independent candidate by the same elector during the same calendar year shall not exceed the amount of \$3,000. In the case of a party, the amount may be paid in whole or in part to one or another of its party authorities.
	Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 87] Only an elector may make a contribution and shall do so only in favour of an authorized entity.
	Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 88(2)] • Anonymous donations collected at a meeting or rally held for political purposes are not contributions.
	 Fund-raising function [E.A., s. 88(6)] At the option of the official representative of an authorized entity, an entrance fee to a political activity or rally applied equally to all participants, where the fee is not over \$60 per day, up to one admission per person, is not a contribution.
Ontario	Definition [E.F.A., ss. 1(1), 21(2), 24, 27, 30]
	 A contribution does not include: any goods produced for any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by voluntary unpaid labour;
	any service performed for any political party, constituency association,

Jurisdiction	Contributions
Jurisdiction	candidate or leadership contestant by an individual voluntarily, so long as such individual does not receive from his or her employer or from any person, corporation or trade union pursuant to an arrangement with the individual's employer, compensation in excess of that which he or she would normally receive during the period such service was performed; • any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant for purposes other than the purposes set forth in the Election Finances Act. • The provision of goods or services to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act in any year, excluding any campaign period in that year, having a value, in the aggregate, of \$100 or less may, at the option of the person, corporation or trade union providing such goods or services, be considered not to be a contribution for the purposes of the Act. • Where at a meeting held on behalf of or in relation to the affairs of a candidate, political party or registered constituency association, money given anonymously by persons in attendance at the meeting is \$10 or less, such money is not considered to be a contribution. • Transfers of funds made between a registered political party, any of its constituency associations or official candidates are not considered to be contributions. • Annual membership fees paid to a political party or to a constituency association of that party totalling \$25 or less are not considered to be contributions. Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.A., s. 18(1)] • The contributions a person, corporation or trade union makes to parties, constituency associations and candidates registered under the Act shall not exceed: • to each party, \$7,500, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar in any calendar year; • to each constituency associations of any one party, in any calendar year, an aggregate amount of \$5,000, multiplied by the ind
	 Restrictions on the source [E.F.A., ss. 19(1), 20] No person, corporation or trade union shall contribute to any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act funds not actually belonging to the person, corporation or trade union or any funds that have been given or furnished by any person or group of persons or by a corporation or trade union for the purpose of making a contribution thereof. No political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act shall accept funds from a federal political party registered under the Canada Elections Act except that during a campaign period a registered

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	party may accept from such a federal political party an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, \$100 for each registered candidate endorsed by that registered party. Such funds are not considered to be contributions for the purposes of the Act and shall be recorded as to source and deposited in the appropriate depository on record with the Chief Election Officer.
	 Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., s. 17(2)] Any contribution not returned to the contributor or any anonymous contributions received by a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act shall not be used or expended, but shall be paid over to the Chief Election Officer and become part of the funds of the Chief Election Officer to be used by the Chief Election Officer in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act.
	 Fund-raising function [E.F.A., s. 23] Fund-raising activity means an event or activity held for the purpose of raising funds for the party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under this Act by whom or on whose behalf the activity is held. The gross income from any fund-raising activity shall be recorded and reported to the Chief Election Officer by the chief financial officer of the party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act that held or on whose behalf the activity was held. Where a charge by the sale of tickets or otherwise is made for a fund-raising activity, all or any portion of such charge, up to a maximum of \$25, may, at the option of the registered party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by whom or on whose behalf the activity was held, be considered not to be a contribution. Any amount paid for goods or services, other than advertising services, offered for sale at a fund-raising activity in excess of the highest amount charged, at or about the time the goods or services are provided, by any other person providing similar goods on a commercial retail basis or similar services on a commercial basis in the market area in which the goods or services are provided, shall be considered to be a contribution. Any amount paid for advertising services offered for sale in connection with a fund raising activity shall be considered to be a contribution.
Manitoba	 fund-raising activity shall be considered to be a contribution. Definition [E.F.A., s. 1] Contribution means money paid or a donation in kind provided, without compensation, to or for the benefit of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, and includes membership fees paid to a registered political party, but does not include: fees covering the reasonable expenses of conferences and conventions of a registered political party, including leadership conventions; or the services of a person to run as a candidate or leadership contestant by way of a paid leave of absence under a collective agreement or other employment agreement. Donation in kind means goods and services that are provided without compensation to or for the benefit of a candidate, leadership contestant,
	constituency association or registered political party, including services provided by a self-employed individual who normally sells or otherwise charges for them, but not including:

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	 services provided without compensation by an individual outside his or her working hours, unless he or she is self-employed and normally sells or otherwise charges for them, or the services of a person who acts without compensation as an auditor, a chief financial officer, an official agent or legal counsel to a candidate,
	leadership contestant or a registered political party. Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.A., ss. 41(1.1)-(1.1.1), 40.1, 39(1.1)]
	 No individual shall make contributions totalling more than \$3,000 in a calendar year to candidates, constituency associations or registered political parties or any combination of them. No individual shall make contributions totalling more than \$3,000 in a leadership
	 contest period to one or more leadership contestants. In a year, an individual may make two donations in kind, each having a market value of less than \$15, to the same candidate, leadership contestant, constituency
	association or registered political party without the value of each of those donations being considered to be a contribution. But any subsequent donation in kind in the same year, regardless of value, is a contribution and shall be recorded in accordance with the Act.
	A leadership contestant may make contributions in support of the contestant's own campaign for the leadership.
	 Restrictions on the source [E.F.A., ss. 39(1.1), 41(1), 41(1.1.2), 41.1, 41(1.1.2)] A leadership contestant may make contributions in support of the contestant's own campaign for the leadership. No person or organization other than an individual normally resident in Manitoba
	 shall contribute to any candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party. No individual shall make a contribution, before the leadership contest period
	 begins, to a person who is or intends to become a leadership contestant. No individual shall make a contribution expecting to be reimbursed or compensated for all or part of its value by another person or organization. No individual shall make a contribution, before the leadership contest period begins, to a person who is or intends to become a leadership contestant.
	 Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., ss. 41(1.2), 42] No individual shall contribute to any candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party: any money, goods or services not actually belonging to the individual; or any money, goods or services that have been given or furnished to the individual by another person or an organization for the purpose of making the contribution.
	 Any anonymous contribution of more than \$10 received at a meeting or otherwise by a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party shall not be used or expended, but shall be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, and if not, the contribution shall be turned over to the Minister of Finance to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.
	Fund-raising function [E.F.A., ss. 38(1)-(3)]

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	 Where a fund-raising function is held by or on behalf of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, the income and expenses from the fund-raising function shall be recorded: in the case of a candidate or leadership contestant by his or her official agent; in the case of a registered political party, by its chief financial officer; and in the case of a constituency association, by the person responsible for its finances. Where an individual charge is made by the sale of tickets or otherwise for a fundraising function held by or on behalf of a candidate, leadership contestant, constituency association or registered political party, one quarter of the charge shall be allowed for expenses and the balance is a contribution. Where an individual charge is made by the sale of tickets or otherwise for a fundraising function, the charge is not a contribution if: the individual charge is less than \$15; and when multiple tickets are purchased, the total charges to the purchaser are less than \$45.
Saskatchewan	Definition [E.A., s. 220] Contribution includes a gift, loan, advance, deposit or other form of assistance. Limit on the amount contributed N/A
	 Restrictions on the source [E.A., ss. 239(1), 242] No person shall make a contribution to a registered political party unless the contribution is paid out of moneys to which that person is beneficially entitled. No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party shall accept a contribution from a contributor who resides outside Canada, unless that contributor is a Canadian citizen.
	 Anonymous contributions [E.A., ss. 241(1)-(5)] No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party shall accept, and no person shall make, an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250. If an agent fails to identify the agent's principal, the amount of the contribution is deemed to be received from an anonymous donor. Any contribution in excess of \$250 from an anonymous donor is forfeited to the Crown in right of Saskatchewan. A business manager or chief official agent who receives an anonymous contribution in excess of \$250 shall immediately: report the contribution and the circumstances of the contribution in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer; and
	 the Chief Electoral Officer; and forward the amount of the contribution with the written report to the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer shall forward to the Minister of Finance any amounts received by him or her, and the Minister of Finance shall deposit those amounts in the general revenue fund.
	Fund-raising function ■ N/A
Alberta	Definition [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 1(1)(e), 25, 26(2)] Contribution means any money or real or personal property that is provided: to a

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	 political party, constituency association or candidate; or for the benefit of a political party, constituency association or candidate with its, his or her consent, without compensation from that political party, constituency association or candidate. An annual membership fee paid for membership in a political party or in a constituency association of that party or in both is not a contribution under the Act if the fee or total of those fees does not exceed \$40. If the fee or total of those fees exceeds \$40, the amount of the excess shall be considered as a contribution. Contributions of more than 15¢ per month by any member of a trade union or employee organization through payroll deductions are contributions by the member under the Act.
	 Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 17(1), 18(1)] For the purposes of an election, contributions by any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to registered parties, registered constituency associations or registered candidates shall not exceed: in any year: \$15,000 to each registered party, and \$750 to any registered constituency association; and \$3,750 in the aggregate to the constituency associations of each registered party; and in any campaign period: \$30,000 to each registered party less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; and \$1,500 to any registered candidate, and \$7,500 in the aggregate to the registered candidates of each registered party. For the purposes of an election under the Senatorial Selection Act, contributions by any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to registered parties or registered candidates shall not exceed: in any year, \$15,000 to each registered party; and in any campaign period: in respect of a registered party, the maximum amount shall not exceed \$30,000 multiplied by the number of persons to be elected for which there is a candidate less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; or in respect of a registered candidate, \$30,000 less, if the candidate was nominated by a registered political party for endorsation as the official candidate of that party, any amount contributed to that party in that
	 Restrictions on the source [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 16, 1(1)(p)] No prohibited corporation, person normally resident outside Alberta or trade union or employee organization other than a trade union or employee organization that holds bargaining rights for employees in Alberta shall make any contributions to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate. Anonymous contributions [E.F.C.D.A., s. 15] Any anonymous contribution in excess of \$50 received by a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act shall be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, or if the contributor's identity cannot be established, shall be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay any amounts received to the Provincial Treasurer and the amounts so paid from part of the General Revenue Fund.

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	 Fund-raising function [E.F.C.D.A., s. 23] Fund-raising function includes any social function held for the purpose of raising funds for the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate by whom or on whose behalf the function is held. The gross income from any fund-raising function shall be recorded by the chief financial officer of the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate that held the function or on whose behalf the function was held. If an individual charge by the sale of tickets or otherwise is made for a fund-raising function held by or on behalf of a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, then: if the individual charge is \$50 or less, it shall not be considered as a contribution unless the person who pays the charge specifically requests that it be so considered, in which case half shall be allowed for expenses and half shall be considered as a contribution to the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, as the case may be; and if the individual charge is more than \$50, \$25 shall be allowed for expenses and the balance shall be considered as a contribution to the registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, as the case may be. Except as provided above, funds raised by a fund-raising function are not contributions for the purposes of the Act.
British Columbia	 Definition [E.A., ss. 180(1)-(5)] A political contribution is an amount of money or the value of any property or services provided without compensation by way of donation, advance, deposit, discount or otherwise to a political party, a constituency association, a candidate, a leadership contestant, or a nomination contestant. If property or services are provided to an organization or individual at less than market value, or are acquired from an organization or individual at greater than market value, the difference between the market value of the property or services at the time provided and the amount charged is a political contribution. Fees paid for conferences and conventions of a political party, including leadership conventions, and membership fees for a political party or constituency association are political contributions. The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided by an individual who is, intends to become or was a candidate, nomination contestant or leadership contestant in relation to that role is a political contribution. The value of the following is not a political contribution: services provided by a volunteer (being an individual who voluntarily performs the services, and receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, in relation to the services or the time spent providing the services); property of a volunteer if it is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer; property or services provided by an election official, a voter registration official or any other member of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer in that official capacity; publishing without charge news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a bona fide periodical publication or a radio or television program; broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a bona fide public

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	 affairs program; producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the election.
	Limit on the amount contributed N/A
	Restrictions on the source [E.A., ss. 186(3)-(4)] The following must not make a political contribution: an unregistered political party or unregistered constituency association; or a charitable organization.
	 Anonymous contributions [E.A., ss. 186(1)(f), 188(1)-(3)] An individual or organization must not make an anonymous contribution unless the contribution is provided in response to a general solicitation for funds at a function held on behalf of or in relation to the affairs of the organization or individual to whom the contribution is provided, and has a value of less than \$50 or a higher amount established by regulation. A registered political party or registered constituency association must not accept in any calendar year more than \$10,000, or a higher amount established by regulation, in permitted anonymous contributions. A candidate, leadership contestant or nomination contestant must not, in relation to any one election or contest, accept more than \$3,000, or a higher amount established by regulation, in permitted anonymous contributions. A registered political party or registered constituency association or a candidate, leadership contestant or nomination contestant, or an organization or individual acting on behalf of any of these, must not accept an anonymous political contribution if this will exceed the applicable limit.
	 Funds raised by a fund-raising function for an organization or individual are not political contributions. If a charge per individual is made for a fund-raising function, the following rules apply: the payment of such a charge by an organization is a political contribution; if the per individual charge is greater than \$50, or a higher amount established by regulation, the payment of such a charge by an individual is a political contribution; if the per individual charge is \$50 or less: the payment by an individual of more than \$250, or a higher amount established by regulation, in respect of one or more charges, is a political contribution; and the payment by an individual of \$250 or less in respect of one or more charges is not a political contribution. If the amount paid for property or services offered for sale at a fund-raising function is greater than their market value, the difference between the amount paid and the market value at the time it is agreed to be paid is a political contribution. The value of property or services, or both, donated by an organization or individual for sale at a fund-raising function is a political contribution unless the property or

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	 are used for sale at the fund-raising function; and have a total value that is not greater than \$250 or a higher amount established by regulation. Despite the above, for the purposes of the <i>Income Tax Act</i>, the amount, if any, by which the charge per individual for a fund-raising function exceeds the reasonably estimated cost of the function apportioned on a per individual basis is the political contribution in respect of that charge.
Yukon	 Definition [E.A., s. 370] Contribution means the total of all contributions made by the same contributor during a calendar year or an electoral period to a candidate or a registered political party for Yukon political purposes and includes cash, negotiable instruments, goods, services, and discounts off the usual price of goods and services, but does not include volunteer labour.
	Limit on the amount contributed N/A
	Restrictions on the source N/A
	 Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 372] A candidate or registered political party shall not accept any anonymous contribution of more than \$50. Where an anonymous contribution of more than \$50 in cash or negotiable instruments is received by a candidate or registered political party, it shall immediately be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer and paid into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. Where an anonymous contribution in kind valued at more than \$50 is received by a candidate or registered political party, it shall be immediately delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer who shall donate it to a non-profit group or dispose of it and pay the proceeds into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.
	Fund-raising function • N/A
Northwest Territories	 Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)] Contribution includes money, services and goods but does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour. Volunteer labour means any service provided free of charge by a person outside of the working hours of that person, but does not include a service provided by a person who is self-employed if the service is one that is normally sold or otherwise charged for by that person.
	Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 168(2.1)] • An individual or corporation shall not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds \$1,500.
	Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 172] No official agent shall knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside the Territories, or a corporation that does not carry on business in the Territories.

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	 Anonymous contributions [E.A., ss. 170, 173(1)] An official agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding \$100. Where an official agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100, the official agent shall return the contribution if the identity of the contributor can be established. If the identity of the contributor cannot be established, the contribution shall be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Where, at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held on behalf of or in relation to the election of a candidate, money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at the meeting, dance, dinner or other function: no amount of money shall be given anonymously by any person exceeding \$100; and the amounts given anonymously shall not be considered as a contribution under the Act but the gross amount of money collected shall be recorded and reported by the official agent.
	 Fund-raising function [E.A., s. 173] Where, at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held on behalf of or in relation to the election of a candidate, money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at the meeting, dance, dinner or other function: no amount of money shall be given anonymously by any person exceeding \$100; and the amounts given anonymously shall not be considered as a contribution but the gross amount of money collected shall be recorded and reported by the official agent. The official agent shall record and report the name of each sponsor of the meeting, dance, dinner or other function.
Nunavut	 Definition [N.E.A., ss. 2(1), 168(7), 175(1)] Contribution includes money, services and goods, does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour. A contribution does not include any service provided free of charge by a person outside of the working hours of that person or any goods produced by that service, but does include any service, or goods produced by that service, provided by a person who is self-employed if the service is one that is normally sold or otherwise charged for by that person. The cost of the advertising shall be considered a contribution to a candidate where a person, with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, promotes the election of the candidate or opposes the election of another candidate by advertising: through the facilities of a broadcaster; in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or other printed document; or through the use of any billboard, sign or outdoor advertising medium.
	 Limit on the amount contributed [N.E.A., ss. 168(5), 168(8)] No individual or corporation shall make contributions to a candidate exceeding \$1,500 in total during an election period.

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	Where transportation services are given as a contribution of goods or services, the value of the contribution may exceed \$1,500 during an election period.
	 Restrictions on the source [N.E.A., ss. 168(3)-(4), 169(1)] No person other than an individual resident in Nunavut, or a corporation carrying on business in Nunavut, shall make a contribution to a candidate. Subject to the <i>Public Service Act</i>, an unincorporated association or organization may make contributions to a candidate during an election period but the association or organization shall attach to each contribution a list of the individual sources and amounts making up the contribution. A person who becomes a candidate at an election may, during the pre-election period and the election period, use an amount of his or her own funds not exceeding \$30,000 in total on his or her campaign.
	 Anonymous contributions [N.E.A., ss. 171(1)-(2), 174(1)] A financial agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding \$100. Where a financial agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100, the financial agent shall: if the identity of the contributor can be established, return the contribution; or
	 if the identity of the contributor cannot be established, send the whole contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Where money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from
	the persons in attendance at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held in relation to the election of a candidate,
	 no amount of money shall be received anonymously from any person exceeding \$100; and
	 the amounts given anonymously shall not be considered as a contribution for the purposes of calculating the \$1,500 limit, but the total amount of money collected shall be recorded and reported by the financial agent.
	 Fund-raising function [N.E.A., s. 174] Where money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held in relation to the election of a candidate, no amount of money shall be received anonymously from any person
	 exceeding \$100; and the amounts given anonymously shall not be considered as a contribution for the purposes of calculating the \$1,500 limit, but the total amount of money collected shall be recorded and reported by the financial agent.
	The financial agent shall record and report the name of each sponsor of the meeting, dance, dinner or other function.

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Canada	Definitions
	 Leadership expenses [C.E.A., ss. 2(1), 435.03] Leadership campaign expense means an expense reasonably incurred by or on behalf of a leadership contestant during a leadership contest as an incidence of the contest, including a personal expense. Personal expenses of a leadership contestant means his or her expenses that are reasonably incurred in relation to his or her leadership campaign and include: travel and living expenses; childcare expenses; expenses relating to the provision of care for a person with a physical or mental incapacity for whom the contestant normally provides such care; and in the case of a contestant who has a disability, additional personal expenses that are related to the disability.
	Nomination campaign expenses [C.E.A., ss. 2(1), 478.01] Nomination campaign expense means an expense reasonably incurred by or

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	on behalf of a nomination contestant during a nomination contest as an incidence of the contest, including a personal expense.
	 Personal expenses means the expenses that are reasonably incurred by or on behalf of a nomination contestant in relation to a nomination campaign and include:
	travel and living expenses;childcare expenses;
	 expenses relating to the provision of care for a person with a physical or mental incapacity for whom the contestant normally provides such care; and
	 in the case of a contestant who has a disability, additional personal expenses that are related to the disability.
	Limit for political parties [C.E.A., s. 422(1)] • The maximum amount that is allowed for election expenses of a registered party
	for an election is the product of: • \$0.70 multiplied by the number of names on the preliminary lists of electors for electoral districts in which the registered party has endorsed a candidate or by the number of names on the revised lists of electors for those electoral districts, whichever is greater; and
	 the inflation adjustment factor published by the Chief Electoral Officer that is in effect on the date of the issue of the writs for the election.
	 Limit for candidates [C.E.A., ss. 441(1), 441(3), 441(2), 441(4)-(9)] The base amount of a candidate's election expenses in an electoral district is the higher of:
	 the amount calculated on the basis of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district; and
	 the amount calculated on the basis of the revised lists of electors for the electoral district.
	 The amount calculated on the basis of the preliminary lists is the aggregate of the following amounts: \$2.07 for each of the first 15,000 electors;
	 \$1.04 for each of the next 10,000 electors; and \$0.52 for each of the remaining electors.
	 If a candidate for an electoral district whose nomination was endorsed by a registered party dies in the period beginning at 2:00 p.m. on the 5th day before the closing day for nominations and ending on polling day, the base amount for that electoral district is increased by 50 percent.
	• If the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all preliminary lists of electors in a
	general election, then, in making the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district and that average number.
	 In the case of a by-election, if the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all revised lists of electors in the immediately preceding general election, then, in the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district and that average number.

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 If the number of electors per square kilometre, calculated on the basis of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district, is less than 10, the amount calculated above is increased by the lesser of \$0.31 per square kilometre and 25 percent of that amount. The amount calculated on the basis of the revised lists is the aggregate of the following amounts: \$2.07 for each of the first 15,000 electors; \$1.04 for each of the next 10,000 electors; and \$0.52 for each of the remaining electors. If the number of electors on the revised lists of electors for the electoral district is less than the average number of electors on all revised lists of electors in a general election, then, in making the above calculation, the number of electors for the electoral district and that average number. In the case of a by-election, if the number of electors on the revised lists of electors on all revised lists of electors in the immediately preceding general election, then, in making the above calculation, the number of electors is deemed to be half-way between the number on the revised lists of electoral district and that average number.
	Limit for leadership contestants N/A
	 Limit for nomination contestants [C.E.A., ss. 478.14, 478.15(1)] The limit for nomination campaign expenses – other than personal expenses – that is allowed for a nomination contestant in an electoral district is the amount: that is 20 percent of the limit allowed for a candidate's election expenses in that electoral district during the immediately preceding general election, if the boundaries for the electoral district have not changed since then; or that the Chief Electoral Officer determines, in any other case. No nomination contestant or financial agent of a nomination contestant shall incur nomination campaign expenses – other than personal expenses – in an amount that is more than the limit allowed for that electoral district.
	Readjustment of spending limits For political parties [C.E.A., s. 414] Before April 1 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall cause to be published in the Canada Gazette an inflation adjustment factor that shall be in effect for a period of one year beginning on that date.
	 For candidates [C.E.A., ss. 442(1)-(3)] On October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum amount for each electoral district, based on the lists of electors in the Register of Electors, as if an election were then to be held. The maximum amount for an electoral district shall be sent: to any person on request; and to the member and each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district in the last election, together with the electronic copy of the lists of electors.

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	The maximum amount calculated above is an estimate and, as such, may be
	increased or decreased for an electoral district in the subsequent election period.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Definitions Election expenses [E.A., s. 269(1)] • Election expenses means all expenses, except personal expenses of a candidate, incurred during a campaign period for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or that of the candidates of a party and includes all expenses incurred before a campaign period directly related to the contesting of an election.
	Leadership expenses ■ N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses ■ N/A
	 Limit for political parties [E.A., ss. 310(1), 310(3)-(4), 311(1)] Election expenses of a registered party shall be limited so as not to exceed for a general election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$3.125 by the number of persons on the revised list of electors in the aggregate of the electoral districts in which the party has candidates; and for a by-election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$3.125 by the number of people on the revised list of electors in the electoral district in which the by-election is held. In no case shall the election expenses of a registered political party be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less that \$12,000. The limit on election expenses for each electoral district shall be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued, and the monetary amounts shall be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year.
	 Limit for candidates [E.A., ss. 310(2)-(3), 311(1)] Election expenses of a candidate shall be limited so as not to exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$3.125 by the number of persons on the revised list of electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate. In no case shall the election expenses of a candidate be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less that \$12,000. The limit on election expenses for each electoral district shall be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued, and the monetary amounts shall be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year.
Prince Edward Island	 Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 310(4), 311(1)] The limit on election expenses for each electoral district shall be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued. The monetary amounts set out in the Act shall be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year by multiplying each of the amounts by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period that ended on December 31 immediately before bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period that ended on the immediately previous December 31. Definitions

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 Election expenses [E.E.A., s. 1] Election expenses means all expenses incurred during an election period for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate, or a person who becomes a candidate, or the program or policy of a candidate or party, and includes expenditures incurred before an election for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election. Election expenses do not include: expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination; the cost of holding a convention in respect of an electoral district for the selection of a candidate but not including publicity costs up to \$1,000; reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate for his or her lodging and food and transportation costs; the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate; a candidate's deposit; audit fees;
	 expenses for "victory" or "thank-you" parties; or expenses incurred for the administration of the registered party. Election expenses shall be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any fees or expenses for services for any candidate or political party, and any contribution of goods and services to the political party or candidate registered under the Act, for use in whole or in part during the election period.
	Leadership expenses N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses N/A
	 Limit for political parties [E.E.A., s. 18(1)] The total election expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that party during any campaign period shall not exceed the aggregate amount determined by multiplying \$6.00 by: in relation to a general election, the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under the <i>Election Act</i>, in the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate of that party; and in relation to a by-election in an electoral district, the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in that electoral district.
	 Limit for candidates [E.E.A., ss. 18(2), 18(8)] The total election expenses incurred by a registered candidate, and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that candidate during any campaign period shall not exceed \$1.75 for each elector entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in the candidate's electoral district. The amounts set out in the above shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest
	available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
	Readjustment of spending limits [E.E.A., s. 18(8)]
	The amounts set out in the Act shall be increased or decreased in accordance
	with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by
	Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest
	available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
Nova Scotia	Definitions
	Election expenses [E.A., s. 3(i)]
	Election expenses means all expenses incurred during an election for the
	purpose of promoting or opposing directly or indirectly the election of a
	candidate, or a person who becomes or is likely to become a candidate, or
	the program or policy of a candidate or party and includes expenditures
	incurred before an election for literature, objects or materials of an advertising
	nature used during the election for a purpose referred to above.
	Election expenses do not include: The content of a blind time in a content of a district of a
	the cost of publication in a newspaper or other periodical of editorials, news reports or letters to the editor, that are published in the same.
	news, reports or letters to the editor that are published in the same manner and under the same rules as outside the election period without
	payment, reward or promise of payment or reward, provided that the
	newspaper or other periodical is not established for the purpose of the
	election or with a view to the election and that the frequency and
	circulation of publication do not differ from what obtains outside the
	election period;
	 the cost of transmission by a radio or television station of a broadcaster
	of news or comment that is made in the same manner and under the
	same regulations as outside the election period without payment, reward
	or promise of payment or reward;
	 the necessary cost of holding a convention in respect of an electoral
	district for the selection of a candidate including the reasonable expenses
	of the candidates at the convention, the cost of renting a hall and the
	convening of delegates but not including publicity costs and, apart from
	expenses of candidates other than the candidates selected, shall not
	exceed \$1,000;
	reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for his or her lodging and food during a journey for
	his or her own money, for his or her lodging and food during a journey for election purposes if those expenses are not reimbursed to him or her;
	a candidate's transportation costs;
	 the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate, paid out of
	his or her own money if those costs are not reimbursed to him or her;
	the sum deposited with a nomination paper;
	the usual expenses usually incurred for the current operation of one
	permanent office in the Province of a recognized party if the leader of the
	party, before the seventh day following the issue of the writ has given
	written notice to the Chief Electoral Officer of the existence of the office,
	of its exact address and of any change of address.
	Leadership expenses
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	Nomination campaign expenses ■ N/A
	 Limit for political parties [E.A., ss. 181(1)-(2)] The election expenses of a party during a general election shall not exceed in the aggregate 40¢ multiplied by the number of electors in the electoral districts in which the party has one or more official candidates. The official agent of a party shall not incur election expenses during a by-election to an amount greater than \$1,000.
	 Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 181(3)] The election expenses of a candidate shall not exceed during any election the aggregate of: \$1.00 per elector in respect of not more than 5,000 electors; 85¢ per elector in respect of the number of electors in the electoral district in excess of 5,000 and not in excess of 10,000; and 75¢ per elector in respect of the number of electors in the district in excess of 10,000.
	 Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 181(5)-(6)] The maximum expenses set out in the Act shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index of the province published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1969 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index. During an election the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum expenses and shall provide this calculation to each official agent of a candidate or of a recognized party.
New Brunswick	 Definitions
	reward or promise of payment or reward; • the reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for his or her own transportation, lodging

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 and food during a journey for election purposes, if such expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; the sum required to be deposited with a candidate's nomination paper; the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory commentaries on the <i>Elections Act</i> and the instructions issued under its authority, if such commentaries are strictly objective and contain no statements of such a nature to support or oppose a candidate or a political party; the reasonable expenses usually incurred for the current operation of the principal permanent office of a registered political party in the province, if the leader of such party, before the seventh day following the issue of the writs of election has given written notice to the Supervisor or the existence of such office, and of its exact address; and expenditures incurred by any person in the course of or for the purpose of making a donation not considered a contribution under the Act. Election expenses may be incurred only in accordance with the Act and only by or on behalf of registered political parties or candidates.
	Leadership expenses N/A Nomination campaign expenses N/A
	 Limit for political parties [P.P.F.A., s. 77(1)] Election expenses of a registered political party shall be limited so as not to exceed, for a general election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$1 by the number of electors in the aggregate of the electoral districts in which such party has candidates. For a by-election, the limit is set at \$7,000 for each by-election.
	 Limit for candidates [P.P.F.A., ss. 77(2)-(3)] Election expenses of a candidate shall be limited so as not to exceed, for a general election, an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing \$1.75 for each of the electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate; and for a by-election, an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing \$2 for each of the electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate. In no case shall the election expenses of any candidate be limited to an amount less than \$11,000 or exceed \$22,000.
	Readjustment of spending limits [P.P.F.A., s. 77.1(1)] • The monetary amounts set out in the Act shall be adjusted on January 1, 1988, and on January 1 in every succeeding year, by multiplying each of the amounts by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period that ended on the 30th day of September next before that year bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period that ended on the 30th day of September, 1986.
Quebec	Definitions Election expenses [E.A., ss. 402, 404] • The cost of any goods or services used for the following purposes during an election period is an election expense:

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or
	the candidates of a party;
	to propagate or oppose the program or policies of a candidate or party; to approve or disapprove sources of action advected or approach by a
	 to approve or disapprove courses of action advocated or opposed by a candidate or party; or
	 to approve or disapprove any act done or proposed by a party, a
	candidate or their supporters.
	The following are not election expenses:
	 the cost of publishing articles, editorials, news, interviews, columns or
	letters to the editor in a newspaper, periodical or other publication,
	provided that they are published without payment, reward or promise of
	payment or reward, that the newspaper, periodical or other publication is
	not established for the purposes or in view of the election and that the
	circulation and frequency of publication are as what obtains outside the election period;
	 the cost at fair market value of producing, promoting and distributing a
	book that was planned to be put on sale at the prevailing market price
	regardless of the election order;
	 the cost of broadcasting by a radio or television station of a program of
	public affairs, news or commentary, provided that the program is
	broadcast without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward;
	the necessary costs of holding a meeting in an electoral division for the solution of a condidate including the cost of conting a hall of convening.
	selection of a candidate, including the cost of renting a hall, of convening the delegates and of the publicity made at the meeting; the costs cannot
	exceed \$4,000 nor include any other form of publicity;
	 the reasonable costs incurred by a candidate for attending a meeting to
	select a candidate in an electoral division; the costs cannot include any
	publicity except that made by the candidate at the meeting;
	the reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, this as here are a read a read a deliver while transling for
	out of his or her own money, for meals and lodging while traveling for election purposes, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her;
	 the transportation costs of a candidate, if not subject to reimbursement;
	 the other reasonable personal expenses incurred by a candidate, other
	than publicity expenses, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her;
	 the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate, paid out of
	his or her own money, if the costs are not reimbursed to him or her;
	the cost of the food and beverages served at a political activity where the
	cost is included in the entrance fee paid by participants;
	 the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory commentaries on the Act and the regulations thereunder, provided the
	commentaries are strictly objective and contain no publicity of such a
	nature as to favour or oppose a candidate or a party;
	 the reasonable ordinary expenses incurred for the day-to-day operations
	of not more than two permanent offices of the party the addresses of
	which are entered in the register of the Chief Electoral Officer;
	 interest accrued from the beginning of the election period to the day occurring 90 days after polling day, on any loan lawfully granted to an
	official representative for election expenses, unless the official agent has
	paid the interest and declared it as an election expense in his or her
	return of election expenses;
	• •

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 the expenses incurred for the holding of meetings, the total of which does not exceed \$200 for the entire election period, including the renting of halls and the convening of participants, provided the meetings are not directly or indirectly organized on behalf of a candidate or party; the publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed \$300 for the entire election period, incurred by an authorized individual intervenor, without directly promoting or opposing a candidate or party, to publicize or obtain support for the intervenor's views on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots; the remuneration paid to a representative of the candidate.
	Leadership expenses ■ N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses ■ N/A
	 Limit for political parties [E.A., ss. 426, 428] Election expenses shall be limited so as never to exceed for a party, during a general election, 60¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which such party has an official candidate. The official agent of an authorized party cannot incur election expenses during a by-election.
	 Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 426] The election expenses for each candidate shall be limited so as never to exceed \$1.00 per elector during a general election. During a by-election, the maximum limit of election expenses for each candidate is increased by 60¢.
	 Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., s. 426] The amounts provided for under the Act shall be adjusted on April 1 each year according to the change in the average Consumer Price Index for the preceding year, based on the index established for the whole of Quebec by Statistics Canada. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the results of the adjustment in the Gazette officielle du Québec.
Ontario	 Definitions Election expenses [E.F.A., s. 1(1)] Campaign expense means any expense incurred for goods or services in relation to an election by or on behalf of a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act for use in whole or in part during the period commencing with the issue of a writ for an election and terminating on polling day, other than: expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination; a candidate's deposit as required under the Election Act; auditor's and accounting fees; interest on loans authorized under the Election Finances Act; expenses incurred in holding a fundraising activity under the Election
	Finances Act; expenses incurred for "victory parties" held and "thank you" advertising

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 published after polling day; expenses incurred in relation to the administration of the political party or constituency association; transfers authorized under the Act; fees paid in respect of maintaining a credit card facility; expenses relating to a recount in respect of the election; child care expenses of a candidate and other expenses not of partisan value that are set out in guidelines provided by the Chief Election Officer; expenses relating to research and polling; and travel expenses; but shall be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any fees or expenses for services for any candidate or political party, and any contribution of goods and services to the political party, constituency association or candidate, for use in whole or in part during the period commencing with the issue of the writ for an election and terminating on polling day.
	Leadership expenses ■ N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses ■ N/A
	 Limit for political parties [E.F.A., ss. 38(1)-(2), 38(4)] The total campaign expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of the party during a campaign period shall not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by: in relation to a general election, the number of electors in the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate of that party; and in relation to a by-election, the number of electors in that electoral district. For the purposes of the above, the applicable amount is 60¢, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the Act and rounded to the nearest cent. Where the total campaign expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that party exceed the amount determined above or where the total campaign expenses incurred by a registered candidate, the constituency association endorsing that candidate and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that candidate exceed the amount determined above, the amount of the subsidy, if any, payable to the political party's chief financial officer or to the candidate's chief financial officer, as the case may be, shall be reduced by an amount equal to such excess.
	 Limit for candidates [E.F.A., ss. 38(3), 38(3.1), 38(3.3)-(3.4)] The total campaign expenses incurred by a registered candidate, the constituency association endorsing that candidate and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of the candidate during a campaign period shall not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by the number of electors in the candidate's electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 For the purposes of the above, the applicable amount is 96¢, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the Act and rounded to the nearest cent. The amount determined above shall be increased by the applicable amount in relation to candidates in the following electoral districts: Kenora–Rainy River, Thunder Bay–Superior North, Thunder Bay–Atikokan, Timmins–James Bay, Algoma–Manitoulin, Nickel Belt, Timiskaming–Cochrane. The applicable amount is \$7,000, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the Act and rounded to the nearest dollar.
	 Readjustment of spending limits [E.F.A., s. 40.1(1)] The indexation factor is: in the five-year period consisting of the calendar years 1999 to 2003, 1; in each subsequent five-year period, beginning with the period consisting of the calendar years 2004 to 2008, the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for Canada for prices of all items for the 60-month period ending October 31 of the last year of the previous five-year period, as published by Statistics Canada, rounded to the nearest two decimal points.
Manitoba	Definitions Election expenses [E.F.A., s. 1] Election expenses means: money spent or liabilities incurred; and the value of donations in kind accepted; before or during an election period in respect of goods or services used during the election period to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, prior to or during an election period in respect of: advertising; the services of any person who is compensated for acting as official agent, organizer, manager, office worker or other campaign worker; the services of any person to run as a candidate, except by way of paid leave of absence under a collective agreement or other employment agreement; transportation, accommodation and food and refreshment for candidates, campaign workers and leaders of registered political parties; reasonable personal expenses, including related child care expenses, incurred by a candidate in an election period to enable the candidate to campaign in an election; rental or purchase of office space, including office equipment and supplies and costs of utilities; hall rental and other meeting space; posters, leaflets, pamphlets, letters, cards and other promotional material; signs and banners; lumber and other structural supports for signs and banners; mailing or other distribution of election materials; a reasonable portion of the cost of capital assets; the value of direct costs to make or acquire an inventory of goods; fundraising functions; and

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 goods which were acquired in a previous election but not used;
	 costs for polling, including the costs of design and analysis;
	but does not include money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of
	donations in kind accepted, in respect of:
	a leadership contest or any conference or convention of a registered political party:
	political party;meetings to nominate candidates for an election;
	 reasonable expenses incurred in the operation of any permanent office of a registered political party, including salaries and wages paid to permanent staff members working in the office during the election period;
	auditor's fees;
	any recount for an election in an electoral division;
	 a commentary, letter to the editor or similar expression of opinion of a kind normally published without charge in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or on the Internet, or normally broadcast without charge on radio or television;
	 reasonable expenses incurred by a disabled candidate in relation to a candidate's disability to enable him or her to campaign in an election period;
	 a service provided without compensation by a person outside the person's working hours, other than a service provided by a self-employed person if the service is normally sold or otherwise charged for by that person;
	 the services of any person who acts without compensation as an auditor, a chief financial officer, an official agent or a legal counsel to a candidate or registered political party; and
	 goods or services used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day including goods and services used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day for social functions and for communicating with voters and campaign workers.
	Leadership expenses
	• N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses N/A
	 Limit for political parties [E.F.A., s. 50(1)] Subject to inflation adjustment, the total election expenses of a registered political party, whether the expenses are incurred by the party or by an individual on the party's behalf with its knowledge and consent, shall not exceed: for a general election, the amount determined by multiplying \$1.40 by the number of names on the final voters lists for all the electoral divisions in which the registered political party endorses candidates; and for a by-election in an electoral division, the amount determined by multiplying \$2.60 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division.
	Limit for candidates [E.F.A., s. 51(1)] Subject to inflation adjustment, the total election expenses of a candidate, whether the expenses are incurred by the candidate or the constituency association or by

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	an individual on the candidate's behalf with the candidate's knowledge and
	consent, shall not exceed:
	 for a candidate in an electoral division with an area of less than 30,000 square
	miles, the amount determined by multiplying \$2.20 by the number of names
	on the final voters lists for the electoral division; and
	 for a candidate in an electoral division with an area of 30,000 square miles or
	more, the amount determined by multiplying \$3.50 by the number of names
	on the final voters lists for the electoral division.
	Deadingtment of analyting limits [E.E.A. on EQ.52]
	Readjustment of spending limits [E.F.A., ss. 52-53] The maximum amounts for election expenses and advertising expenses shall be
	increased or decreased in accordance with the percentage change in the
	Consumer Price Index for The City of Winnipeg published by Statistics Canada
	from June 1996 to the second month immediately preceding the month during
	which the writ or writs of election is or are issued.
	Forthwith after the issue of a writ or writs for an election, the Chief Electoral Officer
	shall calculate, in accordance with the formula set out in the Act, the maximum
	amounts to be permitted on a per voter basis for the election expenses and
	advertising expenses of candidates and registered political parties in the election
	and shall cause the results of the calculation to be published in the Manitoba
Saskatchewan	Gazette. Definitions
Saskatchewan	Election expenses [E.A., s. 220]
	 Election expenses means the cost of goods and services used during an
	election for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, a
	registered political party or the election of a candidate, regardless of whether
	those costs are incurred before, during or after the election, and includes the
	following:
	the cost of acquiring the right to use time on the facilities of any
	broadcasting undertaking or of acquiring the right to publish an
	advertisement in any newspaper;
	 the cost of acquiring the services of any person, including remuneration and expenses paid to him or her or on his or her behalf, as a chief official
	agent or business manager or otherwise;
	 the cost of acquiring meeting space and acquiring, distributing and
	mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature;
	• the cost of the salary, candidate campaign expenses or other
	remuneration paid or agreed to be paid to a candidate, on account of his
	or her being a candidate, by his or her business manager or by a
	registered political party;
	the cost incurred for literature, posters, signs or audio or visual materials,
	including films, recordings, records or video tapes or other materials or
	devices of an advertising nature used during an election;
	 in the case of the leader of a registered political party, the reasonable costs incurred during the election for the purposes of campaigning for the
	registered political party;
	 interest accrued during the election on loans or lines of credit taken to
	acquire goods and services used during the election;
	but does not include any exempt election expense.
	Exempt election expense means:

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking a nomination;
	 the candidate's election deposit required by the Act;
	expenses for goods and services incurred at any time and used after
	8:00 p.m. on polling day for social functions, meetings or gatherings, or
	for communicating with voters and campaign workers;
	in the case of the donor, contributor or transferor, contributions,
	donations or other transfers of money, goods or services between a
	registered political party, its constituency associations and the candidates that the registered political party endorses;
	 expenses incurred in the administration of a registered political party or
	constituency association, including reasonable expenses incurred to
	operate a permanent office for a registered political party;
	 expenses related to recounts or additions;
	the costs of campaigns or conventions related to the leadership of a
	registered political party;
	the costs of opinion polling during an election;
	 personal expenses of a candidate incurred by the candidate on account
	of or in connection with or incidental to an election;
	the cost of time on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking where the
	time is provided:
	to all registered political parties endorsing candidates during an
	election; and
	without charge pursuant to an agreement between the registered political parties and the broadcasting undertaking:
	political parties and the broadcasting undertaking;the costs of fund-raising functions.
	the costs of fulld-faising full clions.
	Leadership expenses
	• N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses
	• N/A
	Limit for political parties (E.A. a. 242/1)]
	Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 243(1)]
	No registered political party and no chief official agent and no other person acting within the scope of that person's authority on behalf of a registered political party
	shall incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate:
	 in the case of a general election, the adjusted amount of \$651,355;
	 in the case of an election other than a general election:
	• in a northern constituency, the adjusted amount of \$39,082 with respect
	to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the election;
	in a southern constituency, the greater of the following amounts with
	respect to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the
	election: the adjusted amount of \$32,567; or the amount obtained when
	the adjusted amount of \$2.60 is multiplied by the number of names on
	the voters list for the candidate's constituency.
	Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 252(1)]
	No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a
	candidate within the scope of that person's authority shall incur election expenses
	that exceed in the aggregate:

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	 in a northern constituency, the greater of the following amounts: the adjusted amount of \$52,108; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of \$5.21 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency; in a southern constituency, the greater of the following amounts: the adjusted amount of \$39,082; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of \$2.60 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency.
	 Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 221(1)-(2), 221(6)-(7)] When an amount needs to be adjusted, it shall be adjusted by taking into account the Consumer Price Index for Saskatchewan as published monthly by Statistics Canada. If a writ is issued in one year and the polling day is in the next year, the adjusted amount for any item related to the election is the adjusted amount for the year in which the writ was issued.
	 As soon as is practicable after the beginning of each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: calculate the adjusted amounts for that year; publish in the Gazette a notice of the adjusted amounts; and deliver to each registered political party a written notice of the adjusted amounts.
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	 Definitions

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	Leadership expenses ■ N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses ■ N/A
	 Limit for registered political parties [E.A., s. 198] The total value of election expenses incurred by a registered political party during a campaign period for a general election must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying \$1.25 and the number of registered voters for those electoral districts in which the political party has a candidate on general voting day. The total value of election expenses incurred by a registered political party during a campaign period for a by-election in which the party has a candidate must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying \$1.25 and the number of registered voters for the electoral district for which the election is held.
	 Limit for candidates [E.A., ss. 199(1)-(3)] In the case of an electoral district for which there are 25,000 or fewer registered voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed \$50,000. In the case of an electoral district for which there are more than 25,000 registered voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed the total of \$50,000 plus 50¢ for each registered voter for the electoral district in excess of 25,000. If an electoral district has an average of fewer than two registered voters for each square kilometre, the limit on election expenses is increased by the amount calculated by multiplying 30¢ and the total number of square kilometres in the electoral district. The limit, however, must not exceed 25 percent of the electoral district's limit determined by the number of voters in the electoral district.
	Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., ss. 204(2)-(4)] Before the end of the nomination period for the election the Chief Electoral Officer must establish the applicable amounts for the election by: determining the ratio between the Consumer Price Index at the end of that time period and the Consumer Price Index at the time the election was called; and
	 applying the ratio to adjust the amounts under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer must have notice of adjusted amounts published in the Gazette, and give notice of them to the candidates in the election, the registered political parties represented by those candidates and the registered constituency associations for the electoral district. For the purpose of making an adjustment, the Chief Electoral Officer has the
	discretion to determine whether to use a Consumer Price Index prepared by the director under the <i>British Columbia Statistics Act</i> or published by Statistics Canada under the <i>Statistics Act</i> (Canada) and to determine which Consumer Price Index is applicable for a particular time.
Yukon	Definitions Election expenses [E.A., s. 393(a)] • Election expenses includes goods and services used in the election period,

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	whether purchased or received as a contribution and, if purchased, regardless
	of when payment is made or due.
	Leadership expenses
	• N/A
	Nomination campaign expenses
	N/A
	- 14//
	Limit for political parties
	• N/A
	Limit for candidates
	• N/A
	Doodinates out of an anding limits
	Readjustment of spending limits • N/A
Northwest Territories	Definitions
Northwest Territories	Election expenses [E.A., s. 168(1)]
	Election expenses means any amounts paid or liabilities incurred during a
	campaign period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and
	includes any contribution of services or goods.
	Leadership expenses
	• N/A
	Name in all an arranging armanaga
	Nomination campaign expenses N/A
	■ IN/A
	Limit for political parties
	N/A
	Limit for candidates [E.A., ss. 177(1), 178.1(1)]
	A person who becomes a candidate may incur pre-election expenses and election
	expenses that cumulatively do not exceed \$30,000.
	A candidate may pay his or her reasonable travel and living expenses.
	Deadhata at af an ar Park
	Readjustment of spending limits • N/A
Nunavut	Definitions
Hullavat	Election expenses [N.E.A., s. 2(1)]
	Election expense means any amount paid or liabilities incurred during an
	election period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and includes
	any contribution of services or goods.
	Leadership expenses
	• N/A
	Namination compaign expanses
	Nomination campaign expenses
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Election/Campaign expenses
	Limit for political parties N/A Limit for candidates [N.E.A., ss. 177(1), 179(1)]
	 A person who becomes a candidate shall not incur pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30,000. A candidate may incur expenses above the \$30,000 limit for his or her own reasonable: travel and living expenses; childcare expenses; and
	 expenses, approved in advance by the Chief Electoral Officer, related to a disability suffered by the candidate.
	Readjustment of spending limits N/A

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Canada	Candidates [C.E.A., ss. 451(1)(a)-(b), 451(d)-(e), 451(2.1)-(2.2), 451(2)(a)-(b),
	451(2)(d)-(k), 451(4)]
	 The official agent of a candidate shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the following in respect of an election:
	 an electoral campaign return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the
	financing and expenses for the candidate's electoral campaign;
	the auditor's report on the return;
	 a declaration in the prescribed form made by the official agent concerning the return;
	 a declaration in the prescribed form made by the candidate concerning the return;
	 documents evidencing expenses set out in the return, including bank statements, deposit slips, cancelled cheques, any statements and declarations provided to the official agent evidencing exceptions to prohibitions against indirect contributions and the candidate's written statement concerning personal expenses; and
	any additional documents that the Chief Electoral Officer may require the
	 official agent to provide by a specified date. The electoral campaign return shall include the following in respect of the
	candidate:
	 a statement of election expenses;
	a statement of electoral campaign expenses, other than election expenses;
	a statement of disputed claims that are the subject of proceedings; a statement of unpoid claims that are as may be the subject of an application.
	 a statement of unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application by a person with a claim to be paid for a candidate's electoral campaign expense or of the candidate's official agent or the candidate in relation to such a claim;
	 a statement of contributions received from any of the following classes of contributor:
	• individuals,
	 corporations,
	trade unions, and
	 associations that are unincorporated organizations – other than trade unions – together with all of their branches, chapters or any other divisions;
	 the number of contributors in each class listed above;
	 in the case of a contributor that is an unincorporated organization other than a trade union,
	the name and address of the association, the amount of its contribution and the date on which it was received by the candidate, and
	 the name and address of each individual whose money forms part of the contribution, the amount of money provided by that individual that is
	included in the contribution and the date on which it was provided to the association;
	the name and address of each other contributor in a class listed above who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the condidate, that
	made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the candidate, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the candidate:
	 which it was received by the candidate; in the case of a numbered company that is a contributor of a total amount of
	more than \$200, the name of the chief executive officer or president of that

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the candidate to a registered party, to a registered association or to himself or herself in his or her capacity as a nomination contestant; a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the candidate from a registered party, a registered association or a nomination contestant; and a statement of contributions received but returned to the contributor or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act. The above documents must be provided to the Chief Electoral Officer within four months after: the day set for polling day; or the publication of a notice of the withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election, in any other case.
	Political parties Annual report [C.E.A., ss. 424(1), 424(2)(a)-(c), 424(2)(f)-(k), 424(4), 412(2)(a)] • For each fiscal period of a registered party, its chief agent shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with: • a financial transactions return on the registered party's financial transactions; • the auditor's report on the financial transactions return; • a declaration in the prescribed form by the chief agent concerning those financial transactions. • A financial transactions return must set out: • the total contributions received by the registered party and the number of contributors; • the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the registered party, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the party; • the name and address of each contributor who has made a contribution to the party that includes a directed contribution, the amount of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution and the date of the receipt of the contribution; • a statement of the registered party's assets and liabilities and any surplus or deficit in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including a statement of: • disputed claims, and • unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application by a person who has a claim to be paid for an expense of a registered party or of a registered agent of the registered party;
	 accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; a statement, for each electoral district, of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the registered party to a candidate or the electoral district association; a statement of each amount transferred to a leadership contestant out of a directed contribution, the name and address of each contributor who

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	has made a contribution to the party and the name of the leadership
	contestant to whom the amount has been transferred;
	 a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of
	funds transferred to the registered party from any of its registered
	associations, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination
	contestant;
	a return for election expenses incurred for each by-election during the
	fiscal period that sets out:
	expenses incurred by the registered party, whether paid or unpaid,
	and
	• non-monetary contributions used by it;
	 a statement of loans or security received by the registered party, including any conditions on them; and
	 a statement of contributions received by the registered party but returned
	in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in
	accordance with the Act.
	The chief agent of a registered party shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer
	with the above documents within six months after the end of the fiscal period.
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the returns on financial transactions
	of registered parties, and any updated versions of them, as soon as
	practicable after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers
	appropriate.
	Election report [C.E.A., ss. 429(1)-(3)]
	• For a general election, the chief agent of a registered party shall provide the
	Chief Electoral Officer with:
	an election expenses return on the registered party's general election
	expenses in the general election that substantially is in the prescribed
	form;
	the auditor's report on that return; and
	a declaration by the chief agent concerning those election expenses, in
	 the prescribed form. An election expenses return shall set out as an election expense each of:
	 the expenses incurred by the registered party, whether paid or unpaid;
	and
	 the non-monetary contributions used by the registered party.
	The chief agent of a registered party shall provide the documents referred to
	above to the Chief Electoral Officer within six months after the polling day for
	the general election.
	Overtable remark [O.F.A. as 404.4.404/0\/-\/.c\/.404/0\//.0\/.404/0\//.0\
	Quarterly report [C.E.A., ss. 424.1, 424(2)(a)-(c), 424(2)(h.2), 424(2)(k)]
	 [Note: section 424.1 comes into force on January 1, 2005.] The chief agent of a registered party that is entitled to a quarterly allowance, for each quarter of
	the fiscal period of the party, shall provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a
	return within 30 days after the end of the period to which it relates, that
	includes the following information:
	the total contributions received by the registered party and the number of
	contributors;
	the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a
	total amount of more than \$200 to the registered party, that total amount,

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it
	was received by the party;the name and address of each contributor who has made a contribution
	to the party that includes a directed contribution, the amount of the
	contribution, the amount of the directed contribution and the date of the
	receipt of the contribution;
	a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transformed to the registered party from any of its registered.
	of funds transferred to the registered party from any of its registered associations, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination
	contestant;
	a statement of contributions received by the registered party but returned
	in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in
	accordance with the Act.
	Constituency associations [C.E.A., ss. 403.35, 412(2)(a)]
	The financial agent of a registered association shall, for each fiscal period of the
	association, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer within five months after the end
	of the fiscal period: a financial transactions return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the
	association's financial transactions;
	 the auditor's report on the financial transactions return, if one is required;
	a declaration in the prescribed form by the financial agent that the financial transactions return is complete and accurate; and
	transactions return is complete and accurate; and any statements and declarations provided to the financial agent by the
	association along with each contribution that the association may make that
	comes from money provided by individuals who are eligible.
	A financial transactions return must set out: A financial transactions return must set out:
	 a statement of contributions received by the registered association from the following classes of contributor:
	• individuals,
	• corporations,
	trade unions, and
	 associations that are unincorporated organizations – other than trade unions – together with all of their branches, chapters or any other
	divisions;
	 the number of contributors in each class;
	in the case of a contributor that is an unincorporated organization other than a trade union.
	trade union: • the name and address of the association, the amount of its contribution
	and the date on which it was received by the registered association, and
	 the name and address of each individual whose money forms part of the
	contribution, the amount of money provided by that individual that is included in the contribution and the date on which it was provided to the
	association;
	the name and address of each other contributor in a class listed above who
	made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the registered
	association, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the association;
	 in the case of a numbered company that is a contributor of a total amount of
	more than \$200, the name of the chief executive officer or president of that

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	 company; a statement of the registered association's assets and liabilities and any surplus or deficit in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including a statement of: disputed claims, and unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application to be paid for an expense of a registered association or of an electoral district agent; a statement of the registered association's revenues and expenses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the registered association to the registered party, to another registered association or to a candidate endorsed by the registered
	 party; a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the registered association from the registered party, another registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant; a statement of loans or security received by the registered association, including any conditions on them;
	 a statement that provides full disclosure of financial loans for the purposes of the campaign, including interest rates, repayment schedules and the name of the lender; and a statement of contributions received by the registered association but returned in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in
	 accordance with the Act. For the purposes of the above requirements, other than in the case of a statement of contributions received by the registered association but returned in whole or in part to the contributors or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act, a contribution includes a loan. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers appropriate, publish the returns on financial transactions of registered associations, and any updated versions of them.
	 Election advertising sponsors (third parties) Election advertising report [C.E.A., ss. 359(1)-(2), 359(4), 359(6)-(9)] Every third party that is required to be registered under the Act shall file an election advertising report with the Chief Electoral Officer within four months after polling day. An election advertising report shall contain: in the case of a general election, a list of election advertising expenses and the time and place of the broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate, and a list of all other election advertising expenses and the time and place of broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate; and in the case of a by-election, a list of election advertising expenses and the time and place of the broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate. The election advertising report shall include:
	the amount, by class of contributor, of contributions for election advertising purposes that were received in the period beginning six

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Jurisuiction	 the name and address of each contributions who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the leadership contestant, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the contestant; the name and address of each contribution who made a contribution that includes a directed contribution out of which an amount has been transferred by the party to the contestant, the amount of the contribution, the amount of the directed contribution, the amount transferred, as well as the dates of the receipt of the contribution and of the transfer; a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the leadership contestant to a registered party or a registered association; and a statement of contributions received but returned to the contributor or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act. As soon as practicable after the end of a leadership contest, the auditor of a leadership contestant who has accepted contributions of \$5,000 or more in total or incurred leadership campaign expenses of \$5,000 or more in total shall report to the contestant's financial agent on the leadership campaign return. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as practicable after receiving them, in the manner that he or she considers appropriate, publish the leadership campaign returns of leadership contestants and the returns in respect of contributions of leadership contestants required for the period beginning on the first day of the leadership contest and ending on the day that is four weeks before the end of the leadership contest, or for each of the three weeks after the end of this period, any updated versions of them and any statements containing information about: the total contributions received by the leadership contestant, and the number of contributors and the name and address of each contributor who made contributions of a total amount, as well
	 Nomination contestants [C.E.A., ss. 478.23(1)-(4), 478.23(6), 412(2)(c)] The financial agent of a nomination contestant who has accepted contributions of \$1,000 or more in total or incurred nomination campaign expenses of \$1,000 or more in total shall provide, within four months after the selection date, the Chief Electoral Officer with the following in respect of a nomination campaign: a nomination campaign return, substantially in the prescribed form, on the financing and nomination campaign expenses for the nomination campaign; if the appointment of an auditor is required, the auditor's report on the return; a declaration, in the prescribed form, made by the financial agent that the return is complete and accurate; and a declaration, in the prescribed form, made by the nomination contestant that the return is complete and accurate. The nomination campaign return shall include the following in respect of the nomination contestant: a statement of nomination campaign expenses; a statement of disputed claims that are the subject of proceedings; a statement of unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application;

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 a statement of contributions received from any of the following classes of contributor: individuals, corporations, trade unions and associations (unincorporated organizations other than trade unions); the number of contributors in each class listed above; in the case of a contributor that is an association, the name and address of the association, the amount of its contribution and the date on which it was received by the nomination contestant, and the name and address of each individual whose money forms part of the contribution, the amount of money provided by that individual that is included in the contribution and the date on which it was provided to the association; the name and address of each other contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the nomination contestant, that total amount, as well as the amount of each such contribution and the date on which it was received by the contestant; in the case of a numbered company that is a contributor of a total amount of more than \$200, the name of the chief executive officer or president of that company; a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred by the nomination contestant to a registered party, a registered association, or a candidate; a statement of the commercial value of goods or services provided and of funds transferred to the nomination contestant from himself or herself in his or her capacity as a candidate; and a statement of the contributions received but returned to the contributor or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act. Together with the nomination campaign return, the financial agent of a nomination contestant shall provide to the Chief Electoral Officer documents evidencing expenses set out in the return, including bank statements, deposit slips, cancelled cheques, any statements and declarations provided to the financial agent evidencing exceptions to prohibitions against in
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Candidates [E.A., ss. 304(1), 299(4)] The chief financial officer of every candidate shall, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement of income and expenses of the candidate for which he or she acts relating to the election together with the auditor's report required. A candidate shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the candidate's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed \$100 setting out all
	the information required to be recorded regarding contributions. Political parties Annual report [E.A., ss. 303, 299(4)] The chief financial officer of a registered party shall, on or before April 1 in each year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer financial statements of assets and liabilities and of income and expenses for the previous year of the registered party, together with the auditor's report.

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 A registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the party's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions.
	 Election report [E.A., ss. 304(1), 299(4)] The chief financial officer of every registered party shall, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement of income and expenses of the party for which he or she acts relating to the election, together with the auditor's report. A registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the party's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions.
	Constituency associations N/A
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) • N/A
	Leadership contestants ■ N/A
	Nomination contestants ■ N/A
Prince Edward Island	 Candidates [E.E.A., s. 20(1)] The official agent of every registered candidate shall, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, file with the Chief Electoral Officer: a financial report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the official agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent; the auditor's report.
	Political parties Annual report [E.E.A., s. 20(2)] • The official agent of every registered party shall, on or before May 31 in each year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a record of contributions in excess of \$25 and setting out the information required for contributions in excess of \$250 the name and address of the contributor to be recorded for the preceding calendar year.
	 Election report [E.E.A., s. 20(1)] The official agent of every registered party shall, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, file with the Chief Electoral Officer: a financial report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the official agent verifying

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent;the auditor's report.
	Constituency associations N/A
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) • N/A
	Leadership contestants ■ N/A
	Nomination contestants N/A
Nova Scotia	Candidates [E.A., ss. 183(1), 187(1), 191(7)] [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14] [N.S. Reg. 63/92, s. 12(c)]
	 The official agent of each candidate, within 60 days after the day fixed for the return of the writ of election, shall deliver to the returning officer a report of election expenses together with invoices, receipts and other vouchers or certified copies of them and a list of those documents and an affidavit of the agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief every expense incurred is entered in the report. In the report, an official agent shall report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested. The auditor appointed by a candidate shall make a report to the official agent respecting election expenses incurred and respecting total contributions for which the official agent has issued a receipt for income tax purposes. On or before the 31st of March in each year, the official agent of each candidate shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a disclosure statement showing the full name and address of each contributor whose contributions received by that official agent during the previous calendar year exceed \$50 in total and the amount of the total contributions by that contributor. The annual disclosure statement respecting contributions filed by the official agent shall be audited where the total contributions exceed \$5,000 for the reporting period.
	 Political parties Annual report [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14] [N.S. Reg. 63/92, s. 12(a)] On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the official agent of every recognized party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a disclosure statement showing the full name and address of each contributor whose contributions received by that official agent during the previous calendar year exceed \$50 in total and the amount of the total contributions by that contributor. The annual disclosure statement filed by the official agent shall be audited.
	Election report [E.A., ss. 184(1), 187(1), 191(7)] • Each official agent of a party, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 of writs of election, shall deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent. The report of an official agent shall report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested. The auditor appointed by a recognized party shall make a report to the official agent respecting election expenses incurred and respecting total contributions for which the official agent has issued a receipt for income tax purposes.
	 Constituency associations [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14] [N.S. Reg. 63/92, s. 12(b)] On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the official agent of every electoral district association shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a disclosure statement showing the full name and address of each contributor whose contributions received by that official agent during the previous calendar year exceed \$50 in total and the amount of the total contributions by that contributor. The annual disclosure statement filed by the official agent shall be audited where the total contributions exceed \$5,000 for the reporting period.
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) • N/A
	Leadership contestants N/A
	Nomination contestants N/A
New Brunswick	 Candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 62] The official representative of a registered independent candidate shall, within 90 days after the polling day of the election for which he or she is a candidate, submit a financial return to the Supervisor covering the period from that candidate's registration, or the date of his or her last financial return, whichever period is shorter. The financial return of a registered independent candidate shall set out, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, the information required under the Act, and be accompanied by receipts, invoices and other vouchers, except that no candidate shall be required to set out his or her personal income.
	 Political parties Annual report [P.P.F.A., ss. 59, 58, 66] For each financial year, the official representative of a registered political party shall submit two financial returns to the Supervisor: one for the first six months of the year, to be submitted not later than the first day of October of that year, and one for the last six months of the year, to be submitted not later than the first day of April of the following year. The financial return of a registered political party submitted to the Supervisor shall be accompanied by the auditor's report prepared in respect of the total period of time referred to above. The official representative of every registered political party shall submit to the

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	Supervisor a financial return setting out, for the period covered by the return:
	the financial institutions where the contributions in money received by the
	party are deposited and the account numbers used;
	the total value of property and services, other than money, constituting
	contributions made to the party;
	 the total sum of contributions of money of \$100 or less received by the party;
	 the total sum of amounts of not more than \$25 paid by persons to the party as dues for membership in the party;
	 the total sum of amounts of not more than \$25 in each case paid by
	persons to the party as registration fees at political conventions together with the place and date of each such convention where such fees were
	paid;the total sum of amounts of not more than \$10 in each case paid to the
	• the total sum of amounts of not more than \$10 in each case paid to the party as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political
	nature together with the nature, place and date of any such activity or demonstration where such fees were paid;
	 the total sum of contributions of money of more than \$100 received by
	the party;
	the name of each corporation and trade union that has made a
	contribution to the party and the total amount of contributions to the party from each such source;
	 the name and full address of each individual who has made contributions totalling more than \$100 to the party and the total amount of his or her
	contributions to the party;
	the name and full address of each individual, if any, who became surety
	or guarantor on behalf of the party and the amount for which he or she
	became surety or guarantor;
	the particulars and the value of each transfer of funds, other property or
	services from or to the party;
	 the total sum of the amounts borrowed on behalf of the party for political purposes together with the name and full address of the lender and the rate of interest charged or paid;
	all expenditures other than election expenses incurred by the party;
	any income earned by the party; and
	• the information required to be submitted in the financial return relating to total interests earned on the funds and assets, the net income or capital gain derived from the sale, lease, investment or other use of the property other than office equipment held by or on behalf of the party, all expenditures and withdrawals made by or behalf of the party out of the funds and assets held by or on behalf of the party, an inventory of the
	property and still held by or on behalf of the party on the date of the
	financial return valued as of the date of the financial return.
	The financial return shall be accompanied by copies of all receipts issued for
	the contributions received together with such invoices and other vouchers, or
	certified copies thereof, evidencing the expenditures of the party as the Supervisor may require of that party from time to time.
	Election report
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 Constituency associations [P.P.F.A., ss. 60-61] Not later than the first day of April of each year, the official representative of each registered district association shall submit a financial return to the Supervisor for the preceding financial year. The financial return of a registered district association shall set forth, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, the information required for political parties (see above), and be accompanied by receipts, invoices and other vouchers required under the Act. Where the final date for submitting financial returns falls during an election period, it shall be extended to 90 days after the polling day of the election.
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) N/A Leadership contestants
	 N/A Nomination contestants N/A
Quebec	 Candidates [E.A., ss. 432, 117, 122] The official agent of every candidate shall, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer, a return of all his or her election expenses. The return shall be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration. In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, the return shall be filed at the same time as the financial report. Not later than April 1 of each year, the official representative of an independent Member shall file a financial report for the preceding fiscal year with the Chief Electoral Officer, containing the information required in the annual fiscal return of an authorized party. The official representative of an authorized independent candidate who was not elected shall, within 90 days after polling day, file a financial report with the Chief Electoral Officer. The report shall contain the information required in the annual fiscal return of an authorized party and shall be filed at the same time as the return of election expenses mentioned above.
	Political parties Annual report [E.A., ss. 113-116] The official representative of every authorized party shall, not later than April 30 each year, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer a financial report for the preceding fiscal year containing a balance sheet, an income statement, and a statement of changes in the financial position of the party, prepared in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles. The fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year. The income statement shall include a general statement of revenues and total expenditures and indicate, in addition: the total sum of anonymous donations collected at meetings or rallies, and the nature, place and date of the meetings or rallies; the total sum of amounts collected as dues of membership in a political party;

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	 the total sum of amounts collected as entrance fees to an activity or rally of a political nature, and the nature, place and date of the activity or rally; the total sum of contributions of \$200 or less; the number and the total sum of contributions of over \$200. The financial report shall indicate, furthermore: the financial institutions where the amounts of money collected by the party are deposited and the account numbers used; the total value of services rendered and goods furnished free of charge; for each elector whose total contribution to the party and to each party authority exceeds \$200, the elector's name and full domiciliary address and the amount paid; the name and full domiciliary address of each elector who became surety and the amount for which he or she became surety; the total amount of the sums transferred or loaned between the party and party authorities or the official agent of an official candidate of the party or, during a referendum, the total sum of the amounts transferred or loaned to a national committee; a detailed statement of all amounts borrowed, the date of each loan, the name and full address of the lender, the rate of interest charged, and the amount of the repayments in principal and of the payments of interest. The annual financial report is deemed submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer only if it is accompanied with the auditor's report. No auditor's report is required, however, in the case of a closing financial report, a balance sheet accompanying a joint application for a merger or a financial statement produced following a merger. The Chief Electoral Officer
	 may nevertheless require them. Election report [E.A., ss. 434, 437-438] The official agent of every authorized party shall, within 120 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of his or her election expenses. The return shall be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration. In addition to election expenses, the official agent shall indicate in the returns the source of the sums paid into the election fund put at his or her disposal. The returns shall be accompanied with an itemized statement setting forth the names and addresses of the creditors who omitted to file their claims and, for each such claim, the amount of the debt and the date on which the goods and services were furnished.
	 Constituency associations [E.A., s. 117] Not later than April 1 of each year, the official representative of an authorized party authority shall file a financial report for the preceding fiscal year with the Chief Electoral Officer, containing the information required in the annual fiscal return of an authorized party.
	 Election advertising sponsors (third parties) [E.A., s. 457.18] A private intervenor who is an elector or the representative of a private intervenor shall, within 30 days after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	of all the private intervenor's expenses, in the form prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 The report shall be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.
	Leadership contestants N/A
	Nomination contestants • N/A
Ontario	 Candidates [E.F.A., s. 42(1)] The chief financial officer of every candidate registered under the Act shall, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of all income and expenses received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report. The financial statement shall also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims; and all the information required to be recorded for a single contribution over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 that relates to the campaign period.
	 Political parties [E.F.A., s. 41]
	 Election report [E.F.A., s. 42(1)] The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act shall, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of the income and expenses relating to the election received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report. The financial statement shall also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims; and setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over \$100 that relates to the campaign period.
	Constituency associations [E.F.A., ss. 41, 42(1)] Annual report The chief financial officer of every constituency association registered under the Act shall, on or before the 31st day of May in each year, file with the Chief

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 Election Officer a financial statement: of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year; of income and expenses for the previous year, excluding all income and expenses received or incurred in a campaign period; and setting out all the information required to be recorded for a single contribution over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period. The chief financial officer shall also file an auditor's report.
	 Election report The chief financial officer of every constituency association shall, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of all income and expenses received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report. The financial statement shall also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims, as well as all single contributions over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 received during the campaign period.
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) • N/A
	 Leadership contestants [E.F.A., s. 42(4)] The chief financial officer of every registered leadership contestant shall file financial statements in accordance with the following rules: within six months after the date of the leadership vote, a statement shall be filed with respect to the period that begins on the date of the official call for the leadership contest and ends two months after the date of the leadership vote; within 20 months after the date of the leadership vote, a statement shall be filed with respect to the 12-month period that begins two months after the date of the leadership vote; each statement shall show all income received and expenses incurred during the relevant period and all information required to be recorded regarding single contributions over \$100 and contributions from a single source that in the aggregate exceed \$100 in respect of that period; each statement shall be accompanied by the auditor's report.
	Nomination contestants N/A
Manitoba	 Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 61, 64, 10(4)(b.1)] Within 30 days after the end of the campaign period of an election, the official agent of every candidate shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: all receipts and income, including contributions and other income, of the candidate during the candidacy period; all disbursements, including the election expenses, of the candidate during the candidacy period; all transfers received and disbursed;

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	the assets and liabilities of the candidate at the end of the candidacy period;
	 the assets and liabilities of the candidate at the end of the candidacy period; and in the case of a disabled candidate, the reasonable expenses incurred by the candidate in relation to his or her disability to enable the candidate to campaign in the election period; along with an auditor's report for the financial statement. At the time of filing an audited statement, the official agent of every candidate shall also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out in respect of the candidacy period of the candidate: where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period from any individual was \$250 or more: the name and address of the individual; and the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the candidate during the candidacy period; where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period; where the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the candidate during the candidacy period; the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period and not included in the aggregates; and in the case of a candidate endorsed by a registered political party, where the aggregate value of transfers to the candidate from the constituency association of the registered political party during the candidacy period was \$250 or more: the name and address of any individual whose contributions to the constituency association during the candidacy period. the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the constituency association during the candidacy period.
	At the time of filing an audited statement, the official agent shall ensure that records of contributions are filed with the Chief Electoral Officer that include the name and address of each contributor and the value of the contributions during the candidacy period.
	 Political parties Annual report [E.F.A., ss. 59, 62, 10(1)(b.1)] Within three months after the end of every year, the chief financial officer of every registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: the party's income, including contributions and transfers for the year; the party's expenses, including annual advertising expenses and transfers for the year; and the party's assets and liabilities. At the time of filing an annual statement, the chief financial officer of a registered political party shall also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out in respect of the fiscal year covered by the statement: where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any individual was \$250 or more: the name and address of the individual; and the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	registered political party during the year; where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any individual was \$25 or more but was less than \$250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the registered political party during the year; the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year and not included in the aggregates required; and where the aggregate value of transfers to the registered political party from any constituency association of the registered political party during the year was \$250 or more: the name and address of any individual whose contributions to the constituency association during the year had an aggregate value of \$250 or more; and the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the constituency association during the year. At the time of filing an annual statement, the chief financial officer shall ensure that records of contributions are filed with the Chief Electoral Officer that include the name and address of each contributor and the value of the contributions during the year.
	 Election report [E.F.A., s. 60] Where during a year there occurs an election in respect of which a registered political party incurs election expenses, the annual statement filed by the registered political party shall not include: the income, including contributions and transfers, of the registered political party during the campaign period of the election; the election expenses of the registered political party; and the transfers, including the market value of goods provided from a previous election, made by the registered political party during the campaign period of the election to any candidate endorsed by the registered political party in the election or to any constituency association of the registered political party in any electoral division in which the election is being contested. Within 30 days after the expiry of the campaign period for the election, the chief financial officer of the registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a separate audited statement setting out details of all income, election expenses and any transfers, including the market value of goods provided from a previous election, made during the campaign period of the election.
	 Constituency associations [E.F.A., ss. 67(1), 10(2.1)(c)] Where during any year the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of a constituency association from any individual is \$250 or more, the person responsible for the finances of the constituency association shall, within 30 days after the end of the year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out the name and address of the individual, and the aggregate value of the contributions from that individual to the constituency association during the year. The person responsible for the finances of a constituency association shall,

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	within 30 days after the end of every year, ensure that records of contributions are filed with the Chief Electoral Officer that include the name and address of each contributor and the value of the contributions during the year.
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) N/A
	 Within 30 days after the end of the leadership contest period, the official agent of every leadership contestant shall file, together with the auditor's report for the financial statement, with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: all receipts and income, including contributions and other income, of the leadership contestant during the leadership contest period; all disbursements by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period; and the assets and liabilities of the contestant at the end of the leadership contest period. At the time of filing a statement, the official agent of every leadership contestant shall also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out, in respect of the leadership contest period of the contestant: where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period from any individual was \$250 or more, the name and address of the individual, and, the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period; where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period from any individual was \$25 or more but was less than \$250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributions to the contestant during the leadership contest period; and the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the contestant during the leadership contest period and not included in the aggregates as required to be set out above.
	Nomination contestants N/A
Saskatchewan	 Candidates [E.A., ss. 261(1)-(3)] Within three months after the candidate has been declared elected, the business manager of each candidate shall file with the returning officer: an election expenses return for the election; an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and a solemn oath or declaration by the candidate's business manager with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return. An election expenses return shall contain, with respect to a candidate, a detailed statement of: all election expenses incurred, supported by verification by independent commercial sources of the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes;

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	the amount of any personal expenses and candidate campaign expenses paid by the candidate; any disputed alries of which the hydrogen response is according to the candidate.
	 any disputed claims of which the business manager is aware; any unpaid claims, with respect to which an application has been, or is about
	 to be, made, of which the business manager is aware; the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided as a contribution during the election for the use of the candidate from: individuals; corporations; trade unions; unincorporated organizations or associations; any other persons or group of persons; the number of contributors in each class mentioned above; the name of, and the amount contributed by, each contributor in each class of persons who made a contribution in excess of \$250 for the use of the candidate; the total of the net proceeds from: the sales of tickets to or moneys paid for each dinner, rally, public meeting and other fund-raising function; collections made at any events mentioned above or any other events; and sales of pins, buttons, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature and other materials; and copies of: supplier documents that state the particulars of each expense; and receipts or cancelled cheques that provide proof of payment with respect to the expenses. An election expenses return shall be accompanied by a copy, certified by the candidate or the candidate's business manager to be a true copy of every statement received by the candidate respecting contributions made during the
	election.
	Political parties Annual report [E.A., ss. 250(1)-(4)] The chief official agent of a registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return with respect to the registered political party's receipts and expenses for the fiscal year, other than election expenses incurred in the fiscal year, and the auditor's report.
	 A return shall set out: the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided as a contribution in the fiscal year for the use of the registered political party by: individuals; corporations; trade unions; unincorporated organizations or associations; and any other persons or groups of persons; the name of, and the amount contributed by, each person in each class
	mentioned above who made a contribution in excess of \$250 in the fiscal year to the registered political party;
	 the total net proceeds from: the sales of tickets to or moneys paid to attend each dinner, rally, public meeting and other fund-raising function during the fiscal year; collections made at events mentioned above or at any other events; and sales of pins, buttons, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature and other materials during the fiscal year;
	the operating expenses of the registered political party during the fiscal year;
	the registered political party's total expenses during the fiscal year and the particulars of those expenses; and the total of all other expenditures, other than election expenses, made by
	the total of all other expenditures, other than election expenses, made by

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 or on behalf of the party. A return shall be accompanied by a copy, certified by the chief official agent to be a true copy, of every statement received by the registered political party in the fiscal year. A registered political party shall file the return and auditor's report within four months of the end of the fiscal year to which the return relates.
	 Election report [E.A., ss. 251(1)-(2)] Within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relate, the chief official agent of a registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer: an election expenses return with respect to the party's election expenses; an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and a solemn oath or declaration by the party's chief official agent with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return. An election expenses return shall set out: the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the registered political party on election expenses; and the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes that were donated or provided at less than their commercial value; and be accompanied by all supplier documents and proofs of payment relating to those expenses, as well as verification by an independent commercial source of the commercial value of goods and services used by the registered political party during the election that were donated or that were provided at less than their commercial value.
	Constituency associations • N/A
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties) • N/A
	Leadership contestants ■ N/A
	Nomination contestants N/A
Alberta	 Candidates [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 43(2), 32(3)] Within four months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered candidate shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out the income and transfers and the amount of expenses in total, including expenses paid on behalf of the candidate by a registered party or a constituency association, during the campaign period or that relate to the campaign period. Every registered candidate shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement shall be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out: the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the campaign period

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	exceeded an aggregate of \$375.
	Political parties [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 32(4), 42(1)(a), 42(3), 43(5), 43(9)] Annual report
	 Every registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement shall be filed, a return setting out:
	 the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the year exceeded an aggregate of \$375.
	 On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited financial statement setting out for the previous year the assets and liabilities, the income and transfers and the amount of the expenses in total excluding income, transfers and expenses relating to an election during a campaign period.
	 The chief financial officer of each registered party shall file separate audited financial statements relating to the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>.
	 An audited financial statement and a copy of the auditor's report shall accompany each financial statement of a registered party.
	 A chief financial officer shall file separate financial statements relating to an election under the <i>Election Act</i> and an election under the <i>Senatorial Selection</i> Act.
	 Election report [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 35(1), 26(3)] Within six months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out the income and transfers and the amount of expenses in total of the party for which he or she acts that relate to an election during the campaign period, including a nil return where applicable.
	 Every registered party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement shall be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out: the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor;
	 and the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the campaign period exceeded an aggregate of \$375.
	 Constituency associations [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 42(1)(b), 32(4)] On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered constituency association shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out for the previous year the income and transfers and the amount of the expenses in total, including a nil return where applicable. Every registered constituency association shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement shall be filed, a return

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 setting out: the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the year exceeded an aggregate of \$375.
	Election advertising sponsors (third parties)N/A
	Leadership contestants ■ N/A
	Nomination contestants N/A
British Columbia	Candidates [E.A., ss. 209(1)-(2), 213(1)(b)] Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the candidate, an election financing report. The election financing report must include the following information: the election expenses incurred by the candidate, showing separately those election expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the candidate exceeded the applicable election expenses limit; the political contributions accepted by the candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy; the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received in relation to the individual's candidacy; any transfers of money made or received by the candidate; any loans or guarantees received by the candidate for election expenses and any conditions attached to them; if the candidate was a nomination contestant, the political contributions accepted by the candidate as a nomination contestant in relation to the seeking of the nomination; if the candidate incurred nomination contestant expenses during the campaign period, those nomination contestant expenses that are not included as election expenses; for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the candidate; any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the candidate in relation to the individual's candidacy or election, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; any surplus for the candidate as referred to or any equivalent deficit, as at the day the report is prepared; any political contributions received by the candidate but returned or otherwise dealt with; any other information required by regulation. An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	Political parties

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Jurisdiction	 Disclosure of contributions and expenses Annual report [E.A., ss. 207(1)-(4), 213(1)(b)] By March 31 in each year, the financial agent must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the appointing organization, a financial report respecting the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered political party must be the calendar year. An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the political contributions the organization accepted during the year; the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year; the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year; any transfers of money made or received by the organization during the year; for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act; any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them; any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance; any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with; any other information required by regulation. In addition, a report for a registered political party must include the political contributions made by contributions to the political party, a registered constituency association for the political party or a candidate for the political contributions
	party, that in total, have a value of more than \$250. • An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	 Election report [E.A., ss. 210(1)-(2), 213(1)(b)] Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a registered political party that was represented by a candidate in the election, must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report. The election financing report must include the following information: in the case of a report for a registered political party, the election expenses of the political party, showing separately those election expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the political party exceeded the applicable election expenses limit; the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them; for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, the information required by the Act; any political contributions received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, but returned or otherwise dealt with; any other information required by regulation. An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	Constituency associations Annual report [E.A., ss. 207(1)-(3), 207(6), 213(1)(b)] By March 31 in each year, the financial agent must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the appointing organization, a financial report respecting the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered constituency association must be the calendar year. An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the political contributions the organization accepted during the year; the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year; the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year; for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year; for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act; any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them; any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance; any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with; any other information required by regulation. The first report of an organization must include the information referred to above for the period between the date of the statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization included in its application for registration and the end of the fiscal year for which the report is made. An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Jurisalction	 Election report [E.A., ss. 210(1)-(2), 213(1)(b)] Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a registered constituency association that is the local organization for the electoral district of a registered political party or a registered constituency association for an independent candidate in the election, must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report. The election financing report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;
	 any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them other than the address of an individual;
	 for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period the information required by the Act; any political contributions received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, but returned or otherwise dealt with; any other information required by regulation.
	An auditor's report must only be filed if the value of the political contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses to be reported is equal to or greater than \$10,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	 Election advertising sponsors (third parties) [E.A., ss. 244(1)-(3), 245(1)-(3)] If during a campaign period an individual or organization sponsors election advertising that has a total value of \$500 or a higher amount established by regulation, the sponsor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election advertising disclosure report. An election advertising disclosure report must be filed within 90 days after general voting day for the election to which it relates.
	 A candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association is not required to file an election advertising disclosure report if the individual or organization is required to file an election financing report by which the election advertising is disclosed as an election expense.
	 An election advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the value of the election advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class;
	 the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period beginning six months before the election is called and ending at the end of the campaign period for the election; any amount of the sponsor's assets, other than assets received by way of contribution that was used to pay for the election advertising sponsored by the

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 sponsor; any other information required by regulation to be included. Amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor: individuals; corporations; unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity; trade unions; non-profit organizations; other identifiable contributors; anonymous contributors. If the records of the sponsor indicate that, during the period for which contributions are required to be reported, a contributor made one or more contributions of money that, in total, have a value of more than \$250 or a higher amount established by regulation, the report must include: the full name of the individual; the class of the contributor; if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors, principal officers or principal members of the organization; and the value of each contribution and the date on which it was made.
	 Leadership contestants [E.A., s. 211] Within 90 days after a leader is selected for a registered political party, the financial agent of a leadership contestant must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the leadership contestant, a financing report. The financing report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the contestant expenses incurred by the leadership contestant; the political contributions accepted by the leadership contestant in relation to that individual's seeking of the leadership; any loans or guarantees received by the leadership contestant for contestant expenses and any conditions attached to them other than the address of an individual; for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the contestant, the information required by the Act; any political contributions received by the leadership contestant but returned or otherwise dealt with; any other information required to be included by regulation. If applicable, contestant expenses must be reported by class as prescribed by regulation. For certainty, a report is required even if the leadership contestant dies or withdraws from the leadership contest. A report, or a supplementary report if required, must be available for public inspection at the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer during its regular office hours until one year after general voting day for the next general election.
	Nomination contestants • N/A
Yukon	Candidates [E.A., ss. 385-390] Election revenue return • Every registered political party and candidate shall, within 60 days after the return to the writ, file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election revenue return. • The return shall set out the following information with respect to revenues received during or within 30 days after the election period, as well as for

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	revenues received before the issue of the writ for which receipts have been
	issued:
	with respect to contributions received in the form of cash or negotiable
	instruments:
	 the total amount of all contributions; the number and total amount of all contributions over \$250;
	 the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$50
	but not more than \$250;
	the number and total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for
	which receipts have been issued;
	 the total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts
	have not been issued;
	with respect to contributions in kind:
	the number and total amount of all contributions in kind;
	 the number and total amount of all contributions in kind valued at more than \$50;
	the total amount of all contributions in kind valued at \$50 or less;
	the total amount of revenues from sources other than contributions including for each fundacining activity or other course, the amount of
	including, for each fundraising activity or other source, the amount of profit;
	 any revenues received from a registered political party;
	 for each contribution of cash or negotiable instruments over \$250, the
	name and address of the contributor and the amount contributed;
	 for each contribution in kind with a value over \$50, the name and address
	of the contributor, a description of the contribution, and an estimate of its
	value;
	 where a contribution of a total amount of more than \$50 in any form is made by an unincorporated group, the name and address of the
	individual who is a principal of the unincorporated group; and
	 duplicate copies of all receipts issued during or within 30 days after the
	election period.
	Election expenses return [E.A., ss. 391(1), 392-393]
	 Every candidate and registered political party shall, within 60 days after the
	return to the writ, file an election expenses return with the Chief Electoral
	Officer.
	The return shall set out the fair market value of goods and services used
	during the election period as follows:
	electronic and print media, including all design, production, placement and distribution posts for advantising literature and since and other
	and distribution costs for advertising, literature and signs and other similar expenses;
	 office and administration, including rent, supplies, telecommunications,
	equipment rental and insurance and other similar expenses;
	 personnel, including staff salaries, per diems, honoraria, workers'
	compensation premiums, transportation, accommodation and other
	similar expenses;
	election travel, including gas or mileage, vehicle rental, flights,
	accommodation, meals and other similar expenses;
	 any other costs, such as candidate stipends. The following rules apply to the completion of an election expenses return:
	The following rules apply to the completion of an election expenses return:

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	 goods and services used in the election period shall be included whether purchased or received as a contribution and, if purchased, regardless of when payment is made or due; goods used in previous elections shall not be included; goods and services shall be valued at the amount, if any, that is paid.
	 Election financing return [E.A., ss. 394-395] Every candidate and registered political party shall, within 60 days after the return to the writ, file an election financing return with the Chief Electoral Officer. The return shall set out: total revenues of cash and negotiable instruments, as reported in the election revenue return; total expenses, as reported in the election expenses return; the surplus or deficit for the election; total contributions in kind as reported in the election revenue return; total campaign value, being the sum of the total expenses and total contributions in kind. Where a deficit is reported, the election financing report shall set out the names and addresses of all debt holders to whom payment is owed, and the amount of each debt.
	 Where a candidate was endorsed by a registered political party in an election, the candidate's surplus funds shall be paid to the registered political party. Where a candidate was not endorsed by a registered political party in an election, the candidate's surplus funds shall be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall pay them into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.
	Political parties Annual report [E.A., ss. 382-384] • A registered political party shall, on or before the last day of March in each year, file an annual revenue return with the Chief Electoral Officer. • The return shall set out the following information for the preceding calendar year with respect only to contributions received in the form of cash or negotiable instruments: • the total amount of all contributions;
	 the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$250, and the name and address of and amount contributed by each contributor of more than \$250; the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$50 but not more than \$250; the number and total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have been issued;
	 the total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have not been issued. Where a contribution of more than \$50 in the form of cash or negotiable instruments during the year is made by an unincorporated group, the annual revenue return shall include the name and address of the individual who is a principal of the unincorporated group. An annual revenue return filed by a registered political party shall identify any revenues in the form of cash or negotiable instruments that are also included

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Northwest Territories	in an election revenue return. • A registered political party shall file with its annual revenue return the duplicate copies of all receipts issued during the year, including the receipts filed with an election revenue return. Election report • See "Candidates" Constituency associations • N/A Election advertising sponsors (third parties) • N/A Leadership contestants • N/A Nomination contestants • N/A Candidates [E.A., s. 179(1)] • Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent shall transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payments of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. • The return contains detailed statements in respect of the candidate of: • the total amount of contributions received during the campaign period; • the total amount of contributions received after polling day but deemed to have been made during the campaign period; • the individual amounts of contributions in excess of \$100 and the name and address of each such contributor; • the gross amount collected at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of each sponsor; and • all election expenses including disputed and unpaid claims. Political parties • N/A Constituency associations • N/A Leadership contestants • N/A Nomination contestants
Nunavut	N/A Candidates [N.E.A., ss. 180(1), 2(1), 172(2), 181(1)] Every financial agent shall send to the Chief Electoral Officer, before the end of

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Jurisdiction	an accurate signed return in the approved form containing detailed statements in respect of the candidate of:
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
Canada	Candidates [C.E.A., ss. 464(1)-(2), 465(1)(a), 465(1)(c)-(d), 465(3), 465(2)]
	Without delay after receipt of a return of the writ for an electoral district, the Chief
	Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that sets out:
	the name of the elected candidate, if any; the name of any condidate who received 10 percent or more of the number of
	 the name of any candidate who received 10 percent or more of the number of valid votes cast; and
	 the amount that is 15 percent of the election expenses limit provided by the
	Act.
	 On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General shall pay the amount set out in it out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the official agent, or to the person designated by the official agent, of any candidate named in the certificate as partial reimbursement for the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses.
	 On receipt of all the required documents or an update of them from a candidate named in a certificate, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that:
	 states that the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that the candidate and his or her official agent have complied with all of the Act's requirements for paying claims and reporting election expenses;
	 states that the candidate has incurred more than 30 percent of the election expenses limit; and
	 sets out the amount of the final instalment of the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses reimbursement.
	On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General shall pay the amount set out in it out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the official agent, or to the person designated by the official agent, of the candidate.
	 The amount of the final instalment of the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses reimbursement is the lesser of:
	 60 percent of the sum of the candidate's paid election expenses and paid personal expenses, less the partial reimbursement made, and
	 60 percent of the maximum election expenses limit allowed for a candidate's election expenses, less the partial reimbursement made.
	Political parties [C.E.A., s. 435(1)(c)]
	 On receipt from a registered party of the election expenses return and related documents, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide the Receiver General with a certificate that sets out the amount that is 50 percent of the registered party's election expenses that were paid by its registered agents as set out in the return for its general election expenses, if:
	 candidates endorsed by the registered party received at least:
	two percent of the number of valid votes cast at the election; or
	five percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the registered party endersed a condidate.
Newfoundland and	which the registered party endorsed a candidate. Candidates [E.A., ss. 312(1)-(2)]
Labrador	 A candidate who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote or who is elected by acclamation is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for one- third of his or her actual campaign expenses to a maximum of one-third of the
	 expense limit. A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless his or her chief financial officer has filed a financial statement of receipts and expenses, together

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	with the auditor's report, and the Chief Electoral Officer certifies in writing that the
	statement meets the requirements.
	Political parties
	• N/A
Prince Edward Island	Candidates [E.E.A., ss. 22(1)-(3)]
	 Every registered candidate in an electoral district who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of election expenses for the election period as shown on the financial reports filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report, or an amount equal to 75¢ for each elector whose name was on the official list of electors in the electoral district, subject to a minimum payment of \$1,500 and a maximum payment of \$3,000. A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless the candidate or his or her official agent has filed the financial reports, together with the auditor's report, and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of the Act. After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act the Chief Electoral Officer shall: approve, as soon as possible, payment of 75 percent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses.
	Political parties
Nove Contin	• N/A
Nova Scotia	 Candidates [E.A., ss. 182(1)-(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall reimburse each candidate who has been declared elected or who has received not less than 15 percent of the valid votes cast in an election by making payment to the official agent of the candidate in respect of the candidate's election expenses to an amount not exceeding 25¢ for each elector whose name was on an official list of electors in the electoral district. In an electoral district in which there is more than one official candidate of a recognized party the total reimbursement of all the official candidates for that party shall not exceed 25¢ for each elector whose name was on an official list of electors in the district and the reimbursement shall be divided equally among those candidates. After the official agent of the candidate has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: approve, as soon as possible, payment of 75 percent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined.
	Political parties
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
New Brunswick	 Candidates [P.P.F.A., ss. 78(1)-(2), 79(2)] An election expenses reimbursement shall be paid to the official agent of each candidate at any election declared elected, and to the official agent of each candidate having obtained 15 percent of the valid votes cast in the electoral district in which he or she was a candidate. The election expenses reimbursement to be paid to the official agent of a candidate entitled thereto shall be an amount equal to the lesser of: the amount of the election expenses of the candidate as set out in his or her statement, excluding claims contested by his or her official agent, and excluding amounts representing the value of contributions from any other candidate, and made by the candidate to the registered district association associated with the candidate's party in the electoral district in which the person is a candidate; or an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing 35¢ for each of the electors in the electoral district and adding thereto the cost of mailing a single one ounce first class letter to each elector in the electoral district. The Supervisor shall not issue a certificate authorizing the payment of an election expenses reimbursement to the official agent of a candidate until he or she has received a return of election expenses for that candidate.
	• N/A
Quebec	 Candidates [E.A., s. 457] A candidate is reimbursed an amount equal to 50 percent of the election expenses incurred and paid in conformity with the Act, if he or she: is declared elected; has obtained at least 15 percent of the valid votes. In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, no reimbursement may exceed the amount of the debts resulting from his or her election expenses. The election expenses that may be reimbursed may in no case exceed the maximum amount of \$1.00 per elector during a general election.
	 Political parties [E.A., ss. 457.1, 426] The Chief Electoral Officer shall reimburse to each political party that obtained at least 1 percent of the valid votes an amount equal to 50 percent of the election expenses incurred and paid in conformity with the Act. The election expenses that may be reimbursed may not exceed the limit fixed of 60¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which the party had an official candidate during a general election.
Ontario	 Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 44(1)-(3)] Every registered candidate who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote in his or her electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Election Officer for the lesser of: 20 percent of the candidate's campaign expenses for the campaign period, as shown on the statement of income and expenses filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report; and 20 percent of the maximum expenditure limit allowed under the Act. In relation to candidates in those electoral districts specified in the Act, the amount determined above shall be increased by the applicable amount under the Act. A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless the financial

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	statements and auditor's report in respect of the candidate and with respect to the constituency association that endorses the candidate have been filed, and the Chief Election Officer is satisfied that they meet the requirements of the Act.
	 Political parties [E.F.A., ss. 44(6)-(7)] Every registered party that receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote in any electoral district and that has filed its statement of income and expenses with the Chief Election Officer, together with the auditor's report, is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Election Officer for the aggregate amount determined by multiplying 5¢ by the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Election Officer under the <i>Election Act</i>, in each electoral district in which the political party received 15 percent of the popular vote and such money shall be payable to the political party's chief financial officer. A political party is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless its chief financial officer has filed the required financial statements and auditor's report, and the Chief Election Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of the Act.
Manitoba	 Candidates [E.F.A., ss. 72(1)-(2)] A candidate who obtained 10 percent or more of all the valid votes cast in the electoral division in which he or she was a candidate, is eligible for a reimbursement of the lesser of 50 percent of the total election expenses permitted to the candidate and 50 percent of the actual election expenses, excluding donations in kind, incurred by or on behalf of the candidate.
	 Political parties [E.F.A., ss. 71(1)-(2)] A registered political party which: in the case of a general election, endorsed candidates who obtained in the aggregate 10 percent or more of all the valid votes cast in all the electoral divisions in the province; and in the case of a by-election in an electoral division, endorsed a candidate who obtained 10 percent or more of the valid votes cast in the electoral division; is eligible for a reimbursement of its election expenses in the amount which is the lesser of: 50 percent of the total election expenses permitted to the registered political party, and 50 percent of the actual election expenses, excluding donations in kind, incurred by or on behalf of the registered political party.
Saskatchewan	 Candidates [E.A., ss. 265(1), 265(6)] A candidate is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: the candidate has received at least 15 percent of all valid votes cast in the constituency; and the candidate or the candidate's business manager has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required within three months after the candidate has been declared elected. The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible is an amount equal to one-half of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the candidate, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the candidate.
	Political parties [E.A., ss. 264(1), 264(6)] • A registered political party is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: the

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	candidates that it has endorsed have received at least 15 percent of all valid votes cast in the election; and the registered political party has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relate. • The maximum amount of reimbursement for which a registered political party is eligible is the lesser of: the adjusted amount of \$195,407; and an amount equal to one-third of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the registered political party, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the registered political party.
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

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

Jurisdiction	Allowances
Canada	[C.E.A., ss. 435.01(1)-(2), 424.1]
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall determine, for each quarter of a calendar year, an allowance payable to a registered party whose candidates for the most recent general election preceding that quarter received at that election at least: 2 percent of the number of valid votes cast; or 5 percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the registered party endorsed a candidate.
	 An allowance fund for a quarter is the product of \$0.4375 multiplied by the number of valid votes cast in the most recent general election preceding that quarter and the inflation adjustment factor determined under the Act that is in effect for that quarter.
	[Note: section 424.1 comes into force on January 1, 2005.] The chief agent of a registered party entitled to a quarterly allowance shall, for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a return within 30 days after the end of the period to which it relates.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	 [E.E.A., s. 23] An annual allowance in the prescribed amount shall be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly.
	 The prescribed amount means an amount obtained by multiplying the number of valid votes cast for official candidates of the party at the immediately preceding general election by a sum not exceeding \$2.00 determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/ Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	 [P.P.F.A., ss. 31, 32(1), 32.1(1), 34(1)] An annual allowance shall be payable for the year 1979 and each subsequent year: to every registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly on the first day of January of each year; and to every registered political party which, although not represented in the Legislative Assembly, had at least 10 official candidates at the immediately preceding general election. The annual allowance of each registered political party entitled thereto shall be an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the adjusted amount determined in the Act by the total number of valid votes cast for the official candidates of that party at the immediately preceding general election. The adjusted amount shall be: for the year 1981, \$1.30; and for each year subsequent to 1981, the product of \$1.30 multiplied by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September next before that year bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September, 1980. The annual allowance shall be used by the registered political party to pay the costs of their current administration, to propagate their political programs and to coordinate the political activities of their members.
Quebec	[E.A., ss. 81-83] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, every year, determine an allowance for each

Jurisdiction	Allowances
	 authorized party. The allowance shall be computed by dividing between the authorized parties, proportionately to the percentage of the valid votes obtained by them at the last general election, a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying the amount of 50¢ by the number of electors entered on the lists of electors used at that election. The allowance shall be used to reimburse the expenses incurred by the parties for their current administration, the propagation of their political programs and the coordination of the political activities of their members; it shall be paid only if the expenses are actually incurred and paid.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
Canada	[I.T.A., s. 127(3)]
	 There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer for a taxation year in respect of the total of all amounts each of which is a monetary contribution referred to in the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> made by the taxpayer in the year to a registered party, a provincial division of a registered party, a registered association or a candidate, as those terms are defined in that Act: when that total does not exceed \$400, 75 percent of that total; when that total exceeds \$400 and does not exceed \$750, \$300 plus 50 percent of the amount by which that total exceeds \$400; and when that total exceeds \$750, the lesser of: \$650, and \$475 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$750, if payment of each monetary contribution that is included in that total is evidenced
	by filing with the Minister a receipt, signed by the agent authorized under that Act
	to accept that monetary contribution, that contains prescribed information.
Newfoundland and	[E.A., ss. 339(2)-(3)]
Labrador	 There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under the Act by a taxpayer who is an individual or a corporation for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts, each of which is the amount of a contribution of money made by the taxpayer in a year to a registered political party, a registered district association or a registered non-affiliated candidate: 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if
	the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or • \$300 plus 331/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550 if the aggregate exceeds \$550 and does not exceed \$1,150;
	if each contribution that is included in the aggregate is proven by filing with the Minister a receipt signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party, registered district association or registered non-affiliated candidate. • The maximum allowable deduction is \$500.
Prince Edward Island	[I.T.A., s. 9(2)]
Time Edward Island	 In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by a taxpayer to candidates and recognized parties during the taxation year, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed \$100; \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; or
	• the lesser of: \$300 plus 33 ¹ / ₃ percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$550, and \$500; or the amount of the tax payable whichever is the lesser.
Nova Scotia	[I.T.A., s. 10(2)]
	 In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by a taxpayer to candidates and recognized parties during the taxation year, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed \$100;
	\$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	 contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; or the lesser of \$300 plus 331/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$550, and \$500; or the amount of the tax payable whichever is the lesser.
New Brunswick	 [I.T.A., s. 2.1(2)] There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under the Act by a taxpayer who is an individual or a corporation for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts, each of which is the amount of a contribution of money made by the taxpayer in a year to a registered political party, a registered district association or a registered independent candidate: 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or the lesser of \$300 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550 if the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500; if each contribution that is included in the aggregate is proven by filing with the Minister a receipt signed by the official representative of the registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate, as the case may be.
Quebec	 [T.A., s. 776] [Budget Speech, March 29, 2001] If an individual elector makes a cash contribution during a given fiscal year to the official representative of an authorized political party, of a recognized authority of an authorized political party or of an independent registered candidate, he or she can deduct from the tax to be paid for that fiscal year 75 percent of the aggregate of the amounts contributed, up to the first \$400, for a maximum credit of \$300.
Ontario	 [I.T.A., s. 9.1] [C.T.A., s. 36(1)] Individuals The amount determined under this subsection for a taxation year is: if the total amount contributed in the taxation year does not exceed the first contribution level for the taxation year, 75 percent of the total amount contributed; if the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first but not the second contribution level for the taxation year, the sum of: 75 percent of the first contribution level for the taxation year (\$300); and 50 percent of the amount by which the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first contribution level for the taxation year (next \$700); if the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the second contribution level for the taxation year; and the amount determined according to the following formula: (0.75 x A) + [0.50 x (B - A)] + [0.333 x (C - B)] (next \$1,000) Where: "A" is the first contribution level for the taxation year; "B" is the second contribution level for the taxation year; and "C" is the total amount contributed in the taxation year.
	Corporations In computing a corporation's taxable income for a taxation year, there may be deducted the aggregate of amounts that are contributions for the purposes of

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	the <i>Election Finances Act</i> and that are contributed in the taxation year ending after February 12, 1975 to the extent that such contributions have not already been deducted, by the corporation to registered candidates, to registered constituency associations or to registered parties, provided that the deduction does not exceed the least of: the amount contributed; its taxable income computed without reference to the Act, and \$15,000.
Manitoba	 [I.T.A., s. 10(1)] [E.F.A., ss. 36(1), 33.1] There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer under the Act for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by the taxpayer in that year to registered political parties and registered candidates: 75 percent of the amount contributed if the amount contributed does not exceed \$100; \$75, plus 50 percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds \$100 if the amount contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; and if the amount contributed exceeds \$550, the lesser of \$300, plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds \$550, or \$500; if payment of each amount that is included in the amount contributed is proven by filing receipts with the treasurer signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the registered candidate, as the case may be, that contain prescribed information. Tax receipts may only be issued for contributions in the form of money, cheque or similar instrument. No person shall issue a tax receipt for a contribution made to or for the benefit of a leadership contestant.
Saskatchewan	 [I.T.A., ss. 2(1)-(2)] [P.C.T.C.A., ss. 4(1), 6(1)(a)-(b), 5(2)-(4), 2(1)(f), 6(3)] A taxpayer (individual/corporation) is entitled to claim a tax credit for a taxation year in accordance with <i>The Income Tax Act, 2000</i> with respect to eligible contribution made by the taxpayer in the taxation year: to a registered political party; or to an independent candidate during a campaign period. If the taxpayer's total eligible contributions is \$200 or less, the amount of the tax credit that a taxpayer is entitled to claim for a taxation year is 75 percent of the total. If the above total is greater than \$200 but not greater than \$550, the amount of the tax credit that a taxpayer is entitled to claim for a taxation year is \$150 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$200. If the above total is greater than \$550, the amount of the tax credit that a taxpayer is entitled to claim for a taxation year is the lesser of: \$325 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$550; and \$500. A contribution shall be in the form of cash or in the form of a negotiable instrument in order to be eligible for tax credit
Alberta	 in order to be eligible for tax credit. [A.I.T.A., s. 13(2)] In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions under the <i>Election Finances</i> and <i>Contributions Disclosure Act</i> contributed by a taxpayer during the taxation year to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: in the case of a registered party, a registered constituency association or a

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
Jurisdiction	registered candidate who is a candidate under the <i>Election Act</i> , for contributions made on or after January 1, 1982, in respect of an election under the <i>Election Act</i> : • 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed \$150; • \$112.50 plus 50 percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$150 if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$150 but does not exceed \$825; or • the lesser of \$750, and \$450 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$825; and • in the case of a registered party that has nominated a candidate under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i> or a registered candidate who is a candidate under
	 the Senatorial Selection Act, for contributions made on or after January 1, 1989, in respect of an election under the Senatorial Selection Act: 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed \$150; \$112.50 plus 50 percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$150 if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$150 but does not exceed \$825; or the lesser of \$750, and \$450 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$825;
British Columbia	or the amount of the tax payable, whichever is the lesser. [I.T.A., s. 20(2)]
	 There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer for a taxation year, in respect of the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an eligible political contribution, whichever of the following is applicable: 75 percent of the aggregate, if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; the smaller of \$300 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500.
Yukon	 [I.T.A., s. 5(2)] There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer under this part for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an amount contributed by the taxpayer in the year to a registered political party or to a candidate at an election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly: 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or the smaller of \$300 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500; if payment of each amount contributed that is included in the aggregate is proved by filing receipts with the Minister, signed by an official of the registered political party or by an agent of the candidate, as the case may be.
Northwest Territories	[I.T.A., s. 5(2)] Where an individual or a corporation has contributed money in the year to a candidate at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, the individual or the corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable under the Act an

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	 amount equal to: 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; or the lesser of \$100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, and \$500.
Nunavut	 [I.T.A., s. 5(2)] Where an individual or a corporation has contributed money in the year to a candidate at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, the individual or the corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable under the Act an amount equal to: 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; or the lesser of \$100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, and \$500.

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
Jurisdiction Canada	 Definition [C.E.A., ss. 319, 323(2)] Election advertising means the transmission to the public by any means during an election period of an advertising message that promotes or opposes a registered party or the election of a candidate, including one that takes a position on an issue with which a registered party or candidate is associated. For greater certainty, it does not include: the transmission to the public of an editorial, a debate, a speech, an interview, a column, a letter, a commentary or news; the distribution of a book, or the promotion of the sale of a book, for no less than its commercial value, if the book was planned to be made available to the public regardless of whether there was to be an election; the transmission of a document directly by a person or a group to their members, employees or shareholders, as the case may be; or the transmission by an individual, on a non-commercial basis on what is commonly known as the Internet, of his or her personal political views. The transmission to the public of a notice of an event that the leader of a registered party intends to attend or an invitation to meet or hear the leader of a registered party is not election advertising. Authorization [C.E.A., s. 320] A candidate or registered party, or a person acting on their behalf, who causes election advertising to be conducted shall mention in or on the message that its
	transmission was authorized by the official agent of the candidate or by the registered agent of the party, as the case may be. Restrictions on advertising [C.E.A., ss. 323(1), 324, 350(1)-(2), 350(4)] No person shall knowingly transmit election advertising to the public in an electoral district on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in the electoral district. The above does not apply to: the transmission of a message that was transmitted to the public on what is commonly known as the Internet before the blackout period and that was not changed during that period; or the distribution during that period of pamphlets or the posting of messages on signs, posters or banners. Note: The provisions for limits to third party spending on election advertising were declared of no force and effect by the Alberta Court of Appeal in Harper v. Canada (Attorney General) [2002] A.J. No. 1542, but this decision is currently on appeal at the Supreme Court of Canada. Government advertising [C.E.A., s. 321(1)] No person shall knowingly conduct election advertising or cause it to be
Newfoundland and Labrador	conducted using a means of transmission of the Government of Canada. Definition [E.A., s. 288(4)] Political advertisement means a matter promoting or opposing a registered party or the election of a candidate but does not include news stories, including interviews, commentaries or other works prepared for and published by a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication if the publication of those works is not paid for by or on behalf of a political party or candidate.

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	 Authorization [E.A., s. 288(2)] A natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate shall not publish a political advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of an outdoor advertising facility unless he or she or it furnishes to the publisher of the advertisement his or her or its identification, in writing, together with the identification in writing, of a natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate sponsoring the political advertisement.
	 Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 226.1(1)] A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent shall not, after the issue of a writ for an election and before the day immediately following the polling day, except during the period of 21 days immediately preceding the day before polling day: advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or procure for publication, publish or consent to the publication of, except during that period, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; for the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or the election of a candidate.
	Government advertising
Prince Edward Island	N/A Definition (F.E.A. o. 12/6))
Prince Edward Island	 Definition [E.E.A., s. 13(6)] Political advertisement and political advertising means any matter promoting or opposing any registered party or the election of any registered candidate for which a fee is paid, but does not include any news reporting.
	 Authorization [E.E.A., ss. 13(3), 13(5)] No person, corporation, trade union or registered party shall cause any political advertisement to be broadcast on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or published in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of any outdoor advertising facility unless he, she or it furnishes to the broadcaster or publisher of the political advertisement his, her or its identification in writing, together with the identification, in writing, of any person, corporation or trade union or registered party sponsoring the political advertisement. All political printed advertising, handbills, placards, posters and broadcast or telecast advertisements shall bear or make reference to: the official agent and the registered party or registered candidate authorizing the political advertisement; or in the case of an advertisement done without the knowledge and consent of the registered party or registered candidate, the name of the person, corporation or the trade union authorizing the political advertising.
	Restrictions on advertising [E.E.A., s. 17(1)] No registered party or registered candidate and no person, corporation or trade union acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent shall, except during the election period: advertise on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; or procure for publication, cause to be published or consent to the publication of, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	through the use of outdoor advertising facilities; for the purpose of directly promoting the election of a registered candidate or opposing any other registered party or candidate.
	Government advertising N/A
Nova Scotia	Definition • N/A
	 Authorization [E.A., ss. 176(1)-(2)] Every printed advertisement, prospectus, placard, poster, pamphlet, handbill or circular relating to an election shall bear the name and address of the printer and of the person on whose behalf it was printed or published. Every advertisement relating to an election published in a newspaper or other publication shall mention the name and address of the person who has it published, and such name and address shall be mentioned at the beginning or at the end of any sponsored radio or television program relating to an election.
	Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 176(3)] No person shall publish or distribute any thing referred to above that does not conform to those requirements.
	Government advertising N/A
New Brunswick	Definition ■ N/A
	 Authorization [P.P.F.A., ss. 73(2)-(4)] Every advertisement relating to an election published in a newspaper, periodical or other publication and ordered by a chief agent or an official agent or a person authorized by a chief agent or official agent shall bear the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered. Every broadcast of a sponsored radio or television advertisement relating to an election and ordered by a chief agent or official agent shall mention the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered, at the beginning or the end of the broadcast. Every printed advertisement and every radio or television advertisement not ordered by a chief agent or an official agent or person authorized by a chief or official agent shall bear the name and address of its printer and the name of the person who ordered its publication, or mention at the beginning or at the end of the broadcast the name of the person who ordered the broadcast, as the case may be.
	 Restrictions on advertising [E.A., ss. 117(3)-(4)] [P.P.F.A., ss. 50(1)-(2)] No person shall, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising program; or publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, magazine or similar publication, a speech, or any advertising; or

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
Jurisdiction	 transmit, convey or cause to be transmitted or conveyed by any means to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising; in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate. This does not prohibit a bona fide news broadcast or news publication referring to or commenting upon a speech or containing any excerpts from a speech. Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of: any radio or television station; any newspaper, magazine or similar publication; or any means of transmitting or conveying communications to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications; outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the broadcasting, publication, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election is guilty of an illegal practice.
	 Expenditures other than election expenses incurred by registered political parties, registered district associations or registered independent candidates for advertising or broadcasting undertakings or in newspapers, periodicals or other printed matter shall be limited so as not to exceed: in the case of registered political parties, \$35,000 in each calendar year; and in the case of registered district associations, and registered independent candidates, \$2,000 in each calendar year. This does not include advertising that is limited to publicizing the date, place, time, scheduled program and organizers of a public meeting, and publicizing any corrections to such an advertisement.
	Government advertising N/A
Quebec	 Definition N/A Authorization [E.A., ss. 421.1, 421] Where the cost of the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity exceeds \$300, the printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster may only mention or indicate as the person having caused the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity to be produced, published or broadcast, the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate or party.
	 Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent who caused it to be published. Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement. Restrictions on advertising [E.A., ss. 413, 404(13), 429, 429.1] During an election period, only the official agent of a candidate or of an authorized party or his or her deputy may incur or authorize election expenses. The publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed \$300 for the entire election period, incurred by an authorized private intervenor in accordance with

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	 the expenses of private intervenors, without directly promoting or opposing a candidate or party, to publicize or obtain support for the intervenor's views on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots, are not considered election expenses. In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the election. On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, or publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the election. Government advertising
	• N/A
Ontario	 Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1)] Political advertising means advertising in any broadcast, print, electronic or other medium with the purpose of promoting or opposing any registered party or the election of a registered candidate, and "political advertisement" has a corresponding meaning.
	Authorization N/A
	 Restrictions on advertising [E.F.A., ss. 37(1)-(3)] Blackout period means the period that begins when the writ of election is issued and ends on the 22nd day before polling day, and polling day and the day before polling day. No political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's assent, shall arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period. No broadcaster or publisher shall allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period.
	Government advertising • N/A
Manitoba	 Definition [E.F.A., s. 1] Advertising expenses means money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, for advertising: in newspapers, magazines or other periodicals, or on the Internet; on radio or television; and on billboards, buses or other property normally used for commercial advertising; including direct production expenses.
	Authorization [E.F.A., ss. 48(1), 48(3)-(4), 54.2] • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party, shall

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	 print, publish or distribute during an election period: an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or on a billboard, bus or other property normally used for purposes of commercial advertising; or
	 a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material; a sign or banner;
	the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election or print, publish or distribute any other campaign material intended for public distribution, unless the advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and has printed on it a statement of that authorization. • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party during an election period, shall:
	 cause to appear on radio or television or any other electronic medium any advertisement the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election; or cause to appear any other campaign material intended for public distribution; unless the advertisement or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and a statement of the authorization is announced or shown with it. When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the candidate's official agent, the candidate shall provide the authorization in respect of any advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material intended for public distribution prepared before the appointment of the official agent. A registered political party shall not conduct advertising outside an election period unless the advertising indicates that it has been authorized by the party's chief financial officer.
	Restrictions on advertising [E.F.A., ss. 50(2)-(3), 54.1(1), 54.1(3)-(3.1), 50(4), 54.1(4), 51(2)-(4)]
	 Political parties Election limit Subject to inflation adjustment, the total advertising expenses of a registered political party, whether the expenses are incurred by the party or by an individual on the party's behalf with its knowledge and consent, shall not exceed: for a general election, the amount determined by multiplying 70¢ by the number of names on the final voters lists for all of the electoral divisions in which the party endorses candidates; and for a by-election in an electoral division, the amount determined by multiplying \$1.30 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division. The total advertising expenses permitted above are included in, and are not in addition to, the total election expenses permitted under the Act. Annual limit
	The total advertising expenses incurred by a registered political party in a calendar

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	 year, outside an election period, shall not exceed \$50,000. The above limit is separate from and in addition to the election period limit, and no registered political party may incur advertising expenses under this limit during an election period. Advertising expenses incurred in respect of a leadership contest – whether
	 incurred by or on behalf of a leadership contestant or a registered political party – are not advertising expenses to which the annual limit applies. A registered political party shall not: transfer, charge or otherwise allocate advertising expenses to a candidate or
	 other person or organization; or arrange a transaction or a series of transactions in order to circumvent the requirements of the Act.
	 At the beginning of each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall adjust the annual limit on advertising expenses by registered political parties by determining the ratio between the Consumer Price Index for Winnipeg at the beginning of the previous calendar year and the Consumer Price Index at the beginning of the calendar year for which the adjustment is made, and publish the new limit in The Manitoba Gazette.
	 Candidates Subject to inflation adjustment, the total advertising expenses of a candidate, whether the expenses are incurred by the candidate or the constituency association or by an individual on the candidate's behalf with the candidate's knowledge and consent, shall not exceed the amount determined by multiplying \$0.45 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division in which the person is a candidate. The total advertising expenses permitted above are included in, and are not in addition to, the total election expenses permitted under the Act. A candidate shall not:
	 transfer, charge or otherwise allocate advertising expenses to a registered political party or any other person or organization; or arrange a transaction or a series of transactions in order to circumvent the requirements of the Act.
	Government advertising [E.F.A., s. 56(1)] No department of the government of Manitoba and no Crown agency shall: during an election period for a general election, publish or advertise in any manner; or
	 during an election period for a by-election in an electoral division, publish or advertise in any manner in the electoral division; any information concerning the programs or activities of the department or Crown agency, except:
	 in continuation of earlier publications or advertisements concerning ongoing programs of the department or Crown agency; or to solicit applications for employment with the department or Crown agency;
	 where the publication or advertisement is required by law; or where the publication or advertisement is deemed necessary by the Chief Electoral Officer for the administration of an election.
Saskatchewan	Definition [E.A., s. 215(1)(a)]

Election advertising
 Advertisement means any of the following that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person: a visual publication, display or representation consisting of images or text; any audio publication or representation; any advertisement, hand bill, placard, poster, circular, circular letter pamphlet; any electronic or digital display; any radio or television broadcast that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person.
 Authorization [E.A., s. 215(2)(b)] No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the name and address of the person who authorized it to be produced, published or distributed.
 Restrictions on advertising [E.A., ss. 243(4)-(5)] The adjusted amount of \$195,407 is the maximum total advertising expenses that may be incurred during a fiscal year by a registered political party, including advertising expenses incurred by the following persons or groups using funds provided directly or indirectly by the registered political party: a constituency organization of the registered political party; a candidate endorsed by the registered political party; a member of the Legislative Assembly who is a member of the registered political party. Advertising expenses means expenses for advertising in any newspaper or magazine published in Saskatchewan or for acquiring the right to use time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking.
 Government advertising [E.A., ss. 277(1)-(7)] During a general election, no Government department, defined as any department, board, commission, Crown corporation or agency of the Government of Saskatchewan, shall publish in any manner any information with respect to the activities of the department. During a by-election, no Government department shall publish in any manner in the constituency any information with respect to the activities of the department. During a by-election in a constituency that includes, in whole or in part, an urban municipality having a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants, no Government department shall publish in any manner in the urban municipality any information with respect to the activities of the department. The above do not apply to information that, because of an emergency, is required to be published in the public interest; or advertising by a Crown corporation that was contracted prior to the issue of a writ and is related to the Crown corporation's competitive business interests. Every person in Saskatchewan in charge of a broadcasting undertaking in Saskatchewan or an undertaking that publishes a newspaper, magazine or periodical in Saskatchewan shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a solemn declaration, within two months of polling day for the election, setting out: whether or not any information has been published or broadcast by the undertaking of

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	and the details of the publication.
Alberta	Definition ■ N/A
	 Authorization [E.A., s. 134] Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election shall include on its front in legible form the name and address of the sponsor. The above does not apply to a printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster bearing only one or more of the following: the colours and logo of a registered political party; the name of a registered political party; the name of a candidate.
	Restrictions on advertising N/A
	Government advertising • N/A
British Columbia	 Definition [E.A., s. 228] Election advertising means advertising used during a campaign period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate, or to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, a registered political party. Authorization [E.A., ss. 230-231, 233(2)] An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising with the property of any other individual or organization or indirectly through any other individual or organization. An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising: identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of
	 the financial agent; if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act; indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising. An individual or organization must not sponsor or agree to sponsor election advertising that is or is to be conducted on general voting day by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia.
	Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 233(1)] On general voting day, an individual or organization must not conduct election advertising by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television.
	Government advertising • N/A
Yukon	Definition • N/A

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
Northwest Territories	Authorization [E.A., s. 326(1)] • During an election period, every notice or advertisement that refers to an election, whether printed, broadcast or published electronically, shall include the name and address of its sponsor. Restrictions on advertising • N/A Government advertising • N/A Definition • N/A Authorization [E.A., s. 174(2)] • A person who causes an advertisement to be published shall provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 224] • Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Government advertising • N/A
Nunavut	 Definition N/A Authorization [N.E.A., s. 186] All campaign material, including advertisements on the radio, television and the Internet, must identify the campaign manager, sponsor or financial agent, as the case may be, in accordance with guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer. Restrictions on advertising [N.E.A., s. 186] All campaign material, including advertisements on the radio, television and the Internet, must identify the campaign manager, sponsor or financial agent, as the case may be, in accordance with guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer. Government advertising N/A

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
Canada	Restrictions [C.E.A., ss. 326, 327, 328(1)-(2)]
Sundu	The first person who transmits the results of an election survey – other than a survey that is not based on recognized statistical methods – to the public during an election period and any person who transmits them to the public within 24 hours after they are first transmitted to the public shall provide the following together with the results:
	 the name of the sponsor of the survey; the name of the person or organization that conducted the survey; the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted; the population from which the sample of respondents was drawn; the number of people who were contacted to participate in the survey; and
	 if applicable, the margin of error in respect of the data obtained. In addition to the above information, the following shall be provided in the case of a transmission to the public by means other than broadcasting: the wording of the survey questions in respect of which data is obtained; and
	 the means by which a report may be obtained. A sponsor of an election survey shall, at any time during an election after the results of the survey are transmitted to the public, provide, on request, a copy of a written report on the results of the survey. The report shall include the following, as applicable:
	 the name and address of the sponsor of the survey; the name and address of the person or organization that conducted the survey; the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted; information about the method used to collect the data from which the survey
	results are derived, including: the sampling method; the population from which the sample was drawn; the size of the initial sample; the number of individuals who were asked to participate in the survey and the numbers and respective percentages of them who participated in the survey, refused to participate in the survey, and were ineligible to participate in the survey;
	 the dates and time of day of the interviews; the method used to recalculate data to take into account in the survey the results of participants who expressed no opinion, were undecided or failed to respond to any or all of the survey questions; and any weighting factors or normalization procedures used in deriving the results of the survey; and the wording of the survey questions and, if applicable, the margins of
	 error in respect of the data obtained. A sponsor may charge a fee of up to 25¢ per page for a copy of the report. The first person who transmits the results of an election survey that is not based on recognized statistical methods to the public during an election period and any person who transmits them within 24 hours after they are first transmitted to the public shall indicate that the survey was not based on recognized statistical methods. No person shall knowingly cause to be transmitted to the public, in an electoral
	district on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in that electoral district, the results of an election survey that have not previously been transmitted

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
	 to the public. No person shall transmit to the public, in an electoral district on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in that electoral district, the results of an election survey that have not previously been transmitted to the public.
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	 Restrictions N/A Definition [E.A., s. 229(1)] The sponsor of election advertising is whichever of the following is applicable: the individual or organization who pays for the election advertising to be conducted; if the services of conducting the advertising are provided without charge as a contribution, the individual or organization to whom the services are provided as a contribution; if the individual or organization that is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Canada	 Allocation of paid broadcasting time [C.E.A., ss. 335(1), 338(1), 338(3)-(5)] In the period beginning on the issue of the writs for a general election and ending at midnight on the day before polling day, every broadcaster shall, subject to the regulations made under the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> and the conditions of its licence, make available, for purchase by all registered parties for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of the registered parties, six and one-half hours of broadcasting time during prime time on its facilities. In allocating broadcasting time, the Broadcasting Arbitrator shall give equal weight to: the percentage of seats in the House of Commons held by each of the registered parties at the previous general election; and the percentage of the popular vote at the previous general election of each registered party. The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall also give half the weight given to each of the factors referred to above, to the number of candidates endorsed by each of the registered parties at the previous general election, expressed as a percentage of all candidates endorsed by all registered parties at that election. In no case shall the Broadcasting Arbitrator allocate more than 50 percent of the total of the broadcasting time to a registered party, the Broadcasting Arbitrator shall allocate the excess amount to the other registered parties entitled to broadcasting time on a proportionate basis. If the Broadcasting Arbitrator considers that an allocation would be unfair to a registered party or contrary to the public interest, the allocation may be modified,
	in any manner that the Broadcasting Arbitrator considers appropriate. Allocation of free broadcasting time [C.E.A., ss. 345(1)-(2)] In the period beginning on the issue of the writs for a general election and ending at midnight on the day before polling day at that election, every network operator shall, subject to the regulations made under the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> and to the conditions of its licence, make available, at no cost, to the registered parties and eligible parties referred to in the Act, for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of those parties, broadcasting time as determined under the Act if the network formed and operated by the network operator: reaches a majority of Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts; is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and does not involve a distribution undertaking as defined in the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> . The minimum amount of broadcasting time that a network operator is to make available shall be no less than the amount of free broadcasting time made available by it at the last general election and shall be made available as follows: two minutes to every registered party and every eligible party; and the remainder to all registered parties that have been allocated any of the broadcasting time to be made available under the Act and all eligible parties that have requested broadcasting time under the Act in the proportion that their allocated or requested purchasable broadcasting time bears to the total

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	broadcasting time allocated or requested under the Act.
	 Rates charged [C.E.A., s. 348(a)] No person shall charge a registered party, any other political party or a candidate or a person acting on behalf of any of them: a rate for broadcasting time made available to the party or candidate, in the period beginning on the issue of the writs and ending at midnight on the day before polling day, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to any other person at any time within that period.
Newfoundland and	Allocation of paid broadcasting time
Labrador	• N/A
	Allocation of free broadcasting time N/A
	 Rates charged [E.A., ss. 226.2(1)-(3)] In the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day at an election and ending on the day before polling day, a person, corporation or trade union shall not: charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her
	knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to another person in that period; or • charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her
	knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or dispersed and made public that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in another issue published or disbursed and made public in that period.
	 In addition, the rates charged a registered party or candidate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking or for an advertisement in a periodical publication shall be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent broadcasting time or an equal amount of equivalent advertising space outside that period.
5. 5	The rates shall be the same for all registered parties or candidates.
Prince Edward Island	Allocation of paid broadcasting time ■ N/A
	Allocation of free broadcasting time ■ N/A
	Rates charged [E.E.A., s. 17(3)] No person or corporation shall: charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on any broadcasting undertaking in the election period, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person or corporation for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to any other person in that period; or

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	 charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or distributed and made public in the election period that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person or corporation for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in any other issue thereof published or distributed and made public in that period.
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	Allocation of paid broadcasting time N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time [P.P.F.A., s. 48(1)]
	 Every broadcasting undertaking and every publisher of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter may, free of charge, make broadcasting time on radio or television or advertising space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter, available to registered political parties, registered district associations or registered independent candidates, if such a service is offered on an equitable basis, qualitatively and quantitatively, to all such parties, associations or independent candidates.
	Rates charged ■ N/A
Quebec	Allocation of paid broadcasting time N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time [E.A., s. 423]
	 During an election period, a radio, television or cable broadcaster and the owner of a newspaper, periodical or other publication may make air time on the radio or television or space in the newspaper, periodical or other publication available free of charge to the leaders of the parties and to candidates, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to all the candidates of the same electoral division or to all the leaders of the parties represented in the National Assembly or which obtained at least three percent of the valid votes at the last general election.
	Rates charged
Ontario	Allocation of paid broadcasting time N/A
	Allocation of free broadcasting time N/A
	 Rates charged [E.F.A., s. 37(6)] During an election campaign, no person or corporation shall charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any broadcast, print, electronic or other medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	during that period.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	Allocation of paid broadcasting time
	• N/A
	Allocation of free broadcasting time N/A
	Rates charged [E.A., s. 232] • An individual or organization must not charge a registered political party, registered constituency association or candidate a rate for election advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same campaign period.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	 Allocation of broadcasting time [N.E.A., s. 187] Every broadcaster who operates a community or educational broadcasting service shall, subject to the conditions of its licence, any agreement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the regulations made under the Broadcasting Act (Canada), make broadcasting time available to all candidates in the constituencies in which it operates; and ensure that every candidate has approximately equal access to broadcasting time.



PART H ENFORCEMENT

Enforce	Responsible for enforcement of the Act Power to investigate Power to institute proceedings Limitation periods for instituting proceedings Judgment	H.3
Genera	al offences/Penalties General offences Additional penalties	H.17
Offence	es and penalties in relation to:	
	Campaign Access False statements	H.21
	Gambling and alcohol Beverage alcohol Gambling and betting	H.27
	Register of electors/Voters list False information Use of information	H.31
	Polling day Voting Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) Impersonation Intimidation Secrecy Ballots	H.37

Election officers	H.71
Communications Advertising and surveys Election signs Broadcasting Third party advertising	H.77
Election finances	H.91

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
Canada	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [C.E.A., s. 509] The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint a Commissioner of Canada Elections, whose duty is to ensure that the Act is complied with and enforced.
	Power to investigate [C.E.A., s. 510] If the Chief Electoral Officer believes on reasonable grounds that an election officer may have committed an offence against the Act or that any person may have committed any of the offences listed in this section of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall direct the Commissioner to make any inquiry that appears to be called for in the circumstances and the Commissioner shall proceed with the inquiry.
	 Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., ss. 511(1), 512(1), 513, 516(1)-(2), 517(1)] If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offence under the Act has been committed and is of the view that the public interest justifies it, the Commissioner may institute a prosecution or cause one to be instituted. No prosecution for an offence may be instituted under the Act by a person other than the Commissioner without the Commissioner's prior written consent. The Commissioner, where he or she considers it to be in the public interest, may take any measures, including incurring any expenses, in relation to an inquiry, prosecution, injunction or compliance agreement under the Act. If the Commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed, is about to commit or is likely to commit an act or omission that is contrary to the Act, the Commissioner may, during an election period, after taking into account the nature and seriousness of the act or omission, the need to ensure fairness of the electoral process and the public interest, apply to a competent court for an injunction ordering the person to refrain from committing any act that the court deems is contrary to the Act and/or do any act that the court deems is required by the Act. If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed, is about to commit or is likely to commit an act or omission that could constitute an offence under the Act, the Commissioner may enter into a compliance agreement, aimed at ensuring compliance with the Act, with that person.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [C.E.A., ss. 514(1)-(2), 497(4)] A prosecution for an offence under the Act must be instituted within 18 months after the day on which the Commissioner becomes aware of the facts giving rise to the prosecution and not later than seven years after the day on which the offence was committed. If a prosecution cannot be instituted because the offender has left the jurisdiction of the court, the prosecution may be instituted within one year after the offender's return. No proceedings may be commenced with respect to a failure to provide a return or other document to the Chief Electoral Officer before the expiration of the period within which an application may be made under the Act for an extension of the
	period within which that return or document is to be provided. Judgment [C.E.A., ss. 525(1)-(2)] The following courts are competent courts for the purposes of the Act: the Trial Division of the Federal Court; in the Province of Ontario, the Superior Court of Justice;

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 in the Province of Quebec, the Superior Court; in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the Supreme Court; in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Court of Queen's Bench; in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador, the Trial Division of the Supreme Court; and in Nunavut, the Nunavut Court of Justice.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(a)] It is the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer to enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act.
	 Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 273(2), 274(1), 274(2)(a)-(b)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall conduct periodic investigations and examinations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties and candidates in relation to elections and may conduct an audit of the accounts of a registered party or candidate where he or she considers it necessary to do so. For the purpose of determining whether the provisions respecting election finances are being complied with, a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer, upon production of his or her authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer to enter the premises that are referred to in the authorization and in which the books, papers and records of a political party or candidate are kept, may at any reasonable time enter those premises and examine those books, papers and records. Where the Chief Electoral Officer or a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer believes on reasonable grounds that a party or candidate is contravening or has contravened a provision relating to election finances, the Chief Electoral Officer or his or her representative may, with a warrant, enter and search premises or make inquiries.
	 Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 229(1)] For general offences against the Act, a Crown prosecutor shall institute proceedings. With respect to contested elections, an application to the court may be instituted by a candidate at that election, or a person who had the right to vote at that election. Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 235] For general offences against the Act, there is no specified time limit for instituting proceedings. With respect to contested elections, an application shall be made within two months after the day on which polling day was held for the election to which the application relates. When an application questions the return or an election upon an allegation of a corrupt practice or an illegal practice, and specifically alleges a payment of money or other act to have been made or done: by the member to whose return the application relates; or by a scrutineer of that member with the consent and knowledge of the member or his or her official agent; in pursuance or in furtherance of the corrupt or illegal practice alleged in the application, the application may be made within one month of the payment of that money or the doing of that other act. Judgment [E.A., s. 227(b)]

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	For the purposes of the Act, "court" means the Trial Division.
Prince Edward Island	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 3(1)(b)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall enforce on the part of election officers, fairness,
	impartiality and compliance with the Act.
	Power to investigate [E.E.A., s. 3(1)(c)]
	The power to investigate offences against the Act lies with the police, or the Royal
	Canadian Mounted Police.
	The Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island requires all complaints to be
	submitted to him or her in writing, copies of which are then given to the police or
	RCMP.
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall conduct such investigations and examinations of the financial effects and records of registered particles and registered conditions as
	the financial affairs and records of registered parties and registered candidates as he or she considers necessary in relation to election campaigns.
	The of site considers necessary in relation to election campaigns.
	Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 5] [E.E.A., s. 32]
	The Chief Electoral Officer has, in the past, instituted all proceedings following the
	recommendations of the police or the RCMP.
	With respect to contested elections, a petition may be presented to the court by a
	person who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, or a candidate at such election.
	 With respect to election financing, no prosecution under the <i>Election Expenses Act</i>
	shall be instituted without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [C.E.A., s. 12(1)] [E.E.A., s. 32]
	For general offences against the Act, there are no specified time limits for
	instituting proceedings.
	With respect to contested elections, the petition shall be presented to the court not later than 30 days after the day fixed for the nomination, in case the candidate or
	candidates have been declared elected on that day, and in other cases 40 days
	after the holding of the poll, unless it questions the return or election upon an
	allegation of corrupt practices, and specially alleges a payment of money or other
	act of bribery by any member or on his or her account, with his or her privity, since
	the time of the taking of the votes of such electors in pursuance or in furtherance of
	such corrupt practice, in which case the petition may be presented at any time within 30 days after the date of such payment or act.
	With respect to election financing, no prosecution shall be instituted under the
	Election Expenses Act more than one year after the facts upon which the
	prosecution is based first came to the knowledge of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	hidamont IC E A o 11
	Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1]
	For general offences against the Act, the level of judgment depends on the specific case.
	With respect to contested elections, a petition shall be presented to the Supreme
	Court or any judge thereof.
Nova Scotia	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(1)(b)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall enforce on the part of election officers, fairness,
	impartiality and compliance with the Act.
	Power to investigate [E.A., s. 5(1)(cb)]
	The Chief Electoral Officer shall receive complaints of violations of the Act, carry The Chief Electoral Officer shall receive complaints of violations of the Act, carry
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out preliminary investigations of the complaints and request the appropriate authorities to investigate the complaints. Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 5] • For general offences against the Act, the Public Prosecution Service may improceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the Act. • With respect to contested elections, a petition may be presented to the courperson who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates candidate at such election. Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 209(2)] • A prosecution for an offence against the Act shall be commenced within months next after the day on which the offence was committed and not thereat Judgment [C.E.A, s. 2] • For general offences against the Act, the level of judgment depends on the speciase. • Where a court is hearing a petition under the Controverted Elections Act, "means the Supreme Court or any judge thereof. New Brunswick Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(4)(b)] • The Chief Electoral Officer shall enforce on the part of election officers, fair impartiality and compliance with the Act. Power to investigate [P.P.F.A., s. 16] • The power to investigate offences against the Elections Act lies with the politic the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. • With respect to election financing, the Supervisor of Political Financing may an inquiry and is vested with all the powers, privileges and duties Commissioner under the Inquiries Act and the regulations thereunder.	
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	hold
 Power to institute proceedings [P.P.F.A., s. 90(1)] [C.E.A., s. 5] The Attorney General, or the office thereof, may institute proceedings prosecution of an offence against the <i>Elections Act</i>. No prosecution shall be instituted under the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> with the consent of the Attorney-General. With respect to contested elections, a petition complaining of the undue elect undue return of a member, by reason of any corrupt practice, irregularity, improved conduct, or want of qualification, or by reason of any matter that, without limit by reason of the above particularity, is sufficient to set aside such election. The Attorney General, or the elections and institute proceedings prosecutions. With respect to contested elections, a petition complaining of the undue election. 	ithout ion or roper tation on or at the
Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [P.P.F.A., ss. 90(3)(a), 90(4)] [C ss. 7, 25] • For offences against the <i>Elections Act</i> , there is no specified time limitation for instituting of proceedings.	
 With respect to election financing, every prosecution for an offence against Political Process Financing Act shall be commenced within two years next aft day on which the offence was committed. Where a prosecution referred to above is prevented by the withdrawal 	er the

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction of the court, the prosecution may be commenced within one year after his or her return. With respect to contested elections, the petition shall be presented within 21 days
	after the return has been made to the Chief Electoral Officer of the member to whose election it relates and two copies thereof to the Registrar at his or her office in Fredericton.
	 The trial of any petition shall be commenced within six months from the day of the presentation thereof, unless the time is extended by the judge, upon hearing all parties to the petition.
	Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1] ■ For offences against the <i>Elections Act</i> , the level of judgment depends on the specific case.
	With respect to election financing, proceedings shall be heard before the Court of Queen's Bench.
	 With respect to contested elections, proceedings shall be heard before The Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick.
Quebec	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A, s. 486(4)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary.
	 Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 491, 494] The Chief Electoral Officer, of his or her own initiative or at the request of another person, may inquire into the administration of the Act. In respect of his or her inquiries, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person designated by him or her is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions, except the power to order imprisonment.
	 Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 569, 458-459] The Chief Electoral Officer may institute penal proceedings for an offence. Any elector qualified to vote in an electoral division or any candidate in that division may contest the election held in the division if the election is irregular or if a corrupt electoral practice was used, by way of a motion to the Court of Quebec of the judicial district in which the electoral division where the election was held is situated in whole or in part.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 569] Penal proceedings instituted by the Chief Electoral Officer shall be prescribed by one year from the date on which the prosecutor became aware of the commission of the offence. No proceedings may be instituted where more than five years have elapsed from the commission of the offence.
	the commission of the offence. Judgment [E.A., s. 459]
	 Penal proceedings are instituted before the Court of Quebec. With respect to contested elections, the case shall be heard before the Court of Quebec.
Ontario	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 4(4)] • The Chief Election Officer shall supervise the returning officers and election clerks in the performance of their duties.

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 Power to investigate [E.F.A., s. 2(1)(d)] With respect to election financing, the Chief Election Officer shall conduct periodic investigations and examinations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties, registered constituency associations, registered candidates and registered leadership contestants in relation to election campaigns.
	 Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 99(3)] [E.F.A., s. 53(1)] For general offences against the Act, the Attorney General, or the office thereof, may institute proceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the Act. With respect to contested elections, a candidate at an election or any elector qualified to vote at an election or the Chief Election Officer, if he or she considers that it is in the public interest that an action be commenced, may commence an action. With respect to election financing, no prosecution shall be instituted under the
	Election Finances Act without the Chief Election Officer's consent.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 99(4)] [E.F.A., s. 53(2)] For general offences against the Act, there are no limitation periods for instituting proceedings.
	 With respect to contested elections, no action shall be commenced after the expiration of 90 days following the date of the official election return, but this does not apply to the Chief Election Officer who may commence an action at any time. With respect to election financing, no prosecution shall be instituted more than two years after the facts on which it is based first came to the Chief Election Officer's knowledge.
	 Judgment [E.A., s. 99(1)] For general offences against the <i>Election Finances Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. With respect to contested elections, the case shall be tried and determined by an
	action commenced in the Ontario Court (General Division).
Manitoba	 Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 170(c)] [E.F.A., s. 91(c)] For the purposes of prosecutions under <i>The Elections Act</i> and <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer has all the rights, powers, authority and privileges that the Crown, and officers of the Crown, have in or in respect of prosecutions for offences under any other Act of the Legislature.
	 Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 174.1(1)-(2)] [E.F.A., ss. 77.3(1)-(2), 70(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an investigation of any matter that might constitute a contravention of <i>The Elections Act</i>.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a person to conduct an investigation on his or her behalf, and such a person has the same powers and duties as the Chief Electoral Officer has in relation to investigations.
	• With respect to election finances, the Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an investigation of any matter that might constitute a contravention of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> .
	The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a person to conduct an investigation on his or her behalf, and such a person has the same powers and duties as the Chief Electoral Officer in relation to investigations.
	All statements and returns filed with the Chief Electoral Officer and all registers

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	and records maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer are public information and are open to inspection by anyone at any time during regular office hours.
	Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 170(<i>a</i>)-(<i>b</i>)] [C.E.A., s. 8] [E.F.A., ss. 91(<i>a</i>)-(<i>b</i>), 92]
	• For the purposes of prosecutions for offences under <i>The Elections Act</i> , the Chief Electoral Officer may lay informations and complaints, and may institute proceedings.
	• With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed in the court by a person who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, or a candidate at that election.
	• With respect to election finances, the Chief Electoral Officer may, for the purposes of prosecutions for offences under <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> , lay informations and complaints, and institute proceedings.
	No person other than the Chief Electoral Officer shall prosecute anyone for an offence under <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> or the regulations.
	Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 165.1] [C.E.A., s. 15(1)] [E.F.A., s. 94]
	 A prosecution for any offence under <i>The Elections Act</i> may be commenced not later than one year after the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. A petition under <i>The Controverted Elections Act</i> shall be presented not later than 30 days after the day of publication in <i>The Manitoba Gazette</i> of the notice of election by the Clerk of the Executive Council or the Chief Electoral Officer under <i>The Elections Act</i>, unless it questions the return or election upon an allegation of election offences, and specifically alleges a payment of money or other act of bribery by any member or on his or her account with his or her privity, since the time of the taking of the votes of the electors, in pursuance or in furtherance of the election offence; in which case the petition may be presented at any time within 30 days after the date of the payment or act. A prosecution for any offence under <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> may be commenced not later than one year after the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed.
	 Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1] For general offences against <i>The Elections Act</i> or <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. Where a court is hearing a petition under <i>The Controverted Elections Act</i>, "court" means the Court of Queen's Bench, and the expression "judge" means any one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and includes the chief justice.
Saskatchewan	 Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(1)(b)] The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for ensuring that election officers act fairly and impartially in the conduct of their duties and that they comply with the Act.
	Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 280(1), 281(2)(e)] • For the purposes of administering the Act and the regulations, the Chief Electoral Officer may make any inspection, investigation or inquiry that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary.

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 The Chief Electoral Officer may obtain a warrant to enter and search any place or premises where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence against the Act has been committed and seize and remove from any place or premises searched anything that may be evidence of an offence against the Act.
	Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 3] With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed with the court by any defeated candidate or any duly qualified elector of the constituency in which the election was held.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 219] [C.E.A., s. 5(1)] Every prosecution under <i>The Election Act 1996</i> shall be commenced within two years after the alleged offence was committed. With respect to contested elections, the petition shall be filed in the office of the registrar at Regina within 20 days after the publication by the Chief Electoral Officer of the notice of the return to the writ.
	Judgment [C.E.A., s. 2] • With respect to contested elections, a petition shall be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or a judge thereof.
Alberta	 Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 4(1)(b)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall enforce on the part of all election officers, fairness and impartiality in the conduct of their duties and compliance with the Act.
	 Power to investigate [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 4(1)(b), 5(1)-(2)] For general offences against the <i>Election Act</i>, the power to investigate lies with the police or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. With respect to election financing, the Chief Electoral Officer may inquire into or conduct periodic investigations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties and constituency associations, and registered candidates in relation to election campaigns. For the purpose of carrying out an inquiry or conducting an examination under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer has all the powers of a commissioner under the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i> as though the inquiry or examination were an inquiry under that Act. For the purpose of carrying out an inquiry or conducting an examination under the Act, a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer, on production of his or her authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer, may at any reasonable time enter any premises referred to in the authorization in which books or documents of a political party, constituency association or candidate relevant to the subject-matter of the inquiry or examination are kept and may examine and make copies of the books or documents or remove them temporarily for the purpose of making copies. Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 185(1)(a)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 53] The power to institute proceedings for general offences against the <i>Election Act</i> rests with the Attorney General. With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed with the Court by a candidate defeated in the election, or a person who on the polling day of the
	 election was qualified to vote at the election. No prosecution shall be instituted under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer.

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 179(2)(b)-(c)] For general offences against the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> there are no specified time limitations for instituting proceedings. With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed with the Court within 30 days after the date of the issue of <i>The Alberta Gazette</i> containing the notice of the election return, and may be filed with the Court at any time during the continuation of the Legislative Assembly of which the elected candidate is a member, if the grounds for the petition relate only to the eligibility of the respondent as a candidate at the time of the filing of his or her nomination paper. Judgment [E.A., s. 177(2)]
	Offences under the <i>Election Act</i> shall be tried in the Court of Queen's Bench under the summary conviction procedure.
British Columbia	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 12(1)(b)] The Chief Electoral Officer must ensure that all other officials appointed under the Act carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality.
	 Power to investigate [E.A., s. 276(1)(c)] The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct investigations of any matter that might constitute a contravention of the Act or a regulation. The Chief Electoral Officer has, in the past, delegated this authority to another person.
	 Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 252(1), 150(4)] The power to institute proceedings rests with the Ministry of Attorney General, but a prosecution for an offence under the Act may not be commenced without the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer. With respect to contested elections, an application may be made to the court only by a candidate in the election, the Chief Electoral Officer, or a voter for the electoral district for which the election was held.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 252(2), 150(3)] The time limit for laying an information respecting an offence under the Act is one year after the facts on which the information is based first came to the knowledge of the Chief Electoral Officer. With respect to contested elections, if the application is on the basis that there was a contravention of the Act regarding vote buying, intimidation, corrupt voting, or subversion of the election by an official, the time limit for making an application is three months after the date of the contravention, or 30 days after the return of the writ for the election, whichever is later. In other cases, the time limit is 30 days after the return of the writ for the election.
	Judgment
Yukon	 All proceedings are dealt with by the Supreme Court. Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 14(1)(a)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the provisions of the Act.
	Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 350(a), 351(1)]

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	Where it is made to appear to the Chief Electoral Officer that an offence under the Act has been committed, the Chief Electoral Officer shall make such inquiries as appear necessary under the circumstances.
	 For the purpose of any such inquiry, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person nominated by the Chief Electoral Officer for the purpose of conducting the inquiry has the powers of a board constituted under the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i>.
	 Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 350(b), 368, 356, 352(1), 352(3)-(4)] If it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that proceedings for the punishment of the offence have not been properly taken or should be taken and that intervention would be in the public interest, the Chief Electoral Officer shall assist or intervene in the carrying on of such proceedings or cause them to be taken and incur such expenses as may be necessary for such purposes. The Chief Electoral Officer or any person who is a qualified elector at an election may commence proceedings against any person who has committed an offence under the Act.
	 In the event of suspension or delay at any stage of any proceeding under the Act, the court before which the matter is pending may permit the Chief Electoral Officer or one or more electors to intervene and carry on such proceedings to a final determination.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer at any stage may intervene in and become a party to any proceeding commenced by or carried on by an elector. With respect to contested elections, an application challenging the validity of an election in an electoral district may be made only by a candidate at the election in that electoral district or an elector in that electoral district. Where, during an election period, the Chief Electoral Officer believes that any
	person is contravening the provisions of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may issue a certificate addressed to the person setting out the particulars of the contravention and ordering the person to cease contravening the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may file the above certificate in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court and that certificate shall be deemed to be a judgment of the Supreme Court in favour of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 369, 355] No proceedings in respect of an offence against the Act shall be commenced unless within six months after the commission of the offence, or the discovery of the commission of the offence, whichever is the later. An application challenging the validity of an election shall not be made after the expiration of 30 days after the return to the writ of election.
	Judgment [E.A., ss. 353, 354(1)] • For an offence against the Act, a person is liable on summary conviction. • Applications regarding the validity of elections may be made to the Supreme Court.
Northwest Territories	 Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 4(1)(a)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act.
	Power to investigate [E.A., ss. 230(1)-(2)] • Where the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable cause to believe that an election officer, candidate, official agent, voter or any other person may have committed an

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 offence under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall make the inquiry that appears to be called for in the circumstances. For the purpose of an inquiry made, the Chief Electoral Officer may engage the services of counsel, experts and other persons to provide assistance to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Power to institute proceedings [E.A., ss. 230(1), 229(1)-(2)] • If after making the inquiry referred to above, it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that a prosecution for the offence should be taken, he or she shall commence and carry on that prosecution or cause it to be commenced and carried on.
	 A prosecution for an offence under the Act, except for offences related to preventing the transaction of the business of a public meeting called for the purposes of an election and not allowing employees time off for voting, may only be commenced with the prior written consent of the Chief Electoral Officer. Where a prosecution for an offence under the Act is commenced by a person other than the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer may, if he or she considers it to be in the public interest, intervene to assist in carrying on the prosecution.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., ss. 240(1)(a), 240(2)] A prosecution for an offence under the Act, and an action, writ or proceeding for a penalty given by the Act to any person aggrieved or to any person suing, may not be commenced more than one year after the day on which the offence was committed or the action, suit or proceeding might first have been brought or taken. Where a prosecution, action, suit or proceeding is prevented by the withdrawal or absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction, the prosecution, action, suit or proceeding may not be commenced more than one year after the return of the defendant. A prosecution, suit or proceeding against a returning officer for wilful delay, neglect or refusal to return a candidate as elected may not be commenced more than six months after the conclusion of the trial of the election petition relating to the action.
	Judgment The level of judgment depends on the specific case.
Nunavut	 Responsible for enforcement of the Act [N.E.A., ss. 189(1)(b), 226] In order to fulfill the purposes of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce, on the part of all candidates and election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. A protocol among the Chief Electoral Officer, the police and the Integrity Commissioner must be arranged respecting the enforcement of the Act, including their respective responsibilities, the procedures for conducting various tasks and ensuring timely and efficient communication of information.
	Power to investigate [N.E.A., s. 225(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer may request the police to investigate any situation that might constitute an offence under the Act.
	Power to institute proceedings [N.E.A., ss. 227(3)-(4), 228(1), 231(1), 231(5), 233] The police shall advise the Integrity Commissioner of any case where, during the

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
Jurisdiction	 course of an investigation, the police have reasonable and probable grounds for believing that an offence under the Act has been committed. The police and the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on request, supply whatever information in their possession relevant to the offence may be required by the Integrity Commissioner to determine whether a compliance agreement is appropriate in a case where there are reasonable and probable grounds for believing that an offence under the Act has been committed. A judge may, on ex parte application, issue a warrant authorizing a police officer or other person named in the warrant to enter and search premises for any evidence relevant to an investigation under the Act where the judge is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds to believe there is relevant evidence on the premises. If the Integrity Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed, is about to commit or is likely to commit an act or omission that could
	constitute an offence under the Act, the Integrity Commissioner may enter into a compliance agreement with that person, after considering the following factors: • the nature and gravity of the act or omission; • the penalty provided for the act or omission; • the public interest; • the interests of justice; and • any other factor that the Integrity Commissioner considers relevant.
	 Before entering into a compliance agreement, the Integrity Commissioner shall advise the person of the right to be represented by counsel and give him or her a reasonable opportunity to consult with counsel; and obtain the consent of the person to the publication of the agreement. When a compliance agreement is entered into, no further proceedings under the Act shall be taken against the person in respect of the act or omission, unless the agreement is not complied with; and a judge must dismiss proceedings against a person who has signed a compliance agreement if the judge is satisfied on a balance of probabilities that:
	 the person has totally complied with the terms and conditions of the compliance agreement; or the person has partially complied with the terms and conditions of the compliance agreement and, in the opinion of the judge, the proceedings would be unfair, having regard to the circumstances and the person's performance with respect to the agreement.
	 Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [N.E.A., s. 240] A prosecution for an offence under the Act, and an action, writ or proceeding for a penalty under the Act, may not be commenced after 180 days from the day on which the offence was committed or the action, suit or proceeding might first have been brought or taken, whichever is later; and shall, when commenced, be proceeded with and carried on without wilful delay.
	 Extension of limitation period: The limitation period is extended: where the withdrawal or absconding of the accused from the jurisdiction prevents a prosecution, action, suit or proceeding, the limitation period is extended until one year from the day the accused returns; where a compliance agreement is entered into but a notice of default has

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	 been sent by the Integrity Commissioner, the limitation period is extended until 60 days after the notice of default; and A prosecution, suit or proceeding against a returning officer for wilful delay, neglect or refusal to return a candidate as elected may not be commenced after six months from the day the hearing of any application to void an election relating to the action is concluded.
	 Judgment [N.E.A., ss. 234, 235] The Nunavut Court of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction to hear all offences under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may intervene in the prosecution of an offence under the Act to assist the court.

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
Canada	General offences
	• N/A
	 Additional penalties [C.E.A., ss. 501(a)-(b), 502(3)] When a person has been convicted of an offence under the Act, the court may, having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission, and in addition to any other punishment that may be imposed under the Act, by order direct the person to: perform community service, subject to any reasonable conditions that may be specified in the order; compensate any other person who has suffered damages as a result of the commission of the offence. Any person who is convicted of having committed an offence that is an illegal practice or a corrupt practice under the Act shall, in addition to any other punishment for that offence prescribed by the Act, in the case of an illegal practice, during the next five years or, in the case of a corrupt practice, during the next
	seven years, after the date of their being so convicted, not be entitled to be elected to or sit in the House of Commons, or hold any office in the nomination of the
Newfoundland and	Crown or of the Governor in Council. General offences [E.A., s. 209]
Labrador	 A person who is guilty of an offence for which no other penalty is specifically provided, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	Additional penalties
Prince Edward Island	 N/A General offences [E.A., s. 137] Except as otherwise provided in the Act, every one who is guilty of an offence against the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
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	Additional penalties [E.A., s. 142] • Every one who is reported under the Controverted Elections (Provincial) Act as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice, in addition to any other punishment provided in the Election Act, shall, during the five years after the report, be incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the Legislative Assembly or of holding any office at the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or of being appointed to any position in the civil service of the province.
Nova Scotia	General offences [E.A., s. 210] • Every one who is guilty of an offence against the Act is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
	Additional penalties [E.A., s. 215] • Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice, in addition to any other punishment provided in the <i>Elections Act</i> , shall during the five years after the report, be incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the House of Assembly, or of holding any office at the

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	nomination of the Governor in Council.
New Brunswick	General offences ■ N/A
Quebec	 Additional penalties [E.A., s. 119] Any person who is convicted of having committed any offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice shall, during the five years next after the date of his or her being convicted, in addition to any other punishment by the Act or any other Act prescribed, be disqualified from and be incapable of: being registered as an elector or of voting at any election; holding any office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; or being elected to or sitting in the Legislative Assembly and, if at such date he or she has been elected to the Legislative Assembly, his or her seat shall be vacated from the time of such conviction. General offences [E.A., s. 565]
	 Every person who contravenes any provision of the Act or the regulations for which no other penalty is provided is liable to a fine of not more than \$500.
	 Additional penalties [E.A., s. 568] Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.
Ontario	 General offences [E.A., s. 97] Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, for which contravention no penalty is otherwise provided, is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	 Additional penalties [E.A., s. 98(1)] A person who is convicted of a corrupt practice shall forfeit any office to which he or she was elected, and is ineligible to stand as a candidate at any election or to hold any office at the nomination of the Crown or the Lieutenant Governor in Council until the eighth anniversary of the date of the official return.
Manitoba	 General offences [E.A., ss. 164, 165(2)] [E.F.A., s. 88] Every person guilty of an election offence for which no penalty is provided elsewhere in the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both. Every person who is guilty of an offence under <i>The Elections Act</i> other than an election offence and for which no penalty is provided elsewhere in the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both. Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, except where otherwise stated, is guilty of an offence and, if no other fine is provided therefor, is liable on summary conviction: in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000; and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	Additional penalties [E.A., s. 145(4)] In addition to any other fine or penalty provided for punishment of an offence

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	relating to bribery or inducement, a person convicted of such an offence is liable to a further fine equal to double the amount of, or the value of, the benefit involved in relation to the offence.
Saskatchewan	General offences [E.A., s. 216(2)] • If no penalty is prescribed with respect to an offence, the person, if convicted, is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
	 Additional penalties [E.A., ss. 209(1), 209(3)] If an election court reports that a corrupt practice has been committed by or with the actual knowledge and consent of a candidate, the candidate's election, if he or she has been elected, is void, and for the five years following the date of the conviction, the candidate is disqualified from being elected or sitting as a member, being entered on any voters' list, or voting at an election. Every person other than a candidate who is found guilty of a corrupt practice is disqualified, for the five years following the date of the conviction, from being elected or sitting as a member, being entered on any voters' list, or voting at an election.
Alberta	General offences [E.A., s. 154(1)] • A person who contravenes the Act other than a contravention referred to in sections 155 to 161, or a corrupt practice referred to in Part 6, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500.
	 Additional penalties [E.A., s. 178(2)] During the eight years immediately following the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer receives the report of the Court stating that a candidate is guilty of a corrupt practice or that a corrupt practice was committed with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, that candidate is prohibited from: being nominated as a candidate under the Act; being elected to any public office under any other Act of the Legislature; being entered on any list of electors; being registered as an elector; voting at an election; and holding any office at the nomination of the Crown.
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	 General offences [E.A., s. 353] Every person who is guilty of an offence under the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment. Additional penalties
	N/A
Northwest Territories	General offences [E.A., s. 226(1)] • Except as otherwise provided in the Act, every person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
	Additional penalties [E.A., s. 228] Every person who is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice, or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice, in addition to any other punishment, is,

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
Nunavut	 General offences [N.E.A., s. 268(1)] Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to: a fine not exceeding \$5,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Additional penalties [N.E.A., s. 268(2)] Any person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, in addition to any other punishment, is ineligible to: be elected to the Legislative Assembly; sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or hold any office to which a person may be appointed by the Commissioner, a Minister or official of the Government of Nunavut or the Legislative Assembly.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
Canada	Access [C.E.A., ss. 486(2), 500(3)]
	 Every person who refuses to give access to a building to a candidate or a candidate's representative during an election campaign is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.
	 False statements [C.E.A., ss. 486(3)(c)-(d), 500(5)] Every person is guilty of an offence who: with the intention of affecting the results of an election, makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a
	 candidate or prospective candidate; or knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or
	on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Access N/A
	False statements [E.A., ss. 197, 208, 204, 209]
	A person is guilty of an offence who, before or during an election, for the purpose of affecting the return of a candidate at that election, makes or publishes a false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of that candidate.
	A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	A person is guilty of an offence who, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate, knowingly publishes before or during an election, a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election.
	A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
Prince Edward Island	Access N/A
	False statements [E.A., ss. 128, 44, 137]
	Every one is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes a false
	 statement concerning the personal character or conduct of a candidate. A person who, before or during an election, for the purposes of procuring the election of a candidate, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election is guilty of an offence.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
Nova Scotia	Access • N/A
	 False statements [E.A., ss. 201, 74, 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes a false statement concerning the personal character or conduct of a candidate. A person who, before or during an election, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election is guilty of an offence.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	 Access [E.A., ss. 551(1)-(2), 553(1)] The following persons are liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for any subsequent offence within five years: every owner, administrator, superintendent or caretaker of a multiple-dwelling building and the executive director of an institution who limits, restricts or fails to facilitate access to the building by an enumerator or a person entrusted with distributing a notice or document from the Chief Electoral Officer or a returning officer. The executive director of a health care institution who hinders access to a mobile polling station is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for any subsequent offence within five years.
	 False statements [E.A., s. 556(4)] Every person who knowingly spreads false news of the withdrawal of a candidate is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years, in the case of a natural person, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$300 to \$3,000 for a first offence and of \$600 to \$6,000 for every subsequent offence within five years.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	 Access [E.A., ss. 174.2(1)-(3), 165(2)] Between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., no person shall prevent a candidate or a representative of a candidate who produces identification from canvassing or distributing election campaign material at the doors of apartments or units in an apartment building, condominium complex, or other multiple residence. This does not apply to a residence for persons under reasonable apprehension of bodily harm. In the case of a health care facility or correctional facility, canvassing and the distribution of election campaign material shall take place at hours and a location mutually agreed to by the administration of the facility and the candidate. No person shall prevent a candidate or a representative of a candidate who produces identification indicating that he or she is a candidate or representative from canvassing or distributing election campaign material in any community in the
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	 False statements [E.A., ss. 154-155, 164] A person who, during an election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election is guilty of an election offence. A person who, during an election, for the purpose of influencing the outcome of the election makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the person character or conduct of a candidate in the election is guilty of an election offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
Saskatchewan	Access • N/A
	 False statements [E.A., ss. 204, 216(2)] Before or during an election, no person shall knowingly make or publish a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election for the purpose of promoting or securing the election of another candidate. Before or during an election, no person shall knowingly make or publish any false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate for the purpose of affecting the return of the candidate at the election.
	Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
Alberta	 Access [E.A., ss. 158(b)-(c)] A person who obstructs or interferes with the free access of a candidate or campaign worker on behalf of a candidate to a residence in a building containing two or more residences or to a residence in a mobile home park is, if the candidate or campaign worker, as the case may be, produces identification of his or her status, guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.
	 False statements [E.A., s. 160] A person who, before or during an election and for the purpose of affecting the voting for a candidate at that election, makes or publishes any false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of that candidate or of the withdrawal of that candidate, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$2,000.
British Columbia	Access N/A
	 False statements [E.A., ss. 259(1)(b), 259(2)] An individual or organization who publishes or causes to be published a false statement that a candidate has withdrawn, is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.
Yukon	 Access [E.A., ss. 338, 353] Everyone is guilty of an offence who obstructs or interferes with the free access of a candidate, a candidate's official agent or a person authorized in writing by a candidate as a campaign worker to any building having more than one dwelling unit if the candidate, candidate's official agent or campaign worker produces

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	identification as such.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 False statements [E.A., ss. 336(1)(d), 336(2), 353] Everyone is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate. Every person who, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
Northwest Territories	Access N/A
	 False statements [E.A., ss. 222, 66, 226] Every person who, before or during an election, knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. Every person who, before or during an election, for the purpose of procuring the election of another candidate, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
Nunavut	 Access [N.E.A., ss. 247(2), 268(1)-(2), 269(1)] Any person who, between the date of the issue of the writ for an election and the day immediately after election day, acts, incites others to act or conspires to act in a disorderly manner with the intention of preventing the transaction of the business of a public meeting called for the purposes of the election is guilty of an offence. Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to: a fine not exceeding \$5,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or both a fine and imprisonment. Any person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, in addition to any other punishment, is ineligible to: be elected to the Legislative Assembly; sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or hold any office to which a person may be appointed by the Commissioner, a Minister or official of the Government of Nunavut or the Legislative Assembly. If a person is convicted of an offence, the judge may, in addition to any punishment imposed and having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances
	surrounding its commission, make an order having any or all of the following effects: • prohibiting the person from doing any act or engaging in any activity that

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	 could, in the opinion of the judge, result in the continuation or repetition of the offence; directing the person to take any action that the judge considers appropriate to remedy or avoid any harm that resulted or may result from the commission of the offence; directing the person to publish, in any manner that the judge considers appropriate, the facts relating to the commission of the offence; directing the person to perform community service in accordance with any conditions that the judge considers reasonable; directing the person to pay to the consolidated revenue fund an amount for all or any of the cost of remedial or preventive action taken, or to be taken, by or on behalf of the Legislative Assembly as a result of the commission of the offence; directing the person to pay restitution or damages to any person who suffered loss or damage as a result of the commission of the offence, in the manner prescribed by the judge; directing the person to post security or pay to the court an amount that the judge considers appropriate for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any prohibition, direction or requirement under this section of the Act; and requiring the person to comply with any other conditions that the judge considers appropriate for securing the person's good conduct and for preventing the person from repeating the offence or committing other offences.
	 False statements [N.E.A., ss. 251, 256, 268(1)-(2), 269(1)] Any person is guilty of an offence who: in any case where an oath or affirmation is authorized or directed to be taken by the Act, knowingly compels or attempts to compel, or induces or attempts to induce a person to take that oath or affirmation falsely. knowingly takes a false oath or affirmation under the Act. before or during an election, knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the character or conduct of a candidate. Any person who, before or during an election, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate, for the purpose of promoting the election of another candidate, is guilty of an offence. Penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge same as for offences in above section on "Access."

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	Beverage alcohol [C.E.A., s. 91(3)]
	 Every candidate or other person who, at an election, either provides or furnishes drink or other refreshment at the expense of the candidate to an elector during the election, or pays for, procures or engages to pay for any drink or other refreshment, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$100.
	Gambling and betting ■ N/A
Nova Scotia	Beverage alcohol
	● N/Ă
	Gambling and betting [E.A., ss. 204(d), 210]
	Every candidate is guilty of an offence who, during an election, makes or promises
	to make a bet or wager upon the result of the election or on any event or
	contingency relating to it.
	A condidate quilty of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 to
	A candidate guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and
	imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term
	not exceeding three months.
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	Beverage alcohol
	• N/A
	Gambling and betting [E.A., ss. 149, 164]
	 A candidate at an election who, before or during the election, makes a bet or wager, or takes a share or interest in, or in any manner becomes a party to, or provided money to another to be used for, a bet or wager, upon the result of the election in the electoral division or in any part thereof, or upon any event or contingency relating to the election, is guilty of an election offence. A person who, for the purpose of influencing an election in an electoral division,
	makes a bet or wager upon the result of the election in the electoral division or in any part thereof, or upon any event or contingency relating thereto, is guilty of an election offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
Saskatchewan	Beverage alcohol [E.A., ss. 193(1), 195(1)-(2), 198(1), 216] No candidate, no business manager and no other person acting on behalf of a
	candidate shall give any beverage alcohol at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of the candidate.
	During an election, no candidate, no business manager of a candidate and no other person on behalf of a candidate shall, directly or indirectly, or as an accessory, give or cause to be given any beverage alcohol to or for any person, for the purpose of persuading that person to vote for the candidate or for the purpose

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	of influencing that person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting at an
	 election. No person shall, before 8:00 p.m. on polling day, directly or indirectly give
	beverage alcohol to any voter, or any money or other thing to enable the voter to
	obtain any beverage alcohol.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice
	and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to
	imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
	Gambling and betting [E.A., ss. 196(1)-(3), 216]
	 No candidate shall make a bet or wager or take a share or interest in or in any
	manner be a party to a bet or wager on the result of the election in all or any part of
	 the constituency, or any event or contingency relating to the election. No candidate and no other person shall provide money or any valuable
	consideration to be used by another person in betting or wagering on the result of
	the election in all or any part of the constituency, or any event or contingency
	relating to the election.
	 No person shall make a bet or wager, for the purpose of influencing an election, on the result of the election in all or any part of the constituency, or any event or
	contingency relating to the election.
	And a second side in with the form of the second effective in with the form of the second enterties.
	Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to
	imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
Alberta	Beverage alcohol
	• N/A
	Gambling and betting [E.A., ss. 170, 177(1)]
	A person who, for the purpose of influencing an election, makes a bet on the result
	of the election or a portion of it, or any event or contingency relating to the election,
	 commits a corrupt practice. A person who commits a corrupt practice is guilty of an offence and liable, on
	summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not
D. (() O) ()	more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
British Columbia Yukon	N/A Beverage alcohol and other refreshment [E.A., ss. 346, 353]
Tukon	 No liquor outlet shall be open for the sale of an alcoholic beverage during the
	hours that the polls are open within an electoral district where a poll is being held.
	This does not apply to any day on which an advance poll is held.
	• Everyone who at any time during the hours that the polls are open on polling day sells, gives, offers or provides an alcoholic beverage at any licensed premise
	within an electoral district where a poll is being held, is guilty of an offence.
	From parent who is suith, of any of the share offences is light, as a surround
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than
	one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	Cambling and botting
	Gambling and betting ■ N/A
Northwest Territories	Beverage alcohol [E.A., ss. 212(3)(a), 213, 226]

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	 Every candidate and official agent who, by himself or herself or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on ordinary polling day, offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide liquor to any person with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an offence. Every person is guilty of an offence who at any time during the hours that the polls are open on polling day sells, gives, offers or provides liquor at a licensed premises or other public place within an electoral district where a poll is being held. Every person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Gambling and betting
Nunovut	• N/A Poverage electronic IN E.A. on 246/2\ 269/4\ /2\ 269/4\]
Nunavut	Beverage alcohol [N.E.A., ss. 246(2), 268(1)-(2), 269(1)] Any person who, while the polls are open on election day, sells, gives, offers or provides liquor at licensed premises or other public place, in a constituency where an election is being held, is guilty of an offence. Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to: a fine not exceeding \$5,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or both a fine and imprisonment. Any person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, in addition to any other punishment, is ineligible to: be elected to the Legislative Assembly; sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or hold any office to which a person may be appointed by the Commissioner, a Minister or official of the Government of Nunavut or the Legislative Assembly. If a person is convicted of an offence, the judge may, in addition to any punishment imposed and having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission, make an order having any or all of the following effects: prohibiting the person from doing any act or engaging in any activity that could, in the opinion of the judge, result in the continuation or repetition of the offence; directing the person to take any action that the judge considers appropriate to remedy or avoid any harm that resulted or may result from the commission of the offence; directing the person to publish, in any manner that the judge considers appropriate, the facts relating to the commission of the offence;
	 conditions that the judge considers reasonable; directing the person to pay to the consolidated revenue fund an amount for all or any of the cost of remedial or preventive action taken, or to be taken, by or on behalf of the Legislative Assembly as a result of the commission of the offence;
	 directing the person to pay restitution or damages to any person who suffered loss or damage as a result of the commission of the offence, in the manner prescribed by the judge;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	 directing the person to post security or pay to the court an amount that the judge considers appropriate for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any prohibition, direction or requirement under this section of the Act; and requiring the person to comply with any other conditions that the judge considers appropriate for securing the person's good conduct and for preventing the person from repeating the offence or committing other offences.
	Gambling and betting ■ N/A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
Canada	False information [C.E.A., ss. 487(1), 500(2), 487(2), 500(5)]
	 Every person who: wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division if he or she is already included in a list of electors for another polling division, which list was prepared for use at the same election; or wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which the person is not ordinarily resident; is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	Every person who:
	 wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors in a name that is not his or her own;
	 applies to have included in a list of electors for an electoral district the name of a person, knowing that the person is not qualified as an elector or entitled to vote in the electoral district;
	 wilfully applies to have included in a list of electors the name of an animal or thing; is guilty of an offence.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
	 Use of information [C.E.A., ss. 487(1), 500(2)] Every person who knowingly uses personal information that is recorded in a list of electors for a purpose other than: to enable registered parties, members or candidates to communicate with electors; or a federal election or referendum; is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 False information [E.A., ss. 203, 209] A person is guilty of an offence who: applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or having once to his or her knowledge been properly included in a list of electors as an elector entitled to vote at an election applies to be included in a list of electors prepared for another polling division as an elector entitled to vote at the same election.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	 Use of information [E.A., ss. 55(4), 209] The list of electors shall not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared or other electoral use prescribed by law. A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine and imprisonment.
Prince Edward Island	 False information [E.A., ss. 129(a)-(b), 137] Every one is guilty of an offence who applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious, or applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident with intent to be improperly included in that list. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment. Use of information [E.A., s. 129.1] Every one is guilty of an offence who uses all or part of a list of electors for any purpose unless the list or part of the list is used: by a registered party, a member of such a party or a member of the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of communicating with the electors, including the soliciting of contributions and campaigning; by an election officer for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties under the Act; or
Nova Scotia	 an authority, for the purpose of a federal, municipal or school board election. False information [E.A., ss. 202(a)-(b), 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious, or applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident with intent to be improperly included in that list. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months. Use of information [E.A., ss. 5(2A)-(2B)] A party to an agreement providing for the sharing of lists of electors shall use any information that party receives, under the agreement, from another party to the agreement, for election purposes only. Any person who uses information received by that person under an agreement referred to above for purposes other than election purposes is guilty of an offence. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not
New Brunswick	both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months. False information [E.A., ss. 107(a)-(b), 118] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(8)]
	 Act; or by a federal, municipal or school board electoral authority, or an officer of such an authority, for the purpose of a federal, municipal or school board election. False information [E.A., ss. 202(a)-(b), 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious, or applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident with intent to be improperly included in that list. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months. Use of information [E.A., ss. 5(2A)-(2B)] A party to an agreement providing for the sharing of lists of electors shall use any information that party receives, under the agreement, from another party to the agreement, for election purposes only. Any person who uses information received by that person under an agreement referred to above for purposes other than election purposes is guilty of an offence. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	• Every person who applies to be included in the register of electors or any list of electors in any name other than his or her own or applies at an election to vote in any name other than his or her own, is guilty of a corrupt practice of personation, and subject to a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10,000.
	 Use of information [E.A., s. 112.1] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(5)] Any person who uses a list of electors or the register of electors for any purpose other than those specifically provided in the Act commits an offence, punishable by a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$2,500.
Quebec	 False information [E.A, ss. 551.1(4)-(6)] The following persons are liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000: every person who applies to have the name of a person he or she knows to be fictitious or deceased, or of a person who is not qualified as an elector or who is not entitled to have his or her name entered, entered on the permanent list of electors or on a list of electors; every person who applies to have his or her name entered on the list of electors for a polling subdivision knowing that he or her is not entitled thereto; every person who applies to have the name of a person he or she knows is entitled to have his or her name entered struck off the list of electors.
	 Use of information [E.A., ss. 551.1.1., 551.2, 551.3, 551.4] Every person who uses, communicates or allows to be communicated, for purposes other than those provided for in the Act, or who communicates or allows to be communicated to a person not legally entitled thereto, any information relating to electors is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000. Every person who uses a list of electors for commercial purposes or for profit is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000, in the case of a natural person, and of \$3,000 to \$30,000, in the case of a legal person. Every person who, without authorization, attempts to gain or gains access to the register of electors or the register of territories by electronic or telematic means, is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000, in the case of a natural person, and of \$3,000 to \$30,000, in the case of a legal person.
	Where a person is convicted of any of the above offences, a judge may, on an application by the prosecutor which is attached to the statement of offence, in addition to imposing any other penalty, impose an additional fine of an amount equal to the amount of the monetary benefit acquired by or accrued to the person as a result of the commission of the offence, even if the maximum fine under another provision has been imposed on him or her.
Ontario	 False information [E.A., s. 95] Every person who furnishes false or misleading information to a returning officer or to any person who is authorized to act as an election official is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
Manitaka	 Use of information [E.A., s. 97] Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
Manitoba	 False information [E.A., ss. 156(2), 164] Every person who knowingly makes a false statement for the purpose of having the name of any person entitled to have his or her name entered on a voters list omitted or deleted from the list, or of having the name of a dead or fictitious person

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	or of any person including himself or herself who is not entitled to have his or her name added to or retained on a voters list, added to or retained on a voters list, is guilty of an election offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
	 Use of information [E.A., ss. 163.1(1), 164] A person who uses all or any part of a voters list prepared under the Act for a purpose other than one of the following is guilty of an election offence: use of a voters list for the purpose of a federal, municipal or school election by the respective electoral authority; use of a voters list by a registered political party, a candidate nominated under the Act, a candidate as defined in <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, or a Member of the Legislative Assembly to communicate with his or her constituents.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	 False information [E.A., ss. 165, 177(1)] A person commits a corrupt practice who wilfully makes a false statement for the purpose of inducing an enumerator or a returning officer: to omit the name of any person entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors; or to insert or retain on the list of electors the name of any person who is not entitled to have his or her name so inserted or retained.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	Use of information [E.A., s. 163] • Any person who:
	 uses any information obtained from the register for a purpose other than what is authorized in the Act; uses any information provided to, or obtained by, the Chief Electoral Officer other than for the purpose of creating or revising the register; or uses the list of electors for a purpose other than what is specified in the Act; is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of not more than \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
British Columbia	False information
	• N/A
	 Use of information [E.A., s. 267] An individual or organization who uses personal information except as authorized by the Act, commits an offence and is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than two years, or both.
Yukon	False information [E.A., ss. 335(1)(a)-(c), 353] • Everyone is guilty of an offence who:

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	 applies to be included in any list of electors in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person; having once knowingly been properly included in a list of electors under the Act as an elector entitled to vote at a pending election, applies, except as authorized by the Act, to be included in any other list of electors prepared for any electoral district as an elector entitled to vote at the same election; or applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division without being resident in it. Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than
	one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	Use of information N/A
Northwest Territories	 False information [E.A., ss. 214(a)-(c), 226(1)] Every person is guilty of an offence who: applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person; having been included in a list of electors applies to be included in any other list of electors prepared for an electoral district as an elector entitled to vote at the same election or another election the whole or part of which runs concurrent; applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not resident.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
	 Use of information [E.A, ss. 47.1(1)-(2), 226(1)] The information contained in a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes, a consolidated statement of changes or an official list of electors shall only be used for the purposes of an election conducted under the Act. The Chief Electoral Officer may, in the public interest, authorize the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories or a municipality to use information referred to above for a purpose other than for an election conducted under the Act.
	Every person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
Nunavut	 False information [N.E.A., ss. 242(3), 268(1)-(2), 269(1)] Any voter who knowingly makes a false statement when attempting to register to vote with the returning officer or at a poll is guilty of an offence. Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to: a fine not exceeding \$5,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or both a fine and imprisonment.
	Any person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, in addition to any other

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/voters list
	punishment, is ineligible to:
	 be elected to the Legislative Assembly;
	 sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or
	 hold any office to which a person may be appointed by the Commissioner, a Minister or official of the Government of Nunavut or the Legislative Assembly. If a person is convicted of an offence, the judge may, in addition to any punishment imposed and having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances
	surrounding its commission, make an order having any or all of the following
	effects:
	 prohibiting the person from doing any act or engaging in any activity that could, in the opinion of the judge, result in the continuation or repetition of the offence;
	 directing the person to take any action that the judge considers appropriate to remedy or avoid any harm that resulted or may result from the commission of the offence;
	 directing the person to publish, in any manner that the judge considers appropriate, the facts relating to the commission of the offence;
	 directing the person to perform community service in accordance with any conditions that the judge considers reasonable;
	 directing the person to pay to the consolidated revenue fund an amount for all or any of the cost of remedial or preventive action taken, or to be taken, by or on behalf of the Legislative Assembly as a result of the commission of the offence;
	 directing the person to pay restitution or damages to any person who suffered loss or damage as a result of the commission of the offence, in the manner prescribed by the judge;
	 directing the person to post security or pay to the court an amount that the judge considers appropriate for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any prohibition, direction or requirement under this section of the Act; and
	 requiring the person to comply with any other conditions that the judge considers appropriate for securing the person's good conduct and for preventing the person from repeating the offence or committing other offences.
	 Use of information [N.E.A., ss. 249(1), 268(1)-(2), 269(1)] Any person who copies or uses a voters list prepared under the Act for any purpose other than an electoral purpose is guilty of an offence.
	 Penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge same as for offences in above section on "False information."

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
Canada	 Voting [C.E.A., ss. 483, 500(5)] Every person is guilty of an offence who: votes when not qualified or entitled; induces a person to vote who is not qualified or entitled to vote; or votes more than once.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [C.E.A., ss. 481, 489(3)(d), 500(5)] Every person is guilty of an offence who, during an election period, directly or indirectly offers a bribe to influence an elector to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate. Every elector is guilty of an offence who, during an election period, accepts or agrees to accept a bribe that is offered in the circumstances described above. Every person is guilty of an offence who influences how an elector votes at an election.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
	Impersonation ■ N/A
	Intimidation [C.E.A., ss. 482, 500(5)] • Every person is guilty of an offence who: by intimidation or duress, compels a person to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election; or by any pretence or contrivance, induces a person to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
	 Secrecy [C.E.A., ss. 482(b), 489(3)(b)-(c), 500(5), 489(2)(b), 500(2)] Every person is guilty of an offence who, by any pretence or contrivance, including by representing that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret, induces a person to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election. Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a friend or relative of an elector,
	wilfully discloses for whom the elector voted, or being a candidate, an election officer or a representative of a candidate, fails to maintain the secrecy of the vote.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. Every person is guilty of an offence who, being an elector, fails to maintain the secrecy of their vote.
	Every person who is guilty of the above offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	Ballots [C.E.A., ss. 488(1), 500(2), 488(2), 126(a)-(e), 489(3)(e)-(g), 167, 500(5)] • Every person who, without authority under the Act, prints ballots is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	 Every person is guilty of an offence who: being a printer who is authorized to print ballots, wilfully fails to return all the ballots and all of the unused paper to the returning officer; forges a ballot;
	 without authority under the Act, prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election; being authorized under the Act to print a ballot, knowingly prints more ballot papers than the person is authorized to print; prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at
	 an election with the intention of causing the reception of a vote that should not have been cast or the non-reception of a vote that should have been cast; or manufactures, imports into Canada, has in possession, supplies to an election officer, or uses for the purpose of an election, or causes to be manufactured, imported into Canada, provided to an election officer, or used for the purposes of an election, a ballot box that contains a compartment into which a ballot may be secretly placed or a device by which a ballot may be secretly altered.
	 Every person is guilty of an offence who: applies for a ballot in a name that is not his or her own; uses a forged ballot;
	 knowing that he or she is without authority under the Act to do so, provides a ballot to any person; or knowing that he or she is without authority under the Act to do so, has a ballot
	in his or her possession. • Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully:
	 alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on a ballot;
	 puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot or other paper otherwise than as provided by the Act; takes a ballot out of the polling station; or
	destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballots.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 A deputy returning officer is guilty of an offence who: puts his or her initials on the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot at an election with the intent of causing the reception of a vote that should not have been cast or the non-reception of a vote that should have been cast; or places on any ballot any writing, number or mark, with intent that the elector to whom the ballot is to be, or has been, given may be identified.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Voting [E.A., ss. 193(1)(b)-(d), 208] A person is guilty of an offence who, at an election: having voted once at that election, applies at the same election, for another ballot; votes in more than one electoral district; or aids, abets, counsels, procures or endeavours to procure the commission by a person of an act described above.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 191, 208] A person is guilty of an offence who: gives or promises to give to a person money or other consideration to induce an elector to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate or to refrain from voting in an election; gives or promises to give to a person money or other consideration, in order to induce that person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election of a person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly or the vote of an elector at an election; upon or in consequence of a gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures or promises or endeavours to procure, the election of a person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly or the vote of an elector at an election; directly or indirectly accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive money, a valuable consideration, an office, employment, food or drink as payment for voting or for illegally agreeing to assist a candidate at an election; or in order to induce a person to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate, or to refrain from becoming a candidate or to withdraw, if he or she has become a candidate, gives or procures an office or employment, or agrees to give or procure, or offers or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure an office or employment for that person. Payments made in good faith for the fair costs of printing and advertising and payments made in connection with other lawful and reasonable expenses incurred in connection with an election do not contravene the above. A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction
	to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 193(1)(a), 208] A person is guilty of an offence who, at an election, applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, whether that name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person.
	A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 192, 208] A person is guilty of an offence who: directly or indirectly by himself or herself, or by another person on his or her behalf: makes use of or threatens to make use of force, violence or restraint; or inflicts, or threatens to inflict by himself or herself, or by another person, an injury, damage, harm or loss; upon or against a person, in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or having refrained from voting at an election; or impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by an elector. A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 112(1)-(3), 209, 195, 208] Every candidate, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineer or other witness in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting at the station. A candidate, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineer or other witness shall not: at the polling station, interfere with, or attempt to interfere with an elector when marking his or her ballot, or attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted; communicate information as to the manner in which a ballot has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station; directly or indirectly induce or endeavour to induce an elector to show his or her ballot after he or she has marked it, so as to make known to a person the name of the candidate for whom he or she has cast his or her vote; communicate to a person information obtained at a polling station as to the
	 candidate for whom an elector at that polling station is about to vote or has voted; or at the counting of the votes, attempt to obtain information or communicate information obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom a vote is cast on a particular ballot. An elector shall not: upon entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot, openly declare for whom he or she intends to vote; show his or her ballot, when marked, so as to allow the name of the candidate for whom he or she has voted to be known; or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 before leaving the polling station openly declare for whom he or she has voted.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	A person is guilty of an offence who represents to an elector, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used, or the mode of voting at an election, is not secret.
	A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	Ballots [E.A., ss. 196, 208] • A person is guilty of an offence who: • forget counterfeits fraudulently alters defeace or fraudulently destroys a
	 forges, counterfeits, fraudulently alters, defaces, or fraudulently destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer placed on the ballot; without authority supplies a ballot to a person;
	 not being a person entitled to be in possession of a ballot, has a ballot in his or her possession;
	 fraudulently puts or arranges to be put into a ballot box a paper other than a ballot authorized by the Act; fraudulently takes a ballot out of the polling station;
	 without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or ballots then in use for the purpose of an election;
	 being a deputy returning officer fraudulently puts, otherwise than as authorized by the Act, his or her initials on the back of a paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot at an election;
	 with fraudulent intent, prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election;
	 being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer or a returning officer to print the ballots for an election, prints without authority more ballots than he or she is authorized to print;
	 being a deputy returning officer, places upon a ballot, except as authorized by the Act, any writing, number, or mark with intent that the elector to whom the ballot is to be or has been given may be identified by it;
	 manufactures, constructs, brings into the province, has in possession, supplies to an election officer, or uses for the purpose of an election a ballot box containing or including a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot can be secretly placed or stored in it, or having been deposited in it during polling, can be secretly diverted, misplaced, affected or manipulated; or
	knowingly makes a false statement in an application made under the Act.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
Prince Edward Island	Voting [E.A., ss. 129(<i>d</i>)-(<i>f</i>), 137]
	Every one is guilty of an offence who: Description and applies of another pulling station for a hallet page
	 having voted, applies at another polling station for a ballot paper;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 votes more than once at the same election; or votes or induces a person to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not entitled to vote.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 126-127, 137] Every one is guilty of an offence who: gives, offers, procures, or provides; accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive; or applies to a candidate or his or her agent for: money, valuable consideration, employment, food or drink to induce a person: to vote or refrain from voting; to procure the vote of any person; to procure the election or return of any person to serve as a member of the
	 Legislative Assembly; or to accept or refuse a nomination as a candidate, or to withdraw if nominated. The above does not apply to the personal expenses of a candidate, or any food or drink given or provided: by a political organization at a meeting sponsored by it; by a person at his or her place of residence; or by a person supplying lunches to election officers or agents at a polling station.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 129(c), 137] Every one is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious.
	Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 130(a), 137] Every one is guilty of an offence who by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon any person to vote or refrain from voting at an election.
	Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 116-117, 130(b), 137] A person in attendance at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting. A person is guilty of an offence who, directly or indirectly: at or about a polling station, interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when marking a ballot paper, or otherwise attempts to ascertain the name of

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted; communicates information about the manner in which a ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in a polling station; induces or endeavours to induce a voter to show his or her ballot papers so as to make known the name of the candidate for whom he or she has cast his or her vote; or communicates information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted. Every one is guilty of an offence who by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to any person that the ballot paper to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Ballots [E.A., ss. 125, 137] Every one is guilty of an offence who, not being authorized by the Act, wilfully: has a ballot paper or ballot in his or her possession; alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot paper; supplies a ballot paper to any person; deposits a paper other than a ballot paper in a ballot box; takes a ballot paper out of a polling station; delivers to the deputy returning officer, to be placed in a ballot box, anything other than the ballot paper given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or a ballot; prints anything capable of being used as a ballot paper; prints a ballot paper; or places any writing, number, or mark on a ballot paper so that an elector may be thereby identified.
Nova Scotia	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment. Voting [E.A., ss. 202(<i>d</i>)-(<i>f</i>), 210] • Every one is guilty of an offence who: having voted in person or by proxy, applies at another polling station for a ballot paper; votes more than once at the same election; or votes or induces a person to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not qualified.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months. Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 199-200, 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who: gives, offers, procures or provides; accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive; or applies to a candidate or his or her agent for; money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink to induce a

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	 vote or refrain from voting; procure the vote of any person; procure the election or return of any person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly; or accept or refuse a nomination as a candidate, or withdraw if nominated. The above does not extend to: the personal expenses of a candidate; or any food or drink given or provided by: a political organization at a meeting sponsored by it; a person at his or her place of residence; or a person supplying lunches to election officers or agents at a polling station.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 202(c), 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious.
	Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 203(a), 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon any person to refrain from voting at an election.
	Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 124-126, 203(b), 210] A person in attendance at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting. A person is guilty of an offence, who directly or indirectly: at or about a polling station, interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when marking a ballot paper, or otherwise attempts to ascertain the name of the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted; communicates information about the manner in which a ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in a polling station; induces or endeavours to induce a voter to show his or her ballot paper so as to make known the name of the candidate for or against whom he or she has
	 cast his or her vote; or communicates information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted. A person is guilty of an offence who: openly declares in a polling station for whom

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	 the person intends to vote or has voted; or shows his or her ballot paper to permit the name of the candidate for whom the person has voted, to be known. Every one is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to any person that the ballot paper to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
	 Ballots [E.A., ss. 198, 210] Every one is guilty of an offence who, not being authorized by the Act, wilfully: has a ballot paper or ballot in his or her possession; alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot paper; supplies a ballot paper to any person; deposits a paper other than a ballot paper in a ballot box; takes a ballot paper out of a polling station; delivers to the deputy returning officer, to be placed in a ballot box, anything other than the ballot paper given him or her by the deputy returning officer; destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or a ballot; prints anything capable of being used as a ballot paper; prints a ballot paper; or places any writing, number or mark on a ballot paper so that an elector may be
	thereby identified. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
New Brunswick	 Voting [E.A., ss. 107(c), 110] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(6), 56(8)] Every person who, having voted once at an election, applies to vote again at the same election, is guilty of the corrupt practice of personation and liable to a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10,000. Everyone who, at an election, votes or attempts to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not qualified to vote thereat, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5,000.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 106, 111(1)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(8), 56(6)] Every person who: directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers or promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration, to or for an elector, or to or for any person on behalf of an elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act on account of such elector having voted or refrained from voting at an election; directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure, any office, place or

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	 employment to or for an elector, or to or for any person on behalf of an elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any elector having voted or refrained from voting at any election; directly or indirectly by himself, herself or any other person on his or her behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure the return of any person to serve in the Legislative Assembly, or to procure the vote of any other elector at an election; upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or
	agreement, procures or promises or endeavours to procure the return of any person to serve in the Legislative Assembly, or the vote of any elector at an election;
	 advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at an election, or knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to a person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at an election;
	 directly or indirectly by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf on account of and as payment for voting or for his or her having voted or for illegally agreeing or having agreed to vote for any candidate at an election, or account of and as payment for his or her having illegally assisted or agreed to assist a candidate at an election, applied to such candidate or to his or her agent or agents, for the gift or loan of any money or valuable consideration, or for the promise of the gift or loan of any money or valuable consideration or for any office, place of employment, or for the promise of any office, place or employment;
	 before or during an election, directly or indirectly by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself, herself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at the election;
	 after an election, directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of himself, herself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at the election; or
	 in order to induce a person to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate, or to refrain from becoming a candidate or to withdraw, if he or she has become a candidate, gives or procures any office, place or employment, or agrees to give or procure, or offers or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure any office, place or employment for such person;
	 is guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery. The above does not extend, and shall not be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any expenses legally payable and bona fide incurred at or concerning any election; and the actual personal expense of a candidate and his or her expenses for professional services actually performed and for the fair cost of printing and advertising and for halls or rooms for the holding of meetings shall be held to be expenses legally payable.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not less

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	than \$250 and not more than \$10,000.
	• Every person who induces or procures any other person to vote at an election, knowing that such other person is for any reason not qualified to vote at the election, is guilty of an illegal practice and liable to a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5,000.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 107(a)-(b)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(8)] Every person who: applies to be included in the register of electors or any list of electors in any name other than his or her own; or at an election applies to vote in any name other than his or her own; is guilty of the corrupt practice of personation.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10,000.
	Intimidation [E.A., s. 108] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(9)] • Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence who, directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, in order to induce or compel any other person to vote for any candidate or to refrain from voting.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$25,000.
	Secrecy [E.A., ss. 81(1)-(2)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(6), 56(3)] • Every candidate, officer, clerk, scrutineer or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to obtain, or communicate or attempt to communicate, any information as to the candidate for whom any elector has voted.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5,000.
	No elector shall during the time he or she is in the polling station disclose in any manner the name of a candidate for whom he or she intends to vote or has voted.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.
	 Ballots [E.A., s. 109] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6)] Every person who, during an election: takes a ballot paper out of a polling station; without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box; being a deputy returning officer, places upon any ballot paper any writing,
	number, or mark with intent that the elector to whom the ballot paper is to be or has been given may be identified thereby; or attempts to commit any of the above offences; is guilty of a corrupt practice.

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	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5,000.
Quebec	 Voting [E.A., ss. 553.1(1), 553.1(3), 567-568] Every person who votes more than once at the same election or who votes without being entitled to vote is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000. Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 558, 567-568] The following persons are guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000: every candidate or every person who later becomes a candidate who, in order to influence the vote of an elector, obtains or attempts to obtain, by himself, herself or through another person, his or her vote or incites him or her to refrain from voting by promising or granting him or her any gift, loan, office, employment or other benefit; every person who, in order to obtain or because he or she has obtained a gift, loan, office, employment or any other benefit, agrees to refrain from voting or to vote for a candidate. The above does not apply: to an official agent who provides, as election expenses, food and beverages to electors or a person working to promote the election of a candidate at an election; to any person other than an official agent who, at his or her own expense, provides food and beverages at a private meeting of electors held to promote the election of a candidate at an election; or to any person accepting food or beverages. Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. Impersonation [E.A., ss. 553.1(2.1), 567-568] Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. Intimidation [E.A., ss. 557, 567-568]
	 Every person who knowingly inhibits or attempts to inhibit the freedom to vote or prevents or attempts to prevent any procedure relating to the vote is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of

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	 \$1,000 to \$10,000, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$3,000 to \$30,000. Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. Furthermore, where the person convicted of an offence stated above is a member of the National Assembly, his or her election is void.
	Secrecy [E.A., ss. 557, 567-568]
	• Every person who knowingly violates or attempts to violate the secrecy of voting is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$3,000 to \$30,000.
	 Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, shall not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. Furthermore, where the person convicted of an offence stated above is a member of the National Assembly, his or her election is void.
	Ballots [E.A., ss. 554(2), 556(5)]
	 Every person who knowingly destroys a ballot paper before the end of the period for the contestation of the election is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years. Every person who knowingly prints or uses a false ballot paper or alters or counterfeits a ballot paper is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years, in the case of a natural person, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$300 to \$3,000 for a first offence and of \$600 to \$6,000 for every subsequent offence within five years.
Ontario	Voting [E.A., s. 90]
	 Every person who, at an election: not being qualified to vote, votes; being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or votes in an electoral district or polling division other than the one in which the person is entitled to vote; is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 96.1, 97, 97.1] No person shall, directly or indirectly: offer, give, lend, or promise or agree to give or lend any valuable consideration in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of an elector's vote; advance, pay or cause to be paid money intending that it be used to commit an offence referred to above, or knowing that it will be used to repay money used in the same way; give, procure or promise or agree to procure an office or employment in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of an elector's vote; apply for, accept or agree to accept any valuable consideration or office or employment in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of an elector's vote;

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	 give, procure or promise or agree to procure an office or employment to induce a person to become a candidate, refrain from becoming a candidate or withdraw his or her candidacy.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	Impersonation ■ N/A
	Intimidation ■ N/A
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 42(3), 42(4)-(6), 97] No person shall attempt to obtain at a polling place information as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote.
	 An elector shall not display his or her ballot to any person so as to indicate how the elector has voted. No person shall, directly or indirectly, induce or attempt to induce an elector to display his or her ballot to any person so as to indicate how the elector has voted. No person shall communicate any information obtained at a polling place as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted or whether the elector declined to vote.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	 Ballots [E.A., ss. 94, 97.1] Every person who: without authority, supplies a ballot to any person; without authority, places in a ballot box anything other than an official ballot; delivers to the deputy returning officer to be placed in the ballot box any paper other than the ballot given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; takes a ballot out of the polling place;
	 without authority, is found to be in possession of, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with, a ballot box, a ballot or books or packets of ballots provided for use at, in use, or used for the purpose of an election; being a deputy returning officer, knowingly puts his or her initials on the back of any paper that is not a ballot but purports to be a ballot or is capable of being used as such at an election; being authorized by the returning officer or Chief Election Officer to print the ballots for an election, prints more than he, she or it is authorized to print; or attempts to commit any offence mentioned above; is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000. If, when a person is convicted of any of the above offences, the presiding judge finds that the offence was committed knowingly, the person is also guilty of a
Manitoba	corrupt practice and, in addition to any other penalty, is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months. Voting [E.A., ss. 151(b), 152, 164]
wamtosa	A person who, having voted at an election in an electoral division, applies for a ballot paper or votes in his or her own name at the same election or at an election

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	 in another electoral division having the same polling day, is guilty of an election offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5,000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. A person who votes, knowing that he or she has no right to vote, or who induces or procures any other person to vote, knowing that that person has no right to vote, is guilty of an election offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to
	both. Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 145(1)-(3), 146(1), 147, 164]
	 Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by another, gives or grants any benefits, or promises or undertakes to give or grant any benefit to or for any person for the purpose of inducing that person or another to: vote or refrain from voting at an election;
	 vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election; nominate or refrain from nominating a person as a candidate in an election; run or refrain from running as a candidate in an election; or
	 procure unlawfully or attempt to procure unlawfully the election of a person at an election; is guilty of an election offence. Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by another, in
	consideration of any benefit or of any promise of a benefit for himself, herself or another, promises or undertakes to: • vote or refrain from voting at an election;
	 vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election; nominate or refrain from nominating a person as a candidate in an election; run or refrain from running as a candidate in an election;
	 procure unlawfully or attempt to procure unlawfully the election of a person at an election; is guilty of an election offence whether or not he or she actually carries out the promise or undertaking.
	 Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by another, receives, requests or demands any benefit for himself or for another in consideration of or in return for:
	 voting or refraining from voting at an election; voting or refraining from voting for a particular candidate at an election; nominating or refraining from nominating a person as a candidate in an election;
	 election; running or refraining from running as a candidate in an election; or procuring unlawfully or attempting to procure unlawfully the election of a person at an election; is guilty of an election offence.
	The actual personal expenses of a candidate, his or her reasonable expenses for actual professional services performed and bona fide payments for fair cost of printing and advertising and other lawful reasonable expenses in connection with an election incurred by a candidate or an agent of a candidate in good faith, and without corrupt intent, shall be deemed to be expenses lawfully incurred and the
	payment or receipt thereof or the promise of payment thereof is not a contravention or violation of any provision of the Act. • Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by another person, either before, during or after an election period, gives or provides, or causes to be

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	given or provided, or is accessory to the giving or providing, or pays or engages to pay wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any meat, drink, refreshment or provision or any money or ticket or other means or device to enable the procurement of any meat, drink, refreshment or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his or her vote at that election or an account of the person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting at the election, and every person who corruptly accepts or takes any such meat, drink, refreshment or provision, or any such money or ticket, or who corruptly adopts any other means or device to enable the procuring of meat, drink, refreshment or provision in return for giving or refraining from giving his or her vote at the election or an account of some other person having voted or refrained from voting at the election, is guilty of an election offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
	 Impersonation [E.A., s. 151(a)] A person who, at an election applies for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person, is guilty of an election offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of \$5,000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 150(1), 164] Any person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by any person on his or her behalf, uses or threatens to use force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practises intimidation upon or against, a voter in order to induce or compel him or her to vote or refrain from voting or on account of his or her having voted or refrained from voting or who, by abduction, duress or false or fraudulent pretense, device or contrivance, impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of a voter, or thereby compels, inducts or prevails upon a voter to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an election offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 98(1), 165(2), 150(2), 164] Every person present at a polling place, including a person present to vote, and every person present at the counting of the vote, shall preserve the secrecy of the ballot and, in particular, shall not do any of the following: interfere with a person who is marking a ballot; attempt to discover how a person voted; communicate information about how a person voted or marked a ballot;
	 induce a person, directly or indirectly, to show the ballot in a way that reveals how he or she voted.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both.

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	It is a false pretense to represent to a voter directly or indirectly that the ballot to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
	 Ballots [E.A., ss. 160, 164] Every person who: fraudulently alters, defaces, or destroys, a ballot paper or the initials of a deputy returning officer thereon; without authority supplies a ballot paper to any person; during polling at a polling place or at any time before the ballots in a ballot box are counted, places in a ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper that he or she is authorized by law to place therein; delivers to the deputy returning officer to be placed in the ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; takes a ballot paper out of the polling place; without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with, a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers or a ballot paper or ballot in use or used for the purpose of an election; being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently puts his or her initials on the back of a paper, other than a ballot paper that purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; without authority prints a ballot paper, or what purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot paper at an election; being authorized by a returning officer to print ballot papers for an election, prints more ballot papers than he or she is authorized to print; is guilty of an election offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.
Saskatchewan	 Voting [E.A., ss. 200(1)(b)-(c), 202(1), 216] No person shall, having voted, apply at the same election for a ballot paper in the voter's own name, or vote more than once at the same election. No individual shall vote knowing that he or she has no right to vote, or induce or persuade any other individual to vote knowing that the other individual has no right to vote.
	Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 192, 216] No person shall, directly or indirectly and either by himself or herself or by another person, do any of the following: give, lend or agree to give or lend or offer or promise any money or other valuable consideration or promise to obtain or to endeavour to obtain any money or other valuable consideration to or for a voter or to or for a person on

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	behalf of a voter or to or for a person:
	 for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election;
	 for the purpose of rewarding a voter for having voted or refrained from voting at an election;
	 for the purpose of electing a candidate as a member; or
	 for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote for a candidate;
	 give or obtain or agree to give or obtain or offer or promise any office, place or employment or promise to obtain or endeavour to obtain any office, place or employment to or for a voter or to or for any other person:
	 for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election;
	 for the purpose of rewarding a voter for having voted or refrained from voting at an election;
	 for the purpose of electing a candidate as a member; or
	for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote for a candidate;
	 as a result of any gift, loan, offer, promise, agreement or other action mentioned above obtain, or engage or promise or endeavour to obtain:
	 the election of any candidate as a member; or the vote of a voter at an election;
	 the vote of a voter at an election; advance or pay or cause to be advanced or paid money to or for the use of
	any other person with the intention that all or any part of the money will be paid:
	 to support a corrupt practice; or
	 to discharge or repay money that was, in whole or in part, spent to support a corrupt practice;
	 apply to a candidate for any money, valuable consideration, office, place or employment as a reward for doing, or enter into an agreement to do, any of the following:
	 unlawfully voting or unlawfully restraining a voter from voting at an election;
	 unlawfully assisting in electing a candidate as a member;
	 unlawfully persuading a voter to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate;
	 during an election, receive or agree to receive any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or herself or for any other person for:
	 voting or agreeing to refrain from voting at an election; or persuading any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate;
	 after an election, receive or agree to receive any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration for:
	 voting or agreeing to refrain from voting at an election; or
	 persuading any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate;
	 give, lend or agree to give or lend or offer or promise any money or other valuable consideration or promise to obtain or to endeavour to obtain any money or other valuable consideration or any office, place or employment or promise to obtain or endeavour to obtain any office, place or employment to or for any person to persuade that person:

Jurisdiction Offences and penalties in relation to polling day to be a candidate: to refrain from being a candidate; or to withdraw from being a candidate. Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both. Impersonation [E.A., ss. 200(1)(a), 216] No person shall apply at an election for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person. Any person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both. Intimidation [E.A., ss. 199(1), 216] No person shall, directly or indirectly and either by himself or herself or by another intimidate a voter or use or threaten to use force, violence or restraint or inflict or threaten to inflict injury, damage, harm or loss on or against a voter: to persuade or compel the voter to vote or refrain from voting; or because the voter voted or refrained from voting; impede, prevent or otherwise interfere in any way with the free exercise of the voter's right to vote; or in any way, compel, induce or prevail on a voter to vote or refrain from voting. Any person who is quilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both. Secrecy [E.A., ss. 182-185, 199(2), 216] No person in attendance at a polling place or at the counting of votes shall fail to maintain or fail to aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting. No person shall interfere or attempt to interfere with a voter when the voter is marking a ballot paper, or attempt to obtain at the polling place information as to the candidate for whom a voter is about to vote or has voted. No person shall communicate information obtained at a polling place as to the candidate for whom a voter at the polling place is about to vote or has voted. No person shall directly or indirectly persuade or attempt to persuade a voter to show the voter's marked ballot paper so as to make known the name of the candidate for whom the voter has voted. No voter shall show his or her marked ballot paper to any person so as to make known the name of the candidate for whom the voter has voted. No person shall represent to a voter, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used or the method of voting at an election is not secret. Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

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	Ballots [E.A., s. 191]
	 No person shall: fraudulently alter, deface or destroy a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer on the ballot paper; fraudulently supply a ballot paper to any person; fraudulently place in a ballot box a paper other than the ballot paper that he or she is authorized by law to place in the ballot box; fraudulently deliver to the deputy returning officer to be placed in the ballot box any other paper than the ballot paper given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling place; fraudulently destroy, take, open or otherwise interfere with a ballot box or ballot book or packet of ballot papers or a ballot paper or ballot in use or used for the purposes of an election; fraudulently use the printers' aids authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer for any purpose other than the printing of ballot papers; fraudulently have in his or her possession any printers' aids authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer or a counterfeit or imitation of those printers' aids; fraudulently print a ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; print ballot papers that he or she is not authorized to print; attempt to commit any of the acts mentioned above. No deputy returning officer shall fraudulently put his or her initials on the back of a paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election.
Alberta	If a person is convicted of any of the above offences, that person is disqualified from voting for the next five years. In addition, that person is liable to, in the case of an election officer, imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the case of a person who is not an election officer, imprisonment for not more than one year. Voting [E.A., ss. 167(a), 167(c), 174, 177(1)] A person commits a corrupt practice who: votes or attempts to vote when he or she knows or ought to know that he or she is not qualified to vote; or induces or procures, attempts to induce or procure, or aids and abets any other person to vote or attempt to vote, when he or she knows or ought to know that the other person is not qualified to vote.
	 A person commits a corrupt practice who having already voted, applies at the same election for a ballot in his or her own name, or votes more than once at the same election. A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment. Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 162, 172, 177(1)] A person who, because an elector has voted or is about to vote, or for the purpose of influencing an elector to vote for or against a particular candidate or registered political party, causes or permits any: food or beverages; or money, ticket, voucher or order for the procurement of food or beverages; to be provided to an elector is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500.

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	The above does not include the provision of food or beverages:
	 by or at the expense of a person to a meeting of electors at the person's usual place of residence, if that residence is a private home;
	 to a meeting of electors, if the food or beverages are paid for by those
	electors; or
	 by or on behalf of a candidate: to the candidate's campaign workers or to any person acting as a scrutineer on behalf of the candidate; or to persons who attend at the candidate's campaign headquarters.
	 A person commits a corrupt practice who, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, in order to induce an elector to vote or not to vote or to vote for or not to vote for a particular candidate:
	 offers, gives, lends or promises to offer, give or lend or promises to procure or attempts to procure any money or other valuable consideration to or for the elector or any person on behalf of the elector or to or for any other person;
	 gives, procures or promises to give or procure or attempts to procure any office, position or employment to or for the elector or any other person; or does any act referred to above in order to reward any person for having voted
	or not having voted.
	A person commits a corrupt practice who, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, solicits from any candidate or official agent:
	a gift or loan of any money or other valuable consideration; a promise to give or lond money or other valuable consideration;
	 a promise to give or lend money or other valuable consideration; any office, position or employment; or
	a promise to give or procure any office, position or employment;
	as a reward for agreeing to vote or not to vote, voting or not voting, agreeing to vote for a particular candidate or procuring or attempting to procure the election of the candidate.
	A person commits a corrupt practice who does one or more of the following:
	 procures, promises to procure or attempts to procure the election of any
	candidate on, or as a result of, any act related to inducing the vote;
	 causes any money to be advanced or paid to any person with the intent that all or any portion of the money be expended on any corrupt practice;
	 knowingly causes any money to be paid in settlement or repayment of money expended in whole or in part on any corrupt practice;
	 before or during an election either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives, agrees to receive or contracts for:
	 any money or other valuable consideration, whether by gift or loan; or any office, position or employment;
	to or for himself, herself or any other person because of or as a reward for voting or not voting, or for agreeing to vote or not to vote;
	 after an election, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf,
	receives any money or other valuable consideration because of and as a
	reward for having voted or not having voted at an election, or having induced any other person to vote or not to vote at an election;
	 in order to induce a person:
	to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate;
	to refuse to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate; or
	 to withdraw his or her nomination as a candidate;
	either gives or procures, agrees to give or procure or attempts to procure any office, position or employment for any person.

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	A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 174(a), 177(1)] A person commits a corrupt practice who applies at an election for a ballot in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person.
	A person who commits such a corrupt practice is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 175(1), 177(1)] A person commits a corrupt practice who: either personally or by any person on his or her behalf: uses or threatens to use force or restraint; inflicts or threatens to inflict harm or loss; or in any manner practises intimidation; on or against an elector in order to induce or compel him or her to vote or not to vote, or on account of his or her having voted or not having voted; or by abduction, duress or any false or fraudulent pretence or device prevents or interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of an elector or induces or prevails on an elector to vote or refrain from voting.
	A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 166, 175(2), 177(1)] A person commits a corrupt practice who: being entitled to remain in a polling place during polling hours or to be present during counting of the ballots, fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; or contravenes sections of the Act pertaining to the secrecy of the vote. It is a false pretence to represent to an elector directly or indirectly that the ballot to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret.
	A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	 Ballots [E.A., ss. 164, 177(1)] A person commits a corrupt practice who wilfully: alters, defaces or destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer on a ballot; without authority supplies a ballot to any person; places in a ballot box a paper other than the ballot that he or she is authorized by law to place in it;
	 delivers to the deputy returning officer any paper other than the ballot given to him or her by the deputy returning officer, to be placed in the ballot box;

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	 takes a ballot out of the polling place; without authority destroys, takes, opens or damages a ballot box or book or packet of ballots or a ballot in use or used for the purposes of an election; being a deputy returning officer, puts his or her initials on the back of any paper which is not but purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot at an election; prints a ballot when not authorized under the Act to do so; prints a document that purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot at an election; or being authorized by the returning officer to print the ballots for an election, with fraudulent intent prints more ballots than he or she is authorized to print. A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine
Duitiah Calumhia	and imprisonment.
British Columbia	 Voting [E.A., ss. 257(1)(a)-(b), 255(7)] An individual who does any of the following commits an offence: votes in an election when not entitled to do so; contravenes the section regarding voting more than once in an election.
	 An individual who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties: a fine of not more than \$10,000; imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 255] An individual or organization must not pay, give, lend or procure inducement for any of the following purposes: to induce an individual to vote or refrain from voting; to induce an individual to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; to reward an individual for having voted or refrained from voting as described above. An individual must not accept inducement: to vote or refrain from voting; to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; or
	 as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting as described above. An individual or organization must not advance, pay or otherwise provide inducement, or cause inducement to be provided, knowing or with the intent that it is to be used for any of the acts prohibited by this section. An individual or organization must not offer, agree or promise to do anything otherwise prohibited by this section. An individual or organization prohibited from doing something by this section must not do the prohibited act directly, indirectly or by another individual or organization on behalf of the individual or organization who is subject to the prohibition.

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	 During a campaign period, a candidate must not make a special contribution or special donation for any purpose, other than a political contribution, and an individual or organization must not solicit such a contribution or donation from a candidate. An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to
	 one or more of the following penalties: a fine of not more than \$10,000; imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 257(1)(e), (2), 255(7)] An individual who obtains a ballot in the name of another individual, whether the name is of a living or dead individual or of a fictitious individual, commits an offence.
	An individual or organization who is guilty of such an offence is liable to one or more of the following penalties: • a fine of not more than \$10,000;
	 imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 256, 255(7)] An individual or organization must not intimidate an individual for any of the following purposes: to persuade or compel an individual to vote or refrain from voting; to persuade or compel an individual to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; to punish an individual for having voted or refrained from voting as described above.
	 An individual or organization must not, by abduction, duress or fraudulent means, do any of the following: impede, prevent or otherwise interfere with an individual's right to vote; compel, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from voting;
	 compel, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate or for a candidate of a particular political party. An individual or organization prohibited from doing something by this section must not do the prohibited act directly, indirectly or by another individual or organization on behalf of the individual or organization who is subject to the prohibition.
	An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties: a fine of not more than \$10,000; imprisonment for a term not longer than two years;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a prombar of the Lagislative Assembly:
	 a member of the Legislative Assembly; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an
	election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
	Secrecy [E.A., ss. 90(2), 261]
	 Each individual present at a place at which a voter exercises the right to vote, including individuals present to vote, and each individual present at the counting of the vote must preserve the secrecy of the ballot and, in particular, must not do any of the following:
	 interfere with an individual who is marking a ballot; attempt to discover how an individual voted;
	 attempt to discover now an individual voted, communicate information regarding how another individual voted or marked a ballot;
	 induce an individual, directly or indirectly, to show the ballot in a way that reveals how the individual voted.
	An individual who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.
	Ballots [E.A., s. 260]
	An individual or organization who does any of the following without authority under the Act commits an offence:
	supplies a ballot to an individual or organization;
	 prints or reproduces a ballot or a paper that is capable of being used as a ballot;
	 takes a ballot out of a place where voting proceedings are being conducted; puts in a ballot box, or causes to be put in a ballot box, anything other than a ballot that an individual is authorized to deposit there;
	 destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot paper, ballot, certification envelope, ballot box or voting book.
	An individual or organization who commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.
Yukon	Voting [E.A., ss. 335(1)(e)-(g), 353]
	Everyone is guilty of an offence who: Applies yet and applies at the care election for another.
	 having voted once at an election, applies at the same election for another ballot paper;
	 votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or
	 induces or procures any other person to vote at an election knowing that such other person is not qualified to vote at the election.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 345, 353] • Everyone who corruptly, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide money, valuable consideration, office or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 employment to induce any person to vote or refrain from voting, and everyone who corruptly accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive any such money, valuable consideration, office or employment is guilty of an offence. Every candidate or official agent who, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on polling day pays or indemnifies or promises to pay or indemnify any person for loss of wages or other earnings suffered by that person in going to, being at or returning from a polling station or the neighbourhood of a polling station, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 335(1)(d), 353] Everyone is guilty of an offence who, except as authorized by the Act, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 335(1)(h), 353] Everyone is guilty of an offence who by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon any person to vote or refrain from voting at an election.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Secrecy [E.A., ss. 341, 353] Every candidate, election officer, agent or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the ballots shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and no candidate, election officer, agent or other person shall: at the polling station, interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, an elector when marking a ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted; at the counting of the ballots, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper; at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in that person's presence; at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any elector to show a ballot paper after the elector has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom the elector has voted; at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling election as to the condidate for whom any elector at the polling election is about
	station as to the candidate for whom any elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 at the counting of the ballots, attempt to obtain any information or communicate any information obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom any particular ballot is cast. No elector shall:
	 upon entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot paper, openly declare for whom the elector intends to vote; show a ballot paper, when marked, so as to allow the name of the candidate for whom the elector has voted to be known; or before leaving the polling station, openly declare for whom the elector has voted.
	 No deputy returning officer shall inquire or see for whom the elector intends to vote, except when the elector is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act on account of inability to read, blindness or physical incapacity.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	 Ballots [E.A., ss. 333, 334, 353] Everyone is guilty of an offence who: forges a ballot paper or offers a forged ballot paper as genuine; fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer on it;
	 without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person; possesses a ballot paper without authority under the Act; fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or other paper; fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station;
	 without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers; being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently initials the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election;
	 without authority under the Act prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; being authorized to print the ballot papers for an election, fraudulently prints
	 more ballot papers than authorized; or being a deputy returning officer, places upon any ballot paper any writing, number or mark with intent that the elector to whom such ballot paper is to be or has been given may be identified.
	 Every person who, during voting or at the counting of the ballots, makes any written record of the printed serial number appearing on the back of the counterfoil of a ballot paper is guilty of an offence. Everyone is guilty of an offence who manufactures, constructs, has in possession,
	supplies to any election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election, or causes to be manufactured, constructed, supplied to any election officer, or used for the purposes of any election, any ballot box other than a ballot box obtained pursuant to the Act or adapted in such a way as to enable a ballot paper to be improperly secreted or retained or to be damaged or destroyed.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
Northwest Territories	 one year, or to both fine and imprisonment. Voting [E.A., ss. 211(1)(a), 214(e)-(g), 226-228] Every person is guilty of an offence who: votes more than once at an election or having voted once at an election by proxy vote, applies at the same election for another ballot paper; votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or induces or procures another person to vote at an election knowing that the other person is not qualified to vote at the election.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.
	 Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. Every person who: is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: being elected to the Legislative Assembly; sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; voting at any election; or holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
	 Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., ss. 212(1)-(2), 212(3)(b), 226-228] Every person who corruptly, by himself or herself or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink to induce a person to vote or refrain from voting, and every person who corruptly accepts or receives any such money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink, is guilty of an offence. The above does not apply in respect of the provision of light refreshments: by an official agent who provides the refreshments at a meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; by a person other than a candidate or an official agent who, at his or her own expense, provides the refreshments at a meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; or by a person to the agent of a candidate at a polling station. Every candidate and official agent who, by himself or herself or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on
	ordinary polling day: pays or indemnifies or promises to pay or indemnify any person for loss of wages or other earnings suffered by that person in going to, being at, or returning from a polling station or the neighbourhood of a polling station, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.
	 Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. Every person who:
	 is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven
	years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly;
	 voting at any election; or holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
	 Impersonation [E.A., ss. 214(d), 226-228] Every person is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.
	 Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. Every person who:
	 is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of:
	 being elected to the Legislative Assembly; sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; voting at any election; or
	 holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
	 Intimidation [E.A., ss. 215(a), 226-228] Every person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	voting at an election.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.
	Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election.
	 Every person who: is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven
	years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly;
	 voting at any election; or holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
	Secrecy [E.A., ss. 106(1)-(2), 215(b), 226-228]
	 Every person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and no person shall: at the polling station, interfere or attempt to interfere with an elector when marking his or her ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted; at the counting of the votes, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper;
	 at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station;
	 at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any voter to show his or her ballot paper after the voter has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he or she has cast his or her vote;
	 at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or
	 at the counting of the votes, attempt to obtain or communicate any information obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom a vote is given on a particular ballot paper.
	 No elector shall: on entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot paper, declare for
	whom he or she intends to vote; show his or her ballot paper, when marked, as to allow the name of the
	candidate for whom the elector has voted to be known; or before leaving the polling station, openly declare for whom he or she has
	voted; except where the elector is unable to vote in the manner provided by the Act on account of inability to read, inability to read any language in which the ballot paper

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 is written, or physical disability. Every person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.
	 Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. Every person who:
	 is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice;
	in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of:
	 being elected to the Legislative Assembly; sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly;
	voting at any election; or
	 holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
	Ballots [E.A., ss. 211(1)(a.1)-(m), 226]
	Every person is guilty of an offence who: formed a hallet pener or puts a formed hallet pener in airculation:
	 forges a ballot paper or puts a forged ballot paper in circulation; fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on the ballot;
	 without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person;
	 not being a person entitled under the Act to be in possession of a ballot paper, has, without authority, any ballot paper in his or her possession;
	 fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or any other paper;
	fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station; without outbority under the Act destroys takes appear or otherwise interfered
	 without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers;
	 being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently puts his or her initials on the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election;
	without authority under the Act, prints any ballot paper or what purports to be
	 or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer to print the ballot papers for an
	election, fraudulently prints more ballot papers than he or she is authorized to print;
	 being a deputy returning officer, places on a ballot paper any writing, number or mark with the intent that the elector to whom the ballot paper is to be, or has been, given may be identified;
	constructs, imports into the Territories or has in his or her possession a ballot

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	 box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated; or supplies or causes to be supplied to an election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election, a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated. Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary
	conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
Nunavut	 Voting [N.E.A., ss. 242(1)-(2), 243, 268(1)-(2), 269(1)] A person is guilty of an offence if he or she: votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote in the election; votes or attempts to vote more than once in an election; appoints more than one proxy voter; actively seeks to be a proxy voter; applies under the Act to be included in a list of voters in the name of some other person, whether the name belongs to a person living or dead or is fictitious; is included in a list of voters under the Act but applies, without authority under the Act, to be included in another list of voters for another constituency at the same election or another election that runs concurrently, in whole or in part; except as authorized, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether the name belongs to a person living or dead or is fictitious; or induces or procures another person to vote at an election knowing that the other person is not qualified to vote at the election. A person is guilty of the offence of actively seeking to be a proxy voter if the person merely provides information on proxy voting. A person is guilty of an offence if he or she contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of the Act and that causes: a vote to be received which should not have been cast; or a vote properly cast not to be received. Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to: a fine not exceeding \$5,000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or both a fine and imprisonment. Any person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, in addition to any other punishment, is ineligible to: be elected to the Legislative Assembly; sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly; sit as a member of the Ceystative A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	remedy or avoid any harm that resulted or may result from the commission of the offence;
	 directing the person to publish, in any manner that the judge considers appropriate, the facts relating to the commission of the offence; directing the person to perform community service in accordance with any
	 conditions that the judge considers reasonable; directing the person to pay to the consolidated revenue fund an amount for all or any of the cost of remedial or preventive action taken, or to be taken, by or on behalf of the Legislative Assembly as a result of the commission of the offence;
	 directing the person to pay restitution or damages to any person who suffered loss or damage as a result of the commission of the offence, in the manner prescribed by the judge;
	 directing the person to post security or pay to the court an amount that the judge considers appropriate for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any prohibition, direction or requirement under this section of the Act; and requiring the person to comply with any other conditions that the judge considers appropriate for securing the person's good conduct and for preventing the person from repeating the offence or committing other offences.
	Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [N.E.A., s. 246(1), 246(3)-(6), 268(1)-(2), 269(1)]
	 Any person who, personally or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures, provides or promises to procure or provide money, office, employment, food, drink, gifts or prizes or other valuable consideration to induce a person to vote or refrain from voting is guilty of an offence. Any person who accepts or receives money, office, employment, food, drink, gifts, prizes or other valuable consideration to vote or refrain from voting is guilty of an offence.
	 A candidate or financial agent is guilty of an offence if he or she personally or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election and with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, pays or indemnifies or promises to pay or indemnify any person for loss of wages or other earnings suffered by that person in going to, being at, or returning from a polling station or the neighbourhood of a polling station.
	 Any person who provides money, food, drink, gifts or prizes or other valuable consideration at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate is guilty of an offence, except where: a meal or non-alcoholic refreshments are provided at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; a meal or non-alcoholic refreshments are provided to a candidate or the representative of a candidate at a polling station; or
	 a gift or prize is provided at a meeting of voters if the total value of all gifts or prizes provided at that meeting does not exceed \$500. Penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge same as for offences in above section on "Voting."
	Impersonation
	N/A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	Intimidation [N.E.A., s. 244(1), 247(1), 268(1)-(2), 269(1)]
	An employer is guilty of an offence if he or she, directly or indirectly:
	 refuses or by intimidation, undue influence, or in any other way, interferes with the time off work to which the voter is entitled;
	 does not pay the voter in accordance with the provision for time off work to
	vote; or
	 otherwise penalizes the voter contrary to the provision for time off work to vote.
	A person is guilty of an offence if, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or
	contrivance, he or she: compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an
	election; orrepresents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is
	not secret.
	 Penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge same as for offences in above section on "Voting."
	Secrecy [N.E.A., ss. 248, 268(1)-(2), 269(1)]
	 Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any provision of the Act
	respecting the secrecy of the vote is guilty of an offence.
	Penalties, additional penalties and orders of a judge same as for offences in
	above section on "Voting."
	Ballots [N.E.A., s. 245]
	A person is guilty of an offence if he or she:
	 forges a ballot paper or puts a forged ballot paper into circulation;
	fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the
	 deputy returning officer signed on the ballot; without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person;
	 mot being a person entitled under the Act to be in possession of a ballot paper,
	has, without authority, any ballot paper in his or her possession;
	fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or any
	other paper;
	 fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station or other polling place;
	 without authority under the Act, destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers;
	 with a ballot box of book of packet of ballot papers, without authority under the Act, prints any ballot paper or what purports to be
	or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election;
	being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer to print the ballot papers for an
	election, fraudulently prints more ballot papers than he or she is authorized to
	print;constructs, imports into Nunavut or has in his or her possession a ballot box
	containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot
	paper may be secretly placed or manipulated;
	supplies or causes to be supplied to an election officer, or uses for the
	purposes of an election, a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance,
	device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated; or
	makes a written record of the printed serial number appearing on the
	counterfoil of a ballot paper.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
Canada	[C.E.A., ss. 484(1), 500(1), 484(2), 500(3), 484(3), 500(5)]
	Every former election officer who fails to give to his or her replacement any election documents or other election materials that the person has received or a second content of the
	prepared is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a
	fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three
	months, or to both.
	Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a returning officer, wilfully fails to
	take any of the necessary election proceedings.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a
	fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.
	Every person is guilty of an offence who:
	 acts as an election officer knowing that he or she does not meet the requirements;
	 communicates information obtained in the course of performing his or her duties for an unauthorized purpose;
	being a returning officer, knowingly engages in politically partisan conduct;
	 being a returning officer or assistant returning officer, wilfully acts in another capacity;
	 wilfully obstructs an election officer in the performance of his or her duties or
	wilfully impersonates a revising agent; or
	 being a former election officer, wilfully fails to give to his or her replacement any election documents or other election materials that the person has received or prepared.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:
	 on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment
	for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or
	 on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
Newfoundland and	[E.A., ss. 201(1), 209]
Labrador	An election officer who fails or refuses to comply with a provision of the Act is guilty
	of an offence.
	A person who is guilty of any such offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a
	fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three
Prince Edward Island	months, or to both a fine and imprisonment. [E.A., ss. 133, 137]
	Every election officer is guilty of an offence who knowingly:
	fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of the Act; this professional than the second seco
	 while performing the duties of his or her office, acts as an agent or canvasser for any candidate;
	makes any alteration or insertion in or omission from a confirmation record, a
	list of electors, a poll book, or any other election document with the intent to falsify such record, list, book or document; or
	acts as an election officer without lawful authority.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
Nova Scotia	 Every election officer is guilty of an offence who, knowingly: fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of the Act; while performing the duties of his or her office, acts as an agent or canvasser for any candidate; makes any alteration or insertion in or omission from the enumerators' index book, a list of electors, poll book, or other election document, with intent to falsify it; or acts as an election officer without lawful authority. Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
New Brunswick	 E.A., ss. 113, 114] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6)] A returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer who, on request of any candidate or scrutineer or elector representing a candidate, neglects or refuses to administer any oath authorized or required to be administered by him or her to an elector, shall for every such neglect or refusal forfeit the sum of \$200. An election officer who wilfully violates or disobeys any of the provisions of the Act with respect to any matter or thing such person is required to do commits an offence. For any such offence, a judge shall impose a fine not less than \$120, and not more than \$5,000.
Quebec	 [E.A., ss. 552(8), 553(4), 553.1(2), 553.1(4)-(5), 554(3), 555(1), 555(3)-(4)] Every returning officer who accepts a nomination paper which is improper or not accompanied with all the required documents is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years. Every election officer who arrives late at the polling station in order to delay the opening of the poll is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years. Every deputy returning officer is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 who: permits a person to vote without being registered on the list of electors or without having obtained an authorization to vote; remits a ballot paper to a person who refuses to make the oath required; knowingly admits to vote a person who has already voted. Every returning officer who makes a fraudulent declaration or issues a fraudulent declaration of election is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years. The following persons are liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2,000 for every subsequent offence within five years: every person who performs duties reserved to the election officers without being qualified therefor, without being officially appointed or without making the oath required;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	 the Chief Electoral Officer and every member of his or her personnel or election officer who fraudulently neglects or refuses to act or acts against the Act;
	 every election officer who, having been dismissed or having ceased to carry out his or her duties, refuses to return the official documents in his or her possession to the returning officer or, in the case of the returning officer, to the Chief Electoral Officer.
Ontario	 Every deputy returning officer or poll clerk who wilfully miscounts the ballots or otherwise wilfully makes up a false statement of the poll is guilty of a corrupt practice and is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both. Every returning officer, election clerk, revision assistant, deputy returning officer or poll clerk who refuses or neglects to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or her by the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
Manitoba	 [E.A., ss. 156(1), 157-158, 161, 164, 163, 165(2)] Every enumerator, returning officer or revising officer, as the case may be, who: omits or deletes from a voters list the name of a person he or she knows is entitled to have his or her name entered thereon; or adds to or retains on a voters list the name of a person he or she knows to be fictitious or the name of a person he or she knows is not entitled to have his or her name added or retained on the voters list; is guilty of an election offence. A deputy returning officer or poll clerk or messenger entrusted thereto who, without lawful excuse, neglects or fails to deliver or forward the ballot box to the returning officer forthwith after the sealing of it as provided in the Act is guilty of an election offence. A returning officer, deputy returning officer, enumerator or other person whose duty it is to deliver poll books or voters lists to be used in an election or who has the custody of a voters list or poll book used or to be used for polling purposes, who knowingly makes a false declaration respecting, or a false insertion in, or false erasure from or in any other way falsifies, the voters list or poll book, is guilty of an election offence. Every returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or supervisor, who knowingly miscounts the ballots, or otherwise makes a false statement or certificate, is guilty of an election offence. Every person who is guilty of any of the above election offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both. Every returning officer who refuses or fails, without reasonable excuse, to furnish copies of a voters list when so required, to or for a candidate, or to allow a candidate or his agent or any voter to inspect a voters list as provided in the Act, is guilty of an offence. Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is lia
Cooketehanar	more than two months or to both.
Saskatchewan	[E.A., ss. 29, 201(1)-(2), 205(1), 207(1)-(2), 216]

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
Jurisdiction	 No enumerator shall omit from the voters list the name of an individual that should be included or include the name of an individual that should not be included. No person shall: obtain an appointment as a supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk by false pretence, deceit or other improper means; or act as supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer without lawful authority. No person shall knowingly appoint as an election clerk, supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer or poll clerk a person who has been found guilty of a corrupt practice by a court of competent jurisdiction within five years of the appointment. No returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer or other person whose duty it is to deliver poll books or who has the custody of a certified voters' list, polling list or poll book shall wilfully make an alteration or insertion in or omission from or in any way wilfully falsify the poll book, voters' list or polling list. No deputy returning officer shall knowingly omit to put his or her initials on the back of a ballot paper in use for the purposes of an election, or put on a ballot paper any word, letter, figure or mark not required by the Act. No deputy returning officer and no poll clerk shall wilfully miscount the ballots or otherwise make up a false ballot paper account and poll statement.
	Any person who contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
Alberta	 [E.A., ss. 155-156, 161] A person who, having been appointed an election officer and having taken his or her oath of office, neglects or refuses to perform any duty to be performed by that election officer is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500, in the case of a returning officer, and \$200, in the case of any other election officer. A person who knows or ought to have known that he or she is ineligible to be appointed or to act as an election officer, and accepts an appointment or acts as an election officer, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500. A person who procures an appointment as an election officer by false pretence, deceit or other improper means, or acts as an election officer without lawful authority, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000.
British Columbia	 [E.A., ss. 258(1)-(4), 255(7)] An election official or voter registration official who contravenes the Act, a regulation under the Act or a direction of the Chief Electoral Officer commits an offence if the official knew or ought to have known that the contravention would likely affect the results or validity of an election, whether or not it in fact has that effect. An individual or organization must not pay, give or lend inducement for the purpose of procuring such a contravention. With respect to the above prohibition: an individual or organization must not advance, pay or otherwise provide inducement, or cause inducement to be provided, knowing or with the intent that it is to be used for any of the acts prohibited by the Act; an individual or organization must not offer, agree or promise to do anything

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	 otherwise prohibited by the Act; an individual or organization prohibited from doing something by the Act must not do the prohibited act directly, indirectly or by another individual or organization on behalf of the individual or organization who is subject to the prohibition. An individual or organization who contravenes the above provisions regarding inducement commits an offence.
	 An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties: a fine of not more than \$10,000; imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an
	election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	 [E.A., ss. 337, 339-340, 349, 353] An enumerator or any other person wearing an enumerator's badge except as authorized is committing an offence.
	 Everyone is guilty of an offence who fails to obey the order of any election officer made pursuant to the Act. Everyone is guilty of an offence who impedes or obstructs an election officer in the
	 performance of duties under the Act. Every election officer is guilty of an offence who fails or refuses to comply with any
	 provision of the Act. It shall be considered to be a failure to comply with the provisions of the Act to do or omit to do any act that results in the reception of a ballot that should not have been cast, or in the non-reception of a ballot that should have been cast.
	Every person who contravenes the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
Northwest Territories	 [E.A., ss. 216, 226] An election officer is guilty of an offence if the election officer contravenes or refuses to comply with the Act.
	Every person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 265(1), 261, 266, 262(1), 263, 265(3), 264] Despite anything in the Act, any election officer who contravenes or refuses to comply with the Act is guilty of an offence, unless the election officer establishes that
	 the election officer was acting in good faith in contravening, failing or refusing to comply; the contravention, failure or refusal was reasonable; and
	 the election officer did not intend to affect the result of the election. A returning officer is guilty of an offence where he or she wilfully:
	 neglects to issue a writ; fails to promptly perform his or her functions respecting the holding of an election.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
danisalon	 delays, neglects or refuses to return a person who ought to be returned as an elected member of the Legislative Assembly and, on the hearing of an application to void an election for the constituency, it is determined that the person was entitled to be returned. A registration clerk is guilty of an offence if he or she wilfully: registers the name of a person who the registration clerk has good reason to believe does not have the right to have his or her name included; or fails to register the name of a person who the registration clerk has good reason to believe has the right to have his or her name included. A deputy returning officer is guilty of an offence if he or she: fraudulently puts his or her initials on the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; or places on a ballot paper any writing, number or mark with the intent that the voter to whom the ballot paper is to be, or has been, given may be identified. Any deputy returning officer or poll clerk who, in administering an oath or affirmation, incorrectly asserts that a fact or circumstance is a disqualification under the Act is guilty of an offence. Any election officer who is replaced and fails to send election material as required is guilty of an offence.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
Canada	 Advertising and surveys [C.E.A., ss. 495(1), 500(1), 495(4)(a)-(b), 500(4)] Every person is guilty of an offence who: being a candidate, a registered party or a person acting on their behalf, causes election advertising to be conducted without mentioning in or on the
	 message that its transmission was authorized by the official agent of the candidate or by the registered agent of the party, as the case may be; being the first person who transmits the results of an election survey to the public during an election, fails to provide the election survey information required by the Act, or fails to indicate that a survey is not based on recognized statistical methods; or being a sponsor of an election survey, fails to provide a written report on the election survey results when requested.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	 Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully: being the first person who transmits the results of an election survey to the public during an election, fails to provide the election survey information required by the Act, or fails to indicate that a survey is not based on recognized statistical methods; or
	 being a sponsor of an election survey, fails to provide a written report on the election survey results when requested.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$25,000.
	 Election signs [C.E.A., ss. 489(2)(c), 495(2), 500(2)] Every person is guilty of an offence who posts or displays in, or on the exterior surface of, a polling place any campaign literature or other material that could be taken as an indication of support for or opposition to a political party that is listed on the ballot under the name of a candidate or the election of a candidate. Every person is guilty of an offence who:
	 being a landlord or a condominium corporation or any person acting on their behalf, wilfully prohibits a tenant or the owner of a condominium unit from displaying election advertising posters on the premises to which the lease relates or on the premises of his or her condominium unit; prevents or impairs the transmission to the public of an election advertising message without the consent of a person with authority to authorize its transmission.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	 Broadcasting [C.E.A., ss. 495(4)(c)-(j), 500(4), 495(5), 500(5)] Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully: transmits election survey results to the public on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in an electoral district;
	transmits the result or purported result of the vote in an electoral district to the

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	public in another electoral district before the close of all of the polling stations in that other electoral district;
	 with intent to influence persons to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election, uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of a broadcasting station outside Canada, during an election period, for the broadcasting of any matter having reference to an election; during an election period, broadcasts election advertising outside Canada;
	 being a broadcaster or network operator, fails to make available for purchase by all registered parties six and one-half hours of broadcasting time during prime time;
	 being a broadcaster, fails to make additional broadcasting time as prescribed by the Act available to every eligible party or, being a network operator, fails to
	 make broadcasting time, at no cost, available to registered and eligible parties; charges for broadcasting time or advertising space in a publication made available to a political party or candidate or a person acting on their behalf, a rate that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person for an equal amount of equivalent time or an equal amount of advertising space made available to any other person during the same period;
	being a broadcaster or a network operator, fails to comply with an allocation of or entitlement to broadcasting time under the Act; Description Procedure Procedur
	 being a broadcaster or a network operator, makes available to a registered party or eligible party within the period described in the Act more broadcasting time than is required to be made available by it to that party by an allocation or entitlement under the Act, without making available to each other registered party or eligible party an amount of additional equivalent broadcasting time that is based on the percentage of broadcasting time made available to it by the original allocation or entitlement.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$25,000.
	Every person is guilty of an offence who:
	 conducts election advertising or causes it to be conducted using a means of transmission of the Government of Canada, or knowingly transmits election advertising to the public on polling day before the close of all polling stations in an electoral district;
	 knowingly causes to be transmitted to the public on polling day before the close of all polling stations in the electoral district, the results of an election survey that have not previously been transmitted to the public.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or
	 on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
	Third party advertising [C.E.A., ss. 496(1), 500(1), 496(2), 500(5)]
	 A third party is guilty of an offence who: exceeds the election advertising expense limits of \$150,000 during an election period, of which not more than \$3,000 may be incurred in any one given
	electoral district; [Note: This provision has been declared of no force and effect

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	 by the Alberta Court of Appeal in Harper v. Canada (Attorney General) [2002] A.J. No. 1542, but this decision is currently on appeal at the Supreme Court of Canada.] fails to identify itself in any election advertising it places or fails to indicate that it has authorized the advertising; fails to register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 or registers before the issue of the writ; fails to appoint a financial agent or auditor as prescribed by the Act; uses a contribution for election advertising when it does not know the name and address of the contributor or is otherwise unable to determine within which class of contributor he or she falls, or uses a contribution from a prohibited source;
	 source; fails to file an election advertising report within four months after polling day or, at the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, fails to provide the original of any bill, voucher or receipt in relation to an election advertising expense that is in an amount of more than \$50.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	 Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a third party, wilfully: exceeds or attempts to circumvent the election advertising expense limits of \$150,000 during an election period, of which not more than \$3,000 may be incurred in any one given electoral district; fails to register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 or registers before the issue of the writ; fails to file an election advertising report within four months after polling day.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 226.1(1)-(2), 226.2(1)(b), 226.1(2)-(3), 209] A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent shall not, after the issue of a writ for an election and before the day immediately following the polling day, except during the period of 21 days immediately preceding the day before polling day: advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or procure for publication, publish or consent to the publication of, except during that period, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; for the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or the
	 election of a candidate. The above does not apply to: advertising of public meetings in districts; advertising through the use of outdoor advertising facilities; announcing political parties' headquarters locations; announcing services for electors by political parties respecting enumeration and revision of lists of electors; or another matter respecting administrative functions of political parties;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	 if the advertisements, announcements and other matters are done in accordance with the guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer. A person, corporation or trade union shall not charge a registered party or
	candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or dispersed and made public in the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day and ending on the day before polling day that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in another issue published or disbursed and made public in that period.
	 The rates charged a registered party or candidate for an advertisement in a periodical publication in the period referred to above shall be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space outside that period. The rates referred to above shall be the same for all registered parties or candidates during the period defined above.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	Election signs [E.A., ss. 198(2), 208]
	 A person is guilty of an offence who prints, publishes, distributes or posts up, or arranges to be printed, published, distributed or posted up, a printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having reference to an election, unless it bears upon its face the name and address of its printer and the person who authorized it on behalf of or as the representative of a candidate or party.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	Broadcasting [E.A., ss. 226.2(1)(a), 226.2(2)-(3), 209]
	 A person, corporation or trade union shall not charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking in the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day at an election and ending on the day before polling day, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to another person in that period.
	 The rates charged a registered party or candidate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking in the period referred to above shall be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent broadcasting time outside that period.
	The rates referred to above shall be the same for all registered parties or candidates during the period defined above.
	A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	Third party advertising

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	• N/A
Jurisdiction Prince Edward Island	·
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Third party advertising N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	 Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 117(3)(b), 117(4)(b)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(3), 56(6)] No person shall, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it, publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, magazine or similar publication, a speech or any advertising in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate, but this shall be deemed not to prohibit a <i>bona fide</i> news broadcast or news publication referring to or commenting upon a speech or containing excerpts from a speech.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.
	 Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of any newspaper, magazine or similar publication outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the publication, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election, a candidate or a matter to be voted on at a plebiscite is guilty of an illegal practice.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine not less than \$120 and not more than \$5,000.
	 Election signs [E.A., s. 117(5)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(3)] Any person who, on the day of an advance poll or on the ordinary polling day, displays or causes to be displayed on the premises in which a polling station is located or within 30 metres of the said premises any advertisement, handbill, placard, poster, dodger, billboard, electronic billboard or any other means of display having reference to an election, a candidate or a matter to be voted on at a plebiscite commits an illegal practice.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.
	 Broadcasting [E.A., ss. 117(3)(a), 117(3)(c), 117(4)(a)-(c)] [P.O.P.A., ss. 56(3), 56(6)] No person shall, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment or any advertising program; transmit, convey or cause to be transmitted or conveyed by any means to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, a speech, any entertainment or any advertising; in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate, but this shall be deemed not to prohibit a <i>bona fide</i> news broadcast or news publication referring to
	or commenting upon a speech or containing excerpts from a speech. For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.
	 Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of any radio or television station, or any means of transmitting or conveying communications to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the broadcasting, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election, a candidate or a matter to be voted on at a plebiscite is guilty of an illegal practice.
	For such an offence, a judge shall impose a fine not less than \$120 and not more than \$5,000.
	Third party advertising ■ N/A
Quebec	 Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 421, 429, 429.1, 564] Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, who caused it to be published. In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the election.
	On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may publish or cause

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the election.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10,000.
	 Election signs [E.A., s. 556.1] Every person who erects an election poster or billboard in contravention of any of the provisions in the Act, and every person who affixes an election banner, streamer or flag on a public utility pole, is liable to a fine of \$200 to \$1,000.
	 Broadcasting [E.A., ss. 421, 429, 429.1, 564] Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement shall indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement. In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or
	 television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publicity relating to the election. On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publicity relating to the election.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10,000.
	 Third party advertising [E.A., ss. 421, 421.1, 564] A printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster shall, in the case of a private intervenor or the representative of the intervenor, indicate the authorization number issued to the intervenor.
	 Where the cost of the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity exceeds \$300, the printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster may only mention or indicate as the person having caused the advertisement or publicity to be published or broadcast, the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate or party.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10,000.
Ontario	 Advertising and surveys [E.F.A., ss. 37(2)-(3), 37(6), 47-48] No party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's consent, shall arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period.
	 No publisher shall allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period. During an election campaign, no person or corporation shall charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any print medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time during that period.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$50,000.
	A person, political party or constituency association that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	Election signs ■ N/A
	 Broadcasting [E.F.A., ss. 37(2)-(3), 37(6), 47-48] No party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's consent, shall arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period. No broadcaster shall allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period. During an election campaign, no person or corporation shall charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any broadcast, electronic or other medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time during that period.
	A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$50,000.
	A person, political party or constituency association that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	Third party advertising N/A
Manitoba	 Advertising and surveys [E.F.A., ss. 48(1), 48(4), 88] No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party, shall print, publish or distribute during an election period: an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or on a billboard, bus or other property normally used for purposes of commercial advertising; or a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material; a sign or banner; the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election or print, publish or distribute any other campaign material intended for public distribution, unless the advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and has printed on it a statement of that authorization. When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the
	candidate's official agent, the candidate shall provide the authorization in respect of

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	any advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material intended for public distribution prepared before the appointment of the official agent.
	Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000, and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	 Election signs [E.A., ss. 174.3(1), 165(2)] No landlord or person acting on a landlord's behalf may prohibit a tenant from displaying election posters or signs on the premises to which the lease relates, and no condominium corporation or any of its agents may prohibit the owner of a condominium unit from displaying election posters or signs on the premises of his or her unit.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both.
	 Broadcasting [E.F.A., ss. 48(3), 88] No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party during an election period, shall: cause to appear on radio or television or any other electronic medium any advertisement the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election; or cause to appear any other campaign material intended for public distribution; unless the advertisement or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and a statement of the authorization is announced or shown with it. Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000, and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	Third party advertising N/A
Saskatchewan	 Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 215(1)-(2), 216] Advertisement means any of the following that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person: a visual publication, display or representation consisting of images or text; any audio publication or representation; any advertisement, hand bill, placard, poster, circular, circular letter pamphlet; any electronic or digital display; any radio or television broadcast that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person. Distribute means to do any of the following: print, or produce by any other process; publish;

Offences and penalties in relation to communications
 distribute by mail or otherwise; post; disseminate or broadcast. No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the name and address of the person who printed it, or produced it by any other process, and the name and address of the person who authorized it to be produced, published or distributed. Any person who is guilty of the above offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two
years or both. Election signs [E.A., s. 189(3)] No person shall unlawfully take down, cover up, mutilate, deface or alter a poster or sign set up or displayed by or on behalf of a candidate. Broadcasting
 N/A Third party advertising N/A
 Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 134(1), 154] Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election shall include on its front in legible form the name and address of the sponsor. A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable to a fine of not more than \$500. Election signs [E.A., ss. 135(1), 154] No person may display inside or on the outside of, or distribute within, a building used for a polling place at an advance poll or on polling day any election circular, card, poster, bill or other paper except those posted by the deputy returning officer or other election officials as required by the Act. A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable to a fine of not more than \$500. Broadcasting N/A Third party advertising N/A
 Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 264(1)(a)-(d), 264(1)(f)-(g), 264(2)] An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising with the property of any other individual or organization or indirectly through any other individual or organization. An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising: identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of

Jurisdiction Offences and penalties in relation to communications the financial agent: if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act; indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising. An individual or organization must not charge a registered political party, registered constituency association or candidate a rate for election advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same campaign period. On general voting day, an individual or organization must not conduct election advertising by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television. An individual or organization must not sponsor or agree to sponsor election advertising that is or is to be conducted on general voting day by a means referred to above, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British From the time of the first publication of an election opinion survey until the end of the campaign period, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia, the sponsor must provide on request a copy of a written report on the results of the survey, including the information prescribed by the Act. An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising during a campaign period: such that the total value of that election advertising is greater than \$5,000 or a higher amount established by regulation; or in combination with one or more individuals or organizations, or both, such that the total value of the election advertising sponsored by those individuals and organizations during that period is greater than \$5,000 or a higher amount established by regulation. An individual or organization who commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year. or both. Election signs [E.A., ss. 234(1)-(2)(a), 264(2)] During a campaign period, an individual or organization must not post, display or disseminate election advertising or any material that identifies a candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association, in or within 100 metres of the building where the office of the district electoral officer is located, unless it is done with the authorization of the district electoral officer. While advance voting or general voting is being conducted at a voting place, an individual or organization must not do any of the following in or within 100 metres of the building where the voting is being conducted: post, display or disseminate election advertising or any material that identifies a candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association, unless this is done with the authorization of the district electoral officer. An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year. or both. Broadcasting

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	See "Advertising and surveys".
	Third party advertising
	See "Advertising and surveys".
Yukon	Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 326, 353]
	 During an election period, every notice or advertisement that refers to an election, whether printed, broadcast or published electronically, shall include the name and address of its sponsor.
	Any person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	Election signs [E.A., ss. 327, 342(3)-(4), 353]
	 Every person who erects, posts or affixes any notice or advertisement that refers to an election shall comply with all safety rules imposed by the owner of the property or by municipal or other regulatory authority, and remove it or cause it to be removed within 30 days after polling day. No person shall engage actively in the issue or promotion of political propaganda
	 within 100 metres of a polling station during the hours that the polls are open. No person shall display a poster in a polling station or within 100 metres of a polling station, if the item appears to support any candidate or the political or other opinions entertained or supposed to be entertained by a candidate.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	Broadcasting [E.A., ss. 347, 353] • Every person who publishes or broadcasts a result or purported result of the polling in any polling division before the hour fixed by or pursuant to the Act for the closing of the polls or before the expiry of any extension, by any medium whatsoever is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of the above offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.
	Third party advertising ■ N/A
Northwest Territories	Advertising and surveys [E.A., ss. 174(2), 226]
	 A person who causes an advertisement to be published shall provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement.
	Every person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
	Election signs [E.A., ss. 220, 226] • Every person who, without authority, takes down, removes, covers up, mutilates,
<u> </u>	2 - 2751 person who, warrout duthority, takes down, femoves, covers up, muliates,

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	defaces or alters an advertisement, placard, poster or banner having reference to the election of a candidate is guilty of an offence.
	Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
	Broadcasting [E.A., s. 224] • Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
	Third party advertising N/A
Nunavut	 Advertising and surveys N/A Election signs [N.E.A., ss. 253(1), 252(1)-(2)] Any person who without authority takes down, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters any printed or written proclamation, placard, notice, list of voters or other document required by the Act to be posted is guilty of an offence. Any person who places campaign material on any premises used as a polling station is guilty of an offence. Any person who uses, wears or displays or causes to be used, worn or displayed any flag, ribbon, label, badge or similar object in a polling station as political propaganda is guilty of an offence. Broadcasting [N.E.A., s. 255] Any person who broadcasts (where "broadcast" includes broadcasting on television, radio and the Internet) a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on election day or on the day immediately before election day, in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate in an election, is guilty of an offence.
	Third party advertising N/A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
Canada	[C.E.A., ss. 497(1), 500(1), 497(2), 500(3), 497(3), 500(5), 416(3), 511, 514(1)]
	Every person is guilty of an offence who:
	 being a registered party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of assets and liabilities, a report on that statement made by the registered party's auditor, and a declaration by the chief agent of the registered party within six months of the party being registered; being a registered party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a
	written report on the appointment of a registered agent within 30 days after the appointment; or, being a registered party or eligible party, fails to comply with the requirements regarding the replacement of a chief agent or auditor, or having only one chief agent or auditor at a time;
	 being a registered party, fails to report changes to registered party information within 30 days after the change of information;
	 being a registered party, fails to confirm validity of information on party on or before June 30 of every year;
	 being a chief agent of a deregistered political party, fails to provide a financial transactions return or election expenses return or related documents;
	 being a chief agent of a merging registered party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the financial transactions return or related documents within six months after a merger;
	being an electoral district association, fails to register before:
	accepting contributions,
	 providing goods or services or transferring funds to a candidate endorsed by a registered party,
	 providing goods or services or transferring funds to a registered party or a registered association, or
	 accepting surplus electoral funds of a candidate, surplus leadership campaign funds of a leadership contestant or surplus nomination campaign funds of a nomination contestant;
	 being an electoral district association of a registered party, incurs expenses for election advertising during an election period;
	 being a registered association, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of assets and liabilities or related documents within six months after becoming a registered association;
	 being the financial agent of a registered association, makes an erroneous declaration that the statement of assets and liabilities of the registered association is complete and accurate;
	 being a registered association, fails to comply with requirements regarding the appointment of electoral district agents;
	 being a registered association, fails to comply with requirements regarding the appointment of a financial agent or auditor;
	 being a registered association, fails to report changes to the information contained in the application for registration of an electoral district association of a registered party;
	 being a registered association, fails to confirm the validity of the information concerning the association;
	 being the financial agent of a deregistered electoral district association, fails to
	provide the Chief Electoral Officer within six months after the day of its deregistration a financial transactions return or related documents for current and/or earlier fiscal periods;
	being the financial agent of a registered association, fails to provide within five

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	months after the end of the fiscal period a financial transactions return or related documents;
	 being the financial agent of a registered association, fails to, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the association to the Chief Electoral Officer if: the financial agent cannot determine to which of the classes of contributor
	 the contributor belongs, or the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered company is not known;
	 being the financial agent of a registered association, provides an incomplete financial transactions return;
	 being a person or entity, other than a citizen or permanent resident, makes a contribution;
	 being the chief agent of a registered party, the financial agent of a registered association, the official agent of a candidate or the financial agent of a leadership contestant or nomination contestant, fails to return a contribution unused to an ineligible contributor, or pay the amount (or in the case of a non-monetary contribution, an amount equal to its commercial value) of the ineligible contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer, within 30 days of becoming aware of the ineligibility;
	 being a registered party or an electoral district association of one, makes a transfer of goods, services or funds to a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant without offering such a transfer equally to all contestants;
	 being a person who is authorized to accept contributions on behalf of a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant, fails to issue a receipt for each contribution of more than \$25 that he or she accepts;
	 being a person or entity, circumvents, or attempts to circumvent, contribution limits or the prohibition on ineligible contributors, or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;
	 being a person or entity, conceals, or attempts to conceal, the identity of the source of a contribution governed by the Act or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;
	 being a person or entity, makes a contribution from money, property or the services of another person or entity that was provided to that person or entity for that purpose;
	 being a person authorized under the Act to accept contributions, fails within 30 days of becoming aware of the contravention, to return the contribution unused to the contributor or, if that is not possible, to pay the Chief Electoral Officer the amount of it or, in the case of a non-monetary contribution, an amount of money equal to its commercial value, a contribution received: in contravention of the contribution limits for individuals, or
	 as part of a prohibited agreement for the provision for payment of goods or services to a registered party or a candidate that includes a term that any person will make a contribution, directly or indirectly, to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant, or
	 from a person or entity that made the contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate or a leadership contestant or a

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	nomination contestant that comes from money, property or the services of
	another person or entity that was provided to that person or entity for that purpose;
	 fails to document any payment of more than \$50;
	 being a person authorized to pay petty expenses, fails to provide
	documentation of expenditures within three months after the day they were
	incurred, in the case of a registered political party, or polling day, in the case of
	a candidate; or pays more than the maximum amount of petty expenses that the person is authorized to pay;
	 being a chief agent, exceeds the election expense limit or, being a registered
	party or third party, colludes to circumvent the election expense limit;
	 being a chief agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial
	transactions return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent for each fiscal period;
	• [Note: section 424.1 comes into force on January 1, 2005.] being a chief
	agent, fails to provide a return for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party, that includes the required information, within 30 days after the end of the period to which the report relates;
	 being a registered agent, fails to forward excess contributions to the Chief
	Electoral Officer when the registered agent cannot determine the class of
	contributor or the name of the contributor is not known;
	 being a chief agent, provides an incomplete financial transactions return as specified by the Act;
	being a chief agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an election
	expenses return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent within six months after polling day;
	 being a chief agent, provides an incomplete election expenses return;
	 being the chief executive officer of a provincial division, fails, within 15 days after a change in the information about a provincial division, to report the
	change in writing to the chief agent of the registered party;
	 being a registered party, fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement
	setting out the dates on which a proposed leadership contest is to begin or end or of related changes;
	 being a person who accepts contributions for, or incurs leadership campaign
	expenses in relation to, his or her campaign for the leadership of a registered party, fails to register as a leadership contestant;
	being a leadership contestant, fails to comply with the requirements re: the
	appointment of a leadership campaign agent, a financial agent or an auditor;
	 being a leadership contestant, fails to report changes to the information in his or her application as a leadership contestant within 30 days, or, where this
	report involves the replacement of the auditor or financial agent of the
	leadership contestant, fails to include a copy of the signed consent to so act
	provided by the financial agent or auditor on appointment;
	 being a leadership contestant who withdraws from the leadership contest, fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing of the withdrawal
	signed by the contestant and indicating the date of the withdrawal;
	 being a registered party that withdraws its acceptance of a leadership
	contestant, fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing of
	the withdrawal of acceptance signed by the chief agent of the party and indicating the date of the withdrawal;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to satisfy the bank
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Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 account requirements specified in the Act; being a leadership contestant or the financial agent of one, fails to pay a
	recoverable claim within 18 months after the end of the leadership contest; • being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a leadership campaign return or related documents within six months after the end of the leadership contest;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to support a leadership campaign return;
	 being a leadership contestant, fails, within six months after the end of the leadership contest, to send to his or her financial agent a declaration in the prescribed form that the return is complete and accurate;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a return that includes the required information on contributions or related documents, for the period beginning on the first day of the leadership contest and ending on the day that is four weeks before the end of the leadership contest;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails to, without delay, pay to the Chief Electoral Officer an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution, if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, or the name or address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails, within 30 days after making a payment, to provide updated financial reporting documents; being a leadership contestant or the financial agent of one, provides an incomplete financial agent.
	 incomplete financial return; being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, fails, within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus, or, in the case of not having received a notice of estimated surplus, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's leadership campaign return, to dispose of surplus leadership campaign funds to the registered party that is holding the leadership contest or a registered association of that party;
	 being an official agent, fails to satisfy the bank account requirements specified in the Act;
	 being an official agent, a candidate or a person authorized by the Act: incurs or causes to be incurred more than the maximum allowed for notice of nomination meetings; exceeds the election expenses limit; or, being an official agent, a candidate, a person authorized under the Act or a third party, colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit;
	 being an official agent, fails to pay a recoverable claim within four months after the day set for polling day, or the publication in the Canada Gazette of a notice of withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election;
	 being an official agent, fails to provide an electoral campaign return or related documents within four months after the day set for polling day, or the publication of a notice of withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election;
	 being an official agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer by a specified date with any additional documents that are necessary to support an electoral campaign return;
	being a candidate, fails within four months after polling day to send a

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
Jurisdiction	declaration re: unpaid claims that are, or may be, the subject of an application of a person to be paid for a candidate's electoral campaign expense or of the candidate's official agent or the candidate in relation to such a claim; • being an official agent, fails to pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer if he or she cannot determine to which classes the contributor belongs; and if the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered company is not known; • being an official agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an updated electoral campaign return or related documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated return; • being an official agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with an incomplete electoral campaign return; • being an official agent, fails to dispose of surplus electoral funds within 60 days after the date specified in the Act, or within 60 days after receiving a notice from the Chief Electoral Officer of the estimated surplus; • being a registered agent or financial agent, makes an improper or unauthorized transfer of contributions; • being a registered agent, fails to return unused income tax receipts within a month after polling day. • being a registered party or registered association, fails, within 30 days after the selection date of a nomination contest, to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report setting out: • the name of the electoral district, the registered association and the registered party that the nomination contest began and the selection date; and of his or her financial agent; and • the name of the person selected in the nomination contestant as of the selection to his or her nomination contestant, fails to appoint a financial agent before accepting contributions or incurring
	 date and of his or her financial agent; and the name of the person selected in the nomination contest; being a nomination contestant, fails to appoint a financial agent before accepting contributions or incurring nomination campaign expenses in relation to his or her nomination campaign; being a nomination contestant, fails to comply with the requirements re: the
	 being a nomination contestant, fails within 30 days after a change to report changes in the nomination contestant information; being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to satisfy the requirements for opening and holding a separate bank account in a Canadian financial institution or an authorized foreign bank for the sole purpose of the contestant's nomination campaign; being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, exceeds the
	 nomination campaign expenses limit allowed for a particular electoral district; being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, fails to pay a recoverable claim for nomination campaign expenses in a timely manner; being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to provide a nomination campaign return or related documents within four months after the selection date;
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to support the nomination campaign

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 being a nomination contestant, fails, within four months after the selection date, to send to his or her financial agent, a declaration, in the prescribed form, that the nomination campaign return is complete and accurate; being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the contestant to the Chief Electoral Officer, if: the financial agent cannot determine to which of the listed classes the contributor belongs, or the following is not known: the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered company that made contributions of a total amount of more than
	 \$200; being a nomination contestant who has accepted contributions of \$10,000 or more in total or incurred nomination campaign expenses of \$10,000 or more in total, fails to appoint an auditor without delay; being a nomination contestant, fails to comply with requirements re: the appointment of an auditor; being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to provide an updated version of financial reporting documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated version; being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, provides an incomplete financial return; or being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, fails to dispose of a surplus of nomination campaign funds within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus, or in the case of not having received such a notice, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's nomination campaign return.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.
	 Every person is guilty of an offence who: being a person or entity other than an electoral district agent of a registered association, knowingly pays or incurs the registered association's expenses; not being an electoral district agent or a registered agent, knowingly accepts contributions to the registered association; not being the financial agent of a registered association, knowingly accepts or makes transfers of goods or funds on behalf of the association; not being a chief agent, a registered agent or a person authorized under the Act, knowingly pays or incurs a registered party's expenses.
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.
	Every person is guilty of an offence who:

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 being a registered party, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer a statement of assets and liabilities, an auditor's report, or a declaration by the chief agent within six months after becoming a registered party;
	 wilfully contravenes the provisions respecting an ineligible person acting as chief agent, registered agent or auditor;
	 being a chief agent of a deregistered political party, wilfully fails, within six months after the day of its deregistration, to provide the Chief Electoral Officer, for the portion of its current fiscal period ending on the day of its deregistration: a financial transactions return, substantially in the prescribed form, the auditor's report on the financial transactions return, and a declaration in the prescribed form by the chief agent concerning the
	financial transactions;
	 being a chief agent of a merging registered party, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the financial transactions returns or related documents within six months after a merger;
	 being an electoral district association, wilfully fails to register before: accepting contributions,
	 providing goods or services or transferring funds to a candidate endorsed by a registered party,
	 providing goods or services or transferring funds to a registered party or a registered association, or
	 accepting surplus electoral funds of a candidate, surplus leadership campaign funds of a leadership contestant or surplus nomination campaign funds of a nomination contestant;
	 being an electoral district association of a registered party, wilfully incurs expenses for election advertising during an election period;
	 being a registered association, wilfully fails, within six months after becoming a registered association, to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of assets and liabilities or related documents;
	 being the financial agent of a registered association, knowingly makes an erroneous declaration that the statement of assets and liabilities is complete and accurate;
	 being a registered association, wilfully fails to comply with the requirements re: the appointment of the electoral district agent;
	 being a person, wilfully acts as a financial agent, an electoral district agent or an auditor when ineligible to do so;
	 being the financial agent of a deregistered electoral district association, wilfully fails to provide a financial transactions return or related documents for a fiscal period within six months after the day of its deregistration;
	 being the financial agent of a registered association, wilfully fails to provide a financial transactions return or related documents within five months after the end of the fiscal period;
	 being the financial agent of a registered association, wilfully fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the association to the Chief Electoral Officer, if:
	 the financial agent cannot determine to which of the listed classes the contributor belongs; or
	 the following is not known: the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25,
	the name or the address of the contribution having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered
	company that made contributions of a total of more than \$200; • being the financial agent of a registered association, provides a financial
	transactions return containing false or misleading information;
	 being a person or entity, knowingly makes a contribution while ineligible;
	 being a registered party or an electoral district association of one, wilfully
	makes a prohibited transfer;
	 being a person who is authorized to accept contributions on behalf of a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to issue a receipt for each contribution
	of more than \$25 that he or she accepts;
	 being an individual, wilfully exceeds the contribution limit for individuals; being a person or entity, knowingly circumvents, or attempts to circumvent,
	the prohibition against ineligible contributors or a contribution limit, or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;
	 being a person or entity, knowingly conceals, or attempts to conceal, the
	identity of the source of a contribution governed by the Act or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;
	 being a person entitled to accept contributions under the Act, knowingly accepts a contribution that exceeds a limit under the Act;
	 being a person or entity, knowingly enters into a prohibited agreement for the provision for payment of goods or services to a registered party or candidate that includes a term that any person will make a contribution, directly or indirectly, to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate, a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant;
	 being a person or entity, wilfully makes a contribution to a registered party, a registered association, a candidate or a leadership contestant or a nomination contestant that comes from money, property or the services of another person or entity that was provided to that person or entity for that purpose.
	 being an individual, knowingly makes a false or misleading declaration relating to the information in the statement to be provided along with each contribution that comes from money, property or the services of another person or entity provided by individuals who are eligible to make contributions;
	 being a person authorized under the Act to accept contributions, within 30 days of becoming aware of a contribution made in contravention of contribution limits for individuals, prohibited agreements, or prohibitions against making indirect contributions, wilfully fails to return the contribution unused to the contributor, or, if that is not possible, pay the amount of it (or, in the case of a non-monetary contribution, an amount equal to its commercial value) to the Chief Electoral Officer;
	 being a chief agent, wilfully exceeds the election expenses limit;
	 being a registered party or a third party, knowingly colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit;
	 being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent as specified by the Act for each fiscal period within six months after the end of the fiscal period;
	 [Note: section 424.1 comes into force on January 1, 2005.] being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide a return for each quarter of the fiscal period of the party within 30 days after the end of the period to which it relates;
	being a registered agent, wilfully fails to forward excess contributions to the

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	Chief Electoral Officer when the registered agent cannot determine the class
	of contributor or the name of the contributor is not known;
	being a chief agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return containing false or misleading statements:
	transactions return containing false or misleading statements;
	 being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an election expenses return or related documents within six months after polling
	day, or provides an election expenses return containing false or misleading
	statements;
	 being a registered party, wilfully fails to inform the Chief Electoral Officer of the
	dates on which the leadership contest is to begin and end, or related changes;
	 being a person, wilfully fails to register for a leadership contest;
	 being a person, wilfully acts as a financial agent, leadership campaign agent
	or auditor of a leadership contestant, when ineligible to do so;
	 being a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to file a statement of withdrawal;
	being a registered party, wilfully fails to file a statement of withdrawal of
	acceptance;
	 being a person other than a leadership campaign agent, knowingly accepts a contribution;
	 being a leadership campaign agent, knowingly accepts a prohibited contribution;
	being a person or entity, knowingly pays or incurs leadership campaign
	expenses while ineligible;
	 being a person, knowingly pays personal expenses of a leadership contestant
	while ineligible;
	being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to provide a
	leadership campaign return or related documents within six months after the
	end of the leadership contest;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents necessary to support the leadership campaign
	return;
	 being a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to send a declaration re: the leadership campaign return to his or her financial agent within six months after
	the end of the leadership contest;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to provide, no
	later than one week after the end of the period to which it relates:
	a return on contributions or related documents for the period beginning on
	the first day of the leadership contest and ending on the day that is four
	weeks before the end of the leadership contest, and
	 a weekly return for each of the three weeks after the end of this period;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to pay,
	without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution
	received to the Chief Electoral Officer, if the name of the contributor of a
	contribution of more than \$25, or the name or the address of the contributor
	having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, is not known;
	being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to provide an updated version of any financial reporting documents within 30 days after.
	updated version of any financial reporting documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated version;
	 being a leadership contestant or the financial agent of one, provides the Chief
	Electoral Officer with a document that the contestant or the financial agent, as
	the case may be, knows or ought reasonably to know contains a material
	and dadd may be, known or dagnit readdriably to know contains a material

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	statement that is false or misleading; or knowingly provides a document that is substantially incomplete;
	 being the financial agent of a leadership contestant, wilfully fails to dispose of a surplus of leadership campaign funds within 60 days after receiving a notice of estimated surplus or, if he or she has not received a notice of estimated surplus, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's leadership
	 campaign return; being a person other than an official agent or a candidate, accepts or issues receipts for contributions to the candidate's electoral campaign; being a person or entity, other than a candidate, official agent or person authorized by the official agent to enter into a contract involving an expense in relation to a candidate's electoral campaign, incurs expenses in relation to the candidate's electoral campaign; being a person or entity, other than an official agent of a candidate, pays expenses in relation to the candidate's electoral campaign except for petty expenses and the candidate's personal expenses; or, being a person other than a candidate or official agent, pays the candidate's personal expenses;
	 being a candidate, official agent or person authorized under the Act, wilfully spends more than the maximum allowed for notice of nomination meetings; being an official agent, a candidate or a person authorized under the Act,
	wilfully exceeds the election expenses limit;
	 being an official agent, a candidate, a person authorized under the Act or a third party, colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit;
	 being an official agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return or related documents within four months after either the day set for polling day or the publication of a notice of the withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election, in any other case;
	 being an official agent, wilfully fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to evidence expenses set out in the return;
	 being a candidate, wilfully fails to send an electoral campaign expense declaration concerning the return;
	 being an official agent, wilfully fails to pay the value of an excess contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer where the contribution cannot be classified or the name of the contributor is not known;
	 being an official agent, wilfully fails to provide an updated electoral campaign return or related documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated return;
	 being an official agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return containing false or misleading statements or knowingly provides one that is incomplete;
	 being an official agent, wilfully fails to dispose of surplus electoral funds within 60 days after the date specified in the Act, or after receiving a notice from the Chief Electoral Officer of the estimated surplus;
	 being a registered agent, financial agent or official agent, knowingly makes an unauthorized or improper transfer of contributions;
	 being a registered party or registered association, knowingly fails, within 30 days after the selection date, to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report setting out:
	 the name of the electoral district, the registered association and the registered party that the nomination contest concerns,

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 the date on which the nomination contest began and the selection date, the name and address of each nomination contestant as of the selection date and of his or her financial agent, and
	 the name of the person selected in the nomination contest; being a person, wilfully acts as the financial agent of a nomination contestant when ineligible to do so;
	 being a person other than the financial agent of a nomination contestant, knowingly accepts a contribution while ineligible;
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, knowingly accepts a prohibited contribution;
	 being a person or entity, knowingly pays or incurs expenses for specified purposes or pays personal expenses while ineligible;
	 being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, wilfully exceeds the nomination campaign expenses limit; being a person or entity, circumvents, or attempts to circumvent, the
	nomination campaign expenses limit or acts in collusion with another person or entity for that purpose;
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to provide a nomination campaign return or related documents within four months after the selection date;
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to comply with a requirement of the Chief Electoral Officer to provide by a specified date any additional documents that are necessary to support the nomination campaign return;
	 being a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to send a declaration re: the nomination campaign return to his or her financial agent within four months after the selection date;
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to pay, without delay, an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the contestant to the Chief Electoral Officer, if:
	 the financial agent cannot determine to which of the listed classes the contributor belongs; or the following is not known:
	 the name of the contributor of a contribution of more than \$25, the name or the address of the contributor having made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200, or
	 the name of the chief executive officer or president of a numbered company that made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200;
	 being a person, wilfully acts as the auditor of a nomination contestant when ineligible to do so;
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to provide an updated version of any financial reporting documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated version;
	 being a nomination contestant or the financial agent of one, provides a document that the contestant or the financial agent, as the case may be, knows or ought reasonably to know contains a material statement that is false or misleading, or knowingly provides a document that is substantially incomplete; or
	 being the financial agent of a nomination contestant, wilfully fails to dispose of a surplus of nomination campaign funds within 60 days after receiving a notice

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	of estimated surplus or, if no notice has been received, within 60 days after the provision of the contestant's nomination campaign return.
	 Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable: on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
	No person or entity, other than a registered agent of a registered party, shall accept contributions to the registered party.
	 If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offence under the Act has been committed and is of the view that the public interest justifies it, the Commissioner may institute a prosecution or cause one to be instituted. For the purposes of section 487 of the <i>Criminal Code</i>, any person charged by the Commissioner with duties relating to the administration or enforcement of the Act is deemed to be a public officer.
	A prosecution for an offence under the Act must be instituted within 18 months after the day on which the Commissioner becomes aware of the facts giving rise to the prosecution and not later than seven years after the day on which the offence was committed.
Newfoundland and	[E.A., ss. 316-319, 320(1), 321-322, 324-325]
Labrador	 A person who knowingly incurs or authorizes election expenses contrary to the Act or exceeding the maximum set by the Act, or who wilfully submits a false statement of election expenses under the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. Where a contravention of the Act that is an offence by virtue of the above is committed by a chief financial officer of a registered party or candidate, the political party or candidate for which the chief financial officer acts is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable: in the case of a registered party, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000; and in the case of a candidate, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000. A person who knowingly makes a false statement in a financial return, statement or other document filed under the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. A person who knowingly makes or issues or participates in, assents to or acquiesces in the making or issuance of a false or deceptive receipt for a contribution or purported contribution commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. A person who knowingly withholds, conceals or destroys books, papers, documents or other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or inquiry under the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. A chief financial officer who wilfully or through neglect fails to file a financial return with the Chief Electoral Officer within the time required by the

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	he or she is in default of filing the return until it is filed with the Chief Electoral
	Officer.
	 A corporation or trade union that contravenes a provision of the Act with respect to election financing is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a
	fine not exceeding \$10,000.
	A person or political party who or that fails to comply with a provision of the Act
	with respect to election financing is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding
	three months or to both a fine and imprisonment.
	A person shall not knowingly make a false statement in an application, return,
	financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer.
	A person shall not knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or
Prince Edward Island	other person authorized to accept contributions. [E.E.A., ss. 25-27, 29-30]
Fillice Edward Island	The official agent of a registered party or registered candidate who contravenes
	the provisions of the Act with respect to financial reports is guilty of an offence and
	on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 and not more than
	\$5,000.
	Where any contravention of the Act that is an offence by virtue of the above is committed by an official agent of a registered party or registered candidate, the
	registered party or registered candidate for which the official agent acts is guilty of
	an offence and on summary conviction is liable:
	• in the case of a registered party, to a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not more
	than \$10,000; and
	 in the case of a registered candidate, to a fine of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000.
	Every corporation or trade union that contravenes any of the provisions of the Act
	is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000.
	Every person, registered party that contravenes any of the provisions of the Act for
	which contravention no penalty is otherwise provided is guilty of an offence and on
	summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.
	No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial report or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the
	Act.
	No person shall knowingly give false information to an official agent or other
N 0 "	person authorized to accept contributions.
Nova Scotia	[E.A., ss. 189, 215, 192(4), 210, 193] • Every official agent who wilfully:
	 Every official agent who wilding. incurs election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act;
	delivers or files a false report or affidavit;
	 produces a falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher; or
	after the delivery of his or her report, pays a claim otherwise than as permitted
	by the Act;
	 is guilty of a corrupt practice. A candidate or party leader whose official agent has been guilty of any of the acts
	mentioned above is also guilty of a corrupt practice unless it is established that the
	act is of no great gravity and could not have affected the result of the election, or
	that the candidate or party leader had taken in good faith all possible and
	reasonable precautions to carry out the election honestly according to the requirements of the Act or that the act of the official agent was committed without
	requirements of the Act of that the act of the official agent was confinited without

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 the knowledge of the candidate or party leader. A candidate or party leader who wilfully incurs, pays or authorizes any election expense otherwise than as permitted by the Act is guilty of a corrupt practice. Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice, in addition to any other punishment provided in the <i>Elections Act</i>, shall during the five years after the report, be incapable of being elected to or sitting in the House of Assembly, or of holding any office at the nomination of the Governor in Council. An official agent who fails to make a payment as required by the Act, or who knowingly makes a payment that is less than the amount that the official agent is required by the Act to pay, is guilty of an offence.
	Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.
	• Where an official agent refuses, fails or is unable to comply with the provisions of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may apply to a judge of the county court for an order directing the official agent to attend before the judge to show cause why the official agent has not complied with the Act and, upon the hearing of the matter, the judge may order the official agent to be examined with respect to any report or particulars which have not been provided in accordance with the Act and may order the official agent to make such return and declaration or supply such statement of particulars as the judge thinks appropriate within the time, to the person and in the manner as the judge may direct.
New Brunswick	 [P.P.F.A., ss. 85-86, 86.1, 87, 88.1(1)-(2), 89] Any person who knowingly incurs or authorizes election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act, or who wilfully submits a false statement of election expenses under the Act commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment. A candidate, whose official agent with the knowledge of the candidate commits an offence described above, also commits such offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. The election of any candidate who has been convicted for one of the above offences is null and void, and his or her seat shall be vacated from the time of such conviction. Any person who: knowingly makes a false statement in any financial return, statement or other document filed with the Supervisor; makes or issues or participates in, assents to or acquiesces in the making or issuance of a false or deceptive receipt for a contribution or purported contribution; knowingly withholds, conceals or destroys any books, papers, documents or other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or inquiry;
	other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or inquiry; commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • Every official representative who wilfully or through neglect fails to file a financial

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	return with the Supervisor within the time required by the Act commits an offence.
	The Supervisor may, either before or after the institution of proceedings against an
	official representative for failure to file a financial return, accept from the official
	representative alleged to have been guilty of such offence the payment of a sum
	equal to \$50 for each day the official representative is in default of filing such
	financial return.
	• Every person who knowingly permits, tolerates, or participates in any way in the commission of an offence under the Act commits the same offence and is liable to the same penalties on summary conviction.
Quebec	[E.A., ss. 559, 559.0.1, 559.1, 560-561, 563]
4.0000	• Every official agent is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 who:
	 incurs or authorizes election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the
	Act;
	files a false report, return or statement;
	 produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher;
	after filing his or her report or return, pays a claim otherwise than as permitted
	by the Act.
	Every official representative is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 who:
	files a false report, return or statement;
	 produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher;
	 pays a claim otherwise than as permitted by the Act.
	• Every elector acting as a private intervenor who makes a false declaration, files a
	false report or produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or voucher is also liable
	to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000.
	The following persons are liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000:
	 every person who attempts to incur an election expense otherwise than as permitted by the Act;
	 every person who makes a false invoice, receipt or voucher;
	 every person who falsifies an invoice, receipt or voucher.
	Every candidate or party leader who allows any election expense to be incurred or
	paid for otherwise than as permitted by the Act is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000.
	Every person who solicits or collects contributions or incurs expenses without
	holding an authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer is liable to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 in the case of a natural person or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$3,000 to \$30,000.
	 Every person who fails to file a report or return prescribed under the Act or to pay
	within the prescribed time a claim made by the Chief Electoral Officer under the
	Act is liable to a fine of \$50 for each day of delay.
Ontario	[E.F.A., ss. 46-51]
	• If the chief financial officer of a party, constituency association, candidate or
	leadership contestant registered under the Act knowingly contravenes the
	provisions respecting financial statements:
	the chief financial agent is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a
	fine of not more than \$5,000; and
	the party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant is also
	guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of \$50 for each day that
	the default continues.
	A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the provisions of
	the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 \$50,000. A person, political party or constituency association that knowingly contravenes a provision of the Act for the contravention of which no other penalty is provided is guilty of an offence and, on conviction, is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000. No person shall obstruct a person making an investigation or examination under the Act or withhold from him or her or conceal or destroy any books, papers, documents or things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation or examination. No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Election Officer under the Act. No person shall knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person outherized to accept contributions.
Manitoba	person authorized to accept contributions. [E.F.A., ss. 8.1(2)-(3), 10.2(2), 33.1, 61.1(5), 78-84, 86, 87.1, 88, 90]
	 No candidate is eligible to act as his or her own official agent or deputy official agent, or as the official agent or deputy official agent of a leadership contestant. No leadership contestant is eligible to act as his or her own official agent or as the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate. None of the following persons shall act as an auditor for a candidate, a leadership contestant or a registered political party: an election officer or enumerator appointed under <i>The Elections Act</i>; a candidate or leadership contestant, or an official agent of either of them; the chief financial officer of a registered political party; a person involved in the raising or spending of money or the custody of property of a candidate, leadership contestant or registered political party. No person shall issue a tax receipt for a contribution made to or for the benefit of a leadership contestant. No leadership contestant. No leadership contestant may incur an expense or accept a contribution related to a leadership contest before the leadership contest period begins. No person or organization shall obstruct any person carrying out an audit, inquiry, investigation or examination under the Act or withhold from the person or conceal or destroy any books, papers, documents or things relevant to the audit, inquiry, investigation or examination. No person or organization shall issue a receipt purporting to be for a contribution received by or on behalf of a candidate or registered political party unless the contribution indicated in the receipt was made to or for the benefit of the candidate or registered political party. No person or organization shall issue a receipt showing a registration number falsely purporting to be assigned to the person or organization under the Act. No person or organization shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, statement, return or o

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 files with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement or return or other information which substantially fails to disclose the information required under the Act or the regulations; or
	 fails substantially to provide such clarifying or verifying information with respect to a statement or return or other information filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act as may be required by the Chief Electoral Officer;
	 is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction: in the case of a registered political party, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000; and in all other cases, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
	A person or organization that contravenes the provisions respecting contributions is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction:
	 in the case of an individual, to a fine of not more than \$5,000; and in the case of an organization or corporation, to a fine of not more than \$50,000.
	• In addition to the above fine, a person or organization that is guilty of such offences is liable to a fine of up to twice the amount of the value of any prohibited contribution.
	• Every registered political party that contravenes the provisions respecting expenses and advertising limits for an election and annual advertising limits is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$50,000.
	• Every candidate who contravenes the expenses and advertising limits for an election is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5,000.
	• In addition to the above fine, a registered political party or a candidate is liable to a fine of up to twice the amount by which the party or candidate exceeded the expense limit in question.
	• Every chief financial officer, official agent or other officer of a registered political party or a candidate who, acting on behalf of the candidate or party, is responsible for a contravention of the expense or advertising limits, is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
	A person or organization that uses all or any part of information disclosed under the Act for commercial or business purposes or for any other purpose not intended by the Act is guilty of an offence.
	• Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Act or the regulations, except provisions concerning government advertising, is guilty of an offence and, if no other fine is provided therefor, is liable on summary conviction:
	 in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$25,000; and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$5,000.
	• If the chief financial officer of a political party or his or her deputy, the official agent of a candidate or his or her deputy, or the official agent of a leadership contestant, is guilty of an offence under the Act or the regulations, the political party, candidate or leadership contestant may be charged with the same offence and, if
	 convicted, is liable to the fine imposed for the offence under the Act. Nothing above precludes prosecution against a candidate, leadership contestant or political party for an offence under the Act or the regulations committed by any person or organization:
	acting on behalf of the candidate, leadership contestant or political party within the scope of the actual or apparent authority of the person or organization; or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 acting with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, leadership contestant or political party.
Saskatchewan	 acting with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, leadership contestant or political party. [E.A., ss. 223, 226(1), 234-236, 237(1), 238-244, 248, 250(1), 251(1), 252-253, 255, 259-261, 216] [P.C.T.C.A., ss. 8(1)-(2), 10] No unregistered political party and no person acting on behalf of an unregistered political party shall directly or indirectly: solicit or receive any contribution for the purpose of promoting, opposing or endorsing that party, any other political party or the candidacy of any individual; or incur or pay any expense or expend any effort for the purpose of promoting, opposing or endorsing that party, any other political party or the candidacy of any individual. A registered political party shall deliver a written notice to the Chief Electoral Officer of any alteration of information contained in its application for registration within 30 days of that alteration. Any person who contravenes the provisions respecting eligibility and duties of a chief official agent for a registered political party commits an offence. A candidate shall file, within 10 days of the appointment of a business manager, the information required by the Act. If a registered political party's auditor ceases for any reason to be auditor, the registered political party shall appoint another auditor within 30 days and inform the Chief Electoral Officer of the name and address of the auditor. Before filing his or her nomination papers, every potential candidate shall appoint an auditor, who shall perform the duties detailed in the Act. No person shall make an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250. No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party shall: accept a contributor is a Canadian citizen. No registered political party and on on chief official agent and no other person acting within the scope of that person's authority on behalf of a registered political part
	that exceed the limit established by the Act. No person shall make any payment, or incur any election expenses, during an
	return relates, the chief official agent of a registered political party shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election expenses return and all other related documents. No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a candidate within the scope of that person's authority shall incur election expenses that exceed the limit established by the Act.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	election by or on behalf of a candidate other than by or through the candidate's
	 business manager. Every business manager shall ensure that every payment of more than \$25 for election expenses is vouched for.
	Every candidate or person authorized to pay petty expenses shall send the business manager the information prescribed in the Act.
	 A business manager or chief official agent who makes a payment or receives a contribution, where election expenses are incurred jointly by candidates, shall supply the other party or parties to the agreement with the information pertaining to that expense or contribution as prescribed by the Act.
	 Within three months after the candidate returned has been declared elected, the business manager of each candidate shall file with the returning officer an election expenses return and all other related documents.
	No person other than a chief official agent of a registered political party or a business manager for an independent candidate shall purport to issue a tax receipt.
	No tax receipt shall be issued other than with respect to an eligible contribution (in the form of cash or negotiable instrument) and to an eligible contributor (individual or corporation) who made the contribution.
	Any person who contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.
Alberta	 [E.F.C.D.A., ss. 45-48, 49(1), 50, 51(1)-(2)] No person shall obstruct any person carrying out an inquiry or examination under the Act or withhold from him or her or conceal or destroy any books, papers, documents or things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation or examination.
	No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.
	 No person shall knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions.
	The chief financial officer of a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate who contravenes the provisions respecting financial statements, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000. When a proportion described above is contraited by a chief financial officer.
	 When any contravention described above is committed by a chief financial officer of a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, the political party or constituency association or candidate for which the chief financial officer acts is also guilty of an offence and liable:
	 in the case of a registered party, to a fine of not more than \$5,000; and in the case of a registered constituency association or registered candidate, to a fine of not more than \$1,000.
	• A corporation, trade union, employee organization or prohibited corporation that contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000.
	• A person, political party or constituency association that contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, for which contravention no fine is otherwise provided, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.
	When the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization has made one or more contributions in excess of

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	 an amount permitted under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may by written notice require that person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to pay a penalty in an amount named in the notice and being equivalent to the amount by which the contribution or contributions exceeded the amount permitted under the Act. When the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that a prohibited corporation has made a contribution in contravention of the Act, he or she may by written notice require the prohibited corporation to pay a penalty in an amount named in the notice
D.(() O	equivalent to the amount contributed.
British Columbia	 [E.A., s. 263] An individual or organization who does any of the following commits an offence: consents to be appointed as a financial agent or auditor under the Act when not entitled to be appointed to the position; fails to administer in accordance with the Act the finances of the organization or individual for whom the financial agent is acting; issues tax receipts other than in accordance with the Act and the <i>Income Tax Act</i>; contravenes the provisions respecting making, accepting, or exceeding the limitations with respect to contributions as specified in the Act; fails to return a political contribution that was made or accepted in contravention of the Act, within 30 days after the financial agent becomes aware of the contravention; contravenes the provisions regarding who may incur election and contestant expenses, or expenses equivalent to election expenses; incurs an election expense in excess of the applicable election expenses limit; contravenes the provisions respecting election expenses that may be incurred by a registered constituency association; fails to dispose of any surplus remaining in a candidate's election account as prescribed by the Act. An individual or organization who commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not make that the provision and the imprisonment for a term and leaves the approach that approach the above offences is liable to a fine of not make the provision and commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not make the provision and commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not make the provision and contents.
	fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or to both.
Yukon Northwest Territories	N/A [E.A., ss. 168(1.1), 168(2.1), 169(1)-(2), 169(4), 170(1)-(2), 171(3), 172, 175, 176(1)-(1.1), 177(4), 178(6), 178.1(4), 179(1), 179(3), 185, 226(1)]
	 No person may make a contribution to another person before the beginning of a campaign period for the purpose of supporting that person as a candidate at a forthcoming election. An individual or corporation shall not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds \$1,500. Only an official agent or any person whom the official agent authorizes in writing to act on behalf of the official agent may receive a contribution on behalf of a candidate. Only an official agent may issue a tax receipt from the receipt book provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for a contribution. An official agent shall deposit all money collected on behalf of a candidate in a bank account or with an approved institution as prescribed by the Act. An official agent may accept an anonymous donation not exceeding \$100. If, however, an anonymous contribution of more than \$100 is received, the official agent shall return the contribution or send the contribution to the Chief Electoral

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	Officer as prescribed by the Act. A person may only make a contribution of money, goods or services to which the person is beneficially entitled. No official agent shall knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside the Territories, or a corporation that does not carry on business in the Territories. No person shall, at any time, make a contribution or gift to a candidate unless it is made to the official agent of the candidate or a person whom the official agent has authorized to act on behalf of the official agent. Every person who makes a contribution or gift in contravention of the above is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. A candidate shall, within 60 days after polling day, give contributions that were not expended on his or her campaign to a charitable organization or to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer a notice of the gift within 30 days of making the gift. Every candidate who incurs pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30,000 is guilty of an offence. Every official agent who pays a claim in contravention of the Act is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. An official agent who reimburses a candidate in contravention of the Act is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent shall transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payment of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. Within 60 days after polling day, each candidate respecting the election contributions to and election expenses of the candidate. Every candidate or official agent who knowingly makes a false declaration respecting election contributions and expenses is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice. Every candidate and official agent who, without an excuse authorized by the Act, contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions respecting the candidate's return is guilty
	Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
Nunavut	 [N.E.A., ss. 267(1)-(4), 249(2), 250, 252, 258, 183, 184(1)] Any person who makes a contribution or gift other than to a financial agent or a person authorized by a financial agent is guilty of an offence. Any candidate who incurs pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30,000 is guilty of an offence. A financial agent is guilty of an offence if he or she: pays a claim in contravention of the Act, or reimburses a candidate in contravention of the Act. A candidate or financial agent is guilty of an offence if he or she: knowingly makes a false declaration respecting election contributions and expenses; or fails to file a return without an excuse authorized by the Act. Any person printing, publishing or distributing or causing to be printed, published or distributed any campaign material that does not bear the name of the candidate

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	for whom it is made, and the name and address of the candidate's financial agent, is guilty of an offence.
	 Any candidate who fails to ensure that all his or her campaign material is removed from public display within 10 days after election day is guilty of an offence.
	 Any person who without authority takes down, removes, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters any campaign material is guilty of an offence.
	Any person who places campaign material on any premises used as a polling station is guilty of an offence.
	 Any person who uses, wears or displays or causes to be used, worn or displayed any flag, ribbon, label, badge or similar object in a polling station as political propaganda is guilty of an offence.
	 Any person who accepts an appointment or acts as a financial agent knowing that he or she is ineligible to be appointed or to act in that capacity is guilty of an offence.
	 Any financial agent who does not carry out the responsibilities of that office as required under the Act is guilty of an offence.
	No successful candidate shall sit or vote in the Legislative Assembly as a member until their return or declaration, or their additional return or declaration, respecting election contributions and expenses is sent to the Chief Electoral Officer, but where the successful candidate has filed an application for a judicial order to authorize an excuse for the failure to send all or part of a return or declaration when due, or for an error or false statement in the return or declaration, the candidate shall be allowed to sit in the Legislative Assembly and vote as a member, as of the date of the filing of the notice, pending the determination of the application.



PART I REFERENDUM AND PLEBISCITE

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Canada	 Proclamation [R.A., ss. 3(1), 3(3)] Where the Governor in Council considers that it is in the public interest to obtain the opinion of electors on any question relating to the Constitution of Canada, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, direct that the opinion of electors be obtained by putting the question to the electors of Canada or of one or more provinces specified in the proclamation at a referendum called for that purpose. A referendum question shall be so worded that each elector may express an opinion on the question by making a cross or other mark after the word "yes" or "no" on the ballot paper.
	 Approval of question [R.A., ss. 5(1)-(2), 5(4), 5(6)-(8)] A member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada may give notice of a motion for the approval of the text of a referendum question. The Leader of the Opposition and the leader of each political party having a recognized membership of 12 or more persons in the House of Commons shall be provided with, and be consulted about, the proposed text of a referendum question at least three days before notice of the motion for approval of the text is given. The motion shall be moved and considered by the House of Commons on the next sitting day of the House following the day on which notice of the motion was given. If the motion is adopted by the House of Commons, with or without amendment, a message shall be sent from that House informing the Senate that the motion has been so adopted and requesting that the motion be concurred in by the Senate. Such a motion shall be dealt with by the Senate in the same manner as in the House of Commons. If the motion is amended by the Senate, the motion in the House of Commons to concur in the amendment shall be moved and disposed of on the next sitting day of the House following the day on which the message of the amendment was received by the House, and any further amendment by the House shall be similarly dealt with in the Senate.
Newfoundland and Labrador	 The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on Parliament. Cancellation [R.A., ss. 6(5)-(6)] Writs of referendum may not be issued during a general election nor may they be dated on a day later than the 36th day before polling day at the referendum. Where writs of election at a general election are issued during the referendum period, the writs of referendum shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the day on which the writs of election are issued. Proclamation [E.A., ss. 217(1), 218] Where it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that an expression of opinion of the electors is desirable on a matter of public concern, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that a plebiscite or referendum be held to obtain the expression of opinion. Where the Lieutenant-Governor in Council decides to hold a plebiscite or referendum on a question relating to the Constitution of Canada or relating to or arising out of a possible change thereto, the plebiscite or referendum may be held in conjunction with a plebiscite or referendum held by the government of Canada.

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	• N/A
	Effect
	The result of a referendum conducted under this Act is not binding on the House of
	Assembly.
	Cancellation [E.A., s. 220]
	The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, at any time before the day on which the
Prince Edward Island	plebiscite or referendum is to be held, cancel the plebiscite or referendum. Proclamation [P.A., ss. 1(1)-(2), 2(2)]
Tillice Lawara Islana	The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time direct that a provincial
	plebiscite be had and taken to ascertain the approval or otherwise by a majority of
	persons qualified to vote thereat, of any Act of the Legislature or any part thereof, or of any order in council made pursuant to any such enactment, or on any
	question of enforcement of any such enactment.
	Where it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that an expression of opinion of the voters is desirable on any matter of public concern, the Lieutenant
	Governor in Council may direct that a plebiscite on that matter be conducted.
	Where the question or questions relate to or affect only a limited economic group
	or class or to limited groups or classes, the order in council may limit the vote to such limited groups or classes and in such case shall determine the qualifications
	of the voters entitled to vote thereunder.
	Approval of question
	N/A
	Effect The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are not binding on the
	Legislative Assembly.
	Cancellation
	N/A
Nova Scotia	Proclamation [L.C.A., ss. 43(1), 43(5), 49(2)] [L.P.R., s. 6]
	When the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation and the Alcohol and Gaming Authority receives:
	a copy of a resolution of the council of a municipality; or
	a petition of at least 20 percent of the resident electors of a municipality;
	requesting that a vote of the resident electors of the municipality be taken on the question of the operation by the Corporation of a store for the sale of liquor in the
	municipality, or the Authority for the sale of liquor on licensed premises, the
	Corporation or Authority may take a vote of those electors.
	 The ballot paper shall contain the following words: "Are you in favour of the sale of liquor in your (municipality, town, city, as the
	case may be) by the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation in accordance with the
	 Liquor Control Act? Yes □ No □"; or • "Are you in favour of the sale of liquor on premises licensed by the Alcohol
	and Gaming Authority?".
	A plebiscite shall be commenced by the issuance of a letter from the Administrator A prefugning of face.
	to a returning officer.
	Approval of question

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	• N/A
	 Effect [L.C.A., ss. 46(1), 49(4), 49(6)] The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are binding on the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation and the Alcohol and Gaming Authority. Where a majority of electors: vote or have voted in the affirmative: the Corporation may sell liquor in the municipality in such manner and at such prices as the Corporation by regulation prescribes and at such places as the Corporation deems advisable; the Authority may license premises for the sale of liquor. vote, or have voted in the negative: the Corporation shall not establish a store for the sale of liquor in the municipality; the Authority shall not consider an application for or grant or renew any tavern license, beverage room license, cabaret license or lounge license in respect of premises situated in the licensing area nor consider, grant or renew a club license in respect of a club situated in the licensing area; a further vote cannot be held unless three years have elapsed from the date of the last plebiscite.
	 Cancellation [L.P.R., s. 7(a)] If the Administrator considers it impossible to hold a plebiscite on the day mentioned in the letter instituting the plebiscite, the Administrator may order the withdrawal of the letter.
New Brunswick	 Proclamation [E.A., ss. 129(1)-(2)] The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation issued not later than the date of an order in council commencing a general election, order the taking of a plebiscite for the purpose of submitting a question or questions to the electors of the province at the same time as the general election. The proclamation shall state fully the question to be submitted at the plebiscite in the same words and form as it will appear on the ballot paper.
	Approval of question N/A Effect The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.
	Cancellation • N/A
Quebec	 Proclamation [R.A., ss. 7, 10] The government may order that the electors be consulted by referendum: on a question approved by the National Assembly; or on a bill adopted by the National Assembly, so long as the bill contains, at the time of being tabled, a provision to that effect, as well as the text of the question submitted for the referendum. As soon as the National Assembly is informed of the question or bill contemplated, the Secretary General of the National Assembly shall notify the Chief Electoral Officer thereof in writing.

Approval of question [R.A., s. 8] • On a motion of the Prime Minister, the National Assembly may adopt the text of a question which is to be the subject of a referendum. The debate on this motion is business having precedence over any other question, except the debate on the Opening Speech of the session. Effect • The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the National Assembly. Cancellation [R.A., ss. 14-15] • No writ instituting the holding of a referendum may be issued before the 18th day following the day on which the National Assembly was informed of the question or bill. • From the time a writ instituting the holding of a general election is issued, every writ instituting the holding of a referendum becomes void and no writ may be issued before the general election is held. Ontario Ontario Proclamation [T.P.A., ss. 10(1), 2(1)-(4), 3(1)-(2)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may issue a writ of referendum and shall fix the date of the referendum. • A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that increases, or permits the increase of, a tax rate under a designated tax statute or that establishes a new tax unless a referendum concerning the increase or the new tax: held before the bill is introduced in the Assembly and the referendum authorizes the increase or the new tax. • The Minister of Finance shall not make a regulation under the Education Act that increases the average tax rate for school purposes in Ontario unless a referendum concerning the increase in the tax rate inspect under that Act unless a referendum concerning the increase in the tax rate is held before the regulation is made and the referendum authorizes the increase. • The Minister of Finance shall not make a regulation under the Education Act that will increase the average annual tax rate imposed under that Act unless a referendum concerning the increase is held under the Act before the regulation is made and the referendum authorizes the increase. • The Ministe	Jurisdiction	Proclamation
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as tax for school purposes unless a referendum concerning the authority that is to be given to the person or body is held before the bill is introduced in the Assembly and the referendum authorizes the authority to be given to the person or body. Approval of question [T.P.A., ss. 8(1), 6(1), 7]	Ontario	 Proclamation [T.P.A., ss. 10(1), 2(1)-(4), 3(1)-(2)] The Lieutenant Governor in Council may issue a writ of referendum and shall fix the date of the referendum. A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that increases, or permits the increase of, a tax rate under a designated tax statute or that establishes a new tax unless a referendum concerning the increase or the new tax is held before the bill is introduced in the Assembly and the referendum authorizes the increase or the new tax. The Minister of Finance shall not make a regulation under the <i>Education Act</i> that increases the average tax rate for school purposes in Ontario unless a referendum concerning the increase is held before the regulation is made and the referendum authorizes the increase. The Minister of Finance shall not requisition amounts under the <i>Education Act</i> that will increase the average tax rate for school purposes in Ontario unless a referendum concerning the increase in the tax rate is held before the increased amount is requisitioned and the referendum authorizes the increase. The Minister of Finance shall not make a regulation under the <i>Provincial Land Tax Act</i> that increases the average annual tax rate imposed under that Act unless a referendum concerning the increase is held under the Act before the regulation is made and the referendum authorizes the increase. A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that gives a person or body (other than the Crown) the authority to change a tax rate in a designated tax statute or to levy a new tax unless a referendum concerning the authority to be given to the person or body. A member of the Executive Council shall not include in a bill a provision that gives a person or body (other than the Crown or a member of the Executive Council) the authority to determine the tax rate for school purposes or the amount to be levied as tax for school purposes unless a refe

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall determine the wording of a referendum
	 A referendum question shall be clear, concise and impartial in its wording and shall be capable of being answered in the affirmative or the negative. The Executive Council shall give a proposed referendum question to the Chief Election Officer for his or her review. The Chief Election Officer shall advise the Executive Council whether, in his or her opinion, the proposed question is clear, concise and impartial in its wording and capable of being answered in the affirmative or the negative and he or she may suggest changes to a proposed question to make it better comply with those requirements. Effect [T.P.A., s. 9]
	 A referendum authorizes the action described in the referendum question if more than 50 percent of votes cast in the referendum are cast in favour of the action. A referendum shall not be interpreted to require the Executive Council of a subsequent government formed by another party to increase taxes, establish a new tax or give the authority to tax as described in the referendum question.
	Cancellation
Manitoba	N/A Proclamation [B.B.A., s. 10(1)] [M.H.A., s. 15.3(1)]
	 The government shall not present to the Legislative Assembly a bill to increase the rate of any tax imposed by an Act or part of an Act listed below, unless the government first puts the question of the advisability of proceeding with such a bill to the voters of Manitoba in a referendum, and a majority of the persons who vote in the referendum authorize the government to proceed with the changes: The Health and Post Secondary Education Tax Levy Act; The Income Tax Act; Part I of The Revenue Act. The government shall not present to the Legislative Assembly a bill to authorize or effect a privatization of Manitoba Hydro unless the government first puts the question of the advisability of the privatization to the voters of Manitoba in a referendum.
	 Approval of question [M.H.A., s. 15.3(3)] The question to be put to voters in a referendum shall be determined by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council at the commencement of the referendum process.
	 Effect [B.B.A., s. 10(1)] [M.H.A., s. 15.3(1)] The results of a referendum conducted under the <i>Balanced Budget Act</i> are binding on the Legislative Assembly. Manitoba Hydro may be privatized if the privatization is approved by a majority of the votes cast in the referendum.
	Cancellation [M.H.A., s. 15.4(1)] • Any bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly to amend, repeal, override or suspend a referendum under the <i>Manitoba Hydro Act</i> shall be referred at the committee stage to a standing committee of the Legislative Assembly which

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	provides the opportunity for representations by members of the public.
Saskatchewan	Proclamation [R.P.A., ss. 3(1)-(2), 6(2)-(4), 7(1)-(2), 7(4)] [T.A., ss. 10(1)-(2), 28] Referendum
	 Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that an expression of public opinion is desirable on any matter of public interest or concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order that a referendum be conducted. The order is to state the question or questions that are to be put to the electors on the referendum and specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order, on which the referendum is to be conducted.
	Districts
	 Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that an expression of public opinion is desirable on any matter of public interest or concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order that a plebiscite be conducted. The Assembly, on a resolution of a member of the Assembly approving a question to be put to electors on a plebiscite, may direct that a plebiscite be conducted.
	 Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a plebiscite or the Assembly, by resolution, directs a plebiscite, the order or resolution is to: state the question or questions that are to be put to the electors on the plebiscite; and specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order or resolution, on which the plebiscite is to be conducted.
	 Where the Assembly directs a plebiscite, the Clerk of the Assembly shall send a certified copy of the resolution to the Chief Electoral Officer for implementation.
	 Where a petition that: is in the prescribed form; is signed by not less than 15 percent of the electors; sets out the name and address of one of the petitioners who is an elector; and requests that a question concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan be put to electors on a plebiscite; is presented to the minister, the minister shall direct that a plebiscite be conducted and immediately transmit the petition to the Chief Electoral Officer. Where the Chief Electoral Officer determines that at least 15 percent of the electors have signed the petition, he or she shall return the petition to the minister who shall then, by order, direct that the question set out in the petition be put to the electors on a plebiscite to be conducted on a day that: is specified by the minister; and is to be not more than 12 months from the date the Chief Electoral Officer returned the petition to the minister.
	 Vote within a time option area When requested to do so: by a resolution of the board of a school division situated within a time option area; by a resolution of the board of a school division that is not situated within
	 a time option area set forth in the Act; by an order of the Minister of Municipal Government in respect of any area in northwestern Saskatchewan that is not in a school division; or by an order of the Minister of Municipal Government in respect of a time

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	option area established under the Act within which there is no school division:
	division; the Chief Electoral Officer shall arrange for the taking of a vote in the time option area, school division or area as the case may require. • A resolution or order requesting the taking of a vote: • may be passed by the board or made by the Minister of Municipal Government, as the case may require, at any time; • shall be passed by the board or made by the Minister of Municipal Government, as the case may require, within 30 days after the day on which the board or Minister receives a petition signed by: • at least 25 percent of the total number of persons who on the date of the submission of the petition are of the age of 18 years or more; and are ordinarily resident in the time option area, school division or area in respect of which the vote is to be taken; or • at least 100 of the persons mentioned above; whichever is the lesser. • Where a vote is taken in a time option area and the vote is not held invalid no further vote shall be taken in that time option area under the Act unless a
	period of at least three years has expired since the taking of the latest vote.
	Approval of question [R.P.A., ss. 7(5), 7(8)] Referendum N/A
	 Where a plebiscite is the result of a petition and where the minister is of the opinion that a change in the wording of a question set out in a petition would more clearly express the intent of the petitioners, or a question set out in a petition concerns a matter that is not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan, the minister may apply to the court by notice of motion for an order.
	 On such an application, the court may make an order: approving the wording of the question; changing the wording of the question to express more clearly the intent of the petitioners, or, where possible, to bring the question within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan; or where the question concerns a matter that is not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan, directing that no plebiscite be conducted on the question.
	Vote within a time option area ■ N/A
	Effect [R.P.A., ss. 4(1)-(2), 5] [T.A., ss. 8(1)(b), 27] Referendum
	 If more than 60 percent of the ballots validly cast in a referendum vote the same way on a question stated, the result is binding on the government that initiated the referendum. No referendum is binding unless at least 50 percent of the electors who are entitled to vote in the referendum actually vote in the referendum. If the results of a referendum are binding, the government that initiated the referendum shall, as soon as practicable, take any steps within the competence of the Government of Saskatchewan that it considers necessary

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	or advisable to implement the results of the referendum, including any or all of the following: changing programs or policies, or introducing new programs or policies; and introducing a Bill in the Assembly during its first session after the results of the referendum are known. Plebiscite The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. Vote within a time option area The time to be used and observed in western Saskatchewan is decided upon by a majority of the electors of the time option area whose ballots are not rejected. Where a vote is not contested, the time decided upon by the vote shall be used and observed on, from and after the commencement of the winter or summer period, as the case may require, next following the expiry of the period during which the vote could have been contested. Where a vote is contested and the vote is not adjudged invalid, the time decided upon by the vote shall be used and observed on, from and after the commencement of the winter or summer period, as the case may require, next following the date of the order of the judge.
	Cancellation ■ N/A
Alberta	 Proclamation [C.R.A., ss. 1, 5, 2(1), 3] [E.A., s. 128] Referendum The Lieutenant Governor in Council may order that a referendum be held on any question relating to the Constitution of Canada or relating to or arising out of a possible change to the Constitution of Canada. Such a referendum may be held in conjunction with a general election under the <i>Election Act</i>, separately on a date provided for in the order, or in conjunction with the general elections under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall order the holding of a referendum before a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is voted upon by the Legislative Assembly. The question or questions to be put to the electors at a referendum shall be determined by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the motion of a member of the Executive Council. Plebiscite The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order give directions for the holding of a general plebiscite of electors when and as often as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council expedient that an expression of opinion about the desirability of amending existing legislation, or introducing new legislation, relative to any subject-matter should be obtained from the electors.
	Approval of question N/A Effect [C.R.A., s. 4] Referendum

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	If a majority of the ballots validly cast at a referendum held under the Constitutional Referendum Act vote the same way on a question stated, the result is binding on the government that initiated the referendum. That government shall, as soon as practicable, take any steps within the competence of the Government of Alberta that it considers necessary or advisable to implement the results of the referendum. Plebiscite
	The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Election Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. Cancellation
	N/A
British Columbia	Proclamation [R.A., ss. 1(1)-(2)] [C.A.A.A., s. 1] [E.A., s. 282(1)] Referendum
	 If the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that an expression of public opinion is desirable on any matter of public interest or concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation, order that a referendum be conducted. If the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a referendum, the order must: state the question or questions that will be put to the electorate at the referendum; specify the date on which the referendum will be conducted; and designate the area of British Columbia within which the referendum will be held. The government must not introduce a motion for a resolution of the Legislative Assembly authorizing an amendment to the Constitution of Canada unless a referendum has first been conducted under the <i>Referendum Act</i> with respect to the subject matter of that resolution.
	The Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct the Chief Electoral Officer to conduct a plebiscite to determine the opinion of the voters in all or part of British Columbia on a matter of public concern specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
	Approval of question N/A
	 Effect [R.A., ss. 4-5] Referendum If more than 50 percent of the validly cast ballots vote the same way on a question stated, that result is binding on the government that initiated the referendum. If the results of a referendum are binding, the government must, as soon as practicable, take steps, within the competence of the government, that the government considers necessary or advisable to implement the results of the referendum, including any and all of the following: changing programs or policies, or introducing new programs or policies, that are administered by or through the executive government; introducing legislation in the Legislative Assembly during its first session after the results of such a referendum are known.

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	Plebiscite The results of a plebiscite conducted under the Election Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.
	Cancellation • N/A
Yukon	 Proclamation [P.A., s. 1] [T.P.A., s. 8(1)] Whenever it appears to the Commissioner in Executive Council that an expression of opinion of the public is necessary or desirable on any matter, the Commissioner in Executive Council may direct by regulation that a plebiscite be held. Such a direction shall not be made unless funds to pay for the cost have been appropriated. A bill to impose a new tax, or to increase the rate of tax imposed by the <i>Income Tax Act</i> or <i>Fuel Oil Tax Act</i>, shall not be presented to the Legislative Assembly unless the government first puts the question of proceeding with such a bill to the electors of the Yukon in a referendum and the electors approve the imposition of the new tax or the increase in the rate of tax.
	 Approval of question [T.P.A., s. 8(5)(d)] The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations to establish the question(s) to be voted on in the referendum.
	 Effect [T.P.A., s. 8(6)] A referendum held under the <i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> shall be treated as approved by the electors unless 50 percent plus one of the electors named in the official list of electors for the referendum vote against proceeding with it. The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Plebiscite Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly.
	Cancellation • N/A
Northwest Territories	 Proclamation [P.A., ss. 3(1)-(3)] The Commissioner may from time to time direct that a plebiscite be held on any question that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is of importance to the Territories. A plebiscite direction shall be by statutory instrument, which shall: set out the form of the question or questions to be asked; set out the day for the holding of the plebiscite; and instruct the Chief Plebiscite Officer to issue a plebiscite proclamation. Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, the Commissioner shall ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to the Legislative Assembly, in care of the Speaker, and if the Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Commissioner shall ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to all members of the Legislative Assembly by registered mail.
	Approval of question N/A Effect [P.A., s. 5] A plebiscite is only for the purpose of collecting information and the results of a

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	plebiscite are not binding on the Legislative Assembly, its members, the Executive Council, the Commissioner, or the Government of the Northwest Territories or its employees.
	 Cancellation [P.A., s. 3(4)] Where the Commissioner decides that a plebiscite be held and is subsequently of the opinion that the question is no longer of importance to the Territories, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may withdraw the plebiscite direction and no plebiscite will be held.
Nunavut	 Proclamation [P.A., ss. 3(1)-(3)] The Commissioner may from time to time direct that a plebiscite be held on any question that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is of importance to the Territory. A plebiscite direction shall be by statutory instrument, which shall: set out the form of the question or questions to be asked; set out the day for the holding of the plebiscite; and instruct the Chief Plebiscite Officer to issue a plebiscite proclamation. Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, the Commissioner shall ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to the Legislative Assembly, in care of the Speaker, and if the Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Commissioner shall ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to all members of the Legislative Assembly by registered mail.
	Approval of question ■ N/A
	 Effect [P.A., s. 5] A plebiscite is only for the purpose of collecting information and the results of a plebiscite are not binding on the Legislative Assembly, its members, the Executive Council, the Commissioner, or the Government of Nunavut or its employees.
	 Cancellation [P.A., s. 3(4)] Where the Commissioner decides that a plebiscite be held and is subsequently of the opinion that the question is no longer of importance to the Territory, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may withdraw the plebiscite direction and no plebiscite will be held.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
Canada	Period [R.A., s. 2(1)] The referendum period is the period beginning on the day the text of the referendum question is approved and ending on polling day at the referendum.
	 Polling day [CEA – as adapted, s. 79(3)] [R.A., s. 6(5)] The day fixed for holding the poll shall, at any referendum, be a Monday, unless the Monday of the week is a holiday, in which case, the day fixed for the poll shall be Tuesday of the same week. Writs of referendum may not be issued during a general election nor may they be dated on a day later than the 36th day before polling day at the referendum.
	 Conduct [CEA – as adapted, s. 4(1)] [R.A., ss. 7(1), 7(3)-(4), 7(6)-(7)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in the <i>Referendum Act</i>. The Canada Elections Act, as adapted by regulation, applies in respect of a
	 referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer may, by regulation, adapt the Canada Elections Act in such manner as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for the purposes of applying that Act in respect of a referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer may make regulations respecting the conduct of a referendum and generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Act. A copy of each regulation that the Chief Electoral Officer proposes to make shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Commons at least seven days before the day on which the regulation is proposed to be
	 A regulation deposited with the Clerk of the Senate stands referred to such committee of the Senate as is designated to review the regulation, and a regulation deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons stands referred to such committee of the House of Commons as may be designated to review the regulation, and the committees may make such recommendations to the Chief Electoral Officer with respect to the regulation as they consider appropriate.
	 Publication of results [CEA – as adapted, s. 193(a)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, immediately after each referendum, cause to be printed a report giving, by polling divisions, the number of votes polled for each answer to a referendum question, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the final list of electors, together with any other information that he or she may deem fit to include.
	 CEO's report [CEA – as adapted, ss. 195(1)(a), 195(1)(d)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, within 60 days after the return of the writ, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons setting out: any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with the administration of his or her office in the interval since the date of his or her last preceding report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons; and any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the Canada Elections Act as Adapted for the Purposes of a Referendum and the Referendum Act.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Period [E.A., s. 58] The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation shall be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	Polling day • N/A Conduct IE A ss 217(2) 5 221 218 210(1)]
	 Conduct [E.A., ss. 217(2), 5, 221, 218, 219(1)] Part I of the <i>Elections Act</i>, 1991 relating to the holding of elections applies, with the necessary changes, to a plebiscite or referendum except to the extent that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by order otherwise directs. The Chief Electoral Officer shall carry out the powers and duties of the <i>Elections Act</i>, 1991, including sections 217-221 respecting plebiscites. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations: regulating or prohibiting, for the purpose of campaigning for or against a question put to the electors: contributions that may be made to political parties, persons or groups of persons; and expenses that may be incurred by political parties, persons and groups of persons; and
	 generally, which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers necessary to facilitate the holding of a plebiscite or referendum. Where a plebiscite or referendum is held in conjunction with a referendum or plebiscite held by the government of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree with the government of Canada that the provisions of the Canada Elections Act, including the use of the list of electors compiled under that Act and the use of returning officers and other election officials appointed under that Act, and the Referendum Act (Canada) shall apply to the holding of a plebiscite or referendum.
	 Publication of results [E.A., s. 164] Part I of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i> applies to the publication of results. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, immediately after each plebiscite or referendum, publish a report giving, by electoral districts: the number of votes cast for each question, the number of cancelled ballots, the number of rejected ballots, and the number of names on the list of electors.
	CEO's report ■ N/A
Prince Edward Island	Period • N/A
	Polling day ■ N/A
	 Conduct [P.A., ss. 3-4] The plebiscite shall be conducted as nearly as may be possible, with the necessary changes, in the manner provided for the holding of provincial general elections. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the proper carrying out of the plebiscite, and particularly for regulating the procedure prior to, at, and after voting, the advertising of the taking of the vote, the publication and dissemination of literature pertaining to the matters to be voted upon, the procedure as to recount and such other matters as may be considered advisable.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	Publication of results N/A CEO's report
	• N/A
Nova Scotia	 Period [L.P.R., s. 6(b)] Polling day shall not be less than 36 days from the date of the letter commencing a plebiscite.
	Polling day [L.P.R., s. 6(b)]Polling day shall be a Tuesday.
	 Conduct [L.P.R., ss. 3, 2(a)] [L.C.A., ss. 43(6)(c), 43(7), 43(10)-(11)] The Administrator has general supervision over a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Liquor Plebiscite Regulations</i>. "Administrator" means the Chief Electoral Officer or the Assistant Chief Electoral
	 Officer of the province. The Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation or the Alcohol and Gaming Authority shall provide, or cause to be provided, a suitable place or places in the municipality, district or ward, as the case may be, in which the vote upon the question may be taken and shall appoint one or more officers to receive and conduct the vote in such places. (NOTE: The responsibilities and duties of the Corporation are usually conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer.)
	 Any officer so appointed shall have the same powers and privileges as the corresponding officers in the case of an election for a member of the House of Assembly.
	 The officers appointed to receive and conduct the vote shall immediately after the close of the poll proceed to open the ballot boxes and, in the presence of the clerk at the poll and of at least three electors, to add together the number of votes in favour of the question and the number of votes against the question and shall make a return to the Corporation in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations.
	Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Corporation shall give such directions and make such regulations and prepare such forms as may appear to be necessary or convenient for carrying out the vote and for the guidance of persons appointed to conduct and receive the vote and other officers or persons employed in the taking of a vote. The Corporation may peak media, an alternative of the previous of the Floations.
	 The Corporation may apply, modify or alter any of the provisions of the <i>Elections Act</i> and may make due provision for circumstances which may arise and which are not otherwise provided for. The forms to be used at the taking of a vote upon the question and the procedure
	with respect to voting and other matters shall be the same as nearly as may be as in the case of an election of a member to the House of Assembly but such forms and procedure may be modified and altered to such extent as may be deemed necessary.
	Publication of results [L.P.R., ss. 101(1)-(2)] • Where there is no recount, on the 14th day after ordinary polling day, the returning officer shall declare and certify in writing to the Administrator the result of the vote and thereby make the plebiscite return.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	Where there has been a recount and a majority of votes have been cast either for or against the question, the returning officer shall, upon receipt of the recapitulation sheet from the judge, declare and certify in writing to the Administrator the result of the vote and thereby make the plebiscite return. CEO's report N/A
New Brunswick	N/A Period
Non Branowski	 N/A Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)] The day fixed for the poll shall at any election be a Monday, unless the Monday of the week in which it is desired to hold the poll is a holiday when the day fixed for the poll shall be Tuesday of the same week. Conduct [E.A., ss. 5(4)(a), 129(5)(b), 129(6)-(7), 129(12), 129(11)]
	 The Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administration of the <i>Election Act</i>. In an electoral district where a member is elected by acclamation the returning officer shall issue a notice of taking of a poll in the form prescribed by regulation and publish in the same manner as if he or she had granted a poll where more than one candidate was nominated. A question shall be printed upon the ballot papers as indicated in the form prescribed by regulation and in each electoral district in which a poll has been granted shall be printed in like form following the names of the candidates. The votes of electors in answer to a question shall be counted and reported as provided for the counting of votes for candidates, but the returning officer shall not vote in any event. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations as he or she deems necessary for the purposes of holding a plebiscite.
	Publication of results [E.A., s. 129(11)] • The returning officer in each electoral district shall certify to the Chief Electoral Officer the total number of affirmative and negative votes given in answer to a question and the Chief Electoral Officer shall publish in <i>The Royal Gazette</i> a notice giving the number of such votes cast in each electoral district.
	 CEO's report [E.A., s. 97(1)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, before the commencement of, or during, any session of the Legislature, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly as to any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with any election and/or plebiscite in the interval since the date of his or her next preceding report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House.
Quebec	Period [Special Version of E.A., s. 131] • The referendum period is a minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days.
	Polling day [Special Version of E.A., s. 131] The polling shall take place on the fifth Monday following the issue of the order instituting the election if the order is issued on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or on the sixth Monday if the order is issued on another day.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll shall be held on the following day.
	 Conduct [R.A., ss. 2-5, 43-44, 47] A Conseil du référendum is established, composed of three judges of the Court of Quebec, one of whom is the chairman, designated by the chief judge of that Court. It has exclusive jurisdiction to hear any judicial proceeding relating to a referendum and to the application of the <i>Referendum Act</i>. Only the President or a member of the National Assembly may apply to the Conseil du référendum to render a decision on the subject of a referendum. The Conseil shall render a decision within 10 days of this application, failing which the subject of the referendum is deemed to be not substantially similar to that of a referendum held during the same Legislature. The Conseil du référendum shall give its opinion on any question of law or technical question submitted to it by the Government respecting the holding of a referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer and his personnel have with respect to the holding of a referendum powers similar to those granted to them by the <i>Election Act</i> with respect to elections. Except to the extent that the <i>Referendum Act</i> provides otherwise, every referendum shall be governed by the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> that are in force at the time and with, where necessary, the amendments indicated therein. The regulations made under the <i>Election Act</i> and writs made under the Act apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, to a referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer shall make, in addition to causing a special version of the <i>Election Act</i> to be printed, such measures of concordance as are necessary for the carrying out of the <i>Referendum Act</i> in the special version of the <i>Election Act</i>
Ontario	 Publication of results [Special Version of E.A., ss. 380-381] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible, publish a notice in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> indicating, for each electoral division, the number of votes for each of the options appearing on the ballot paper. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after the referendum, publish a detailed return of the referendum, containing, in particular, the results for each electoral precinct, and also indicating the results of each polling subdivision. He or she shall submit the return to the Secretary General of the National Assembly. CEO's report [Special Version of E.A., s. 490] If, during the referendum period, it comes to the attention of the Chief Electoral Officer that, subsequent to an error, emergency or exceptional circumstance, a provision of the Act does not meet the demands of the resultant situation, he or she may adapt such provision in order to achieve its object. Within 30 days after polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly a report of the decisions he or she has made pursuant to the above. Period [T.P.A., s. 10] The Lieutenant Governor in Council may issue a writ of referendum and shall fix
	the date of the referendum, which shall be at least 28 days and not more than 56 days after the day on which the writ is issued.
	Polling day [T.P.A., s. 10]

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	Polling day shall be a Thursday.
	 Conduct [T.P.A., ss. 18(1), 19] The <i>Election Finances Act</i> applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum campaign unless the context requires otherwise. The <i>Election Act</i> applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum unless the context requires otherwise. Publication of results N/A CEO's report
Manitoba	N/A Period
	N/A
	Polling day N/A
	 Conduct [B.B.A., ss. 11(1), 11(3)] [M.H.A., ss. 15.3(2), 15.3(4)] A referendum under <i>The Balanced Budget, Debt Repayment and Taxpayer Protection Act</i> shall be conducted and managed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the same manner, to the extent possible, as a general election under <i>The Elections Act</i>, and the provisions of <i>The Elections Act</i> apply with necessary modifications to a referendum. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make any regulations that he or she considers necessary respecting the referendum process, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: governing the preparation of a voters list; governing the expenses, if any, that may be incurred, and the contributions, if any, that may be made, and by whom, in connection with a referendum; where greater certainty is required, modifying to the extent necessary the provisions of <i>The Elections Act</i> to make them applicable to the requirements of a referendum under the <i>Manitoba Hydro Act</i> shall be conducted and managed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the same manner, to the extent possible, as a general election under <i>The Elections Act</i>, and the provisions of that Act apply with necessary modifications to such a referendum. For a referendum under the <i>Manitoba Hydro Act</i>, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make any regulations that he or she considers necessary respecting the referendum process including, without limitation, regulations: governing the preparation of a voters list; governing the expenses that may be incurred, and the contributions that may be made, and by whom, in connection with a referendum, including placing limits on such expenses and contributions and establishing registration and reporting requirements for persons or organizations who make such contributions or incur such expenses; where greater certainty is required, modifying to the extent necessary the

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	Publication of results
	• N/A
	CEO's report
	N/A
Saskatchewan	Period [R.P.A., ss. 3(2)(b), 6(3)(b), 7(4)(b)] Referendum Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a referendum, the order is to specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order, on which the
	 referendum is to be conducted. Plebiscite Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a plebiscite or the Assembly, by resolution, directs a plebiscite, the order or resolution is to specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order or resolution, on which the plebiscite is to be conducted. Where a plebiscite is the result of a petition that has been approved by the Chief Electoral Officer, the minister shall direct that a plebiscite be conducted on a day that is not more than 12 months from the date the Chief Electoral Officer returned the petition to the minister. Vote within a time option area
	N/APolling dayN/A
	 Conduct [R.P.A., ss. 6(4), 14] [T.A., ss. 24, 29] Referendum and plebiscite The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for managing referendums and plebiscites under <i>The Referendum and Plebiscite Act</i>. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any term used in the Act but not defined; governing referendums or plebiscites; adopting any provisions of <i>The Election Act</i> or of any regulations made pursuant to that Act; adopting any form, oath or notice prescribed pursuant to <i>The Election Act</i> or any regulations made pursuant to that Act; amending or otherwise modifying any: provision of <i>The Election Act</i>; provision of regulations; or form, oath or notice; governing the announcement of results of referendums or plebiscites; prescribing forms for the purposes of the Act; respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of the Act.
	 Vote within a time option area Except as otherwise provided in <i>The Time Act</i>, the provisions of <i>The Local Government Election Act</i> respecting votes on bylaws and questions apply, with any modifications that may be prescribed in the regulations, to a vote taken under <i>The Time Act</i>.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make all regulations necessary or expedient for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of <i>The Time Act</i> and for the adapting to the Act of the provisions of <i>The Local Government Election Act</i>. Without limiting the above, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may: cause to be adopted such measures as are necessary for removing any obstacle or the doing of or the omission to do any act of a technical or formal nature by which, or the want of which, the due course of the taking
	 of any vote may be impeded; provide for any proceeding, matter or thing for which express provision is not made in the Act, or for which only partial provision is made; prescribe such forms as are deemed necessary; make such alterations or extensions of the times provided for the doing of any act for the purpose of the Act as are deemed necessary, and make any alteration of dates consequent thereon; and provide for the selection and appointment of persons to attend at the polling places and act as scrutineers at the voting and counting of the ballots, and prescribe the duties and powers of such scrutineers.
	Publication of results [R.P.A., s. 10] Referendum and plebiscite The Chief Electoral Officer shall announce the results of a referendum or plebiscite in accordance with the regulations. The minister shall report the results of a referendum or plebiscite to the Assembly as soon as practicable after the results are determined.
	Vote within a time option area N/A CEO's report N/A
Alberta	Period N/A
	 Polling day N/A Conduct [C.R.A., ss. 6(1), 7(1), 8(1)-(2), 10] [E.A., ss. 4(1)(a), 131] Referendum If a referendum under the Constitutional Referendum Act is to be held in conjunction with a general election under the Election Act or separately on a date provided for, the Election Act and the regulations under it apply, with all
	necessary modifications, to the referendum except as otherwise provided by the regulations under the Constitutional Referendum Act. • If a referendum is to be held in conjunction with the general elections under the Local Authorities Election Act, that Act and the regulations under it apply, with all necessary modifications, to the referendum except as otherwise provided by the regulations under the Constitutional Referendum Act. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: • modifying the provisions of the Election Act and the Local Authorities Election Act and the regulations under those Acts to make them

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	applicable to the requirements of a referendum, including adding to and declaring any provisions of those Acts and regulations to be or not to be applicable to the referendum; • prescribing the duties and powers of the Chief Electoral Officer in connection with referendums; • respecting amounts that are payable to elected authorities and other bodies conducting a referendum; • prohibiting or regulating, for the purposes of campaigning for or against any question put to the electors at a referendum, contributions that may be made to and expenses that may be incurred by political parties, persons and groups of persons; • generally respecting any other matters and things relating to the holding and conduct of a referendum that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of the Act. • When a referendum is to be held under the Local Authorities Election Act, every council shall conduct the referendum of the electors residing in the municipality, notwithstanding that a general election under the Local Authorities Election Act is not required in that municipality. • If a council has entered into an agreement with one or more elected authorities in the same area for the conduct of a general election under the Local Authorities Election Act, the elected authority that is responsible for the conduct of the general election under the agreement shall conduct the referendum and has all the rights, powers and duties of the council to conduct the referendum. Plebiscite • The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of all plebiscites conducted under the Election Act. • The provisions of the Election Act governing general elections apply with all necessary modifications to plebiscites taken under the Act except as otherwise expressly specified by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
	 Publication of results N/A CEO's report [E.A., s. 4(3)] The Chief Electoral Officer shall, immediately following each plebiscite, prepare and have printed a report including a summary of his or her conduct respecting the plebiscite, a breakdown of results, and a summary of costs, and shall transmit the report to the Standing Committee.
British Columbia	Period N/A Polling day N/A
	Conduct [R.A., s. 6] [E.A., ss. 12, 282(2)-(3)] Referendum The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary or advisable respecting the manner by which a referendum under the <i>Referendum Act</i> is to be conducted.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
Suriouistion	The regulations may specify what provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> apply, and adapt any of the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> with changes that the regulations may provide.
	 Plebiscite The Chief Electoral Officer must provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of plebiscites. For the purposes of a plebiscite held under the <i>Election Act</i>, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations governing the procedure for the plebiscite. Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council does not make regulations governing the procedure for a plebiscite, the plebiscite is to be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Publication of results N/A
	CEO's report [E.A., s. 13(1)(b)] Referendum • N/A
	Plebiscite • After each plebiscite, the Chief Electoral Officer must present a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs to the Speaker.
Yukon	Period ● N/A
	Polling day ■ N/A
	 Conduct [P.A., s. 2] [T.P.A., ss. 8(3)-(5)(c), 8(8)] The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations: prescribing forms; defining the public for the purposes of the plebiscite; prescribing the procedure to be followed in connection with the taking of a plebiscite;
	 generally for the carrying out of the provisions of the <i>Plebiscite Act</i>. A referendum held under the <i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> is to be conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer appointed under the <i>Elections Act</i>. Electors has the same meaning as in the <i>Elections Act</i>.
	 The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations: governing the preparation of the list of electors for the referendum; to establish the schedule and procedures for the conduct of the referendum; and to prescribe the duties of the officials who conduct the referendum. Prior to the conducting of any such referendum, the government shall first fully inform the electors of the consequences of rejecting any such bill, and the specific
	programs, services and capital projects that will be cut or reduced thereby, together with the specific amount of such a cut or reduction.
	Publication of results N/A

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	CEO's report N/A
Northwest Territories	Period N/A Polling day [P.A., ss. 3(6)-(7)] Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, and the Chief Plebiscite Officer has recommended to the Commissioner that the plebiscite not be held in a plebiscite district or districts on the day scheduled for the holding of the plebiscite because it is impractical to do so, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has
	 because it is impractical to do so, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may amend the plebiscite direction and provide for an alternative day on which the plebiscite is to be held in that plebiscite district or those plebiscite districts. An alternative day shall be after the original day for the holding of a plebiscite and within 30 days after the original day for the holding of the plebiscite.
	 Conduct [P.A., ss. 8(1), 9(1)(a), 9(5), 22, 31] The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall be appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council for a term not to exceed four years. (NOTE: This position is normally filled by the Chief Electoral Officer.) The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over
	 the administrative conduct of plebiscites. Where, during the course of holding a plebiscite, it appears to the Chief Plebiscite Officer that by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act or the regulations do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Plebiscite Officer may, by particular or general instructions and to the extent that the Chief Plebiscite Officer considers necessary:
	 extend the time for doing any act; increase the number of polling stations; and otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act and the regulations to the execution of its intent.
	 The poll at each polling station shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations. The sections of the <i>Elections Act</i> respecting polling divisions, ballot boxes, polling
	stations, advance polls, secrecy of votes, the manner of voting, mobile polls, voting by proxy, time to employees for voting, peace and good order, plebiscite districts with two or more local times, and Official Languages other than English or French apply to the <i>Plebiscite Act</i> with such modifications as the circumstances require.
	 Publication of results [P.A., s. 36] Immediately after the plebiscite, the Chief Plebiscite Officer shall cause to be printed a report giving, by polling stations, the number of votes polled in support of, in opposition to or in response to a question, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the official list, together with any other information that the Chief Plebiscite Officer may consider fit to include.
	CEO's report N/A
Nunavut	Period

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	• N/A
	Polling day [P.A., ss. 3(6)-(7)]
	 Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, and the Chief Plebiscite Officer has recommended to the Commissioner that the plebiscite not be held in a plebiscite district or districts on the day scheduled for the holding of the plebiscite because it is impractical to do so, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may amend the plebiscite direction and provide for an alternative day on which the plebiscite is to be held in that plebiscite district or those plebiscite districts. An alternative day shall be after the original day for the holding of a plebiscite and
	within 30 days after the original day for the holding of the plebiscite.
	 Conduct [P.A., ss. 8(1), 9(1)(a), 9(5), 22, 31] The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall be appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council for a term not to exceed four years. (NOTE: This position is normally filled by the Chief Electoral Officer.)
	The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of plebiscites. The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of plebiscites.
	 Where, during the course of holding a plebiscite, it appears to the Chief Plebiscite Officer that by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act or the regulations do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Plebiscite Officer may, by particular or general instructions and to the extent that the Chief Plebiscite Officer considers necessary:
	extend the time for doing any act; increase the remaining of palling stations and
	 increase the number of polling stations; and otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act and the regulations to the execution of its intent.
	The poll at each polling station shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations.
	 The provisions of the <i>Nunavut Elections Act</i> respecting the following matters apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to a plebiscite under the Act: ballot boxes;
	 polling stations;
	advance votes; the appropriate sections.
	the secrecy of votes;the manner of voting;
	mobile polls;
	 voting by proxy;
	 time to employees for voting;
	peace and good order;
	areas with two or more local times;languages to be used in conducting an election.
	Publication of results [P.A., s. 36]
	• As soon as all of the results are communicated to the Chief Plebiscite Officer, he or she shall:
	 announce the results of the plebiscite in the manner that he or she considers appropriate; and

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	 immediately after the plebiscite, cause to be printed a report giving, by polling stations, the number of votes polled in support of, in opposition to or in response to a question, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the official list, together with any other information that the Chief Plebiscite Officer may consider fit to include. The Chief Plebiscite Officer shall ensure that the official report is published in the <i>Nunavut Gazette</i> and in such other publications as the Chief Plebiscite Officer considers appropriate.
	CEO's report
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
Canada	[R.A., ss. 2(1), 13(1)-(5), 13(7), 13(9)]
Cariaua	 A referendum committee means any person who, or group that, intends to incur referendum expenses over \$5,000.
	 A referendum committee may apply for registration for the purposes of a referendum by filing an application with the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time during the referendum period. An application for registration shall be signed by the leader of the referendum
	committee and shall set out: the full name of the committee;
	 the name, address and telephone number of the leader, auditor, and chief agent of the committee; the address and telephone number of the office of the committee where its
	 the address and telephone number of the office of the committee where its books and records are kept and of the office to which communications may be addressed;
	the name, address, telephone number and title of each officer of the committee. The application shall indicate the electronal districts in which the approximation intended.
	 The application shall indicate the electoral districts in which the committee intends to support or oppose the referendum question and be accompanied by two statements, one signed by the auditor and the other signed by the chief agent, that the signer has accepted the appointment as auditor or chief agent of the committee.
	 Forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a referendum committee, the Chief Electoral Officer shall examine the application and determine whether the committee can be registered and shall: if the committee can be registered, register it and so inform the person who signed the application; or if the committee cannot be registered, inform the person who signed the application that the committee cannot be registered and indicate the reason why it cannot be registered.
	 A referendum committee cannot be registered if the application for registration does not comply with the Act, or the name of the committee so resembles the name of a previously registered referendum committee that the committee is likely to be confused with that previously registered referendum committee.
	 A referendum committee cannot be registered if the name or logo of the committee is the name or logo of a federal party or a provincial party or so resembles such a name or logo that the committee is likely to be confused with the party unless the committee is that party. The name of a party means the full name and any name, or abbreviation of a name, used to identify the party in election documents.
	 Applications for registration shall be examined in the order in which they were received by the Chief Electoral Officer. The registration of a referendum committee for the purposes of a referendum is
	valid only for that referendum.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	 [R.A., ss. 22-25] Upon the adoption of the text of a question or of a bill that is to be submitted to the referendum by the National Assembly, the Secretary General of the National Assembly shall send to each member of the National Assembly a notice to the
	effect that the member may, within five days after the adoption of the question or of the bill, register with the Chief Electoral Officer in favour of one of the options

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
	 submitted to the referendum. All the members of the National Assembly who register with the Chief Electoral Officer for one of the options, shall form the provisional committee in favour of such option. Where, at the end of the five-day period, no member of the National Assembly has registered in favour of one of the options, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite not less than three nor more than 20 electors to form the provisional committee in favour of such option. Such electors shall be chosen from among the persons publicly identified with such option. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, with the least possible delay, call a meeting of each provisional committee at the place, day and time he or she indicates. At such meeting, the members of each provisional committee shall adopt the by-laws to govern the national committee in favour of such option and appoint the chairman thereof. The by-laws governing a national committee may determine any matter relating to its proper operation, including the name under which it is to be known and the manner in which it is to be established. Such by-laws may also provide for the setting up of local authorities of this committee in each electoral division, provided that each of these authorities is authorized by the chairman of the national committee. These by-laws shall furthermore provide for the affiliation to the committee of groups which are favourable to the same option and see to the establishment of the norms, conditions and formalities governing the affiliation and financing of these groups. The resolution of a provisional committee appointing the chairman of a national committee and that adopting the by-laws thereof shall be certified by the signature of the majority of the members of such provisional committee. They shall take effect when they are forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer and shall be replaced or amended only in accordance with the same procedure.
Ontario	 [T.P.A., s. 11] Every person or entity who wishes to organize a campaign to solicit votes in favour of a particular result or to promote a particular result in a referendum shall apply to the Chief Election Officer for registration as a campaign organizer. Every person or entity who wishes to advertise in order to solicit votes in favour of a particular result or to advertise to promote a particular result in a referendum shall apply to the Chief Election Officer for registration as a campaign organizer. A person or entity is not required to apply for registration if the following requirements are met: the person or entity shall not spend more than \$1,000 on the campaign to solicit votes or promote a particular result; the person or entity shall not combine his, her or its money with that of another person or entity and then spend it on the campaign to solicit votes or promote a particular result. A broadcaster or publisher is not required to apply for registration solely because he, she or it broadcasts or publishes advertisements from registered campaign organizers in the ordinary course of business. The application shall contain such information as the Chief Election Officer requires and shall be accompanied by the application fee set by him or her. No application may be made until the applicant has appointed a chief financial officer and an auditor licensed under the <i>Public Accountancy Act</i>. The Chief Election Officer shall register an applicant upon receipt of the application

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
	 and fee unless the name of the applicant so closely resembles the name of another registered campaign organizer that the two are likely to be confused. The Chief Election Officer shall maintain a register containing the names of all registered campaign organizers and the information set out in their respective applications for registration. The Chief Election Officer shall make the register available for inspection by the public on request. A registered campaign organizer shall notify the Chief Election Officer within a reasonable time if there is any change to the information provided in the application for registration, and the Chief Election Officer shall revise the register accordingly. If the change relates to the name of the campaign organizer, the Chief Election Officer shall not revise the register if the changed name would so closely resemble the name of another registered campaign organizer that the two are likely to be confused. In those circumstances, the name of the campaign organizer shall not be changed.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Finances
Canada	Contributions
	Definition [R.A., s. 2(1)]
	 Contribution means money, and the commercial value of goods and services, other than volunteer labour, provided by any person, group or government, whether as a contribution, gift, loan, advance, deposit or otherwise, to any other person or group to be used by that other person or group for the purposes of a referendum, but does not include: money provided in the normal course of business, by way of loan, advance or other means of lending, under normal terms and conditions, including the rate of interest thereon, for money provided in that way; and the actual cost to the recipient thereof of goods and services provided in the
	normal course of business at not less than their commercial value.
	Limit
	• N/A
	Expenses
	Definition [R.A., s. 2(1)]
	Referendum expenses mean:
	amounts paid; Sale little a leasure decorate. Sale little a leas
	liabilities incurred; the commercial value of goods and continue other than valueteer labour.
	 the commercial value of goods and services, other than volunteer labour, donated and provided; and
	 amounts that represent the differences between amounts paid and liabilities
	incurred for goods and services, other than volunteer labour, and the commercial value thereof where they are provided at less than their commercial value;
	for the purpose of supporting or opposing, directly and during a referendum period, a referendum question.
	 Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, referendum expenses include the following costs when incurred for that purpose:
	 the cost of acquiring the right to the use of time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or of acquiring the right to the publication of an advertisement in any periodical publication;
	 the cost of acquiring the services of any person, including remuneration paid to the person or on behalf of the person, as an agent or otherwise, except where the services are donated or provided free of charge;
	 the cost of acquiring meeting space, of provision of light refreshment and of acquiring and distributing mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature; and the cost of goods or services provided by a government.
	 Referendum expenses do not include any costs incurred by a member of the Senate or the House of Commons in the discharge of the member's duties and paid out of any allowance or other amount provided to the member pursuant to the Parliament of Canada Act.
	Limit [R.A., ss. 15(1)-(2)]
	 No person or group, other than a registered referendum committee, shall incur referendum expenses during a referendum period that, in the aggregate, exceed \$5,000.
	No registered referendum committee shall incur referendum expenses during a

Jurisdiction	Finances
	referendum period that, in the aggregate, exceed the product obtained by multiplying the product obtained by multiplying 30¢ by the fraction published by the Chief Electoral Officer in the Canada Gazette pursuant to subsection 39(2) of the Canada Elections Act, by the number of names appearing on all preliminary lists of electors at the referendum for the electoral districts in which the committee indicated, in its application for registration, it intends to support or oppose the referendum question.
	 Within four months after polling day at a referendum, the chief agent of each registered referendum committee shall file with the Chief Electoral Officer a true return, signed by the chief agent. The return shall contain detailed statements of: all referendum expenses incurred by the committee; the amount of the contributions received during and after the referendum period by the committee from each of the following classes of contributors: individuals; corporations whose shares are publicly traded; corporations whose shares are not publicly traded; trade unions; corporations without share capital, other than trade unions; political parties; governments; and other groups; the number of contributors in each class described above; and the name of each contributor in each class listed above, that made one or more contributions to the committee during or after the referendum period that exceeded, or the aggregate of which exceeded, \$250 and, in each case, the amount of the contribution or aggregate. Each return shall include the auditor's report and the originals of all bills, vouchers and receipts and be accompanied by an affidavit or statutory declaration made by the chief agent. The auditor of a registered referendum committee shall make a report to the chief agent of the committee on the referendum finances return of the committee and shall make such examinations as will enable the auditor to state in the report whether in the auditor's opinion the return presents fairly the financial transactions contained in
Newfoundland and Labrador	the accounting records on which it is based. N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	 Contributions Definition [Special Version of E.A., s. 88] Sums of money donated to a national committee and services rendered and goods furnished to it for the purposes of promoting an option submitted to a referendum are deemed to be contributions. The following are not contributions: volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work; a loan granted to a national committee at the current market rate of interest at the time it is granted by an authorized political party; air time on the radio or television or space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter available free of charge to national committees by any radio, television or cable broadcaster or any owner of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to each national committee;

Jurisdiction	Finances
	 transfers of funds between: an authorized party and the referendum fund of a national committee; the referendum fund of a national committee and the referendum fund put at the disposal of a local agent.
	 Limit [Special Version of E.A., s. 91] The total of contributions to each national committee by the same elector in the same referendum shall not exceed the amount of \$3,000.
	 Expenses
	Limit [R.A., ss. 36-37] [Special Version of E.A., ss. 426, 404(10)]

Jurisdiction	Finances
	 The official agent, his or her deputy or the local agent shall not pay the cost of a regulated expense except out of a special fund called the "referendum fund". Only the following amounts shall be paid into the referendum fund: the subsidy, which shall be the same for all committees, as established by the National Assembly at the time it adopts the text if a question or bill that is to be submitted to the referendum and sent to the official agent by the Minister of Finance; the amounts transferred or loaned to such fund by the official representative of a political party, provided that the total sum of the amounts so transferred and loaned does not exceed 50¢ per elector in the aggregate of the electoral divisions; the contributions directly paid by an elector out of his or her own property. Expenses shall be limited so as never to exceed for a national committee \$1.00 per elector for all the electoral divisions. An authorized non-affiliated elector can incur regulated publicity expenses, provided the total of which does not exceed \$1,000 for the entire referendum period, to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots. Reporting [Special Version of E.A., ss. 434-435, 437] The official agent of each national committee and, through him or her, each local agent he or she has appointed shall, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of the regulated expenses incurred or authorized by them. The return shall indicate the name, the complete address of the domicile of, and the amount paid by, each elector whose total contribution to a national committee exceeds \$200. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish a summary of the returns of regulated expenses within 60 days after the expiry of the time prescribed for their filing. The official agent and the local agent shall indicate in the returns the source of the sums paid into the referendum fund put at their disposal;
Ontario	Contributions Definition [T.P.A., s. 18(1)] • The Election Finances Act applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum campaign unless the context requires otherwise.
	 Limit [T.P.A., s. 13(1)] No person or entity shall contribute more than \$7,500, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under the <i>Election Finances Act</i>, to one or more campaign organizers who are soliciting votes in favour of the same result or are promoting the same result in a referendum.
	 Expenses Definition [T.P.A., s. 18(1)] • The Election Finances Act applies, with necessary modifications, in respect of a referendum campaign unless the context requires otherwise.
	Limit [T.P.A., ss. 16(1)-(2), 16(4)]

Jurisdiction	Finances
	 No campaign organizer (or a person or entity acting on behalf of one) shall incur campaign expenses in an electoral district that exceed the amount that is the aggregate of 60¢, multiplied by the indexation factor, for each of the eligible voters in the electoral district (as certified by the Chief Election Officer). In such northern electoral districts as may be prescribed, the amount calculated above is increased by \$7,000, multiplied by the indexation factor. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by regulation prescribe northern electoral districts.
	 Reporting [T.P.A., s. 17] Within six months after the referendum is held, the chief financial officer for a registered campaign organizer shall file the following documents with the Chief Election Officer: the campaign organizer's financial statements with respect to the referendum campaign; the information regarding contributions that exceed \$25 in the aggregate and the information, including the name and address, of individuals or entities whose contributions in the aggregate exceed \$100 in connection with the campaign; the auditor's report on the financial statements and on the information required above.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Canada	Allocation of paid broadcasting time
	• N/A
	 N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time [R.A., ss. 21(1), 22(1)-(3), 25(5), 26(2)] In the period beginning on Thursday, the 18th day before polling day, and ending on the 2nd day before polling day, every network operator: that reaches the majority of those Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts; that is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and that does not involve any distribution undertaking within the meaning of the Broadcasting Act; shall make available, at no cost, to registered referendum committees for the transmission of referendum announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of those committees an aggregate of three hours of broadcasting time during prime time. The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall, before Sunday, the 22nd day before polling day, allocate the broadcasting time to be made available among the registered referendum committees that are entitled to be considered for the allocation, in such manner that the time is allocated equally to committees that support the referendum question and committees that toppose it. A registered referendum committee is entitled to be considered for the allocation of broadcasting time if it: applied for registration before Tuesday, the 27th day before polling day; indicated in the application that it wishes to be considered for the allocation, on which network it wishes the time to be made available to it and whether it supports or opposes the referendum question; and paid a deposit of \$500 in legal tender or a certified cheque made payable to the Receiver General. The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall allocate broadcasting time in a manner that is fair to all the registered referendum committee network operator that is not contrary to the public interest, and, in considering the allocation and that is not contrary to the public interest, and, in considering the alloca

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	 the freedom and flexibility to determine the actual broadcasting time it wishes to be made available to it; and that any broadcasting time to be made available to any registered referendum committee should be made available fairly throughout prime time. A decision by the Broadcasting Arbitrator is final and binding on the registered referendum committee and on the network operator. The Broadcasting Arbitrator shall, not later than five days after the issue of the writs of referendum, issue to all network operators: guidelines covering the allocation of free broadcasting time, the procedures for booking free broadcasting time by registered referendum committees, and such other matters as may be pertinent to the conduct of network operators; and the guidelines sent to the Broadcasting Arbitrator by the CRTC.
	 Blackout period [R.A., s. 27(1)] No person shall, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a referendum question, advertise on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or publish an advertisement in a periodical publication on polling day, or the day preceding polling day.
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	 Allocation of paid broadcasting time N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time N/A Blackout period [Special Version of E.A., ss. 429, 429.1] In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the referendum. On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, or publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the referendum.
Ontario	 Allocation of paid broadcasting time N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time N/A Blackout period [T.P.A., s. 15] The blackout period refers to: the period that begins when the writ of referendum is issued and ends on the 22nd day before the day on which the referendum is held; and the day on which the referendum is held and the preceding day. No person or entity shall arrange for or consent to campaign advertising that

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	 appears during the blackout period. No broadcaster or publisher shall allow campaign advertising to appear during the blackout period. The above does not prohibit the following: the publication of campaign advertising on the day on which the referendum is held or the preceding day in a newspaper that is published once a week or less often and whose regular day of publication falls on that day; a campaign advertisement on the Internet or in a similar electronic medium, if it is posted before and not altered during the blackout period; a campaign advertisement in the form of a poster or billboard, if it is posted before and not altered during the blackout period. Campaign advertising may appear during the blackout period in the following activities if they are done in accordance with the guidelines of the Chief Election Officer: advertising public meetings; announcing the location of a registered campaign organizer's headquarters; advertising for volunteer campaign workers; announcing services to be provided by a registered campaign organizer in connection with enumeration and the revision of lists of voters; announcing services to be provided by a registered campaign organizer on the day the referendum is held.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A



PART J RECALL AND INITIATIVE

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Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	 Application [R.I.A., ss. 2-3] A legislative proposal may be made with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. A registered voter may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issuance of a petition to have a legislative proposal introduced into the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the Act. The application for the issuance of an initiative petition must include the following: the name and residential address of the applicant; a copy of a draft bill for introduction into the Legislative Assembly; a solemn declaration of the application; any other information that may be prescribed. The application for the issuance of an initiative petition must be accompanied by a processing fee of \$50. The draft bill must be drafted in a clear and unambiguous manner. The initiative petition must not relate to a legislative proposal that is the same as or substantially similar to a legislative proposal that is the subject of another initiative petition if: the initiative petition period for that other petition has not ended; or that other petition period for that other petition has not ended; or that other petition [R.I.A., ss. 4(1)-(3)] If satisfied that the requirements have been met, the Chief Electoral Officer must: notify the proponent that the application has been approved in principle; publish notice of the approval in principle in the Gazette and in at least one newspaper circulating in British Columbia; and issue the petition 60 days after the notice is published in the Gazette. Once an application has received approval in principle, the application and the draft bill accompanying the application may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer during its regular office hours. An initiative petition must be in the form set out in the regulations and must have s

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
	 on the date he or she signs a signature sheet for the petition, must be a registered voter for the electoral district for which the signature sheet was issued. An individual may sign any one initiative petition only once. An individual who signs an initiative petition must also indicate his or her residential address on the petition. A registered voter may canvass for signatures on an initiative petition if, before the date on which he or she begins canvassing: the voter has been resident in British Columbia for at least six months; and the voter has registered his or her name and residential address with the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Petition [R.I.A., ss. 7-8, 10] Requirements The signature sheets must be submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by the end of the 90-day period. For each electoral district in British Columbia, the signature sheets for the electoral district must be signed by at least 10 percent of the total number of registered voters entitled to sign those signature sheets. To be counted, a signature on the petition must be accompanied by the residential address of the individual who signed and must be witnessed by the individual who canvassed the signature. The total number of registered voters must be calculated as of the date on which the initiative petition was first issued. The Chief Electoral Officer must determine whether the petition meets the requirements of the Act within 42 days from the day on which the petition is submitted. Effect If the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the initiative petition meets the requirements of the Act, and the proponent has complied with the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must send a copy of the petition and draft bill to the
	 Select standing committee [R.I.A., ss. 9(1), 11-13] Requirements At the start of the first session of each Parliament, the committee of selection appointed under the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly must appoint a select standing committee on Legislative Initiatives for the purpose of the Act. The select standing committee must, within 30 days of receiving a copy of the initiative petition and draft bill, meet to consider the initiative petition and draft bill. The select standing committee must, within 90 days of the date of its first meeting, table a report recommending that the draft bill be introduced at the earliest practicable opportunity, or refer the initiative petition and draft bill to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Effect If the select standing committee tables a report recommending that the draft

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
	 bill be introduced at the earliest practicable opportunity into the Legislative Assembly, the government must: introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity; or if the bill is for the appropriation of any part of the consolidated revenue fund or of any tax or impost: request the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the bill by a message to the Legislative Assembly; and introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity. If the select standing committee refers the initiative petition and draft bill to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer must hold an initiative vote under the Act. On the recommendation of the Minister after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the conducting of an initiative vote under the Act, specifying what provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> with changes that the regulations may provide.
	Initiative vote [R.I.A., ss. 13, 14(1), 15(1), 16)] Requirements If the select standing committee refers the initiative petition and draft bill to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer must hold an initiative vote
	 under the Act. On the recommendation of the Minister after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the conducting of an initiative vote under the Act. The regulations may specify what provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> apply, and adapt any of the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> with changes that the regulations may provide. If required, initiative votes must be held on September 28, 1996, and on the last Saturday of September every third year after that date. The Chief Electoral Officer must declare an initiative vote to be successful if:
	 more than 50 percent of the total number of registered voters in British Columbia vote in favour of the initiative; and more than 50 percent of the total number of registered voters in each of at least two thirds of the electoral districts in British Columbia vote in favour of the initiative.
	 Effect If the Chief Electoral Officer declares an initiative vote successful, the government must do one of the following: introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity; if the bill is for the appropriation of any part of the consolidated revenue fund or of any tax or impost: request the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the bill by a message to the Legislative Assembly; and introduce the bill at the earliest practicable opportunity.
	 Cancellation [R.I.A., ss. 17(1)(a), 17(2), 17(4), 18] If a general election is called during the 90-day signing period for an initiative petition, the period for signing the initiative petition is suspended after the election

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Proclamation and process
	 is called. In order to have the initiative petition reissued, the proponent must, within 72 hours after the day on which the general election is called, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer all signed copies of the signature sheets for the petition that were previously issued. The extended period for signing a reissued petition begins on the day when the signature sheets are reissued and ends the number of days later that is equal to the remaining number of days in the original signing period. If a general election is called after the initiative petition and draft bill have been sent to the select standing committee but before it has reached its decision, the new select standing committee appointed after the election must meet within 30 days from the start of the first session of the Legislative Assembly following the election to consider the initiative petition and draft bill. If a general election is called after the select standing committee has tabled a report but before the bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly, the government must: introduce the bill at the first session of the Legislative Assembly following the election; or if the bill is for the appropriation of any part of the consolidated revenue fund or of any tax or impost: request the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the bill by a message in accordance with the Constitution Act to the Legislative Assembly; and introduce the bill at the first session of the Legislative Assembly following the election.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	Initiative petition Contributions Definition [R.I.A., s. 36] • An initiative petition contribution is an amount of money or the value of any property or services provided without compensation by way of donation, advance, deposit, discount or otherwise to an authorized participant in relation to an initiative petition. • If property or services are provided to an authorized participant at less than market value or acquired from an authorized participant at greater than market value, the difference between the market value of the property or services at the time provided and the amount charged is an initiative petition contribution. • The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided in relation to an initiative petition by an authorized participant who is an individual is an initiative petition contribution. • The value of the following is not an initiative petition contribution: • services provided by a volunteer; • property of a volunteer if the property is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer; • property or services provided by an election official, a voter registration official or any other member of the staff of the Chief
	 registration official or any other member of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer in that official capacity; publishing, without charge, news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a genuine periodical publication or a radio or television program; broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a genuine public affairs program; producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the petition.
	Restrictions • N/A
	Expenses Definition [R.I.A., s. 39] An initiative petition expense is the value of property or services used during an initiative petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, an initiative petition or draft bill.

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
	 A deficit incurred in holding an initiative petition fundraising function during an initiative petition period is an initiative petition expense. The value of the following is not an initiative petition expense: property and services that are exempted under the Act; goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual; goods produced by an authorized participant who is an individual from the property of the authorized participant.
	 Limit [R.I.A., ss. 48(1), 48(4)] The value of initiative petition expenses incurred by the proponent or in total by the members of all the opponent groups of the initiative petition during an initiative petition period must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying: 25¢ (adjusted for changes in the CPI); and the number of registered voters for all electoral districts in British Columbia as of the date on which the petition was issued.
	 Reporting [R.I.A., ss. 50(1)-(2), 45] Within 28 days after the end of the initiative petition period, the financial agent of the proponent and the financial agent of each opponent group must file with the Chief Electoral Officer on behalf of the authorized participant for whom the financial agent is acting a financing report which must include the following: the initiative petition expenses incurred by the authorized participant, showing separately those expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the applicable expenses limit was exceeded; the initiative petition contributions accepted by the authorized participant, reported in accordance with the Act; any loans or guarantees received by the authorized participant for initiative petition expenses and any conditions attached to them; for initiative petition fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the authorized participant, the information recorded under the Act; any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the authorized participant in relation to the initiative petition, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; any initiative petition contributions received but returned or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Act. For the purposes of reporting contributions, a financial agent must record the following for each initiative petition contribution made to the authorized participant: the value of the contribution; the class of the contributor; the class of the contributor; if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization.

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
	Contributors must be classified as follows:
	• individuals;
	corporations; corporat
	 unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity; trade unions;
	 non-profit organizations;
	other contributors.
	As an exception in the case of anonymous contributions of less than \$50, the financial agent must record the following:
	 a description of the function at which the contributions were collected;
	the date of the function;
	 the number of people in attendance at the function;
	 the total amount of anonymous contributions accepted.
	 In the case of a loan, at the time the loan is made the financial agent must record the following:
	 the information required in relation to contributions in general except the value of the contribution;
	the amount of the loan;
	the rate of interest charged for the loan. For an initiative notition fundations function hold by an an habilit of an
	 For an initiative petition fundraising function held by or on behalf of an authorized participant, the financial agent must record the following:
	a description of the function;
	the date of the function;
	 the cost, the gross income and the net income or loss arising from the function.
	Initiative vote
	Contributions [R.I.A., s. 65]
	Definition
	 The provisions in the Act that apply to initiative petition contributions also apply to initiative vote contributions.
	Restrictions
	N/A
	Expenses [R.I.A., ss. 66, 74(1)-(2)] Definition
	An initiative vote expense is the value of property or services used during
	an initiative vote period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, an initiative in relation to an initiative vote.
	The provisions in the Act that apply to initiative petition expenses also
	apply to initiative vote expenses.
	Limit
	The value of initiative vote expenses incurred by all the proponents or all the expenses of the initiative vote during an initiative vote period must
	the opponents of the initiative vote during an initiative vote period must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying:
	\$1.25 (adjusted for changes in the CPI); and
	 the number of registered voters for all electoral districts in British
	Columbia at the start of the initiative vote period.
	The Chief Electoral Officer must determine the expenses limit for the

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Finances
	proponent of the initiative petition and each proponent group and opponent group as follows: • if the proponent of the initiative petition is a proponent of the initiative vote, the expenses limit for that proponent is: • 50 percent of the limit calculated above if there are other proponents for the initiative vote; or • 100 percent of the limit calculated above if there are no other proponents for the initiative vote; • in the case of proponent groups, the limit calculated above minus any amount allocated to the proponent for the initiative petition who is also the proponent for the initiative vote is to be allocated to the groups in the same proportion as the number of members in the group bears to the total number of members in all of the proponent groups; • in the case of opponent groups, the limit calculated above is to be allocated to the groups in the same proportion as the number of members in the groups in the same proportion as the number of members in the group bears to the total number of members in all of the opponent groups.
	 Reporting [R.I.A., ss. 75(1), 76(1)-(2)] Where initiative vote contributions are required to be disclosed in a report, the report must include the equivalent information in relation to initiative vote contributions as required under the Act in relation to initiative petition contributions. Within 90 days after the end of the initiative vote period, the financial agent of each authorized participant must file with the Chief Electoral Officer on behalf of the authorized participant for whom the financial agent is acting a financing report. A financing report must include the equivalent information in relation to initiative vote financing as required under the Act in relation to initiative petition financing.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	 Definition [R.I.A., s. 85] Initiative advertising is advertising used during an initiative petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the initiative petition or draft bill, or during an initiative vote period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the initiative. An initiative opinion survey is an opinion survey respecting an initiative petition, draft bill or initiative vote, including a matter publicly discussed in relation to the initiative petition, draft bill or initiative vote. Sponsorship [R.I.A., ss. 86(1), 88, 96, 97(1)-(2)] The sponsor of initiative advertising or an initiative opinion survey is whichever of the following is applicable: the individual or organization who pays for the initiative advertising or initiative opinion survey to be conducted; if the services of conducting the advertising or survey are provided without charge as a contribution, the individual or organization to whom the services are provided as a contribution; if the individual or organization who is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization. An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any initiative advertising
	 unless the advertising: identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of an authorized participant, the name of the financial agent; if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act; indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising. An individual or organization who is not registered must not sponsor initiative advertising, however, an authorized participant is not required to be registered to sponsor initiative advertising in relation to the initiative petition or initiative vote for which the individual or organization is an authorized participant. An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor in relation to an initiative petition or an initiative vote must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer. An application must include the following: the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name; the full address of the applicant;

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	 in the case of an applicant organization, the names of the principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, of the principal members of the organization;
	 an address at which notices and communications under the Act and other communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization;
	 a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted; identification of the initiative petition or initiative vote in relation to which the applicant wishes to be registered as a sponsor; any other information required by regulation to be included.
	 Limit on advertising [R.I.A., s. 93(2)] Note: Provisions in the Election Act limiting third party advertising expenses have been declared to have no force and effect by the Supreme Court of British Columbia (2000) and were consequently repealed. Therefore, the advertising expense limits under the Recall and Initiative Act are not enforced. An individual or organization other than an authorized participant must not sponsor initiative advertising during an initiative petition period or an initiative vote
	 such that the total value of that initiative advertising is greater than \$5,000 or a higher amount established by regulation; or in combination with one or more individuals or organizations, or both, such that the total value of the initiative advertising sponsored by those individuals and organizations during that period is greater than \$5,000 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	 Restrictions on advertising [R.I.A., ss. 89-90, 91(1)-(2)] An individual or organization must not charge a rate for initiative advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same initiative petition period or initiative vote period. On general voting day for an initiative vote, an individual or organization must not conduct initiative advertising by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia. During an initiative vote period, an individual or organization must not post, display or disseminate initiative advertising in or within 100 metres of the building where the office of the district electoral officer is located. While advance voting or general voting for an initiative vote is being conducted at a voting place, an individual or organization must not do any of the following in or within 100 metres of the building where the voting is being conducted: post, display or disseminate initiative advertising; canvass or solicit votes or otherwise attempt to influence how a voter votes; carry, wear or supply a flag, badge or other thing indicating that the individual using it is a supporter of a particular response to an initiative; post, display, disseminate or openly leave a representation of a ballot marked for a particular response to an initiative.
	Opinion surveys [R.I.A., s. 92] Note: Provisions in the Election Act regarding opinion surveys have been declared

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	to have no force and effect by the Supreme Court of British Columbia (2000) and were consequently repealed. Therefore, provisions regarding opinion surveys
	under the Recall and Initiative Act are not enforced.
	During an initiative petition period or an initiative vote period, an individual or organization who first publishes in British Columbia the results of an initiative opinion survey must publish the following information with the results of the survey: The name of the approar of the survey: The name of the survey: Th
	 the name of the sponsor of the survey; the name of the individual or organization who conducted the survey;
	the dates when the survey was conducted;
	 to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the number of individuals contacted for the survey and the percentage of those who refused to take part in the survey;
	 to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the margin of error for the survey;
	 the exact wording of each question in the survey for which data are reported; for each question for which the margin of error is greater than that of the survey, the margin of error for the question;
	 a mailing address or telephone number, indicating it as the address or telephone number at which the sponsor can be contacted to obtain a written report regarding the survey.
	• If the results of an initiative opinion survey are to be published without the authorization of the sponsor, at least 24 hours before first publication, the individual or organization who publishes the results must notify the sponsor so that the required report can be prepared.
	• From the time of the first publication of an initiative opinion survey until the end of the initiative petition period or initiative vote period, as applicable, whether the
	publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia, the sponsor must provide on request a copy of a written report on the results of the survey, including the following information to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey:
	 the name and address of the sponsor of the survey;
	 the name and address of the individual or organization who conducted the survey;
	the dates when the survey was conducted;
	 the exact wording of each question for which data are reported; the method used to collect the information in the survey;
	 the method used to collect the information in the survey, the population from which the sample in the survey was drawn;
	 the size of the initial sample and the number of individuals contacted for the survey;
	 the number and percentage of individuals contacted who answered the survey;
	 the number and percentage of individuals contacted who refused to take part in the survey;
	 the method used to recalculate percentages when those who expressed no opinion or those who did not respond are omitted from the survey;
	the times of any interviews;
	the sampling method; the propher of inclinible individuals contacted:
	 the number of ineligible individuals contacted; any weighting factors or normalization procedures used;
	any maigraing lactate of normalization procedures about,

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	 the margin of error for the survey. A fee may be charged for such a report, but the fee must be based on the reasonable costs of reproducing the original report and, in any case, must not be more than \$25.
	 Disclosure of independent advertising [R.I.A., ss. 100(1)-(3), 101] If an individual or organization, other than an authorized participant, sponsors, during an initiative petition period or an initiative vote period, initiative advertising that has a total value of \$500 or a higher amount established by regulation, the sponsor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an initiative advertising disclosure report. The report must be filed as follows: in the case of initiative advertising during an initiative petition period, within 28 days after the end of the initiative petition period; in the case of initiative advertising during an initiative vote period, within 90
	 in the case of initiative advertising during an initiative vote period, within 90 days after the end of the initiative vote period. An initiative advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the value of the initiative advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class as required by regulation; the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period: beginning six months before the initiative petition was issued and ending at the end of the initiative petition; and beginning six months before general voting day for the initiative vote and ending at the end of the initiative vote period, in the case of advertising in relation to an initiative vote;
	 any amount of the sponsor's assets, other than assets received by way of contribution, that was used to pay for the initiative advertising sponsored by the sponsor; any other information required by regulation to be included. For the purposes of reporting contributions, amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor: individuals; corporations; unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity; trade unions;
	 non-profit organizations; other identifiable contributors; anonymous contributors. If the records of the sponsor indicate that, during the period for which contributions are required to be reported, a contributor made one or more contributions of money that, in total, have a value of more than \$250 or a higher amount established by regulation, the report must include the following: the full name of the individual; the class of the contributor; if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization;

Jurisdiction	Initiative – Advertising and surveys
	 the value of each contribution and the date on which it was made. For anonymous contributions, the report must include the dates on which the contributions were received, the amounts received on each date and, if applicable, the events at which they were received. A report must be accompanied by a signed declaration of the individual sponsor or, in the case of an organization, by a principal officer of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by a principal member of the organization, as to the accuracy of the report. The obligation of a sponsor in relation to contributions accepted before the initiative petition period or initiative vote period to which the report relates is that reasonable effort must be made to report the information required.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

luriadiation	Decall Dreelemetics and process
Jurisdiction Canada	Recall – Proclamation and process N/A
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	IN/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	
British Columbia	 Application [R.I.A., s. 19] A registered voter for an electoral district may apply for the issuance of a petition for the recall of the Member of the Legislative Assembly for that electoral district. The application for the issuance of a recall petition must be made to the Chief Electoral Officer and contain the following: the name of the Member; the name and residential address of the applicant; a statement, not exceeding 200 words, setting out why, in the opinion of the applicant, the recall of the Member is warranted; a solemn declaration of the applicant that he or she is not disqualified under the Act from making the application; any other information that may be prescribed. The application for the issuance of a recall petition must be accompanied by a processing fee of \$50. No application for the issuance of a recall petition may be made during the 18 months following general voting day for the last election of the Member. Issue of recall petition [R.I.A., s. 20(1)] If satisfied that the requirements for application have been met, the Chief Electoral Officer must: notify the proponent, the Member in relation to whom the petition is to be issued and the Speaker that the application has been approved in principle; and issue the petition in the form set out in the regulations within seven days after such notice is given. Who may sign/canvass [R.I.A., ss. 21(1), 22(1)] In order to sign a recall petition, an individual: must have been a registered voter for the electoral district for which the Member; and on the date he or she signs the petition, must be a registered voter for an electoral district in British Columbia. A registered voter may canvass for signatures on a recall petition if, before the date on which he or she begins canvassing, the voter has been resident in British Columbia for at least six m

Jurisdiction	Recall – Proclamation and process	
	Requirements [R.I.A., ss. 23-24]	
	A recall petition must comply with the following requirements:	
	 the petition must be submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer within 60 days after the date on which the petition was issued; 	
	 the petition must be signed by more than 40 percent of the total number of individuals who are entitled to sign the recall petition under the Act. 	
	To be counted, a signature on the petition must be accompanied by the residential address of the individual who signed and must be witnessed by the individual who canvassed the signature.	
	When a recall petition is submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, he or she must determine within 42 days and in accordance with the regulations, if any, whether the petition meets the requirements.	
	Effect [R.I.A., ss. 25-28]	
	If the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the recall petition meets the signature and submission requirements, and the proponent has complied with the recall petition financing provisions, the Member ceases to hold office and the seat of the Member becomes vacant.	
	 The Chief Electoral Officer must report to the Member and to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible after making such a determination. When a Member's office becomes vacant as the result of a recall petition, an election must be held to fill the vacancy. 	
	Only one election for any electoral district may be held under the Act during the period between general elections.	
	The Election Act applies to an election under the Recall and Initiative Act.	
	Cancellation	
	• N/A	
Yukon	N/A	
Northwest Territories	N/A	
Nunavut	N/A	

Jurisdiction	Recall – Finances	
Canada	N/A	
Newfoundland and	N/A	
Labrador		
Prince Edward Island	N/A	
Nova Scotia	N/A	
New Brunswick	N/A	
Quebec	N/A	
Ontario	N/A	
Manitoba	N/A	
Saskatchewan	N/A	
Alberta	N/A	
British Columbia	 Contributions Definition [R.I.A., ss. 111, 112(1), 113(1)] A recall contribution is an amount of money or the value of any property or services provided without compensation by way of donation, advance, deposit, discount or otherwise to an authorized participant in relation to a recall petition. If property or services are provided to an authorized participant at less than market value or acquired from an authorized participant at greater than market value, the difference between the market value of the property or 	

- services at the time provided and the amount charged is a recall contribution.
- The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided in relation to a recall petition by an authorized participant is a recall contribution.
- The value of the following is not a recall contribution:
 - services provided by a volunteer;
 - property of a volunteer if the property is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer;
 - property or services provided by an election official, a voter registration official or any other member of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer in that official capacity;
 - publishing, without charge, news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a genuine periodical publication or a radio or television program;
 - broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a genuine public affairs program;
 - producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the
- A loan to an authorized participant is not a recall contribution unless it is forgiven or written off.
- Except as provided above or if anonymous contributions have been received, funds raised by a recall fundraising function held by or on behalf of an authorized participant are not recall contributions.

Restrictions [R.I.A., ss. 116(1)(f), 116(2)-(3)]

- An individual or organization must not make an anonymous recall contribution unless the contribution:
 - is provided in response to a general solicitation for funds at a function held on behalf of or in relation to the affairs of the authorized participant

Jurisdiction	Recall – Finances
	 to whom the contribution is provided, and has a value of less than the applicable amount under the <i>Election Act</i>. As an exception, an individual or organization may make a recall contribution indirectly by providing compensation to an individual who provides services that are a recall contribution, in which case the individual or organization providing the compensation is the contributor for the purposes of the Act. A charitable organization must not make a recall contribution.
	 Expenses Definition [R.I.A., ss. 114(1)-(4), 121(1)] A recall expense is the value of property or services used during a recall petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the recall of the Member who is the subject of the recall petition. A deficit incurred in holding a recall fundraising function during a recall petition period is a recall expense. The value of the following is not a recall expense: property and services referred to in relation to what is not a recall contribution; goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual; goods produced by an authorized participant from the property of the authorized participant. The following recall expenses incurred by an authorized participant, if they are reasonable, are personal recall expenses of the authorized participant: payments for care of a child or other family member for whom the authorized participant is normally directly responsible; the cost of travelling to or within the electoral district; the cost of lodging, meals and incidental charges while travelling to or within the electoral district; the cost of renting a temporary residence if it is necessary for the recall petition; recall expenses incurred as a result of any disability of the authorized participant, including the cost of any individual required to assist the authorized participant in performing the functions necessary for supporting or opposing the recall petition; any other recall expenses specified by regulation. An individual or organization who is not an authorized participant must not interest a that the author are authorized participant must not interest and other than the recall adventision expenses.
	 incur a recall expense other than a recall advertising expense. Restrictions [R.I.A., s. 123] For the purpose of determining a recall expenses limit, the number of voters for an electoral district is the number of registered voters in the electoral district as of general voting day for the last election of the Member. In the case of an electoral district for which there are 25,000 or fewer registered voters, the total value of recall expenses incurred by an authorized participant during a recall petition period must not exceed \$25,000 multiplied by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In the case of an electoral district for which there are more than 25,000 registered voters, the total value of recall expenses incurred by an authorized participant during a recall petition period must not exceed \$25,000 multiplied

Jurisdiction	Recall – Finances
	by the CPI plus 25¢ multiplied by the CPI for each registered voter for the electoral district in excess of 25,000.
	 If an electoral district has an average of fewer than two registered voters for each square kilometre, the limit on recall expenses is increased by the amount calculated by multiplying 15¢ multiplied by the CPI and the total number of square kilometres in the electoral district. The maximum increase in the limit however, must not exceed 25 percent of the limit determined by the number of voters in the electoral district. The Chief Electoral Officer must adjust the expense limits for changes in the Consumer Price Index.
	 The Chief Electoral Officer must have notice of an adjusted amount published in the Gazette, and give notice of the amount to the authorized participants.
	Reporting [R.I.A., ss. 124, 125(1)-(2)]
	 Where recall contributions must be disclosed in a report, the report must include the following:
	 for each contributor who made one or more recall contributions that in total have a value of more than \$250, the following information:
	the value of the contribution;the date the contribution was made;
	the full name of the contributor;
	the class of the contributor;
	 if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names of at least two individuals who are directors of the organization, or if there are no individual directors, who are principal officers or principal members of the organization;
	 for other contributions from identifiable contributors, the aggregate value of contributions received and the total number of contributors from whom they were received.
	 for anonymous contributions, the following information: a description of the function at which the contributions were collected; the date of the function;
	 the number of people in attendance at the function;
	the total amount of anonymous contributions accepted.
	 On request by the Chief Electoral Officer, a contributor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a solemn declaration that the contributor has not contravened the Act or the regulations.
	 Within 28 days after the end of the recall petition period, the financial agent of an authorized participant must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financing report which must include the following:
	 the recall expenses incurred by the authorized participant, showing separately those expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the expenses limit was exceeded;
	 the experises limit was exceeded; the recall contributions accepted by the authorized participant;
	 any loans or guarantees received by the authorized participant for recall expenses and any conditions attached to them;
	 for recall fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the authorized participant, the following information: a description of the function;
	 the date of the function;

Jurisdiction		Recall – Finances
		 the cost, the gross income and the net income or loss arising from the function;
	•	any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the authorized participant in relation to the recall petition, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; any recall contributions received but returned or otherwise dealt with.
Yukon	N/A	
Northwest Territories	N/A	
Nunavut	N/A	

Jurisdiction	Recall – Advertising
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland and	N/A
Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	Definition [R.I.A., s. 134]
	 For the purposes of the Act, recall advertising is advertising used during a recall petition period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the recall of the Member who is the subject of the petition.
	 Sponsorship [R.I.A., ss. 135(1), 137, 143, 144(1)-(2)] The sponsor of recall advertising is whichever of the following is applicable: the individual or organization who pays for the recall advertising to be conducted; if the services of conducting the advertising are provided without charge as a contribution, the individual or organization to whom the services are provided as a contribution; if the individual or organization who is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization. An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any recall advertising unless the advertising: identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of an authorized participant, the name of the financial agent; if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act; indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising. An individual or organization who is not registered must not sponsor recall advertising, however, an authorized participant is not required to be registered to sponsor recall advertising in relation to a recall petition for which the individual is an authorized participant. An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor in relation to a recall petition must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer. An application must include the following:
	 the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name; the full address of the applicant; in the case of an applicant organization, the names of the principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, of the principal members of the organization; an address at which notices and communications under the Act and other communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the

Jurisdiction	Recall – Advertising
	 individual or organization; a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted; identification of the recall petition in relation to which the applicant wishes to be registered as a sponsor; any other information required by regulation to be included.
	Restrictions on advertising [R.I.A., s. 138] An individual or organization must not charge a rate for recall advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same recall petition period.
	 medium during the same recall petition period. Disclosure of independent advertising [R.I.A., ss. 147(1)-(3), 148] If an individual or organization, other than an authorized participant, sponsors during a recall petition period recall advertising that has a total value of \$500 or a higher amount established by regulation, the sponsor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a recall advertising disclosure report. A recall advertising disclosure report must be filed with the Chief Electoral Officer within 28 days after the end of the recall petition period to which it relates. A recall advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: the value of the recall advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class as required by regulation; the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period beginning six months before the recall petition was issued and ending at the end of the recall petition period; any amount of the sponsor's assets, other than assets received by way of contribution, that was used to pay for the recall advertising sponsored by the sponsor; any other information required by regulation to be included. Amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor: individuals; corporations; unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity; trade unions; other identifiable contributors; anonymous contributors. If the records of the sponsor indicate that, during the period for which contributions are required to be reported, a contributor made one or more contributions of money that, in total, have a value of more than \$250 or a higher amount established by regulation, the report must include the following: the class of the contributor; if the

Jurisdiction	Recall – Advertising
	 For anonymous contributions, the report must include the dates on which the contributions were received, the amounts received on each date and, if applicable, the events at which they were received. A report must be accompanied by a signed declaration of the individual sponsor
	or, in the case of an organization, by a principal officer of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by a principal member of the organization, as to the accuracy of the report.
	The obligation of a sponsor in relation to contributions accepted before the recall petition period to which the report relates is that reasonable effort must be made to report the information.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A



Case	Details
Ahenakew et al v.	Issue
MacKay	Merger of the Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada
	Status
	Judgment of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, December 5, 2003
	Merits
	 On October 15, 2003, Stephen Harper, leader of the Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance (Canadian Alliance), and Peter MacKay, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada (PC Party), reached an agreement-in- principle on merging the PC Party with the Canadian Alliance to form a new party, the Conservative Party of Canada.
	 On October 25, 2003, the management committee of the PC Party called a special meeting of members to be held on December 6, 2003, during which members would vote on a resolution approving the agreement-in-principle. For this resolution to pass, the approval of at least two thirds of the delegates was required. PC Party members opposed to the merger filed an application with the Ontario
	Superior Court of Justice requesting that the Court make a number of declarations, all premised on the view that the PC Party could not dissolve, transfer its assets or merge with another political party without the unanimous consent of all of its members.
	 The applicants based their argument on common law, under which fundamental changes to an unincorporated association, such as a registered political party, can be brought about only by the unanimous consent of all the members, if the rules of the association are silent on the issue. They argued that because the PC Party constitution was silent on the issue at hand, unanimous consent of all the members was necessary.
	 The applicants also alleged that the PC Party had no independent legal existence apart from the individuals comprising its membership and asked the Court to make an order appointing Mr. MacKay as the representative of all members of the PC Party, other than the applicants, for the purposes of the proceeding.
	 Justice Juriansz of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice dismissed the application in its entirety. He ruled that the PC Party was not a voluntary association devoid of any legal recognition and without legal capacity. Making reference to ss. 402, 495, 504 and 507 of the Canada Elections Act, he concluded that the Act bestows some legal personality and legal capacity on a registered political party. Accordingly, the PC Party could be named as the respondent to the application.
	 Justice Juriansz also concluded that the regulation of political parties under the Canada Elections Act was not confined to mere registration, but extended to matters of essential substance; ss. 400 to 403 of the Act regulate the merger of registered political parties. Upon these statutory requirements being met, the Act makes the merger effective and the common-law principles regarding unregulated voluntary associations upon which the applicants relied do not apply.
	 Justice Juriansz also refused to declare that the resolution that the management committee of the PC Party wanted to put before the delegates on December 6 did not constitute the resolution required under paragraph 400(2)(b) of the Act. He concluded that this was a decision to be made, at first instance, by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada.
Ammeter v. Perrier	Issue "Falco nowe" speech during a campaign
	"False news" speech during a campaign

Case	Details
	 Status Judgment of Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, July 7, 1999 Judgment of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, January 28, 2000 Merits This was an application to void a municipal election held in the Rural Municipality of Taché on October 28, 1998, in which Gary Ammeter alleged that Ronald Perrier committed the offence of making false statements about Ammeter, contrary to Manitoba's Local Authorities Election Act. The allegation was that Perrier had, during the campaign, distributed a pamphlet in which it was alleged that Ammeter had behaved dishonestly while in office. Section 141 of that statute makes it an offence to make or publish a false statement of fact in relation to the character or conduct of a candidate for the purpose of affecting an election. The Court looked first at the standard of proof required of the plaintiff in order to make out his case. Upon a review of the relevant jurisprudence, the Court took the view that where the allegation was that an offence had been committed, the standard to be applied by the Court shall be proof of the offence beyond a reasonable doubt. The balance of probabilities is not sufficient in a quasi-criminal case such as this. The Court was also presented with a defence argument that an "offence" was different from an "election offence", with the latter referring only to an act committed on polling day itself, rather than at any time during the campaign. This argument was rejected. For the purposes of trying an election petition, an "election offence" is one created by the Act and committed at any time during the campaign. In this case, the evidence was not clear enough, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the statements regarding Mr. Ammeter that were attributed to Mr. Perrier were actually made, or made in the manner alleged. The petition was dismissed. In addition to the resolution of this particular case, the judgment provided an excellent review of the legislative and judicial history of th
André Parizeau et le Parti communiste du Québec c. Procureur général du Québec et le Directeur général des élections du Québec	 Issue Minimum number of candidates required for a political party to be authorized by the Directeur général des élections Political affiliation listed on the ballot The aftermath of <i>Figueroa</i> (S.C.C.) for Quebec legislation Status Motion for declaratory judgment filed with the Superior Court of Quebec on June 17, 2003 Amended motion for declaratory judgment filed on July 11, 2003 Merits On March 29, 2003, during the campaign period preceding the general election of April 14, 2003, the Directeur général des élections withdrew his authorization from the Parti communiste du Québec, led by André Parizeau, on the grounds that it

Case	Details
	 had not presented candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions, as required by section 47 of the <i>Election Act</i> (R.S.Q., ch. E-3.3). In such cases, section 69 of the Act stipulates that the authorization must be withdrawn. The Parti communiste and Mr. Parizeau, based on the Ontario Superior Court of Justice ruling in <i>Figueroa</i> v. <i>Canada</i> (<i>Attorney General</i>) (appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada) that declared unconstitutional certain provisions of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-2), asked to have similar provisions in Quebec's <i>Election Act</i> struck down as unconstitutional. They also asked the Court to set aside the decision taken by the Directeur général des élections on March 29, 2003, to revoke the status of the Parti communiste du Québec as an authorized political party. On November 5, 2003, the Supreme Court of Canada rendered its decision in <i>Figueroa</i> and declared unconstitutional ss. 24(2), 24(3) and 28(2) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, which required political parties to nominate 50 candidates to receive/maintain registered party status. However, the declaration of unconstitutionality was suspended for 12 months. The date the motion will be heard before the Superior Court of Quebec has not yet been set.
Bloc Québécois c.	Issue
Marchand	 Agreement between the Bloc Québécois and the Bloc Québécois candidate in the electoral district of Québec East for the federal general election on November 27, 2000
	Status
	Judgment of the Superior Court (District of Québec), November 21, 2003
	 Merits On June 30, 2000, the Bloc Québécois General Council passed a resolution that all candidates must hand over to the party the amounts refunded by the Receiver General for Canada for their campaigns, and that they must attain a minimum level of spending on expenses. On October 21, 2000, Jean-Paul Marchand, the Bloc Québécois candidate in the electoral district of Québec East for the federal general election of November 27, 2000, signed an agreement with the Bloc Québécois Chief Agent, Lorraine Godin. According to the agreement, Mr. Marchand agreed to spend and pay a minimum of \$66,656 in election expenses, while Ms. Godin agreed to refund to Mr. Marchand's official agent all amounts collected from the electoral district of Québec East. On October 23, 2000, Mr. Marchand signed a "personal undertaking" in which he agreed to be [TRANSLATION] "personally responsible for the Chief Agent's shortfall in the event that the minimum expenses amount [\$66,656] [was] not reached." This document also stipulated that Mr. Marchand had to personally pay Ms. Godin any difference between the amount refunded by the Receiver General for Canada for his campaign and 50 percent of the minimum expenses amount. Mr. Marchand spent only \$22,276.37 during his election campaign and received a refund of \$11,370.47 from the Receiver General. Based on the agreement and the personal undertaking signed by Mr. Marchand, the Bloc Québécois and its Chief Agent sued Mr. Marchand for the amount of \$36,130.30.
	 In his defence, Mr. Marchand argued that the personal undertaking was contrary to public order and therefore null (articles 1411 and 1413 of the Civil Code of Québec). Mr. Marchand held that the real purpose of this personal undertaking

Case	Details
	was to fund the Bloc Québécois out of public funds and not to refund election
	expenses (the so-called "in and out" technique).
	Through a counterclaim filed on February 20, 2002, Mr. Marchand claimed
	\$330,000 from the Bloc Québécois in damages for harm to his reputation.
	On November 21, 2003, Bernard Godbout J. of the Superior Court, District of Outline and Man Coding in part Outline and Man Coding in part Outline in pa
	Québec, allowed the action of the Bloc Québécois and Ms. Godin in part,
	dismissed Mr. Marchand's counterclaim and ordered him to pay \$16,362.59 to the Bloc Québécois.
	 Godbout J. found that the personal undertaking signed by Mr. Marchand was not
	contrary to public order, since it complied with the standards set by the <i>Canada</i>
	Elections Act with respect to maximum election expenses, adding that
	Mr. Marchand had an opportunity to make up the potential shortfall through
	fundraising activities. In this case, a fundraising activity organized by Mr. Marchand
	could have brought in approximately \$20,000 to his electoral district association,
	but the activity was cancelled. Consequently, the Court deducted this amount from
	the Bloc Québécois claim.
	The Court also pointed out that Mr. Marchand would have been able to negotiate
	the minimum election expenses amount set out in the agreement or challenge it.
Bonneville v. Frazier	Issue
	Liability for wilful misrepresentation of facts in an electoral context
	Status
	Decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court, March 7, 2000
	Merits
	This action arose in the context of the mayoral election in the Village of McBride,
	British Columbia, held on November 20, 1999. In the previous term, Bonneville
	was mayor and Frazier was a councillor. In the campaign for the 1999 election, they were both candidates for mayor. In the last few days before the election, a
	journalist prepared a package of documents based on the agenda for the Regional
	District Board within which McBride was situated and circulated it to local
	politicians, who then passed it on to voters. The documentation contained
	information detrimental to Bonneville's campaign because it presented as genuine
	certain plans concerning taxation that had been submitted to the Board by the
	Director of Development for the Regional District, but which had not yet been dealt
	with. Frazier passed on the documentation, knowing that consideration of the
	recommendation had been deferred until after the election and fully aware that the
	documentation was misleading.
	• Frazier made a limited effort to explain that the document was misleading but continued to distribute it. He won the election handily.
	The action sought to declare the election invalid on the grounds that fraudulent
	means were used by the victor in his campaign. The Court found that the
	documentation circulated in McBride fell within the meaning of "fraudulent means".
	This was found to be contrary to ss. 152(3) and (4) of the <i>Municipal Act</i> , (now the
	Local Government Act [R.S.B.C. 1996] c. 323), which prohibit persuading or
	otherwise causing a person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a particular
	candidate by, among other things, fraudulent means. Frazier's conduct in
	distributing documents about his opponent which he knew to be false was below
	the standard required under the election provisions of the <i>Municipal Act</i> . Frazier's election was therefore declared invalid.
	 The Supreme Court decision was not appealed.
	The Supreme Court decision was not appealed.

Case	Details
Browton v. Hart-	Issue
Kangas	Inspection of poll books after an election
	Status Decision of Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, February 12, 1999 Merits In the Winnipeg municipal election of October 28, 1998, allegations of irregularities
	led two candidates, Hart-Kangas and McCarron, to ask that Browton, the City Clerk, enable them to inspect the poll books. The Clerk applied to the Court for a Declaratory Order to determine whether she was obliged to refuse the request, pursuant to s. 101(7) of the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> , C.C.S.M. c. L180. This provision stated that "at any time before five o'clock in the afternoon on the day following the election, any elector may inspect the poll book." The Court also considered the request of Hart-Kangas and McCarron to inspect all ballot papers related to the election. Insufficient evidence was available at that time for an order to this effect.
	• Subsection 101(7) of the Local Authorities Election Act provided that requested documents can be inspected the day after the election in the presence of the returning officer. The returning officer is required to deliver all requested documents and ballot papers to the city clerk the day following the election, but the law is silent on any inspection of the required documents thereafter (except ballot papers). The clerk is required to keep all of the ballots and required documents for one year.
	 The Court applied the principle derived from the precedent of <i>Harris</i> v. <i>Ryan</i>, (1997) 44 M.P.L.R. (2d) 194, in which the Newfoundland Supreme Court recognized the public interest in interpreting election legislation in a purposive fashion to encourage public access to election documents. In the present case, although there was some ambiguity in the Act in the sense that it was unclear whether documents could be inspected beyond the first day after the election, the Court felt it should look at the object of the legislation. Therefore, the Court ruled that, to ensure that elections are conducted in a free
	and open manner, the legislation shall be interpreted so as to allow inspection of
Chief Electoral Officer	the required documents.
of Quebec v. Fortin Chief Electoral Officer	 Ballots rejected by deputy returning officers during 1995 referendum
of Quebec v. Lefebvre	Status
	Quebec Court of Appeal Judgment, December 17, 1999
	Merits
	 During the referendum on October 30, 1995, a complaint was lodged with the
	Chief Electoral Officer by the Committee of Quebecers for NO regarding ballots rejected by deputy returning officers in the constituencies of Chomedey, Marguerite–Bourgeoys and, to a lesser extent, in Laurier–Dorion and Notre-Damede-Grâce. The ballot rejection rate in these constituencies was significantly higher than rejection rates in other constituencies. Following the investigation, the Chief Electoral Officer prosecuted 29 deputy returning officers because they acted fraudulently, contrary to the Special Version of the Election Act for the Holding of a Referendum, as well as two official delegates because they assisted or encouraged the deputy returning officers to act in this way.

Case	Details
	 The parties had agreed to proceed with two leading cases. Two initial Court of Quebec judgments acquitted defendants Janie Fortin and Mathieu Lefebvre. The Chief Electoral Officer then appealed this judgment before the Superior Court, which upheld the trial division's judgment of April 16, 1998. On July 8, 1998, the Chief Electoral Officer obtained permission to appeal this judgment before the Court of Appeal. In the Court of Appeal's judgment of December 17, 1999, the deputy returning officers were acquitted, given that the required evidence of fraudulent intention was not demonstrated. The other proceedings were thus abandoned. The Court of Appeal decision was not appealed.
Commissioner of Canada Elections v. National Citizen's Coalition	 Third-party election advertising during an election campaign Status Judgment of the Ontario Court of Justice, October 14, 2003 The Commissioner of Canada Elections filed a notice of appeal with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice on October 30, 2003
Figure 2 Canada	 Merits On November 23, 2001, the Commissioner of Canada Elections launched a prosecution against the National Citizens Coalition (NCC) on the basis that the NCC failed to register as a third party during the 2000 federal election after having incurred election advertising expenses in excess of \$500. The NCC argued that no charge could be brought against them because s. 353 of the Canada Elections Act breached their constitutional right to freedom of expression (s. 2(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms). Section 353 provides for the mandatory registration of third parties that have incurred election advertising expenses of \$500. In a June 4, 2003, ruling, the Ontario Court of Justice ruled that the third-party election advertising provisions in Part 17 of the Act (with the exception of ss. 358 and 361) violated s. 2(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Court asked the Commissioner of Canada Elections to demonstrate that the breach was justified under s. 1 of the Charter. On October 15, 2003, the Court rejected most of the Commissioner's submissions, ruled section 353 to be unconstitutional and therefore of no force and effect, and dismissed the charge brought against the NCC. The Court did not rule on the constitutionality of any other provision of the Canada Elections Act. The Court concluded that the requirement to register third parties at a \$500 threshold amounted to an almost complete ban on freedom of expression because the effect was to capture virtually every third party that wished to engage in election advertising. The Court added that if the legislation had raised the \$500 threshold to an amount that would not have captured virtually all election advertising, the minimal impairment test would have been satisfied, and the s. 353 infringement of s. 2(b) of the Charter would have been justified pursuant to s. 1 of the Charter.
Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)	 Issues Threshold of candidates for a political party to qualify for registration Party affiliation on the ballot Status Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, June 27, 2003

Case	Details
	Merits
	 In 1993, the Communist Party of Canada (CPC), led by Miguel Figueroa, was deregistered because it failed to nominate 50 candidates at the general election. It also failed to nominate 50 candidates in the following federal election in 1997. Mr. Figueroa brought an action against the Attorney General of Canada, arguing that the requirements for party registration operated to the detriment of small political parties like the CPC.
	 At first instance, Justice Molloy of the Ontario Court (General Division) ruled on March 10, 1999, that the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-2, is unconstitutional as it applies to the following matters: the liquidation of the assets of a registered party that failed to nominate 50 candidates [ss. 31(9), 31(12)-(14)]; the requirement that half of the \$1,000 candidate's nomination deposit be
	refunded only if the candidate receives 15 percent of the votes cast in his or her electoral district [ss. 81(1)(j), 84(3)(a)-(b)]; • the requirement that a party nominate 50 candidates to receive/maintain
	registered party status [ss. 24(2)-(3), 28(2)]; and • the provision that only candidates of registered parties are entitled to have their party's name on the ballot [s. 100(2)].
	• Having made a finding of unconstitutionality respecting ss. 24(2)(a), 24(3), 28(2) and 100(2) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> , Justice Molloy then dropped the threshold for the minimum number of candidates to two (2) with respect to these subsections.
	The Attorney General of Canada appealed the decision of the first instance with regard to the constitutionality of the 50-candidate threshold to be a registered political party and the issue of having the party affiliation on the ballot. The nomination deposit and the automatic de-registration and liquidation of assets were addressed in the new Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c. 9.
	• The Ontario Court of Appeal held on August 16, 2000, that the 50-candidate requirement does not infringe the right of a candidate of a non-registered party to run for election to the House of Commons; that the requirement limiting identification of party affiliation on ballots to candidates endorsed by registered political parties infringes on the right to vote under s. 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and cannot be justified under s. 1 of the Charter; that the right to vote requires that voters have the opportunity to make an informed choice.
	• The Supreme Court of Canada held that the 50-candidate requirement for registered parties violates s. 3 of the Charter (the right to vote and to be a candidate) and is not justified in a free and democratic society pursuant to s. 1 of the Charter. It is therefore unconstitutional.
	• The Supreme Court found that s. 3 of the Charter does not simply protect the literal right to vote and be a candidate, but also protects the right of all Canadians to play a "meaningful role in the electoral process." The Court stated that all political parties, regardless of whether or not they meet the 50-candidate requirement, are
	capable of introducing unique interests and concerns into political discourse, thus enhancing the meaningful participation of citizens in the electoral process. • The Court stated that where electoral legislation treats parties or citizens differently, and the different treatment has an adverse effect on the ability of some parties or citizens to participate meaningfully in the electoral process, the legislation violates s. 3 of the Charter.
	The provisions of the Canada Elections Act allowing only registered parties to

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	 issue tax receipts for donations received outside the election period, to retain their candidates' surpluses, and to have the party name on the ballot differentiated among parties in a way that had an adverse impact on the ability of non-registered parties to participate meaningfully, because these provisions made it more difficult for non-registered parties than for registered parties to have their voices heard in political discourse. The Supreme Court did not consider whether or not the 50-candidate requirement violated s. 15(1) (equality) or s. 2(d) (freedom of association) of the Charter. The Court suspended its judgment for 12 months until June 27, 2004, to allow the Government time to change the law.
Fitzgerald (Next friend of) v. Alberta	 Age restriction on the right to vote
	Status
	Judgment of the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, December 12, 2002
	Merits
	 Eryn Fitzgerald and Christine Jairamsingh were Canadian citizens who were 16 years old. They argued that certain provisions of the Alberta Local Authorities Election Act and the Alberta Election Act violated their rights under s. 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (the right to vote) because the legislation prevented anyone under the age of 18 from voting in municipal and provincial elections.
	 Justice Lefsrud of the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench held that the words "every citizen" in s. 3 of the Charter were clear and did not contain any limitations on the right to vote apart from citizenship. He also found that the disputed provisions of the legislation violated s. 15 of the Charter (equality rights) and that the age distinction promoted the view that minors were less worthy of recognition as members of society. However, Justice Lefsrud found that these violations of the Charter were justified under s. 1 of the Charter, given that the government's objective of ensuring that individuals eligible to vote would have sufficient maturity to make informed voting decisions was pressing and substantial, and the age restrictions were rationally
	connected to this objective.
Friends of Democracy v. Northwest Territories (Attorney	Variation in population of electoral ridings
General)	Status
	Judgment of the Northwest Territories Supreme Court, March 5, 1999
	 Leave to appeal to the Northwest Territories Court of Appeal denied, June 16, 1999
	Merits
	 Following the creation of Nunavut out of the Northwest Territories effective April 1, 1999, the N.W.T. Electoral Boundaries Commission recommended that 2 seats (in Yellowknife) be added to the 14 which comprised the shrunken N.W.T. The Legislative Assembly refused and the plaintiffs took the matter to court for a declaration that the electoral map was in breach of s. 3 of the Charter, due to the resulting disparity in populations in ridings in Yellowknife compared to those in rural areas. According to the 1996 census, 9 of the 14 ridings had population differences of +/-

Case	Details
	 25 percent from the electoral quotient, with the widest extremes being -70 percent and +152 percent. The judge examined the populations in the seven smallest ridings and noted that it would be possible for a majority of members in the Legislative Assembly to be elected from ridings comprising only 31.5 percent of the total population. The judge noted that Yellowknife, with 44 percent of the population, could elect no more than 29 percent of the seats in the Assembly. If two more seats were added to Yellowknife, it could then elect 38 percent of the seats in the Assembly - still an under-representation, but not quite so extreme. In addition, the judge observed that even if two seats were added to Yellowknife, the ridings where Aboriginal persons were in the majority would still be able to elect a majority of members to the Assembly. The Commissioner of the N.W.T. argued that the Territories had a history of over-representing outlying areas and that, at the crucial time of division, this system should not be disturbed. A number of Aboriginal groups intervened, also opposing the application and relying on s. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 to claim that nothing should be done to affect the status quo until land claims and Aboriginal self-government negotiations are completed. The Court held that, while over-representation of sparsely populated constituencies could be tolerated, the "gross under-representation" of the ridings in question was a violation of s. 3 of the Charter. The Court added that s. 3 of the Charter was not to be understood as qualified by s. 25 of the Charter or s. 35 of the Charter was not to be understood as qualified by s. 25 of the Charter or s. 35 of the Charter was not to be understood as qualified by s. 25 of the Charter or s. 35 of the Charter was not to be understood as qualified by s. 25 of the Charter or s. 35 of the Charter was not to be understood as qualified by s. 25 of the Charter or s. 35 of the Charter was not to be understood as qualified by
Harper v. Canada (Attorney General)	Issue
(Alloriney General)	Third-party election advertising during an election campaign
	 Status Judgment of the Alberta Court of Appeal, December 16, 2002
	 Merits On July 7, 2000, Stephen Harper filed an action in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, challenging the constitutionality of ss. 323(1) and 323(3) (blackout period for election advertising), 350 (third-party election advertising spending limits), 351 (provision re avoidance of s. 350), 352, 357, 359, 360, 362 (third-party election advertising attribution, registration and disclosure provisions), and 358 (third-party use of off-shore contributions for election advertising) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, S.C. 2000, c. 9. The Chief Electoral Officer of Canada obtained intervenor status and testified at the trial. The day after the 37th general election was called, the Court of Queen's Bench issued an injunction suspending the operation of s. 350 (spending limits). The Alberta Court of Appeal confirmed the injunction. The Supreme Court of Canada,

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	 however, granted the Attorney General permission to appeal the injunction on November 10, 2001. At the same time, it temporarily suspended the lower court injunction, pending a final decision on the injunction issue. That hearing did not take place, as the Attorney General withdrew its appeal once the trial judge's decision was rendered. The Alberta Court of Queen's Bench issued its decision on the main application on June 29, 2001. The third-party spending limits in s. 350 were found to be unconstitutional, as they infringed s. 2(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (freedom of expression) and could not be saved under s. 1 of the Charter. Section 351 (avoidance of third-party spending limits) was found to infringe s. 2(d) of the Charter (freedom of association). As s. 351 only existed to support s. 350, which had already been found to be unconstitutional, it could not be saved under s. 1 of the Charter. The blackout provision was also found to infringe s. 2(b) but it was saved under s. 1 of the Charter as being justifiable in a free and democratic society. The other provisions were not found to infringe any constitutional rights. On October 11, 2001, the Attorney General of Canada filed its appeal before the Alberta Court of Appeal against the declaration of unconstitutionality of ss. 350 and 351. On the same day, Mr. Harper filed his cross-appeal against the declaration of constitutionality of ss. 323, 352-360 and 362. A 2-1 majority of the Alberta Court of Appeal held that all the contested provisions are unconstitutional, except s. 358 (restriction on foreign contributions to third parties). The majority stated that the third-party spending limits in s. 350 and the advertising blackout provision in s. 323 constitute a violation of s. 2(b) of the Charter (freedom of expression), while s. 351 (attempts to circumvent third party limits) violates s. 2(d) of the Charter (freedom of association). The Court of Appeal held that the Attorney General failed to
Harris v. Ryan	unconstitutional (with the exception of s. 358). Issue
	Methodology to be used in the recounting of votes
	Status • Judgment of the Newfoundland Supreme Court – Trial Division, October 15 and November 20, 1997
	Merits In respect of the St. John's mayoral election of October 1, 1997. Harris, who
	In respect of the St. John's mayoral election of October 1, 1997, Harris, who

Case	Details
	received the second-best result, sought a recount. Irregularities were found. Relying on s. 593 of the <i>Municipal Elections Act</i> , which provides that a returning officer can decide the validity of every ballot by examining the full content of the ballot boxes, Harris sought an order to have the returning officer permit access to all election documents, including the contents of the ballot boxes. • The City of St. John's and Wells, the winning candidate, argued that the procedure can be used only in a petition to set aside the election, not on a recount. They sought to have the matter determined pursuant to s. 578 and following of the Act, which define the manner in which the ordinary counting of the votes is to take place. • The Court held that, in interpreting legislation, it shall consider the public policy
	which the legislature sought to promote through that legislation. Here, the goal was to encourage properly conducted elections, and enabling the returning officer to open the envelopes and examine all documents relating to the election in order to note apparent irregularities serves that purpose. The Court, therefore, ordered that all documents should be subject to examination and be made available for observation by the candidates. • The Supreme Court decision was not appealed.
Háborty Attornov	
Hébert v. Attorney General of Quebec	 Inequality among candidates created by provisions granting remuneration to representatives of party candidates
	Status
	Judgment of the Superior Court of Quebec, December 11, 1998
	 Following a motion for declaratory judgment filed by Mr. Jacques Hébert of the Action démocratique du Québec, the Superior Court of Quebec struck down certain provisions of the Quebec <i>Election Act</i>, particularly those granting remuneration to representatives of candidates of first- and second-ranking parties at the preceding election. Other provisions allowed for the reimbursement of part of the election expenses incurred by candidates of the first- and second-ranking parties at the preceding election, regardless of their performance during the current election. At the start of the election, these candidates received an advance on their guaranteed reimbursement for election expenses. All of these provisions were struck down by the Court as unduly restricting the freedoms of expression and association guaranteed by both the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> and the <i>Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms</i>, and creating an unacceptable inequality among candidates.
Libman and the	The Superior Court decision was not appealed. Issue
Equality Party v. Attorney General of	Prohibiting third-party spending during referendum campaigns
Quebec	StatusDecision of the Supreme Court of Canada, October 9, 1997
	,,
	Merits
	On October 9, 1997, the Supreme Court of Canada handed down a long-awaited unanimous decision with serious consequences for Quebec's electoral and referendum expenses legislation. This decision followed a motion for declaratory

Case	Details
	 judgment filed by Robert Libman in anticipation of the 1992 referendum. The applicant was challenging the constitutionality of the provisions of the <i>Referendum Act</i> that restricted spending to support an option to national committees and their affiliated groups. The Supreme Court upheld Mr. Libman's claim that the provisions unduly restricted freedom of expression protected by the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. However, the highest court in the land clearly recognized the merits of the Quebec legislation, which aims primarily to ensure equality between the options in a referendum. The Court recognized that spending limits and controls are essential to maintain an equilibrium in financial resources and thus ensure the fair and equitable nature of elections and referendums. However, since the legislation restricts freedom of expression, the Court asked legislators to comply with the requirements of the Charter. The judgment identifies the categories of people who are unjustly restricted in their freedom of expression and, although it does not set the monetary spending limit these people should have in a referendum or election campaign, it recognizes that their expenses should be limited and controlled like those of national committees or political parties and their candidates.
Longley v. Minister of National Revenue	 Whether income tax receipts can be issued where there are political contributions directed to be used for the contributor's personal benefit Status Judgment of the B.C. Court of Appeal, April 10, 2000 Application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed with costs (without reasons), November 9, 2000
	 Merits On June 30, 1999, the British Columbia Supreme Court [http://www.courts.govbc.ca/Sc/sc-main.htm] awarded Longley \$55,000 in damages on the grounds that officials of Revenue Canada had behaved in a manner that amounted to misfeasance in public office. Over a number of years, Longley had tried to have Revenue Canada interpret s. 127 of the <i>Income Tax Act</i> in such a manner that they would accept his notion of a "Contributor's Choice Concept", which was a contribution to a political party, combined with a direction for the specific use of the funds. The officials had repeatedly given Longley advice about the illegal nature of the Contributor's Choice Concept which they knew to be false and intentionally misleading. The Minister of National Revenue appealed but, without explanation, abandoned its appeal. Longley cross-appealed to obtain damages of \$99 billion. Calling the quantification of damages by Longley "fanciful in the extreme", the Court rejected the cross-appeal. The damages assessed by the trial court were left in place. Revenue Canada had declined to provide the proper information about whether the scheme was valid under s. 127 of the <i>Income Tax Act</i>. Nevertheless Longley and a few others were permitted to obtain the tax credits without objection. The Court of Appeal did not make a definitive statement on the validity of s. 127 because of the MNR's abandonment of its appeal of the trial ruling.
Pacific Press v. British Columbia (Attorney General)	Issue Constitutional validity of third party spending limits on election advertising and requirements to report polling methodology

Case	Details
	 Status Judgment of the British Columbia Supreme Court, February 8, 2000 Application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed with costs (without reasons), May 21, 1999
	 Merits This case evolved from a number of different prosecutions and actions. At the outset, Garry Nixon, a resident of British Columbia, was fined under s. 237 of that province's <i>Election Act</i> for having exceeded his election expenses limit. He then challenged the constitutional validity of the provision. Pacific Press, a division of the Southam newspaper chain, joined Nixon's challenge. The Attorney General asked for summary dismissal of the case but this was denied and the denial was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada. After the case on the merits was decided by the B.C. Supreme Court, the Attorney General of the province announced that there would be no appeal. The core of Pacific Press' argument was that the third-party advertising provisions were contrary to the protection of freedom of expression under the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. The Court agreed. Brenner J. felt that the Attorney General had not shown that a pressing and substantial problem existed, justifying the limitation on freedom of expression. Brenner J. distinguished the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in <i>Libman v. Quebec (Attorney General)</i> (1997) 151 D.L.R. (4th) 385 [http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/csc-scc/en/pub/1997/vol3/html/1997scr3_0569.html], relying principally on new evidence from one of the authors of the 1988 Canadian National Election Study. The case also concerned the methodology of public opinion polling. Here the Court made a number of findings, which also led it to conclude that no pressing and substantial concern existed that could justify the provision inserted into the B.C. <i>Elections Act.</i> In particular, it held that there was no evidence that opinion polls affect the manner in which people vote.
Parizeau v. Lafferty,	Issue
Harwood and Partners	Slanderous publication concerning well-known political figures
	 Judgment of the Quebec Superior Court, March 16, 2000 Judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeal varying damages, October 24, 2003 Merits In the January 1993 issue of "Lafferty Canadian Report", Lafferty, a financial analyst, levelled accusations against the Parti Québécois. He compared nationalism to undemocratic tribalism inevitably leading to dictatorship. He also compared Jacques Parizeau and Lucien Bouchard, then leaders of the Parti Québécois and the Bloc Québécois respectively, to Hitler. These writings were reproduced in <i>Le Devoir</i>. Parizeau and Bouchard initiated an action in libel. The plaintiffs contended that criticism in political life is acceptable, but that such language is beyond the limits of what is acceptable or legal. The defendant pleaded fair comment. There was some initial discussion in the judgment of the protection of freedom of opinion and expression, provided by s. 3 of the Quebec <i>Charter of Rights and Liberties of the Person</i>. The Court, looking at the jurisprudence, noted that the

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	 protection afforded by that provision was not absolute and decided it had to go on to determine whether the comments made public in this instance went beyond the limits of legal tolerance. The Court did not hesitate in concluding the texts complained of comprised untruths and were defamatory. The evidence showed not only that the comparisons were unjustified, but also that the plaintiffs were profoundly attached to democratic values. The Quebec Superior Court rejected the defence of fair comment as Lafferty knew nothing about Hitler and was not familiar with the program of the Parti Québécois. It ordered the defendant to pay a total of \$40,000 in damages, an amount considerably less than the \$100,000 claimed by the plaintiffs. The Quebec Court of Appeal rejected the defendant's appeal of the damages ordered by the Superior Court but partially allowed a cross-appeal by the plaintiffs. It ordered the defendants to pay \$75,000 to each of the plaintiffs in moral damages and \$25,000 to each of the plaintiffs in exemplary damages.
R. v. Bryan	Issue Premature publication of election results
	 Judgment of the British Columbia Supreme Court, October 23, 2003 Merits The voting results of several electoral districts were posted on the Internet during the 37th federal general election (November 27, 2000) before the polls were closed in all electoral districts. Mr. Bryan was charged with breaching s. 329 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, which prohibits the dissemination of voting results from one district to another before the close of all polls in the other electoral district. Mr. Bryan challenged the constitutionality of s. 329. The B.C. Provincial Court judge held that s. 329 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> violated s. 2(b) of the Charter (freedom of expression). However, the judge found that the violation was a reasonable limit on freedom of expression under s. 1 of the Charter, because election fairness was at stake. The judge concluded that the early disclosure of results would reduce voter turnout and stated that electoral fairness is so important that the objective of preventing disclosure of election results before polls were closed in all electoral districts is clearly pressing and substantial. The British Columbia Supreme Court held that s. 329 violated s. 2(b) of the Charter and that this violation was not justified pursuant to s. 1 of the Charter. The Court stated that Mr. Bryan's speech in publishing election results before the polls closed was properly characterized as political expression, and that therefore s. 329 violated his freedom of expression. The Court also held that, although the general purpose of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> is to ensure electoral fairness, the purpose of s. 329 itself is the prevention of an unfair information imbalance, if some voters in western provinces and the territories have access to election results when they vote, while voters in the Atlantic provinces have no equivalent information. The Court found that this is not a pressing and substantial objective. It held that, in the context of staggered v

Case	Details
	objective, since the legislation has "virtually no salutary effects."
	The Commissioner of Canada Elections filed a Notice of Application for leave to
	appeal to the British Columbia Court of Appeal on November 20, 2003.
Russow and The	Issue
Green Party of Canada v. A.G.	Single member plurality (SMP) electoral system
(Canada) and the	Status
Chief Electoral Officer	 Application filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, May 1, 2001
of Canada	7 pprication med in the oritano caperior court of dustice, may 1, 2001
	Merits
	• The applicants filed a Notice of Application in the Ontario Superior Court on May 1,
	2001. A hearing date has been postponed by agreement of the parties and has still
	not been set.
	• The applicants are challenging ss. 2(1), 24(1) and 313 of the Canada Elections
	Act, on the basis that they are contrary to ss. 3 (right to vote) and 15 (right to
	equality) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Subsection 2(1) contains definitions that apply in the Canada Elections Act. The Notice of
	Application and factum do not refer to the particular definition(s) which is/are being
	challenged. Subsection 24(1) provides for the appointment by the Governor in
	Council of a returning officer for each electoral district. Section 313 provides for the
	return of the writ by the returning officer, in which he or she declares the candidate
	who obtained the largest number of votes to have been elected.
	Section 3 of the Charter provides to every Canadian the right to vote. The
	applicants argue that in instituting SMP, the Act does not guarantee equal and
	effective representation, and is thus contrary to s. 3. They argue that SMP fails to provide parity of voting power or effective representation to the large number of
	people who support national parties that do not win an election, and whose
	supporters are not concentrated in one region.
	The applicants also allege that SMP affords discriminatory treatment to supporters
	of small nationally-based parties. They contend that support for a political party is
	an analogous ground for the purposes of s. 15 analysis, as demonstrated by the
	fact that many human rights acts in Canadian and international jurisdictions include
	political affiliation as a prohibited ground of discrimination.
	• Furthermore, the applicants contend that the potential violation of the Charter rights are not demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society, as described
	in the Supreme Court's test in R. v. Oakes.
	The applicants seek a declaration that ss. 2(1), 24(1) and 313 of the Canada
	Elections Act violate ss. 3 and 15 of the Charter and, pursuant to s. 52 of the
	Charter, are null and void. They would like a suspension of this declaration for a
	period of two years to allow Parliament sufficient time to study the available
	alternatives with a view of selecting the model that is most suitable to Canada's
	constitutional traditions and political needs.
Couré y Comodo	The hearing date has not yet been set.
Sauvé v. Canada (Chief Electoral	IssueInmates' right to vote
Officer)	I IIIIIales light to vote
	Status
	Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, October 31, 2002
	Merits
	• The Federal Court – Trial Division [http://www.fja.gc.ca/en/cf/decisions.html]

Case	Details	
Société des Acadiens	determined in this case that s. 51(e) (now s. 4(c)) of the Canada Elections Act was unconstitutional under s. 3 (right to vote) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Attorney General appealed, agreeing that s. 51(e) infringed s. 3 but that it was saved by s. 1. The Federal Court of Appeal was of the view that the twin objectives of the provision, namely the enhancement of civic responsibility and respect for the rule of law, as well as the enforcement of penal sanction, were sufficiently pressing and substantial to justify the infringement of s. 3. The impairment of inmates' rights caused by s. 51(e) is minimal, it said. Among a range of reasonable alternatives the choice made by Parliament was rational, and it was entitled to the deference of the Court. Moreover, the Court held that s. 51(e) did not infringe the equality provision of the Charter, s. 15. The inmates in this case appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Court, by a majority, held that s. 51(e) violated s. 3 of the Charter, and that this violation was not justified under s. 1 of the Charter. The Court noted that the framers of the Charter signalled the special importance of the s. 3 right to vote by its broad language and by exempting it from the notwithstanding clause. No particular problems requiring the denial of an inmate's right to vote were identified. The Court could, therefore, not conclude that the denial of the right to vote was directed at a pressing and substantial objective. A rational connection between the denial of the right to vote and the stated objectives of s. 51(e) was not established. The Court held that s. 51(e) did not minimally impair the right to vote and that the negative effects of denying citizens the vote would greatly outweigh any benefits that might result from the denial. The Court stated that denying prisoners the right to vote on the basis of moral unworthiness is inconsistent with the respect for the dignity of every person that is at the heart of Canadian democracy and the Charter. Denying i	
v. Canada	 Criteria for the delimitation of electoral boundaries Status Judgment of the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench, April 29, 1997 Merits Just before the start of the campaign for the 1997 federal general election, the Société applied for an interim injunction to have declared unconstitutional that part of the Representation Order, 1996 which related to New Brunswick. That application was denied but the substantive issues were still to be tried. In Reference re Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (Sask.), [http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/csc-scc/en/pub/1991/vol2/html/1991scr2_0158.html] [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158, the Supreme Court of Canada established a number of criteria that may be used in the drawing of constituency boundaries; these included, in particular, equality of population, geography and community of interest of the population. The central question in the New Brunswick case was whether the ethnic composition of ridings was sufficiently considered in determining the number of seats in New Brunswick that are primarily Francophone. This matter was discontinued on May 7, 2002. 	
Somerville v. Canada (Attorney General)	Issue Prohibition on election advertising during blackout period; limits on third-party	
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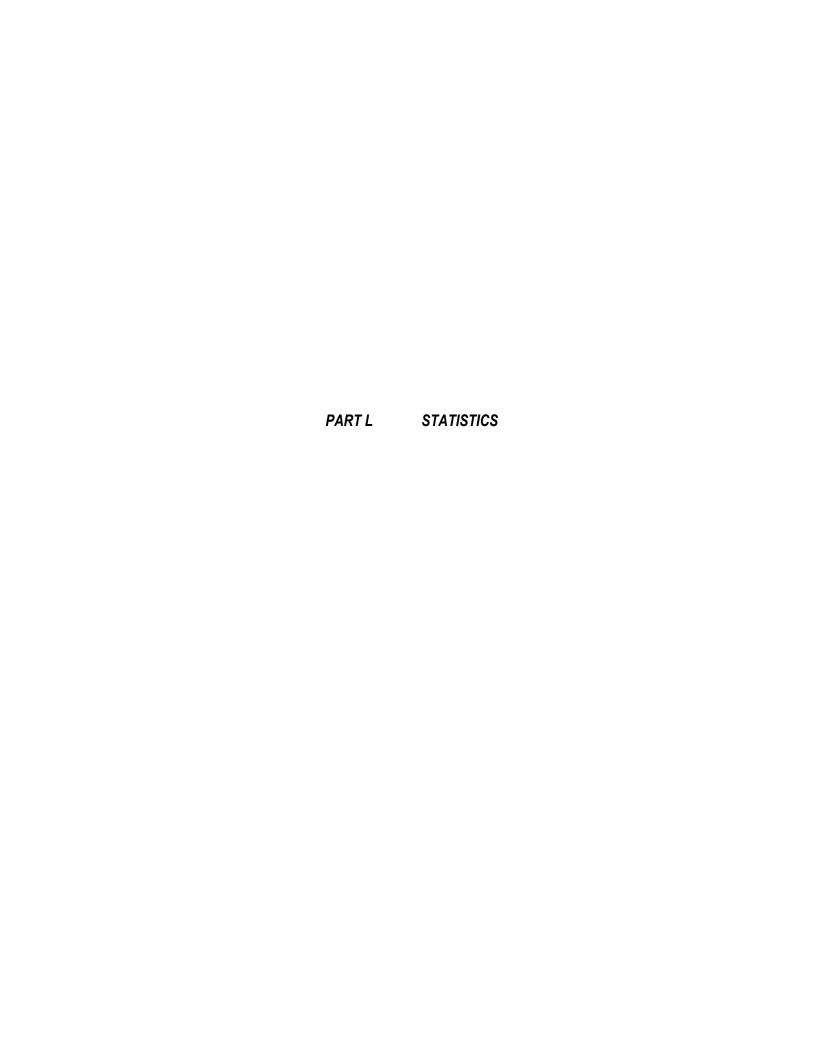
Case	Details			
	advertising			
	Status			
	Judgment of the Alberta Court of Appeal, June 5, 1996			
	Marita			
	 Merits David Somerville commenced the action on his own behalf, and on behalf of the National Citizens Coalition, a non-profit organization taking an interest in political issues. He claimed that the former subsections 213(1), 259.1(1) and 259.2(2) of the Canada Elections Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-2, infringed the freedom of expression, freedom of association and the right to vote guaranteed by ss. 2(b), 2(d) and 3 of the Charter, respectively. Subsection 213(1) prohibited advertising by broadcast or publication in promotion of or in opposition to a given party or candidate during a prescribed blackout period. Subsections 259.1(1) and 259.2(2) prohibited persons other than candidates or political parties from spending more than \$1,000 on advertising that directly aims to promote or oppose a particular party or candidate. There was no limit on third-party advertising relating to specific issues. The Alberta Court of Queen's Bench held that the sections violated s. 3 of the 			
	Charter (the right to vote) because they precluded voters from receiving third-party views from other parts of the country. This violation was not justified under s. 1 of the Charter.			
The Gazette v. Consoil	• The Alberta Court of Appeal held that s. 213(1) breached the Charter rights to freedom of expression and freedom of association. Freedom of expression was violated because the provisions inhibited electoral free speech. Subsection 259.1(1) violated freedom of association because it forced those who wished to participate by advertising to do so through association with political parties and candidates. Section 213 also breached the right of association because it prohibited an association of citizens from endorsing a party or candidate at critical times. The Court held that the right to vote under s. 3 of the Charter included the right of access to sufficient information for informed voting. Subsection 259.1(1) violated s. 3 because it severely limited the ability of third parties to communicate with and inform other citizens. The right to vote was not infringed by subsection 213(1) because citizens could obtain sufficient information before or after the blackout period. The Court found that there was no persuasive evidence that advertising outside of the blackout period had an impact on election results, and that the limits imposed by the provisions were not proportionate to the objectives of the legislation.			
The Gazette v. Conseil du référendum	Issue Public access to ballots			
aa rererenaani	r ubiic access to ballots			
	Status			
	Judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeal, April 10, 2000			
	Leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada denied on February 22, 2001			
	 Merits The Montreal Gazette applied to the Directeur général des élections du Québec (DGE) to see the ballots rejected in the 1995 referendum but was turned down. The Conseil du référendum, a special panel of the Provincial Court constituted to hear judicial disputes arising from referendum matters, confirmed the decision and the Superior Court denied the Gazette's appeal. The Court of Appeal denied a 			

Case	Details	
	 further appeal. The Gazette relied on a provision in the Special Version of the Election Act for the Holding of a Referendum, namely s. 488(2), according to which the Directeur général des élections du Québec shall make all information, reports or documents relating to the law public. The defence of the DGE was based first on ss. 378 and 379 of that same statute, according to which ballots constitute election documents. The DGE pleaded, moreover, that s. 570 of the Special Version of the Election Act for the Holding of a Referendum supersedes provisions of the Quebec Act on Access to Documents of Public Institutions and on the Protection of Personal Information, which might otherwise offer the remedy the plaintiff sought. Ballots have a special status, which the legislature did not intend to apply to any other document. The production, handling, conservation and destruction of ballots are regulated by strict provisions from which there is no derogation. Section 570 of the Special Version of the Election Act for the Holding of a Referendum is an absolute protection of the limitation of access to ballots to those expressly designated by law, namely the DGE and those whom he authorizes to have access in the course of vote counting, judicial recount, investigations by the DGE and prosecutions. 	
Thérien v. Pellerin	Issue Voting in the constituency of the elector's principal residence	
	 Status Judgment of the Court of Appeal of Quebec, February 21, 1997 Motion for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed on October 16, 1997 	
	 Merits During the general election of September 12, 1994, Mr. Robert Thérien was elected in the Bertrand constituency. Following this election, an election petition, addressed to the Court of Quebec, alleged that Mr. Thérien had committed election fraud by voting himself and encouraging electors to vote outside of the constituency of their principal residence. On February 21, 1996, the Court of Quebec annulled Mr. Thérien's election, 	
	 declaring him guilty of election fraud for having voted in a place where he did not have a principal residence and for having encouraged vacationers to vote in the Bertrand constituency, even though most of them had their principal residence in the Westmount constituency. In a judgment issued on February 21, 1997, the Court of Appeal of Quebec 	
	confirmed the Court of Quebec's judgment of February 21, 1996. A stay of proceedings was dismissed on March 7, 1997, by Mr. Justice André Forget of the Court of Appeal of Quebec. On March 10, Mr. Thérien's counsel served a motion to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to appeal the Court of Quebec's decision and to obtain a stay of proceedings of the Court of Appeal's decision. • On March 14, 1997, Mr. Justice Peter Cory of the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed a motion for stay of execution. The motion for leave to appeal was dismissed on October 16, 1997.	
Thomson Newspapers Co. v. Canada (Attorney General)	Issue Opinion poll blackout Status	
	Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, May 29, 1998	

Case	Details	
	Merits	
Wong et al. v. Conseil	 On appeal from the Court of Appeal of Ontario, the appellants brought an application for a declaration that the former section 322.1 of the Canada Elections Act violated freedom of expression and the right to vote guaranteed by ss. 2(b) (freedom of expression) and 3 (right to vote) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 322.1 prohibited the broadcasting, publication or dissemination of opinion survey results during the final three days of a federal election campaign. The Ontario Court (General Division) denied the appellants' application, maintaining that s. 322.1 did not violate a citizen's right to vote and that, although the section infringed freedom of expression, it was justified under s. 1 of the Charter. The Court of Appeal upheld the judgment. The Supreme Court of Canada found that the publication of opinion polls is designed to communicate meaning, and therefore falls within the realm of s. 2(b) of the Charter. Therefore, the prohibition of broadcasting, publication or dissemination of opinion survey results during the final three days of an election campaign was a restriction on freedom of expression. In its analysis, the Court found that the objective of guarding against the possible influence of inaccurate polls late in the election campaign by allowing for a period of criticism and scrutiny immediately prior to election day was of sufficient importance to consider s. 1 of the Charter. It also found that the three-day blackout period on the publication of polls did, to some extent, prevent the use of false or inaccurate polls by voters. However, such considerations were not enough to outweigh the infringement of the Charter right to freedom of expression in s. 2(b). It was, therefore, unnecessary to consider the infringement of s. 3 of the Charter. 	
du référendum et al.	 Denied entry on the voters list by a special board of revisers for the referendum of October 30, 1995 	
	Status • Judgment of the Superior Court of Quebec, April 3, 1997	
	Merits	
	 Legal proceedings were filed with the Conseil du référendum on October 28, 1995, involving an application to revise the voters list filed by five electors in the electoral division of Westmount–Saint-Louis, whose entry on the voters list had been refused by the special board of revisers. This application was to order the Directeur général des élections du Québec (DGE) to enter the five electors on the voters list so that they could vote in the referendum. In its judgment of October 28, 1995, the Conseil du référendum ruled that the motion was out of order since it had no legal grounds. In fact, since the law did not provide any means of appeal of a decision of the board of revisers, the only applicable legal proceeding was through evocation or mandamus. Thus, the tribunal ruled that the board of revisers would have had to be directly implicated in the proceedings, which was not the case. The Conseil du référendum thus concluded that the applicants had not targeted the right person, since the DGE could not be replaced by a board of revisers. Following this decision, the electors who had filed the previous proceeding filed a new motion to have the decision of the board of revisers set aside. The members of the special board of revisers and the DGE were directly implicated in the proceeding. In its decision of December 11, 1996, the Conseil du référendum 	

Recent Important Court Cases

Case	Details	
	allowed a motion for dismissal by the DGE and dismissed the applicants' motion.	
	The applicants asked the Superior Court to quash the decision of the Conseil du référendum, which the Court refused to do by dismissing their application for judicial review on April 3, 1997.	



PART L STATISTICS

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

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A. Statistics on most recent general elections

Table A.1

Dates of most recent general elections

Jurisdiction	Date of last general election
Canada	November 27, 2000
Newfoundland and Labrador	October 21, 2003
Prince Edward Island	September 29, 2003
Nova Scotia	August 5, 2003*
New Brunswick	June 9, 2003*
Quebec	April 14, 2003
Ontario	October 2, 2003
Manitoba	June 3, 2003
Saskatchewan	November 5, 2003
Alberta	March 12, 2001
British Columbia	May 16, 2001
Yukon	November 4, 2002
Northwest Territories	November 24, 2003
Nunavut	February 15, 1999

^{*} Election statistics have not been provided by the province. Statistics in the following tables are from the 1999 election.

Table A.2

Number of candidates and political parties

	Number of candidates		Number of political
Jurisdiction	Endorsed by a political party	Independent or not affiliated	parties
Canada	1,722	86	11
Newfoundland and Labrador	134	9	4
Prince Edward Island	78	0	3
Nova Scotia	171	13	4
New Brunswick	192	4	5
Quebec	611	35	9
Ontario	498	24	9
Manitoba	195	2	6
Saskatchewan	229	5	7
Alberta	289	29	7
British Columbia	420	36	36
Yukon	60	6	3
Northwest Territories	-	55	-
Nunavut	-	71	_

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

Statistics

Table A.3(a) List of political parties

Jurisdiction	Political parties		
Canada	 Bloc Québécois Canadian Action Party Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance Communist Party of Canada Liberal Party of Canada Marijuana Party 	 Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada Natural Law Party of Canada New Democratic Party Progressive Conservative Party of Canada The Green Party of Canada 	
Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island	 Liberal Party New Democratic Party Island New Democrats Liberal Party of Prince Edward Island 	 The Labrador Party Progressive Conservative Party Progressive Conservative Association of Prince Edward Island 	
Nova Scotia New Brunswick	 Nova Scotia Liberal Party Nova Scotia Party N.S. New Democratic Party Confederation of Regions – N.B. 	 Progressive Conservative Party of Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Provincial Party New Democratic Party 	
	Liberal PartyNatural Law Party of New Brunswick	 Progressive Conservative Party of New Brunswick 	
Quebec	 Action démocratique du Québec/ Équipe Mario Dumont Bloc pot Equality Party Green Party of Québec 	 Parti démocratie chrétienne du Québec Parti marxiste-léniniste du Québec Parti québécois Quebec Liberal Party Union des forces progressistes 	
Ontario	 Communist Party of Canada – Ontario Family Coalition Party of Ontario Freedom Party of Ontario Green Party of Ontario New Democratic Party of Ontario Ontario Liberal Party 	 Ontario Libertarian Party Ontario Provincial Confederation of Regions Party Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario 	
Manitoba	 Communist Party of Canada – Manitoba Liberal Party in Manitoba Libertarian Party of Manitoba 	 New Democratic Party of Manitoba The Green Party of Manitoba The Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba 	
Saskatchewan	 New Democratic Party, Sask. Section New Green Alliance Progressive Conservative Party of Saskatchewan Saskatchewan Liberal Association 	 Saskatchewan Party The Indigenous Party of Saskatchewan Western Independence Party of Saskatchewan (W.I.P.) 	

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

Table A.3(a) (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Political parties		
Alberta British Columbia	Alberta First PartyAlberta GreensAlberta Liberal PartyAlberta New Democratic Party	 Alberta Social Credit Party Communist Party – Alberta Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta 	
	 Accountability British Columbia Party All Nations Party of British Columbia Alliance of Concerned Taxpayers Alternative Party, The B.C. Action Party B.C. Conservative Party BC Youth Coalition British Columbia Citizens Alliance Now British Columbia First Alliance Association British Columbia Liberal Party British Columbia Marijuana Party British Columbia Party British Columbia Party British Columbia Social Credit Party Canadian Alliance Party of British Columbia Central Party, The Centre Democratic Party Citizens Commonwealth Federation Coalition British Columbia 	 Communist Party of BC Council of British Columbians Enterprise Party of B.C. Freedom Party of British Columbia, The Green Party Political Association of British Columbia Natural Law Party of British Columbia New Democratic Party of B.C. Party Of Citizens Who Have Decided To Think For Themselves And Be Their Own Politicians People's Front Real Democracy Association of BC Reform Party of British Columbia United British Columbia Association Unity Party of British Columbia We the People Party Western Canada Concept Party of BC Western Independence Party of BC Western Reform 	
Yukon	Yukon Liberal PartyYukon New Democratic Party	Yukon Party	
Northwest Territories	-		
Nunavut	-		

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

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Recent decisions on party names
Canada	2000	The Reform Party of Canada asked the Chief Electoral Officer to change the full name of the party to the "Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance" and to change the short form from "Reform" to "Canadian Alliance". The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, the Canadian Action Party, and the Rest of Canada Party made submissions to the Chief Electoral Officer about their concerns regarding the name change. After weighing the evidence in their submissions, and examining both historical data and international precedent, the Chief Electoral Officer accepted the name change. The "Reform Party of Canada" and "Reform" became the "Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance" and "Canadian Alliance", respectively.
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	The name of the Newfoundland and Labrador Party (NLP) was rejected by the Chief Electoral Officer as the acronym too closely resembled the acronym of the New Democratic Party (NDP). The Newfoundland and Labrador Party changed the acronym to NFLP and it was accepted by the Chief Electoral Officer. Party now defunct.
Prince Edward Island	1	-
Nova Scotia	_	
New Brunswick	1999	The Confederation of Regions Party applied to change its name to the New Brunswick Party (NBP). The name was refused on the grounds that the acronym would be confused with the acronym for the New Democratic Party (NDP).
Quebec	_	-
Ontario	_	-
Manitoba	1991	The Confederation of Regions Party of Manitoba applied to have its name changed to the Reform Party of Manitoba. The Court of Appeal of Manitoba rendered an oral decision that upheld the decision of the Chief Electoral Officer to make the name change, stating that the Chief Electoral Officer has no basis on which to refuse to vary the registration particulars of the Confederation of Regions Party of Manitoba. The Reform Party of Canada has advanced two additional arguments relating to trademark infringement, but the judge made no finding on those issues.
Saskatchewan	-	_
Alberta	1999	The Chief Electoral Officer sought an opinion following a request by the Alliance Party to change its name to the Alberta Party. The initial request was refused, but the party changed its name to the Alberta Party Political Association and the CEO accepted the name. Some questions are yet to be resolved as to how the party name will appear on the ballot.
British Columbia	2000	The Chief Electoral Officer refused an application to register the B.C. Alliance Prosperity Party to avoid confusion with the ballot name, Alliance BC, used by the Canadian Alliance Party of British Columbia. Tentative approval was given to the name B.C. Prosperity Alliance and the other names: The Prosperity Party of B.C., Prosperity B.C. and BC Prosperity. The application for registration expired before all registration requirements were met.
	2000	The Chief Electoral Officer approved the Unity Party of British Columbia application for registration, on condition that the party use only the full registered name or Unity Party as identifiers, to avoid confusion with the registered political party, United British Columbia Association.

Table A.3(b) (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Year	Recent decisions on party names
	2001	The Chief Electoral Officer refused an application by The Western Reform Party of BC to avoid confusion with the Reform Party of British Columbia. The party changed its name to Western Reform and agreed not to use colours or a logo similar to those of the Reform Party of British Columbia; this application was accepted by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	2002	The Chief Electoral Officer refused an application for registration by the New Republican Party to avoid confusion with the BC Republican Party. The party changed its name to Link B.C. and the Chief Electoral Officer accepted the application.
	2002	The Chief Electoral Officer refused an application for registration by Your BC Political Party to avoid confusion with The British Columbia Party. The party changed its name to Your Political Party of BC and the Chief Electoral Officer accepted the application.
	2002	The Chief Electoral Officer refused an application for registration by the British Columbia Coalition Party to avoid confusion with Coalition British Columbia. The party changed its name to Liberal Democrats; this was refused by the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer to avoid confusion with the British Columbia Liberal Party. The party changed its name to The Moderate Democratic Movement and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer gave tentative approval, pending receipt of the necessary registration forms.
Yukon	_	-
Northwest Territories	_	1
Nunavut	-	

Table A.4 Number of polling stations

Jurisdiction	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	56,822	3,023	883
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,720	95	_
Prince Edward Island	296	27	51
Nova Scotia	2,681	139	_
New Brunswick	1,649	195	140
Quebec	19,364	1,380	_1
Ontario	22,782	594	_
Manitoba	2,278	125	100
Saskatchewan	2,7962	153	0
Alberta	5,157	161	175
British Columbia	8,462	188	545
Yukon	65	24	_
Northwest Territories	97	3	0
Nunavut	51	23	1

¹ Included in advance polls. ² Personal Care Facility, Hospital and Remand Centre Polls included.

Table A.5 Number of electors registered

Jurisdiction	Population (2001 Census)	Electors on preliminary lists	Electors on revised lists	Electors registered on polling day	Total electors on final lists
Canada	30,007,094	19,395,489	20,370,921	872,552	21,243,473
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	N/A	383,783	51,862	435,645
Prince Edward Island	135,294	N/A	N/A	N/A	97,180
Nova Scotia	908,007	625,594	639,568	15,020	654,588
New Brunswick	729,498	501,666	507,571	17,894	525,465
Quebec	7,237,479	5,464,425	5,476,855	_	5,490,551
Ontario	11,410,046	7,331,161	7,638,576	324,031 ¹	7,962,607
Manitoba	1,119,583	702,572	717,584	15,362	732,946
Saskatchewan	978,933	574,648	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	2,974,807	1,809,171	N/A	113,550 ²	1,922,721
British Columbia	3,907,738	2,023,999	2,074,079	180,841	2,254,920
Yukon	28,674	16,181	18,067	_	18,067
Northwest Territories	37,360	21,153	21,474	1,618	23,092
Nunavut	26,745	11,510	12,219	N/A	12,219

¹ Included in revised list of electors.

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

Table A.6
Voting results

Toming roomits					
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	383,783	277,538	787	278,325	72.5
Prince Edward Island	97,180	80,922	403	81,325	83.8
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	5,490,551	3,817,764	48,484	3,866,248	70.4
Ontario	7,962,607	4,497,244	28,292 ¹	4,528,167	56.8
Manitoba	732,946	395,482	1,587	397,069	54.2
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	1,922,721	1,013,152	2,389	1,015,844	52.8
British Columbia	2,254,920	1,591,306	8,459	1,599,765	70.9
Yukon	18,067	14,004	112	14,116	78.1
Northwest Territories	16,107	10,973	67	11,040	68.5
Nunavut	12,219	10,772	53	10,825	88.6

¹ Includes unmarked.

Table A.7

Number of valid votes by methods of voting

Jurisdiction	Voting on polling day	Voting at advance polls	Voting under mail-in or special ballot	Total valid votes
Canada	11,890,783	775,157	191,833	12,857,773
Newfoundland and Labrador	256,041	11,068	10,429	277,538
Prince Edward Island	68,831	11,688	N/A	80,519
Nova Scotia	392,582	29,772	12,711	435,065
New Brunswick	361,559	27,933	4,745	394,237
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,817,764
Ontario	4,141,848	355,396	_	4,497,244
Manitoba	373,243	18,723	3,516	395,482
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	956,256	45,796	11,100	1,013,152
British Columbia	1,414,294	109,539	75,932	1,599,765
Yukon	12,480	1,317	207	14,004
Northwest Territories	9,405	47	1,521	10,973
Nunavut	10,059	700	13	10,772

Table A.8 **Election expenses**

	Election expenses limit	Total election expenses incurred		Total reimbursements of election expenses	
Jurisdiction	for each party in all districts	By all candidates	By all political parties	To all eligible candidates	To all eligible political parties
Canada	\$12,710,074	\$37,810,560	\$34,954,935	\$15,962,678	\$7,680,358
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,347,078	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Prince Edward Island	\$674,429	\$316,539.39	\$1,145,506	\$149,661.00	_
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	\$9,158,213	\$13,149,917	\$9,804,863	\$6,149,459 ¹	\$4,876,033 ¹
Ontario	\$4,777,8952	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	Advertising \$592,149; overall \$1,184,297	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	\$739,877	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	_	N/A	N/A	_	_
British Columbia	\$2,701,711	\$5,809,117	\$4,319,862	_	_
Yukon	_	\$157,685.19	\$190,825.88	_	_
Northwest Territories	_	N/A	_	_	_
Nunavut	_	\$164,591	_	_	_

¹ This amount represents the maximum possible reimbursement. ² For those parties with a full slate of candidates.

Table A.9

Cost of most recent general election in each jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total cost	Cost per elector on the final list
Canada	\$200,800,0001	\$9.45 ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,914,941	\$4.982
Prince Edward Island	\$830,000	\$6.94
Nova Scotia	\$5,721,100	\$8.74
New Brunswick	\$3,632,066	\$6.91
Quebec	\$58,100,000 ³	\$10.58
Ontario	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A
Alberta	\$5,424,2504	\$2.854
British Columbia	\$18,129,588	\$8.04
Yukon	\$448,368	\$24.82
Northwest Territories	N/A	\$33.34
Nunavut	\$977,035	\$79.96

¹Estimated.

²Does not include subsidy costs.

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

⁴The 2001 general election expenses do not include the 2000 general confirmation (enumeration) expenses of \$3,538,644 (or \$1.96 per elector).

B. Rates of pay for selected election officials

Table B.1
Rates of pay for returning officers

Jurisdiction	Returning officers			
Jurisuiction	Base	Training ¹		
Canada	\$14,400	\$240		
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$3,000	\$100		
Prince Edward Island	\$3,800	Prior writ \$100; after writ \$50		
Nova Scotia	\$3,900 plus \$0.15/name	\$100		
New Brunswick	\$4,500 plus \$0.10/name	\$72		
Quebec	\$34.21/hour	\$34.21/hour		
Ontario	\$3,425 plus \$0.18/name	\$170		
Manitoba	\$6,350 plus \$0.10/name	\$100		
Saskatchewan	\$4,340	\$100		
Alberta	\$4,000 plus \$0.13/name ²	\$150		
British Columbia	\$8,500	\$150		
Yukon	\$3,875 plus \$0.30/name	\$120		
Northwest Territories	\$5,500 plus \$0.20/name	\$140		
Nunavut	\$10,000	\$300		

¹ Per day of training.

² For an enumeration or confirmation the returning officer receives separate payment. The base fee is \$1,300 plus \$0.13/name on the register of electors.

Table B.2 Rates of pay for enumerators

	Enumerators				
Jurisdiction	Ва	ise	Trai	ning	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Canada	-	_	_	_	
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.75/name	_	\$30.00	\$30.00	
Prince Edward Island	\$85.00 plus \$0.35/name \$0.20/signature	\$85.00 plus \$0.40/name \$0.20/signature	\$50.00	\$50.00	
Nova Scotia	\$80.00 plus \$0.60/name	\$80.00 plus \$0.65/name	\$25.00	\$25.00	
New Brunswick	\$86.00 plus \$0.58/name	\$86.00 plus \$0.58/name	\$25.00/day	\$25.00/day	
Quebec	-	_	-	_	
Ontario	\$75.00 plus \$0.52/name	\$105.00 plus \$0.52/name	\$40.00	\$40.00	
Manitoba	\$75.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$75.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$30.00	\$30.00	
Saskatchewan	\$100.00 plus \$0.30/name	\$100.00 plus \$0.45/name	\$30.00	\$30.00	
Alberta	\$100.00 plus \$0.50/name	\$100.00 plus \$0.50/name	\$50.00	\$50.00	
British Columbia	-	_	-	_	
Yukon	\$300.00 plus \$0.30/name	-	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km	-	
Northwest Territories	\$250 plus \$1.00/name	\$250 plus \$1.00/name	\$50.00	\$50.00	
Nunavut	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	

Table B.3
Rates of pay for revising agents

Jurisdiction	Revising agents			
Julisulction	Base	Training		
Canada	\$10.50/hour	\$25.00 and mileage over 35 km		
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-		
Prince Edward Island	_	_		
Nova Scotia	\$80.00 plus \$0.72/name	\$15.00		
New Brunswick	-	-		
Quebec	\$10.39/hour	\$10.39/hour		
Ontario	\$10.00/hour	\$40.00		
Manitoba	\$7.00/hour plus \$0.56/name	\$30.00		
Saskatchewan	_	_		
Alberta	-	-		
British Columbia	-	-		
Yukon	\$350.00	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km		
Northwest Territories	-	-		
Nunavut	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance		

Table B.4
Rates of pay for deputy returning officers

Jurisdiction	Deputy returning officers			
Julisalction	Base	Training		
Canada	\$159.50	\$25.00 and mileage over 35 km ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$120.00	\$30.00		
Prince Edward Island	\$120.00	\$50.00		
Nova Scotia	\$120.00	\$25.00		
New Brunswick	\$94.00	\$25.00		
Quebec	\$10.26/hour	\$10.26/hour		
Ontario	\$135.00	\$40.00		
Manitoba	\$150.00	\$30.00		
Saskatchewan	\$150.00	\$30.00		
Alberta	\$165.00	\$50.00		
British Columbia	\$205.00	\$20.00		
Yukon	Range for 4 types: \$100.00 - \$250.00	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km		
Northwest Territories	\$220.00	\$100.00		
Nunavut	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	included in base pay		

¹ Plus \$11.00/hour for return of ballot boxes.

Table B.5
Rates of pay for poll clerks

Jurisdiction	Poll c	erks
Jurisdiction	Base	Training
Canada	\$130.50	\$25.00 and mileage over 35 km
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$100.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	\$100.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$95.00	\$25.00
New Brunswick	\$80.00	\$25.00
Quebec	\$7.70/hour	\$7.70/hour
Ontario	\$100.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$120.00	\$30.00
Saskatchewan	\$120.00	\$30.00
Alberta	\$135.00	-
British Columbia	\$165.00	\$20.00
Yukon	Range for 3 types: \$125.00 - \$205.00	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	\$180.00	\$75.00
Nunavut	\$15.94/hour plus settlement allowance	included in base pay

Table B.6
Rates of pay for supervisors

Jurisdiction	Superv	Supervisors				
Junsuiction	Base	Training				
Canada	\$13.19/hour	\$25.00 plus mileage over 35 km				
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$140.00	\$30.00				
Prince Edward Island	-	_				
Nova Scotia	\$110.00	\$25.00				
New Brunswick	\$94.00	\$25.00				
Quebec	\$10.26/hour	\$10.26/hour				
Ontario	-	-				
Manitoba	\$160.00	\$30.00				
Saskatchewan	\$160.00	\$30.00				
Alberta	\$200.00	\$50.00				
British Columbia	\$240.00	\$20.00				
Yukon	-	-				
Northwest Territories	\$250.00	\$140.00				
Nunavut	\$24.25/hour plus settlement allowance	included in base pay				

C. Statistics on the last referendum/plebiscite

Table C.1 Information on the most recent referendum/plebiscite

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

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

Table C.1 (cont.)

Jurisdiction Date		Referendum or	Question(s)	Resul	lts (%)
Julisuiction	Date	plebiscite	Question(s)	Yes	No
British Columbia	October 17, 1991	Referendum	A. Should voters be given the right, by legislation, to vote between elections for the removal of their member of the Legislative Assembly?	80.9	19.1
			B. Should voters be given the right, by legislation, to propose questions that the government of British Columbia must submit to the voters by referendum?	83.0	17.0
	May 15, 2002	Referendum	Private property should not be expropriated for treaty settlements.	84.5	15.5
			The terms and conditions of leases should be respected; fair compensation for unavoidable disruption of commercial interests should be ensured.	92.1	7.9
			Hunting, fishing and recreational opportunities on Crown land should be ensured for all British Columbians.	93.1	6.9
			Parks and protected areas should be maintained for the use and benefit of all British Columbians.	94.5	5.5
			Province-wide standards of resource management and environmental protection should continue to apply.	93.6	6.4
			Aboriginal self-government should have the characteristics of local government, with powers delegated from Canada and British Columbia.	87.3	12.8
			7. Treaties should include mechanisms for harmonizing land use planning between Aboriginal governments and neighbouring local governments.	91.8	8.2
			8. The existing tax exemptions for Aboriginal people should be phased out.	90.5	9.5
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table C.1 (cont.)

Jurisdiction Date		Referendum or			ts (%)
Julistiction	Date	plebiscite	Question(s)	Yes	No
Northwest Territories	May 4, 1992	Plebiscite	On April 14, 1982, a majority of voters in an NWT-wide plebiscite voted to support the division of the Northwest Territories so as to allow the creation of a new Nunavut Territory with its own Nunavut government. The NWT Legislative Assembly and the Government of Canada accepted this result.	54.0	46.0
			In the Iqaluit Agreement of January 15, 1987, the Nunavut Constitutional Forum (NCF) and the Western Constitutional Forum (WCF) agreed that the boundary for division for the NWT would be the boundary separating the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) land claim settlement area from the Inuvialuit and Dene-Metis land claim settlement areas. On April 19, 1991, the Government of Canada endorsed the compromise boundary shown on the map below. (map was reproduced on the ballot paper) Division will occur in such a way as: • to maintain adequate levels of public services; • to respect the opportunity of residents in the Mackenzie Valley and Beaufort areas to develop new constitutional arrangements in the future for the western part of the NWT; • to respect the employment status and location preferences of GNWT employees.		
			ON THESE UNDERSTANDINGS, DO YOU SUPPORT THE BOUNDARY FOR DIVISION SHOWN ON THE MAP ABOVE?		
Nunavut	May 26, 1997	Public vote ²	Should the first Nunavut Legislative Assembly have equal numbers of men and women MLAs, with one man and one woman elected to represent each electoral district?	43.0	57.0

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

Table C.2

Number of polling stations

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	1992	39,232	1,867	434
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	1,977	81	_
Prince Edward Island	1988	282	16	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	1,391	59	N/A
Quebec	1995	20,961	1,291 ¹	1,2912
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	2,795 ³	144	N/A
Alberta	1971	4,032	122	158
British Columbia	2002	Vote conducted by mail only	-	-
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	133	37	2
Nunavut	1997	30	25	2

¹ Includes mobile polls.

² Includes advance polls.

³ Includes hospital polls.

Table C.3 Voting results

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	Population ¹	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Turnout (%)
Canada	1992	27,296,859	13,725,966 ²	9,807,080	48,898	9,855,978	71.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	551,792	384,709	205,335	371	205,706	53.0
Prince Edward Island	1988	129,765	86,042	55,701	183	55,884	65.0
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	616,875	313,685	257,671	N/A	257,671	78.7
Quebec	1995	6,895,963	5,087,009	4,671,008	86,501	4,757,509	93.5
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	988,928	652,233	(1) 491,297 (2) 482,926 (3) 500,103	(1) 34,320 (2) 41,894 (3) 26,847	(1) 525,617 (2) 524,820 (3) 526,950	(1) 80.6 (2) 80.5 (3) 80.8
Alberta	1971	1,627,875	895,442	629,277	N/A	629,277	70.3
British Columbia	2002	3,907,738	2,130,363	708,209 ³	55,271 ³	763,4804	35.8
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	57,649	27,582	15,347	124	15,471	56.1
Nunavut	1997	25,983	12,044	4,650	18	4,668	39.0

¹ According to the most recent census at the time of the event.

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

³ There were 8 questions on the ballot. These numbers are for the question with the highest number of valid votes.

⁴ Total ballots considered for all questions.

Table C.4

Number of electors who voted by methods of voting

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	On polling day	At advance polls	By mail-in or special ballot	Total valid votes
Canada	1992	9,339,294	459,100	57,576	9,807,080
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	199,927	5,779	-	205,335
Prince Edward Island	1988	54,687	1,014	N/A	55,701
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quebec	1995	4,421,642	324,150 ¹	11,717	4,671,008
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	(1) 491,297 (2) 482,926 (3) 500,103
Alberta	1971	N/A	N/A	N/A	629,277
British Columbia	2002	_	_	763,480	708,2092
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	15,000	471	N/A	15,471
Nunavut	1997	4,538	130	N/A	4,668

¹ This includes incarcerated electors, advance polls and mobile polls.

² There were 8 questions on the ballot. This number is for the question with the highest number of valid votes.

Table C.5
1992 federal referendum: registered referendum committees

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

Table C.6
1992 federal referendum committee expenses

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

Table C.7
1995 Quebec referendum: national committees

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

Table C.8
1995 Quebec referendum: committee expenses

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

Table C.9

Cost of most recent referendum/plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite year	Total costs	Cost per elector on the final list
Canada	1992	\$103,500,000	\$7.54 ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997	\$1,476,000	\$3.84
Prince Edward Island	1988	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	N/A	N/A
Quebec	1995	\$63,571,503	\$12.50
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1991	\$361,264	\$0.55
Alberta	1971	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	2002	\$3,090,942	\$1.45
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	\$851,817	\$30.88
Nunavut	1997	\$180,000	\$14.95

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