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

As of August 30, 2015

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A. Introduction

Each jurisdiction in Canada conducts the election of members to its Legislative Assembly or Parliament within its own framework of election law and administrative practice.

The *Compendium of Election Administration in Canada: A Comparative Overview* is a comprehensive summary of the federal, provincial and territorial electoral frameworks. It is based on the legislation in force and does not include administrative practices not mentioned in the law with the exception of the section concerning advisory committees of political parties. The Compendium covers most major elements of the electoral process, including the redistribution of electoral boundaries, the administration of elections, the registration of electors, the voting process, the nomination and registration of political entities, election financing and advertising, enforcement of the legislation, and referendums, plebiscites, recalls and initiatives.

However, the reader should be aware that Elections Canada is not responsible for the completeness or accuracy of the information herein provided. This information is provided for convenience only. In interpreting or applying the Acts, the reader should refer to the official texts or obtain the services of a legal expert. This document is up to date as of August 30, 2015.

A.1 Terminology

Terminology often varies between jurisdictions. Therefore, in tables, the sections on specific jurisdictions preserve the terminology of the legislation.

Eight jurisdictions produce legislation in both English and French: Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For French and English equivalences of terminology in those jurisdictions, please refer to Appendix C and Appendix D. Italicized terms in the appendices are used in the federal legislation.

The following is a brief explanation of equivalent terms. For ease of reference, this general terminology is employed in the summaries at the beginning of each section as well as in table titles.

Chief Electoral Officer

The appointed official who oversees the administration of elections in each jurisdiction is known as the **Chief Electoral Officer**.

Electoral district

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

Election advertising

Also known in Ontario as **political advertising**, **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 candidate. In Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, it is known as **campaign advertising**, while it is only **advertising** in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon. In the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the term **campaign material** is used.

Enumeration

This is the process by which electors are registered during an electoral period (known as **confirmation of electors** in Prince Edward Island).

Legislative Assembly

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

Lists of electors

Before they can vote, electors must be registered on a list of electors for their polling division. As soon as possible following the issuance of the election writs, **preliminary lists of electors** are generated from a register of electors (or from an enumeration of electors) and are sent to the political parties or to candidates, as is the case in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. These lists are revised and corrected during the revision period and are used to produce the **official lists of electors**. A **list of electors** is called a **voters list** in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut, a **polling list** in Ontario and a **list of voters** in British Columbia.

Local association

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

Nomination contestant

In Canada and New Brunswick, when a political party organizes a nomination contest for the selection of a candidate in an electoral district, the nominee is called a **nomination contestant**, also known as a **nomination candidate** in Nova Scotia and a **potential candidate** in Saskatchewan. Nomination contestants in Canada, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan need to appoint a **financial agent**, an **official representative** or a **business manager**, respectively. Financial activities in Nova Scotia are managed by the political party. It is worth noting that the legislation in Ontario specifically excludes nomination contestants, and there is no reference to nomination contestants in the legislation for the remaining provinces. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut have no use for nomination contestants as they do not recognize political parties.

Official agent (candidate)

Candidates in all jurisdictions must appoint a person to look after financial and administrative matters related to the campaign and regular matter. In most cases, this person is known as the candidate's **official agent**. In Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario, it is the **chief financial officer**; in Saskatchewan, the **business manager**; in British Columbia and Nunavut, the **financial agent**. In Quebec, either **official representative** or **official agent** is used depending on the responsibilities at hand and on whether the candidate is independent or affiliated with a political party. In New Brunswick, the **official agent** authorizes all election expenses while the **official representative** of the registered political party, registered district association, or registered independent candidate – as the case may be – solicits the necessary contributions to finance the election campaign.

Official agent (leadership contestant)

In certain jurisdictions, a leadership contestant needs to appoint an **official agent** to manage contributions and expenses during the leadership contest for a party. In Canada and British Columbia, this person is a **financial agent**. In New Brunswick, he or she is an **official representative**. In Quebec, he or she is a **financial representative**. In Ontario and Alberta, the term is **chief financial officer**, and in Manitoba, **official agent**. There is no reference to this position for Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Yukon, while in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, this position is not required for leadership contestants. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut have no use for official agents as they do not recognize political parties.

Official agent (political party)

A position similar to that of the candidate's official agent is filled on an ongoing basis (i.e. not limited to campaign periods) for political parties by each party's **chief agent** or **registered agent** in Canada; its **chief financial officer** in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Alberta; its **official agent** in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec; its **chief official agent** in Saskatchewan; its **financial officer** in Manitoba and its **financial agent** in British Columbia. In New Brunswick, each party's **chief agent** and **official representative** may be the same person. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut have no use for official agents as they do not recognize political parties.

Official agent (third party)

A registered organization or individual that is not related to a candidate or a political party may have to appoint a **financial agent** (Canada, Nova Scotia and Manitoba) or a **chief financial officer** (New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta) to incur expenses for election advertising for the campaign of a candidate or a political party. Although the British Columbia legislation mentions **advertising sponsors** (also known as **third party advertisers**), there is no obligation to appoint an official agent. There is no mention of third parties in the remaining jurisdictions.

Polling day

This is the last day of the electoral period and the main day designated for receiving the votes of electors. It is known as **polling day** in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories; **election day** in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Nunavut; **ordinary polling day** in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and **general voting day** in British Columbia.

Polling division

For voting purposes, each electoral district is divided into smaller units, each of which is organized to take the votes of the electors who live within its boundaries. These units are most commonly known as **polling divisions**. In Quebec and Alberta, they are **polling subdivisions**. In Manitoba and British Columbia, they are known as **voting areas**. There are no polling divisions in Nunavut.

Polling station

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

Returning officer

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

Scrutineer

Also known as **representative** in Canada, Quebec and Nunavut; **candidate's representative** in Saskatchewan; **agent** in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Yukon; and **polling agent** in the Northwest Territories. This is an elector appointed to represent a candidate at a polling station. In some jurisdictions, he or she may also be present when the vote is being counted or during the recount. In the Northwest Territories, there are both **polling agents** and **representatives**.

A.2 Overview of major legislative changes (September 2014–August 2015)

Canada

Bill C-43 – A second Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on February 11, 2014 and other measures (Royal Assent – December 16, 2014)

This Act came into force on various dates. It amends the *Northwest Territories Act* to provide that, if the election period for the first general election under that Act would overlap with the election period for a federal general election, then the maximum duration of the first Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories under that Act may be extended until five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at the last general election under the former *Northwest Territories Act*.

Bill C-47 – An Act to correct certain anomalies, inconsistencies and errors and to deal with other matters of a non-controversial and uncomplicated nature in the Statutes of Canada and to repeal certain provisions that have expired, lapsed or otherwise ceased to have effect (Royal Assent – February 26, 2015)

This Act came into force on various dates and makes certain terminological changes to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. Most notably, it amends the English version of the Act by replacing “chairman” with “chairperson” in a number of provisions.

Bill C-586 – An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Parliament of Canada Act (candidacy and caucus reforms) (Royal Assent – June 23, 2015)

This Act comes into force on various dates. It amends the *Canada Elections Act* to provide that the chief agent of every party is to report, in writing, to the Chief Electoral Officer the names of the person or persons authorized by the party to endorse prospective candidates. It also amends the *Parliament of Canada Act* to establish processes for the expulsion and readmission of a caucus member, the election and removal of a caucus chair, leadership reviews and the election of an interim leader, and to provide that these processes apply to party caucuses that vote to adopt them.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Bill 25 – An Act to Amend the Elections Act, 1991 (Royal Assent – November 20, 2014)

This Act came into force on November 20, 2014. It amends the *Elections Act, 1991* to confirm the validity of writs issued for by-elections in the electoral districts of Trinity-Bay de Verde and Humber East on November 3, 2014, despite the fact that the proclamations respecting those by-elections were not published in the *Gazette* until November 4, 2014.

Bill 42 – An Act to Amend the Electoral Boundaries Act (Royal Assent – January 23, 2015)

This Act came into force on January 23, 2015. It amends the *Electoral Boundaries Act* to:

- require the electoral boundaries commission to report upon the delimitation of the province into districts in 2015 rather than 2016
- reduce the number of one-member districts in the province to 40 from 48
- make consequential amendments to the appointment process to provide for a commission report in 2015

Prince Edward Island

Bill No. 15 – An Act to Amend the Electoral Boundaries Act (Royal Assent – July 10, 2015)

This Act came into force on July 10, 2015. It amends the *Electoral Boundaries Act* to extend the time period for establishing an electoral boundaries commission after the 2015 general election, and also after every third general election following it, from within ninety days to within one year.

Nova Scotia

Bill No. 83 – *An Act to Amend Chapter 5 of the Acts of 2011, the Elections Act* (Royal Assent – May 11, 2015)

With the exception of sections 87 and 102, which came into force on June 16, 2015, this Act comes into force on proclamation or on January 1, 2016, if not proclaimed in force before that day. It amends various sections of the *Elections Act* and includes the following notable changes:

- It makes a number of terminological changes. For example, it adds the definitions of “elector’s agent,” “electronic” and “scrutineer” and amends the definitions of “election expenses,” “organization,” “election officer,” “prospective candidate” and “legal name”.
- It extends the time for early voting opportunities by allowing an elector to apply for a write-in ballot from the 27th day before election day up to 6:00 p.m. on the third day before election day in a district where the elector is not resident, or up to 3:00 p.m. on election day in the district where the elector is resident.
- It permits electors to register their names online or by telephone.
- It allows the Chief Electoral Officer to use prescribed information to verify the identity of an elector registering online or by telephone.
- It requires identification from an elector at the time of voting. Where the elector is unable to show identification, it requires the elector to attest to his or her name, address and eligibility, before being delivered a ballot.
- It raises the minimum age of an elector’s agent (the person assisting an elector to vote) from 16 to 18.
- It prohibits anyone from using an electronic device in a polling station unless so authorized by the Act or the Chief Electoral Officer, and makes it an offence to take a photograph of a ballot with any electronic device.
- It permits scrutineers to photograph or copy and convey information with respect to electors who have voted, without disturbing the conduct of the election.
- It adds a new subsection to allow a candidate to receive employment remuneration, subject to certain conditions.
- It amends the rules so that whether a candidate is entitled to a return of the deposit does not depend on the number of votes he or she receives.
- It removes the ban on election day advertising.
- It adds a new subsection to require electoral district associations to provide supporting documentation with their annual financial reports, including bank statements.

New Brunswick

Bill 14 – *An Act Respecting Responsible Governance* (Royal Assent – March 27, 2015)

This Act came into force on March 27, 2015. It repeals the *Fiscal Transparency and Accountability Act*, which required political parties to provide a costing of election commitments prior to each general election. The Act also repeals the *Taxpayer Protection Act*, which required a referendum to be held prior to the introduction of a bill to add a new tax or toll, or raise the HST. It also repeals a section of the *Elections Act* that required candidates, if they were elected but subsequently left their original political party’s caucus, to sit as an independent member in the Legislative Assembly. The Act amended a number of other Acts, including the *Political Process Financing Act*, in consequence of repealing the *Fiscal Transparency and Accountability Act* and the *Taxpayer Protection Act*.

Bill 26 – *An Act Respecting Leadership Contestants and Nomination Contestants* (Royal Assent – June 5, 2015)

This Act came into force on June 5, 2015. It amends the *Elections Act* and the *Political Process Financing Act* by adding provisions for the registration of party leadership contestants and nomination contestants in an electoral district. In addition, it requires contestants to file financial returns with Elections New Brunswick and specifies that such returns will be posted on the agency’s website for public viewing.

Bill 47 – *An Act to Amend the Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act* (Royal Assent – June 5, 2015)

This Act came into force on June 5, 2015 and amends the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*. An electoral boundaries commission must ensure that the number of electors in each electoral district is as close as reasonably

possible to the electoral quotient. The maximum permissible deviation is raised from 5% to 15%; in “extraordinary circumstances,” the maximum deviation is 25%. A commission must consider the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities in establishing electoral districts. The Act now specifies that a deviation to allow for such representation falls under “extraordinary circumstances.” As before, a commission must also consider communities of interest; municipal and other administrative boundaries; the rate of population growth in a region; effective representation of rural areas; geographical features, including the accessibility, size and shape of a region; and any other considerations that the commission considers appropriate.

Quebec

Bill 31 – *An Act to extend the term of the person designated to temporarily act as Chief Electoral Officer* (Royal Assent – December 5, 2014)

This Act came into force on December 5, 2014. It provides that the term of office of the person designated on July 12, 2014, to temporarily act as Chief Electoral Officer is extended until a Chief Electoral Officer is appointed or until July 11, 2015, whichever occurs first. This is true despite the six-month time limit specified in section 483 of the *Election Act*.

Ontario

- N/A

Manitoba

- N/A

Saskatchewan

- N/A

Alberta

Bill 1 – *An Act to Renew Democracy in Alberta* (Royal Assent – June 29, 2015)

This Act came into force on June 15, 2015. It amends the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act* and includes the following changes:

- It makes certain terminological changes, most notably by adding the definitions of “Alberta employee organization,” “Alberta trade union,” “prohibited person or entity” and “unincorporated association or organization” and by amending the definitions of “employee organization,” “person” and “trade union” under section 1.
- It provides that only individuals ordinarily resident in Alberta can make a contribution to a registered party, registered constituency association, registered candidate or registered leadership contestant.

British Columbia

Bill 20 – *Election Amendment Act, 2015* (Royal Assent – May 28, 2015)

This Act came into force on May 28, 2015. It amends various sections of the *Election Act* and includes the following changes:

- It eliminates references to the 60-day pre-campaign period.
- It starts the closed period for general registration sooner, on the day after an election is called.
- It eliminates references to preliminary and revised lists of voters.
- It requires the Chief Electoral Officer to provide a registered political party with a list of voters that indicates who voted in the last general election or in a by-election since the last general election. Candidate representatives are entitled, on general voting day, to a list of voters that includes the voter number of individuals who have voted.
- It adds advance voting opportunities from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday of the week immediately preceding the week before general voting day for an election.

- It allows a family member or an individual with personal care authority in respect of a voter to vouch for his or her identity and residence.
- It provides that, after the end of each advance voting opportunity, candidates are entitled to the voter number of individuals who voted, or specified information about each voter who registered and voted, at the advance voting opportunity.
- It permits constituency associations to incur election expenses on behalf of a candidate during the campaign period.
- It provides that the cost of any fundraising communication is not to be included as an election expense subject to the election expenses limit.
- Under certain circumstances, it exempts the financial agent of a leadership contestant who is acclaimed from the necessity of filing a financing report.
- In terms of the general voting day prohibition on election advertising, it adds an exception for messages transmitted on the Internet that have the sole purpose of encouraging voting.

Yukon

- N/A

Northwest Territories

Bill 33 – *An Act to Amend the Elections and Plebiscites Act, No. 2* (Royal Assent – November 6, 2014)

This Act came into force on November 6, 2014. It amends the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* and includes the following changes:

- It replaces the provisions for advance polls with provisions for a new system of advance voting opportunities.
- It modernizes requirements relating to campaigning, including requirements with respect to campaign advertising and sponsor identification.
- It requires candidates to file statements from banks or approved institutions in support of their financial reports.
- It increases the number of electors for whom another elector may vouch to five and prohibits candidates from vouching.
- It prohibits candidates from accepting more than a total of \$1,500 in anonymous contributions.
- It permits candidates to pay and be reimbursed for petty expenses incurred in a campaign period.
- It enhances the investigation and enforcement powers of the Chief Electoral Officer.
- It modernizes the drafting of the offence provisions.

Bill 34 – *2015 Polling Day Act* (Royal Assent – November 6, 2014)

This Act came into force on November 6, 2014. It provides for an alternate polling day of November 23 for the 2015 general election to avoid an overlap with the election period for the federal general election. It allows the Legislative Assembly to continue until October 26, 2015, under such circumstances.

Nunavut

- N/A

B. Redistribution of Electoral Boundaries

Across Canada, members of Parliament and the various legislatures are elected to represent a geographical area called an electoral district (also a riding, electoral division or constituency). The number and boundaries of electoral districts are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in population in a process called redistribution. Usually, the size of an electoral district is determined according to a population-based electoral quotient, from which a variance of 5 to 25 percent, depending on the jurisdiction, is allowed. In Quebec, New Brunswick and Nunavut, unlike other jurisdictions, the electoral quotient is based on the total number of electors, rather than on the population. In Canada, an electoral quotient is determined for every redistribution process.

In some jurisdictions, redistribution takes place every 10 years. That is the case in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut. In Prince Edward Island, electoral boundaries are reviewed after every third general election. In New Brunswick, they are reviewed within 24 to 25 months before every second scheduled general election. In Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, they are reviewed after every second general election. In Ontario, according to the *Representation Act, 2005*, 11 northern electoral districts were established, as well as 96 southern electoral districts that mirrored the federal districts as they were in 2004. Under the current legislation, Ontario's 107 electoral districts will remain the same until amended by the Legislative Assembly.

In all jurisdictions (except Ontario), an independent electoral boundaries commission is established to determine the location of electoral boundaries. Federally, a separate boundaries commission is established for each province. Electoral boundaries commissions usually consist of a chairperson and two to five members. In most cases, the position of chairperson is reserved for a specific member of the commission, such as the Chief Electoral Officer (Quebec), or a judge or retired judge (Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). Usually, the chairperson is appointed by Order in Council, except in Canada, and Newfoundland and Labrador, where the chairperson is appointed by the Chief Justice. Members are generally appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons or Legislative Assembly or by Order in Council. The legislation in most jurisdictions explicitly states that any person sitting as a Member of Parliament or a Member of a Legislative Assembly is ineligible for a boundaries commission. The remuneration for an electoral boundaries commission is fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Commissioner or Commissioner in Executive Council, as the case may be, except in Quebec, where it is linked to the public service salary scale. In Manitoba, members are named in the legislation; they are the Chief Justice of Manitoba; the presidents of the University of Manitoba, Brandon University and the University College of the North; and the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chairperson is selected by commission members.

All jurisdictions require electoral boundaries commissions to conduct public hearings on proposed changes. The commissions use such hearings to determine social and economic factors that may influence the location of the boundaries. In general, these hearings are conducted at such times and places as the commission deems necessary. Most jurisdictions require reasonable public notice.

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

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

Jurisdiction	Redistribution frequency	Date of last redistribution	Number of electoral districts after last redistribution	Electoral quotient	Deviance
Canada	After every decennial census	2013 ¹	338	Population of each province divided by 111,166	25% of electoral quotient
Newfoundland and Labrador	Every 10 years ²	2015	40	For the purpose of the commission's report in 2015, population of province to be exceptionally divided by 36	10% of electoral quotient
Prince Edward Island	After every third general election	2004	27	–	25% of average number of electors in all districts
Nova Scotia	At least once every 10 years	2012	51	Population of province divided by 51	25% of average number of electors per constituency
New Brunswick	24 to 25 months before every second scheduled general election	2013	49	Total number of electors divided by number of electoral districts	15% of electoral quotient; 25% of electoral quotient in extraordinary circumstances
Quebec	After every second general election	2011	125	Total number of electors divided by number of electoral divisions	25% of electoral quotient
Ontario ³	–	2005	107	–	–
Manitoba	Every 10 years	2008	57	Population of province divided by 57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North of 53rd parallel: 25% of electoral quotient ▪ South of 53rd parallel: 10% of electoral quotient
Saskatchewan	After every decennial census	2012	61 ⁴	Total population minus northern population divided by 59	South of the dividing line (all constituencies except two): 5% of electoral quotient
Alberta	After every second general election	2010	87	–	25% of average population, except for up to 4 electoral divisions, which may be up to 50% below average population
British Columbia	After every second general election	2015	85 ⁵	–	25% of common statistical electoral quotient

¹ Effective as of the October 2015 general election.

² The delimitation that would otherwise have taken place in 2016 is to be completed in 2015, nine years after the last redistribution. The following redistribution is to occur in 2026, 11 years later. Frequency is every 10 years after that.

³ Under the *Representation Act, 2005*, from 2007 onward, Ontario's 107 electoral districts will remain the same until amended by the Legislative Assembly.

⁴ Effective as of the 28th general election.

⁵ Under the *2014 Electoral Boundaries Commission Amendment Act*, the commission may make proposals to increase the number of electoral districts up to a maximum of 87 if considered necessary.

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

Jurisdiction	Redistribution frequency	Date of last redistribution	Number of electoral districts after last redistribution	Electoral quotient	Deviance
Yukon	After every second general election	2008	19	–	–
Northwest Territories	After every second general election	2014	19	–	–
Nunavut	Every 10 years	2011	22	–	–

Table B.2 Electoral boundaries commissions

Jurisdiction	Composition	Appointment	Eligibility	Remuneration
Canada	One chairperson, two members (in each province)	Chairperson for each province is appointed by Chief Justice of province; members, by Speaker of House of Commons	Not eligible: Members of Senate or House of Commons, members of provincial legislative assemblies or legislative councils	Fixed by Governor in Council
Newfoundland and Labrador	One chairperson, four members	Chairperson is appointed by Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador; members, by Speaker of House of Assembly	Not eligible: Members of Senate or House of Commons (Canada) or House of Assembly	As authorized by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Prince Edward Island	One chairperson, four members	Chairperson is appointed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council; members, by Speaker of Legislative Assembly	Not eligible: Members of Legislative Assembly, members of Parliament (Canada), and employees of Government of Prince Edward Island	As determined by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Nova Scotia	Varies (determined by a select committee of the House)	Chairperson and members are appointed by a select committee of the House	–	–
New Brunswick	Two co-chairpersons, three to five members	Co-chairpersons and members are appointed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must be resident of province ▪ Not eligible as a member: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A candidate, or an official agent, chief agent or campaign manager of a candidate or political party in any two provincial or federal elections immediately prior to establishment of a Commission or in a provincial or federal by-election during that period; and a person who was a member of the Legislative Assembly, House of Commons or Senate in any two Legislative Assemblies or Parliaments immediately prior to current Legislative Assembly or Parliament. In addition, a member of the Legislative Assembly, House of Commons or Senate, or the Chief Electoral Officer are not eligible. 	As fixed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Quebec	One chairperson, two commissioners	Chairperson must be Chief Electoral Officer; commissioners appointed by Prime Minister of Quebec, with approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of National Assembly	Must be qualified electors	For each day of sitting, commissioners are entitled to 1% of minimum salary received annually by a Class 05 manager

Table B.2 Electoral boundaries commissions (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Composition	Appointment	Eligibility	Remuneration
Ontario ¹	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	Five members	Members must be: Chief Justice of Manitoba, Presidents of the University of Manitoba, Brandon University and University College of the North, and Chief Electoral Officer	(see Appointment)	As fixed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Saskatchewan	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson is appointed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council; members, by Lieutenant-Governor in Council on advice of leaders of the opposition and other members of Legislative Assembly	Must be a resident of Saskatchewan; may not be: member of Legislative Assembly, member of Parliament (Canada), or member of Saskatchewan public service	As fixed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Alberta	One chairperson, four members	Chairperson is appointed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council; members, by Speaker of Legislative Assembly – two on nomination of Leader of the Opposition and two on nomination of President of Executive Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson must be one of the following: Ethics Commissioner, Auditor General, president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta, a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta, or a person whose qualifications are deemed to be similar to those of the above ▪ Members must be Canadian citizens, resident in Alberta, and at least 18 years old ▪ Members of Legislative Assembly are ineligible ▪ Of the pairs of nominees presented to Speaker, one member must reside in a city, and the other must reside outside a city 	As prescribed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council

¹ Under the *Representation Act, 2005*, from 2007 onward, Ontario's 107 electoral districts will remain the same until amended by the Legislative Assembly.

Table B.2 Electoral boundaries commissions (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Composition	Appointment	Eligibility	Remuneration
British Columbia	One chairperson, two members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lieutenant-Governor in Council appoints the following: a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; a person who is not a member of Legislative Assembly or an employee of government and who is nominated by Speaker of Legislative Assembly; and Chief Electoral Officer ▪ One member appointed as chair 	(see Appointment)	As prescribed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Yukon	One chairperson, plus Chief Electoral Officer and one representative for each party in Assembly	Commission members are appointed by Commissioner in Executive Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court of the Yukon ▪ Members must be Chief Electoral Officer and Yukon resident chosen by each leader of a registered political party represented in Legislative Assembly 	As prescribed by Commissioner in Executive Council
Northwest Territories	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson and members are appointed by Commissioner on advice of Legislative Assembly	Chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; may not be a member of Legislative Assembly, a municipal council or a settlement council	As determined by Board of Management
Nunavut	One chairperson, two members	Chairperson and members are appointed by Commissioner on advice of Legislative Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of Nunavut Court of Justice or Court of Appeal ▪ Members must be persons entitled to vote; may not be members of Parliament, Legislative Assembly, a municipal council or members of the legislature of a province or another territory 	As determined by Management and Services Board

Table B.3 Public hearings

Jurisdiction	Frequency	Public notice	Notice of representation
Canada	At such times and places as commission deems necessary, with at least one sitting in each province	At least 30 days before start of sittings, notice of sittings must be published in <i>Canada Gazette</i> and at least one newspaper of general circulation in province	Within 23 days of last public notice, a person desiring to make a presentation at hearings must notify secretary of commission, in writing, indicating his or her name, address and nature of the presentation
Newfoundland and Labrador	Times and places determined by commission, with at least one sitting in island portion of province and one sitting in Labrador	Commission must publish reasonable notice of sittings in at least one newspaper of general circulation in province at least 10 days before start of sittings	–
Prince Edward Island	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of hearings	–
Nova Scotia	Commission must hold two sets of public hearings: one before and one after releasing its preliminary report	–	–
New Brunswick	Commission must hold two sets of public hearings: one before and one after releasing its preliminary report	Commission must give reasonable public notice of hearings	–
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 6 months of tabling preliminary report, commission must hold hearings in the various regions of Quebec ▪ Commission may hold hearings on amendments to preliminary report within 4 months after expiry of period allowed in the Act 	Commission must give notice of hearings	–
Ontario	–	–	–
Manitoba	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of times and places of hearings	–
Saskatchewan	Times and places determined by commission	At least 30 days before a hearing, commission must advertise time and place of hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in that area	At least 15 days before a hearing, a person interested in making a presentation to the commission must inform secretary of commission, in writing, of his or her name and address, a summary of the presentation, and his or her political, financial or other interest

Table B.3 Public hearings (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Frequency	Public notice	Notice of representation
Alberta	Commission must hold two sets of public hearings: before submitting report to Speaker and after report has been made public	Commission must give reasonable public notice of time, place and purpose of any public hearings	–
British Columbia	Commission may hold hearings before submitting report to Speaker or Clerk, and must hold hearings after its report has been made public	Commission must give reasonable public notice of time, place and purpose of any public hearings	–
Yukon	Commission must hold public hearings after submission of interim report	Commission must give reasonable public notice of time, place and purpose of any public hearings	–
Northwest Territories	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable public notice of its public hearings	–
Nunavut	Times and places determined by commission	Commission must give reasonable notice of the public hearing by such means as it considers appropriate	–

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

Jurisdiction	Report submitted to	Time limits for submission of report	Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
Canada	Report submitted to Chief Electoral Officer who transmits a copy to Speaker, who then lays a copy before House of Commons and refers the report to Standing Committee. If Parliament is not in session, Speaker must publish the copy in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> and mail a copy of the <i>Gazette</i> to each member	Commission submits initial report within 10 months of receiving copy of return from Chief Electoral Officer. May be extended no longer than an additional 2 months	Chief Electoral Officer transmits to Minister a draft representation order, which must be declared in force by proclamation by Governor in Council within 5 days of having been received by Minister	Effective on first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least 7 months after proclamation
Newfoundland and Labrador	Report submitted to Minister, who transmits a copy to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and lays a copy before Legislature	Report submitted to the Minister before the end of every 10th year. Copy of report laid before Legislature within 15 days of submission of report to Lieutenant-Governor in Council if Legislature is sitting, or if it is not sitting, within 15 days after start of next session	Electoral district boundaries adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly	Effective on date specified in Act
Prince Edward Island	Report submitted to Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who lays a copy before the Legislative Assembly	Commission has six months from its establishment to submit report to Speaker. Report then laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not sitting, then within 7 days of the opening of next session	Legislative Assembly approves commission's proposals by resolution, and the Government introduces a bill during the same session to establish new electoral districts	Effective on date specified in Act
Nova Scotia	Report submitted to House of Assembly. The Premier or the Premier's designate must then table the report	Report tabled next sitting day of House of Assembly, or if House is not sitting, within 10 days of opening of next session	Within 10 sitting days after final report tabled in House, the government introduces legislation to implement final report's recommendations	Effective on date specified in Act
New Brunswick	Preliminary and final reports must be made public and submitted without delay to Clerk of Legislative Assembly, who forwards a copy to each member of the Legislative Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary report prepared within 150 days after establishment of commission Final report prepared within 90 days after filing preliminary report 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes a regulation prescribing electoral boundaries in accordance with final report of commission	Effective on first dissolution of Legislative Assembly after final report is forwarded to Chief Electoral Officer

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

Jurisdiction	Report submitted to	Time limits for submission of report	Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary report submitted to President or Secretary General of National Assembly; President of National Assembly makes report public and tables report ▪ Preliminary report must be submitted for examination to Committee on the National Assembly ▪ Final report submitted to President or Secretary General of National Assembly, who tables it before National Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary report submitted within 12 months of second general election following last redistribution ▪ Preliminary report tabled within 15 days of receipt, or if National Assembly is not sitting, then within 15 days after opening of next session ▪ Final report submitted when suggestions have been considered and debated (for maximum of 5 hours) within 5 days of tabling 	Not later than 10 days following debate, commission establishes boundaries and names of divisions and publishes list in <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>	Upon dissolution of National Assembly, unless dissolution occurs less than 3 months after publication of list
Ontario ¹	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	Report submitted to Lieutenant-Governor in Council and to Speaker of the Assembly, who lays a copy before Legislative Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not sitting, then within 7 days of opening of next session ▪ Report is prepared and submitted before December 31 each 10th year after 2008 	Report comes into force and replaces the Schedule on the first dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to occur after the end of the year in which the report is submitted to the Speaker	Effective on date specified in Act
Saskatchewan	Final report submitted to Speaker of Legislative Assembly, who lays report before Legislative Assembly; or to Clerk of Legislative Assembly, if it is not in session	Submission to Speaker of Legislative Assembly within 6 months of establishment of commission; must be laid before Legislative Assembly or Clerk within 15 days of Speaker having received report	Minister introduces bill for establishment of new constituencies in same session	Upon proclamation, which must be issued before next general election

¹ Under the *Representation Act, 2005*, from 2007 onward, Ontario's current 107 electoral districts will remain unchanged until amended by the Legislative Assembly.

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

Jurisdiction	Report submitted to	Time limits for submission of report	Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
Alberta	Interim report and final report submitted to Speaker of Legislative Assembly. Speaker then makes the report public and publishes it in the <i>Alberta Gazette</i> for public hearings. If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report is submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Final report is then submitted directly to the Legislative Assembly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim report to Speaker submitted within 7 months of appointment of commission Final report may be submitted to Speaker within 5 months of submission of interim report; must be laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not sitting, then within 7 days of beginning of next session 	Government introduces bill to establish new electoral divisions at same session if Assembly approves, or approves with alterations, commission's proposals	Upon proclamation, which must be issued before next general election
British Columbia	Report submitted to Speaker of Legislative Assembly; commission may also submit any amendments to report to Speaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted within 12 months of appointment of commission; amendments may be submitted within 6 months of initial submission Report and any amendments laid before Legislative Assembly immediately, or if it is not in session, then within 7 days of beginning of next session 	If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the Government must introduce a bill at same session to establish new electoral districts	Effective on date specified in Act
Yukon	Interim report submitted to Speaker, who tables it in Legislative Assembly, or if it is not sitting, delivers copies to all members of Legislative Assembly; final report submitted in same manner	Interim report completed within 7 months of date commission was appointed; final report filed within 5 months of interim report	Government introduces bill to establish new electoral districts no later than sitting of Assembly that follows sitting in which report was tabled	Upon dissolution of Legislative Assembly that passed the bill
Northwest Territories	Submitted to Speaker and Clerk of Legislative Assembly; Speaker lays a copy of commission report before Assembly at first opportunity; Clerk delivers a copy to each member of Assembly and makes it available to public at office of Clerk	Commission completes its report within six months after the day it is established, or within such time as fixed by resolution of Legislative Assembly	Electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly	Effective on date specified in Act

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

Jurisdiction	Report submitted to	Time limits for submission of report	Procedure for enactment	Coming into force of boundary changes
Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certified copies of report submitted to Chief Electoral Officer, Speaker and Clerk of Legislative Assembly ▪ Clerk delivers a copy to each member of Legislative Assembly and makes it available to public at office of Clerk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report must be completed within 250 days after commission is established ▪ Report laid at the first opportunity before Legislative Assembly, which must consider it as soon as practicable 	Chief Electoral Officer submits draft bill to Speaker who introduces it in Legislative Assembly at earliest opportunity after day of receipt	Effective on first day following dissolution of Legislative Assembly, but no earlier than 6 months after enactment

C. Administration of Elections

In all jurisdictions, a Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for the administration of elections. As the highest-ranking election official, the Chief Electoral Officer is usually responsible for all aspects of electoral administration, including enforcing fairness and impartiality on the part of election officers and ensuring compliance with the legislation governing elections. In New Brunswick, the Chief Electoral Officer also serves as the Supervisor of Political Financing and the Municipal Electoral Officer. In most cases, the Chief Electoral Officer may during an election exercise emergency powers to extend deadlines, change or amend forms, or adapt the Act to meet the circumstances.

In Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan, the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by a resolution of the House of Commons or legislature. In all other jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (except in British Columbia where the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor), or in the territories, by the Commissioner or Commissioner in Executive Council. In the case of New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the appointment is, however, made on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. In Manitoba, appointment is made on recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legislative Affairs. In some jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer is appointed for a specific period. That is the case in Canada (10 years), New Brunswick (10 years), Quebec (seven years), Alberta (one year after a general election), Saskatchewan and British Columbia (one year after every second general election), the Northwest Territories (four years) and Nunavut (seven years). In all jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer reports to the Speaker of the House of Commons or legislature. As a rule, a report is required from the Chief Electoral Officer after every general election, describing the event and typically including his or her recommendations for desirable amendments to the electoral legislation. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut require the Chief Electoral Officer to produce an annual report describing the activities of the Office.

The electoral offices in seven jurisdictions maintain an advisory committee for consultation with political parties. This committee is established by law in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia, the law establishes a commission of party representatives, separate from the electoral office, to make recommendations to the Chief Electoral Officer. For matters related to political financing, New Brunswick has a second advisory committee that advises the Supervisor of Political Financing.

Various additional election officers are appointed to conduct elections. These officers include the returning officer (or district electoral officer in British Columbia), who is responsible for the conduct of an election at the electoral district level. In Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, returning officers are appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer; in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario they are appointed by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In Ontario the returning officers are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer. In Saskatchewan, an appointment as a returning officer will terminate six months after the day fixed for the return to the writ for the elections unless reappointed. In most cases, returning officers may appoint an assistant or deputy returning officer or both. In Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, this task is the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer.

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

The salary of all election officers is determined according to a tariff of fees, generally fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia, it is set by the Chief Electoral Officer; in Quebec, the government sets it by regulation; in Ontario, the Chief Electoral Officer annually submits his or her fees and expenses to the Board of Internal Economy to be approved; and in Nunavut, it is set by the Management and Services Board.

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker
Canada	Resolution of House of Commons	During good behaviour for a term of 10 years, or may be removed for cause by Governor General on address of House of Commons and Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 90 days of return of writ, Chief Electoral Officer reports on administration of Office since last report or since issuance of writs, including any issues that should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons ▪ As soon as possible after a general election, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any amendments that he or she deems desirable for better administration of Act
Newfoundland and Labrador	Resolution of House of Assembly	May only be removed by a resolution of House of Assembly	Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on affairs of his or her Office
Prince Edward Island	Legislative Assembly on recommendation of Standing Committee on Legislative Management, by a resolution of $\frac{2}{3}$ of its members	–	Before or within 10 days of start of session, Chief Electoral Officer may report on any matter related to administration of Office since last report or on any amendments to Act that he or she deems desirable for better administration of Act
Nova Scotia	Governor in Council, on approval of the House of Assembly by majority vote	10 years, with possible reappointments to further terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As soon as possible after an election, Chief Electoral Officer reports on voting results, cost, other relevant information and recommended amendments to the Act ▪ Chief Electoral Officer reports at least annually on the administration of his or her Office and on any recommendations made by the Election Commission
New Brunswick	Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly; a selection committee shall be established before an appointment is made for the purpose of identifying persons as potential candidates	10 years, with possible extension of not more than 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Before or during any session, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any matter or event that occurred relating to any election since date of his or her last report ▪ Annual Report of the Supervisor of Political Financing submitted to Legislative Assembly

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker
Quebec	National Assembly, on a motion of Prime Minister of Quebec, by a resolution of $\frac{2}{3}$ of its members	7 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If Chief Electoral Officer adapts Act in a case of emergency, a report must be made within 30 days of polling day or end of revision period ▪ After an election, Chief Electoral Officer publishes, as soon as possible, a detailed report on election containing, in particular, results for each electoral division ▪ A report on the activities of Chief Electoral Officer, including a financial report for preceding fiscal year, must be submitted no later than September 30 of each year
Ontario	Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on address of Legislative Assembly	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on results and the conduct of a general election, including recommended legislative changes and the accessibility of service, within 12 months of an election ▪ Report on testing in a by-election of voting/vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods, including recommended legislative changes, within four months of the by-election ▪ Report on elected Members who have exceeded campaign spending limits or failed to file financial statements, also report on Members who are leadership contestants who fail to file financial statements ▪ Annual reports on the affairs of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer including recommended legislative changes, under the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Election Finances Act</i> ▪ Report to Board of Internal Economy, on projected costs for fixed date elections
Manitoba	Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of Standing Committee on Legislative Affairs	—	Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on his or her work and reports on conduct of each election after the election; report may include recommendations for legislative amendments

Table C.1 Chief Electoral Officer (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer appointed by	Term of office	Reports to Speaker
Saskatchewan	Resolution of Legislative Assembly	Until 12 months after day of return of writ for second general election for which he or she is responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Electoral Officer reports on conduct of election within 60 days after polling day if emergency action is taken during an election; if not, as soon as possible after an election Report summarizes returns and reports from registered political parties and candidates, use of mobile polls, applications for party registration and disposal of those applications, and any other information that Speaker may direct Chief Electoral Officer reports annually on progress and activities of previous year
Alberta	Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	Until 12 months after polling day for a general election unless reappointed prior to that date by Lieutenant-Governor in Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Electoral Officer reports after each enumeration, general election, election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, by-election or plebiscite, or plebiscite or referendum under any other Act Chief Electoral Officer reports to the Standing Committee on Legislative Offices on exercise of his or her functions under Act annually or, if the Assembly is not sitting, not more than 15 days after the commencement of the new Legislative Assembly
British Columbia	Lieutenant-Governor, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	Until 12 months after day of return of writ for second general election for which he or she is responsible	Chief Electoral Officer makes following reports: an annual report; a report after each election or plebiscite; a report with any recommendations for legislative amendments; a report respecting any Member who fails to comply with election financing provisions
Yukon	Commissioner in Executive Council	–	Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time, report on any matter in connection with his or her duties or on any amendments to Act that are desirable for better administration of Act
Northwest Territories	Commissioner, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	4 years	Within 6 months after a general election, Chief Electoral Officer reports on any matter connected to administration of Act, any significant action taken, the statements of candidates or official agents with any recommendations, a statement of expenditures and any amendments that are desirable for better administration of Act
Nunavut	Commissioner, on recommendation of Legislative Assembly	7 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Electoral Officer must submit an annual report for each fiscal year, no later than July 1 following the end of the fiscal year Chief Electoral Officer must submit a report on the conduct of an electoral event no later than 280 days after the date of writ

Table C.2 Advisory committee of political parties

Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Membership	Mandate
Canada	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Two representatives from each registered political party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the committee is to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with advice and recommendations relating to elections and political financing ▪ The committee's advice and recommendations are not binding on the Chief Electoral Officer
Newfoundland and Labrador	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Two representatives of each registered party that had official candidates in at least 1/2 of all electoral districts at immediately preceding general election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Committee advises Chief Electoral Officer on functioning of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>, in particular on political financing ▪ Chief Electoral Officer consults committee periodically on application of Act ▪ Committee may make results of its work public
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chair appointed by Governor in Council ▪ Two persons appointed by each of the leaders of a recognized party as defined by the <i>House of Assembly Act</i> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer is not a member, but may participate in all meetings ▪ Not eligible: members of Legislative Assembly or Parliament of Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Committee makes recommendations to Chief Electoral Officer on legislative amendments to improve election process or administration of the Act ▪ Committee advises Chief Electoral Officer on administration of elections and electoral finance; on piloting of procedures, equipment or technology; and on initiation or conduct of studies on voting procedures, voting by persons with disabilities and electoral finance
New Brunswick	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervisor of Political Financing ▪ Two representatives of each registered party that had official candidates in at least 1/2 of all electoral districts at immediately preceding general election ▪ Not eligible: member of Legislative Assembly ▪ Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Two representatives of each registered party that had official candidates in at least ½ of all electoral districts at immediately preceding general election ▪ Not eligible: member of Legislative Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The advisory committee on the financing of the political process gives advice and opinion on any matter or question posed by Supervisor of Political Financing relating to the financing of the political process or application of <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> ▪ Supervisor of Political Financing consults committee periodically on application of Act ▪ Committee may make results of its work public ▪ The advisory committee on the electoral process shall give its advice and opinion on any matter or question posed by the Chief Electoral Officer relating to the electoral process and to the application of the <i>Elections Act</i> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer consults committee periodically on application of Act ▪ Committee may make results of its work public

Table C.2 Advisory committee of political parties (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Membership	Mandate
Quebec	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Three representatives of each authorized party represented in National Assembly ▪ Party leader designates representatives, at least one of whom is a member of National Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Committee advises on questions relating to Act, except matters of electoral representation ▪ Chief Electoral Officer consults committee periodically on administration of <i>Election Act</i> ▪ Before issuing any directive on authorization and financing of political parties and independent candidates, and on control of election expenses, Chief Electoral Officer submits it to committee ▪ Except during an election period or enumeration period, Chief Electoral Officer submits every other directive he is authorized to issue (including directives to election officers) to committee in advance ▪ Committee may make results of its work public
Ontario	Yes	One or two members appointed by each registered party	Committee may provide recommendations, when consulted by Chief Electoral Officer, on administration of <i>Election Act</i> and <i>Election Finances Act</i>
Manitoba	Yes	One representative appointed by each registered political party	Committee may provide advice about proper administration of the <i>Elections Act</i> and the <i>Election Financing Act</i> ; advice and recommendations are not binding
Saskatchewan	–	–	–
Alberta	–	–	–
British Columbia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Two representatives for each registered political party represented in Legislative Assembly ▪ One representative for each registered political party that had candidates in at least 1/2 of all electoral districts at immediately preceding general election and is not represented in the legislature ▪ Not eligible: member of Legislative Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Committee advises Chief Electoral Officer on functioning of <i>Election Act</i>, in particular on political financing ▪ Chief Electoral Officer must consult committee: periodically on application of Act; before publishing notice about application of amendment to Act; before making recommendation to Legislative Assembly about an amendment; and before making a regulation outside general election period
Yukon	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	–	–
Nunavut	–	–	–

Table C.3 Appointment of election officers

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Canada	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Special Voting Rules Administrator ▪ Six special ballot officers: 3 on advice of Prime Minister, 2 on advice of Leader of Opposition, 1 on advice of leader of registered party that has third largest number of members in House of Commons ▪ Field liaison officer in respect of a given geographical area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers ▪ Registration officers and revising agents, from lists submitted by political parties that finished first and second in last election in electoral district ▪ Deputy returning officers, from a list submitted by political party that finished first in last election in electoral district ▪ Poll clerks, from a list submitted by political party whose candidate finished second in last election in electoral district ▪ Central poll supervisors, where a central polling place has more than 4 polling stations ▪ Information officers and persons responsible for maintaining order, with approval of Chief Electoral Officer, where there is a central polling place ▪ Any other person deemed necessary for the conduct of the vote or the counting of the votes, with the Chief Electoral Officer's approval 	Interpreters
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Special Ballot Administrator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerks and deputy returning officers, with approval of Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Enumerators, under direction of Chief Electoral Officer 	Poll clerks, with approval of returning officer
Prince Edward Island	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confirmation officers, from lists submitted by the two registered political parties whose candidates came first and second in last election in electoral district ▪ Deputy returning officers, from a list submitted by the two registered political parties that elected most members at last election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk 	Poll clerks

Table C.3 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Nova Scotia	–	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officer (if required) ▪ Constable ▪ Election clerk ▪ 2 enumerators from lists submitted by the 2 political parties whose candidates received the highest and second highest number of votes at last election in electoral district ▪ Revision assistants ▪ Deputy returning officers from list supplied by candidate of political organization whose candidate was elected in electoral district ▪ Poll clerks from list supplied by political organization whose candidate came second in electoral district ▪ Supervising deputy returning officers, where a central polling place has 5 or more polling stations ▪ Presiding officers and deputy presiding officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interpreters ▪ Constable
New Brunswick	Returning officers	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Revision officers ▪ Poll supervisor ▪ Voters list officer ▪ Ballot issuing officer ▪ Poll revision officer ▪ Vote tabulation machine officer ▪ Ballot counting officer ▪ Technical support officer ▪ Special voting officer ▪ Constable ▪ Any other officers necessary for holding the vote 	–

Table C.3 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Quebec	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers, after a competition among qualified electors ▪ Three-member board of revisers for electors with right to vote outside Quebec: first on advice of party that won last election; second on advice of party that finished second; chair on advice of Chief Electoral Officer with approval of parties above ▪ For counting the votes of inmates or electors outside Quebec: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deputy returning officers, recommended by the party that received the greatest number of votes in the last general election – Poll clerks, recommended by the party that received the second greatest number of votes in the last general election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officer ▪ Enumerators, 2 per polling subdivision: first on advice of party that won last election, or the elected independent member; second on advice of party that finished second ▪ Revisers, 3 per board: 2 revisers appointed as above; chair appointed on advice of returning officer with approval of two parties above ▪ Revising officers, in groups of 2, appointed to one or several boards of revisers ▪ Secretary of a board of revisers ▪ Deputy returning officers, recommended by authorized party whose candidate won last election ▪ Poll clerks, recommended by candidate of authorized party whose candidate finished second at last election ▪ Officers in charge of information and order ▪ Three-member panel in every polling station to verify the identity of electors who do not have one of the five pieces of ID required to vote: one member recommended by candidate of party that won last election, second recommended by candidate of party that came second. If there are three or fewer polling stations on the premises, the returning officer may allow the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk to act as panel members. ▪ Officer in charge of voters list, 1 per polling station, recommended by candidate of authorized party whose candidate came third in the last election 	–

Table C.3 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Ontario	Returning officers (on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election clerk ▪ Special ballot officers ▪ Registration agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Revision assistants ▪ Returning office staff and other election officials/assistants 	–
Manitoba	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Assistant returning officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enumerators ▪ Revising agents ▪ Revising officers ▪ Voting officers ▪ Senior voting officers ▪ Registration officers ▪ Assistant voting officers ▪ Information officers 	–
Saskatchewan	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Assistant Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Election clerk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Supervisory deputy returning officers, where a central polling place has 5 or 6 polling divisions 	Interpreters
Alberta	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Acting returning officer ▪ Election clerk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative assistants ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Supervisory deputy returning officers, where a polling place has 2 or more polling stations ▪ Registration officers ▪ Interpreters ▪ Information officers 	Interpreters
British Columbia	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District electoral officers ▪ Deputy district electoral officers ▪ District registrar of voters, deputy district registrar of voters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any election officers, as prescribed under the Act, including voting officers. 	–

Table C.3 Appointment of election officers (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Appointments made by Chief Electoral Officer	Appointments made by returning officer	Appointments made by deputy returning officer
Yukon	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Assistant returning officers, after consultation with returning officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enumerators ▪ Revising officers ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll attendants ▪ Interpreters ▪ Ballot box messengers ▪ Information and resource officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Poll attendants ▪ Interpreters
Northwest Territories	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Returning officers ▪ Multi-district polling officer ▪ Assistant multi-district polling officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers ▪ Enumerators ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks ▪ Central poll supervisors, where a central polling place has 3 or more polling stations 	–
Nunavut	–	Returning officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistant returning officers ▪ Deputy returning officers ▪ Poll clerks 	Interpreters

Table C.4 Staff and payment

Jurisdiction	Staff of Chief Electoral Officer	Tariff of fees fixed by	Payment from
Canada	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any other officers, clerks and employees that may be required	Governor in Council, on recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Unappropriated moneys forming part of Consolidated Revenue Fund
Newfoundland and Labrador	Officers, clerks and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary, with approval of Commission of Internal Economy of House of Assembly	Chief Electoral Officer, with approval of Commission of Internal Economy of House of Assembly	Legislature, approved by Commission of Internal Economy of House of Assembly
Prince Edward Island	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Moneys appropriated for that purpose
Nova Scotia	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Governor in Council, upon recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Consolidated Fund of Province
New Brunswick	Two Assistant Electoral Officers and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Minister of Finance, out of Consolidated Fund
Quebec	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Government	Consolidated Revenue Fund
Ontario	Any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Chief Electoral Officer, with approval requested in an annual submission to the Board of Internal Economy	Consolidated Revenue Fund
Manitoba	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Consolidated Fund
Saskatchewan	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	General Revenue Fund
Alberta	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any officers Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–
British Columbia	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Chief Electoral Officer	Consolidated Revenue Fund
Yukon	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and any officers and employees Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Commissioner in Executive Council, after consultation with Chief Electoral Officer	Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund
Northwest Territories	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Commissioner, on recommendation of Chief Electoral Officer	Consolidated Revenue Fund
Nunavut	Any persons Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary	Management and Services Board	From any unappropriated monies in Consolidated Revenue Fund

D. Entitlement to Vote and Registration of Electors

Every Canadian citizen is guaranteed the right to vote by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (section 3). This right is, however, restricted by law. All jurisdictions require an elector to be at least 18 years old and a Canadian citizen. In Saskatchewan, individuals who are British subjects are also qualified to vote. However, some jurisdictions explicitly disqualify the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and/or returning officers from voting. In most provincial and territorial jurisdictions, the elector must also meet residency requirements. As a rule, electors must either be ordinarily resident (in the case of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Ontario) or be a resident of their province or territory for a period of 6 to 12 months before polling day or before the issuance of the writ. (In New Brunswick, it is 40 days before polling day.) In Canada, Saskatchewan, Ontario, British Columbia, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, voters must prove both their identity and place of residence at the polls. In Quebec, voters must only prove their identity; however, they may provide only documentary proof of identity as listed in the legislation.

All jurisdictions require an elector to be registered on a list of electors before voting. Eleven jurisdictions produce their lists of electors from a permanent register (Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Nunavut). In all of these cases, except for Canada, the respective legislation provides for updates of the register through enumeration or a door-to-door canvassing of electors. In all cases, enumeration may take place outside the electoral period. In most cases, the permanent register may also be updated through data-sharing agreements with other government bodies. In jurisdictions without a permanent register of electors, enumeration takes place during the electoral period, usually in the first week or two weeks. In Manitoba, enumeration can start 75 days before a fixed election date. Preliminary lists of electors are produced from an extract of the permanent register of electors or following the enumeration, as the case may be (in Alberta, the preliminary list is called the official list). In Saskatchewan, the preliminary lists are prepared by enumerators; based on these, secondary lists are produced either by returning officers or by the Chief Electoral Officer for use during revision.

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

An elector whose name does not appear on a list of electors has the option to register on polling day, except in Quebec. This process usually requires the elector to produce identification, sign a declaration, take an oath, be vouched for by another elector, or a combination of the above.

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

Table D.1 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision

Jurisdiction	Contents of permanent register of electors	Register of electors updated	Enumeration period	Revision period	Polling day registration
Canada	Surname, given names, gender, date of birth, civic address, mailing address and identifier assigned to elector by Chief Electoral Officer	From information expressly provided to Chief Electoral Officer by a federal department or body or other reliable source	–	Starts as soon as possible after issue of writs and ends at 6:00 p.m. on 6th day before polling day	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence. An elector providing two pieces of identification proving identity may alternatively prove address by taking an oath in writing if attested for by another elector
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Through enumeration, swear-ins, exchange of information with Chief Electoral Officer of Canada and individual applications	Determined by returning officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Must provide documentary proof of identification ¹
Prince Edward Island	Civic address (or mailing address, if different), including postal code, surname, given names, telephone number, gender, date of birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From information obtained through a confirmation of electors ▪ From information used for compiling lists of electors for a general election, by-election or referendum conducted by Chief Electoral Officer of Canada ▪ From any other information obtained by or available to Chief Electoral Officer ▪ From revisions as Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary 	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	During period starting on nomination day and ending 3 days thereafter, except Sundays	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence. Elector must take an oath

¹The legislation does not define identification; however, Elections Newfoundland and Labrador defines identification as identity and residence.

Table D.1 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Contents of permanent register of electors	Register of electors updated	Enumeration period	Revision period	Polling day registration
Nova Scotia	Given names and surname by which elector is known in polling division, date of birth, address, gender, mailing address, contact information, unique identifier assigned by the Chief Electoral Officer	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between elections: commences within 20 days from the receipt of the notice of enumeration During an election: commences no later than 5 days from the issuance of the writ 	Starts as soon as possible after issue of writs and ends at 8:00 p.m. on 6th day before polling day	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence
New Brunswick	Surname, given names, gender, date of birth, civic or mailing addresses, and optional telephone number	Through targeted revision, administrators of treatment centres, the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada or a provincial department or agency	Determined by the returning officer	From the day the returning officer receives the preliminary list to 4th day before polling day	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence or be vouched for by an eligible elector who is on the list of electors, as well as make a declaration of qualification to vote
Quebec	Name, domiciliary address, gender and date of birth	Through electors, the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, school boards, the Public Curator ¹ , the Registrar of Civil Status, the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, provincial and municipal revision; through enumeration, agreements with municipal, provincial and federal bodies, municipal or referendum voters lists	Ordered by Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer	From 21st to 4th day before polling day	–

¹ Elsewhere known as Public Guardian or Public Trustee

Table D.1 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Contents of permanent register of electors	Register of electors updated	Enumeration period	Revision period	Polling day registration
Ontario	Name, age, gender and current address	Through any source the Chief Electoral Officer deems reliable at least once 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	–	Up to and including the day before polling day	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence
Manitoba	–	–	At least 43 days before fixed election date or at least three days before the close of nominations, in the case of any other election. In both cases an earlier date can be specified by the returning officer	From Monday after day voters list is completed for 6 consecutive days	Must take an oath in the prescribed form and provide documentary proof of identity and residence
Saskatchewan	–	–	Starts immediately after writ is issued for constituency and ends within 10 days	Any time from posting of secondary ² voters' list until 10:00 p.m. on revision day, the 4th day before polling day	Must make a voter's declaration in addition must provide documentary proof of identity and residence. The voter may also be vouched for by eligible elector with proper identification

² The secondary list is produced for revision purposes from the preliminary list prepared by enumerators.

Table D.1 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Contents of permanent register of electors	Register of electors updated	Enumeration period	Revision period	Polling day registration
Alberta	Name, residential address, mailing address, telephone number, gender, date of birth, citizenship and unique identifier number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through door-to-door enumeration, the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, a municipality, a public body as defined in the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i>, a public telephone directory or any other source available to Chief Electoral Officer If available, through information collected under the <i>Alberta Personal Income Tax Act</i> with the consent of taxpayers, as well as through school information 	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer with respect to enumeration; during election period, revisions taken from 5th day after issue of writ until the Saturday before advance polls	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence. May also prove identity by signing a declaration if accompanied by an elector whose name appears on the list of electors, has appropriate identification, and will vouch for him or her
British Columbia	Name, residential address and other information determined by Chief Electoral Officer	From voters, through enumeration, and the Insurance Corporation of BC	The enumeration period in BC is not specified in the Act	Closed period for general registration begins the day after the election is called and ends on the second day after polling day.	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence. May also be vouched for by another eligible elector, family member, or caretaker, who must also prove his or her identity and residence

Table D.1 Registers of electors, enumeration and revision (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Contents of permanent register of electors	Register of electors updated	Enumeration period	Revision period	Polling day registration
Yukon	Surname, initials and residence address	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election period: ends no later than 13th day after issue of writs ▪ Outside election period: ends no later than 21st day after Chief Electoral Officer gives public notice or 13 days after issue of writs 	9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on 18th and 19th days after issue of writ. Day 20, 21, 25–28: 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Day 23–24: 2:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	Must (1) make a declaration of qualification, (2) be vouched for by an elector with identification whose name appears on the list of electors for the same polling division, and (3) confirm his/her name and residence address. Name and address can be confirmed by DRO declaration in small polling locations
Northwest Territories	Surname, given names, residential address, including house number and postal code, mailing address and postal code if different from residential address, telephone number, gender, date of birth, date on which elector commenced residence in community of residence	From information obtained in an enumeration or provided by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, Director of Medical Insurance, Student Financial Assistance Program and qualified persons who are inmates in correctional centres, from Deputy Minister of Justice as well as any other information obtained by Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence. May also be vouched for by authorized elector who is not a candidate ³
Nunavut	Full name, gender, date of birth and residential address	Through enumeration, Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, municipal voters lists, or any source available to Chief Electoral Officer	Determined by Chief Electoral Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No fixed revision period ▪ Voters list revised continually during the election period ▪ Objections to list allowed until 20th day before election day 	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence

³ In the Northwest Territories, a single elector can vouch for up to five other electors in an election.

Table D.2 Right to vote and voter identification requirements at the polls

Jurisdiction	Canadian citizenship requirement	Minimum age	Residency requirement	Electoral officers who may not vote	Inmates disqualification	Mental disability disqualification	Other disqualifications	Voter identification requirements for registered electors at the poll
Canada	✓	18	Ordinarily resident	CEO/ACEO	–	–	–	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence or must provide proof of identity and have residence attested to by a registered elector
Newfoundland and Labrador	✓	18	Ordinarily resident	–	–	–	–	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence
Prince Edward Island	✓	18	6 months before date of writ	CEO/ACEO/RO	–	–	–	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence
Nova Scotia	✓	18	6 months before date of writ	CEO/ACEO	–	–	–	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence, or must attest to name, address and eligibility to vote by signing the prescribed form ¹
New Brunswick	✓	18	40 days immediately preceding the date of election	CEO/RO ²	–	–	Any person who is convicted of having committed corrupt or illegal electoral practices is disqualified from voting for seven years	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence
Quebec	✓	18	6 months before polling day. Electors living outside of Quebec temporarily can also vote if they lived in Quebec for 12 months prior to departure	–	–	Cannot vote if under curatorship due to incapacity	Any person who is convicted of having committed corrupt electoral practices is disqualified from voting for five years	Must present one of the legislated pieces of identification or take an oath and be vouched for by another elector

¹ Comes into force on proclamation or on January 1, 2016, if not proclaimed in force before that day. There is no requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence at the polls until that time.

² Except when there is an equality of votes.

Table D.2 Right to vote and voter identification requirements at the polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Canadian citizenship requirement	Minimum age	Residency requirement	Electoral officers who may not vote	Inmates disqualification	Mental disability disqualification	Other disqualifications	Voter identification requirements for registered electors at the poll
Ontario	✓	18	Ordinarily resides in the electoral district	–	–	–	–	Must provide documentary proof of identity or make a declaration
Manitoba	✓	18	6 months before polling day	CEO	–	–	–	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence
Saskatchewan	Yes, or British subject qualified as a voter on June 23, 1971	18	Ordinarily resident 6 months before date of writ	CEO/ACEO	–	–	Any person who is convicted of having committed corrupt electoral practices is disqualified from voting for five years	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence or be vouched for by eligible elector
Alberta	✓	18	Ordinarily resident 6 months before polling day	–	–	–	Any person who is convicted of having committed corrupt electoral practices is disqualified from voting for the eight years following receipt of the Court report by the CEO	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence
British Columbia	✓	18	6 months before polling day	CEO/DCEO	–	–	Any person who is convicted of vote buying, intimidation, corrupt voting or the subversion of an election under Part 12 of the <i>Election Act</i> is disqualified from voting for no longer than seven years	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence or be vouched for by eligible elector

Table D.2 Right to vote and voter identification requirements at the polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Canadian citizenship requirement	Minimum age	Residency requirement	Electoral officers who may not vote	Inmates disqualification	Mental disability disqualification	Other disqualifications	Voter identification requirements for registered electors at the poll
Yukon	✓	18	12 months before polling day	CEO/ACEO	–	–	–	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence
Northwest Territories	✓	18	Ordinarily resident 12 months before polling day	–	–	–	Any person who is convicted of a major election offence is disqualified from voting for five years	Must provide documentary proof of identity and residence or be vouched for by eligible elector who is not a candidate ³
Nunavut	✓	18	12 consecutive months before polling day	–	–	Person subject to a regime to protect his/her property or person due to incapacity, or involuntarily confined to a psychiatric or other institution as a result of being acquitted of a <i>Criminal Code</i> offence by reason of mental disorder.	Any person who is convicted of an offence under the <i>Nunavut Elections Act</i> or any other elections offence in Nunavut or another province or territory is disqualified from voting for five years	No requirement to provide documentary proof of identity or residence

³ In the Northwest Territories, a single elector can vouch for up to five other electors in an election.

Table D.3 Lists of electors

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list	Preliminary list provided to	Revised list	Revised list provided to	Official list	Official list provided to	Final list	Final list provided to
Canada	Prepared as soon as possible after issue of writ and published no later than the 31st day before polling day. Updated lists provided on the 19th day before polling day	Sent to the returning officers and to each registered party or eligible party who requests it after initial preparation. Then sent to each candidate who requests it	Prepared on the 11th day before polling day and published on the 7th day before polling day for use at advance polls	Deputy returning officers and each candidate	Prepared on the 3rd day before polling day for use on election day	Deputy returning officers and each candidate	Prepared as soon as possible after polling day	Each registered party that endorsed a candidate in electoral district and to elected member
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Returning officers	–	Returning officers	–	Returning officers	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Provided as soon as possible after confirmation of electors	Returning officers, each registered political party, and each deputy returning officer	–	–	Provided on receipt of confirmation records from returning officer	Appropriate electoral officials	–	–
Nova Scotia	Provided to the returning officers as soon as possible after a writ of election. Then provided to each candidate as soon as possible after the receipt and certification of the list, but no later than the end of the 14th day before election day	Returning officers and candidates in the electoral district	Prepared, certified and delivered before an advance poll	Appropriate poll officials and each candidate in the electoral district	Prepared, certified and delivered before election day	Appropriate poll officials and each candidate in the electoral district	Prepared and provided as soon as possible after election day	Each elected member and each registered party

Table D.3 Lists of electors (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list	Preliminary list provided to	Revised list	Revised list provided to	Official list	Official list provided to	Final list	Final list provided to
New Brunswick	Provided forthwith after the issue of the writ	Returning officers, each political party that nominated candidates, and each independent candidate	Prepared on the 10th and 3rd days before polling day and provided before both the advance and ordinary polling days	Appropriate poll officials, and each party and candidate who was provided with preliminary list	In all polling divisions, the revised list of electors shall be the official list. Therefore, prepared on the 10th and 3rd days before polling day and provided before both the advance and ordinary polling days	Appropriate poll officials and each party and candidate who was provided with preliminary list	Provided as soon as possible after polling day	Each elected member and upon request to each registered political party
Quebec	Provided upon issue of order for an election, as soon as changes received before election order have been processed	Returning officers, and, no later than 27th day before polling day, to authorized parties, other parties that make a request, independent members and each candidate	Provided no later than Saturday of 2nd week preceding polling week	Each candidate and political parties	—	—	Provided no later than Saturday of week preceding polling week	Candidates and political parties
Ontario	Provided as soon as possible after issue of writ	Returning officers, municipal clerks and each candidate	—	—	Prepared by attaching a copy of any additional lists to a copy of the original list up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day. Provided for use at the advance polls and on regular polling day	Deputy returning officers	—	—

Table D.3 Lists of electors (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list	Preliminary list provided to	Revised list	Revised list provided to	Official list	Official list provided to	Final list	Final list provided to
Manitoba	Provided at least 40 days before fixed election date or at least 2 days before close of nominations, in the case of any other election	The returning officer must provide the Chief Electoral Officer and each candidate in the election with a copy of the preliminary voters list. If requested, must provide to each registered political party	Provided after the second Thursday before election day, once the revision period is complete and the record of revision has been received	The returning officer must provide the Chief Electoral Officer and each candidate in the election with a copy of the preliminary voters list. If requested, must provide to each registered political party	Prepared by attaching the revised voters list and all additional changes to the preliminary voters list after the close of revision	Voting officers	Provided as soon as possible after an election	Each registered political party upon request
Saskatchewan	Provided within 10 days of issue of writ. The secondary list must be reproduced and available for distribution within 14 days of the date of the issue of the writ	Preliminary list is provided to the returning officers. Also forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer if he or she decides to prepare a secondary list. The secondary list is provided to returning officers if prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer if prepared by the returning officer, and the enumerators for revision. The voters' list is then provided to each candidate.	Revision of the list takes place by adding or deleting names directly on the voters' list. Delivered immediately after certifying revised voters' list after the close of revision period, not later than 2nd day before polling day.	Deputy returning officers	The certified revised voters' list delivered to the deputy returning officer not later than 2nd day before polling day is the official voters' list	Deputy returning officers and each candidate or representative upon request	—	—

Table D.3 Lists of electors (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list	Preliminary list provided to	Revised list	Revised list provided to	Official list	Official list provided to	Final list	Final list provided to
Alberta	Provided as soon as possible after issue of writ	Each registered political party and members of Legislative Assembly who are <u>not</u> members of registered political parties	Provided following commencement of revision period	Candidates or candidates' official agents may request copies of additions to list of electors	–	–	Provided as soon as possible after polling day	Each registered political party and each member of Legislative Assembly
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	Provided as soon as possible after election is called upon certification by the Chief Electoral Officer	District registrars of voters, district electoral officers and candidates, as well as to individuals, organizations, registered parties and members of the Legislative Assembly on request	–	–

Table D.3 Lists of electors (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Preliminary list	Preliminary list provided to	Revised list	Revised list provided to	Official list	Official list provided to	Final list	Final list provided to
Yukon	Prepared and delivered as soon as possible, no later than 13th day following the issue of a writ of election. If the Chief Electoral Officer anticipates a writ, may request list. Must give public notice of request as soon as possible. Prepared and delivered no later than the 21st day after notice or the 13th day following the issue of the writ, whichever comes first.	Returning officers, Chief Electoral Officer, candidates and registered parties	Provided as soon as applications have been processed, at end of revision or special revision	Returning officers and deputy returning officers	–	Deputy returning officers (for polling day) and each registered political party (within 6 months of election)	–	–
Northwest Territories	Issued with writ of election or plebiscite proclamation	Returning officers and official agent for each candidate	–	–	Provided within 5 days after revision period	Returning officers and official agent for each candidate	–	–
Nunavut	–	–	Revisions done whenever necessary to correct information	Each candidate	Provided as soon as possible after issue of writ, but no later than the 20th day before election day	Returning officers and candidates who request it	Provided as soon as possible after election day	To member elected in each constituency

E. Voting Process

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

The minimum election period, from the issuance of the writ to polling day, ranges from 21 days in Newfoundland and Labrador to 36 days in Canada. In Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, polling day is a Monday, unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the following day is designated. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, polling day must be a Tuesday. In Ontario, it must be a Thursday, while in Alberta, no day is specified. Electors are allowed between 10 and 13 hours for voting on polling day (10 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nunavut; 12 in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Yukon; 13 in Manitoba; 10.5 in Quebec; and 11 in the rest). All jurisdictions have legislated fixed election dates, with the exception of Nova Scotia and Yukon. Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have also legislated alternative fixed election dates where the writ period overlaps with a federal election.

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

Mobile polls are travelling polling stations, usually meant for hospitals or senior citizens' care facilities. In Quebec, they visit the facilities in the 10th, 9th, 6th, 5th and 4th days preceding polling day; in other jurisdictions, they are made available at the time of the advance polls, or on polling day, or at any time designated by the returning officer between those dates. Mobile polls are provided in 11 jurisdictions (Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). The Northwest Territories also permits the establishment of multi-district mobile polls when the Chief Electoral Officer deems it to be necessary.

All jurisdictions provide opportunities for advance voting at polling stations. In all jurisdictions but the Northwest Territories, these are referred to as advance polls. Any electors who will not be able to vote on polling day may cast ballots at an advance poll. Advance polls usually take place on two or three different days, one week before polling day. The Northwest Territories recently replaced provisions for advance polls with provisions for a new system of advance voting opportunities. These opportunities may take place in different locations during different hours. The locations and hours are determined by the returning officers for the electoral districts in which the specified polling divisions are situated, allowing for greater flexibility.

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

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

All jurisdictions ensure that electors are entitled to time off from their employment for voting. In most jurisdictions, employers must allow electors up to three consecutive hours for voting, but in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon, employers must allow up to four consecutive hours. In Prince Edward Island, employers must provide not less than one hour. In Nunavut, employers must provide two consecutive hours.

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

Immediately after the close of polls, the deputy returning officer is responsible for counting the votes at each polling station. In New Brunswick, either designated Ballot Counting Officers or Tabulation Machine Officers are responsible for tabulating the votes. The official addition of the votes (validation of the votes in Canada) usually takes place at the office of the returning officer some time later, as prescribed by law. In most jurisdictions, a judicial recount must occur if the number of votes separating the candidates who placed first and second at the official addition is less than a given number or fraction. A judicial recount may also be requested if there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes. The applicant for such a recount usually has to make a deposit. An appeal of a judicial recount is permitted in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In the case of a tie between the first two candidates after a judicial recount, the seat is generally declared vacant and a by-election is called. In New Brunswick and Ontario, the returning officer casts the deciding vote, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Yukon the returning officer must draw lots or toss a coin.

In a number of jurisdictions (Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut), the Act authorizes the Chief Electoral Officer to explore alternative voting methods, procedures and/or technology, including electronic voting machines. In some cases, prior approval of Parliament or the legislative assembly is required.

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

Jurisdiction	Number of electors per polling division	Polling station level access	Electoral period	Polling day	Hours of voting
Canada	At least 250 electors	✓	Minimum 36 days	3rd Monday in October every four years (scheduled for October 19, 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Newfoundland and Labrador, Atlantic and Central time zones: 8:30 a.m.–8:30 p.m. ▪ Eastern time zone: 9:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m. ▪ Mountain time zone: 7:30 a.m.–7:30 p.m. ▪ Pacific time zone: 7:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.
Newfoundland and Labrador	No more than 275 electors	✓	Minimum 21 days, maximum 30 days	2nd Tuesday in October every four years (scheduled for October 13, 2015)	8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Prince Edward Island	Approximately 350 electors	✓	Minimum 26, maximum 32 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st Monday in October every four years (scheduled for October 5, 2015) ▪ If the writ period overlaps a federal election in October, then on the 4th Monday of April in the next calendar year (scheduled for April 25, 2016) 	9:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.
Nova Scotia	Approximately 450 electors	✓	Minimum 30 days	Must be a Tuesday	8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
New Brunswick	As directed by Chief Electoral Officer	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scheduled general election: 32 days ▪ All other elections: minimum 28, maximum 38 days 	4th Monday in September in the 4th calendar year following the most recent general election (scheduled for September 24, 2018)	10:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. (must be open for 10 full hours)
Quebec	No more than 425 electors	✓	Minimum 33, maximum 39 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st Monday in October in the 4th calendar year following the most recent general election (scheduled for October 1, 2018). ▪ If the writ period overlaps a federal or municipal election in October, then on the 1st Monday of April in the next calendar year (scheduled for April 1, 2019) 	9:30 a.m.–8:00 p.m.

Table E.1 Polling divisions, polling stations and polling day (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Number of electors per polling division	Polling station level access	Electoral period	Polling day	Hours of voting
Ontario	As directed by Chief Electoral Officer	✓	Minimum 30 days, may be extended up to 7 days so polling day does not fall on a day of religious or cultural significance that is unsuitable for voting	1st Thursday in October every four years (scheduled for October 1, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m. In electoral district that lies entirely west of 90°W longitude, 8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban area: Approximately 350, maximum 400 electors Rural area: approximately 250 electors 	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 28, maximum 35 days in the case of a fixed election date. Minimum 32, maximum 39 days if not a fixed election date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Tuesday in October in the 4th calendar year following the most recent general election If the writ period overlaps a federal general election in October, on the 3rd Tuesday of April in the next calendar year (scheduled for April 19, 2016) 	7:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Saskatchewan	No more than 300 electors	–	Minimum 27, maximum 34 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Monday in November every four years (scheduled for November 2, 2015) If the writ period overlaps a federal general election, on the 1st Monday of April in the calendar year following the federal general election (April 4, 2016) 	9:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Alberta	No more than 450 electors	✓	Must be 28 days	Any time between March 1 and May 31 every four years (scheduled for 2016)	9:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
British Columbia	No more than 400 electors ¹	✓	Must be 28 days	2nd Tuesday in May every four years (scheduled for May 9, 2017)	8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.

¹ Unless the Chief Electoral Officer considers that including more will facilitate voting proceedings for the voters.

Table E.1 Polling divisions, polling stations and polling day (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Number of electors per polling division	Polling station level access	Electoral period	Polling day	Hours of voting
Yukon	400 electors	✓	Minimum 31 days	Must be a Monday	8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Northwest Territories	At least 200 electors	✓	Minimum 28 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st Monday in October every four years ▪ If the writ period for the first general election to be held after April 1, 2015, overlaps a federal general election, on November 23, 2015 (scheduled for November 23, 2015) 	9:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Nunavut	No reference to polling divisions; however, not more than 550 voters per polling station	✓	Maximum 35 days, or 36 if election day falls on a holiday	Last Monday in October every four years (scheduled for October 30, 2017)	9:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m. Central Standard Time, as modified by Daylight Saving Time when applicable, for all constituencies.

Table E.2 Alternative methods of voting

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
Canada	–	Where there are 2 or more institutions in which seniors or persons with a disability reside	Polling day, at times set by returning officer	Noon–8:00 p.m. on 10th, 9th, 8th and 7th days before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day. Elector must also sign record of advance voters.	✓	Canadian Forces electors; public servants of Canada or a province or employees of international organizations of which Canada is a member posted outside Canada; persons absent from Canada less than 5 consecutive years and intending to return to reside in Canada; ¹ incarcerated electors; any other elector in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: by 6:00 p.m. on 6th day before polling day ▪ Ballot: by 6:00 p.m. on polling day
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–	–	One or more of the 7 days immediately before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	Electors who would have difficulty voting at advance polls or on polling day and inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: by 6:00 p.m. on a day before polling day specified by Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Ballot: by 4:00 p.m. on a day before polling day specified by Chief Electoral Officer

¹ On July 20, 2015, the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned an Ontario Superior Court ruling that had found unconstitutional the provision which prohibited Canadians living abroad for more than five years from voting. This provision of the *Canada Elections Act* (paragraph 11(d)) was thus upheld.

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

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	9:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m. on Saturday the 9th, Monday the 7th and Friday the 3rd days before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	Electors who will be unable to vote at advance polls or on polling day and Canadian Forces electors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: by 6:00 p.m. on or before 13th day before polling day ▪ Ballot: by noon on ordinary polling day
Nova Scotia	–	Long-term care facilities	Minimum of 2 hours fixed by returning officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. on the Friday and Saturday before polling day ▪ Additional special polls: 12th to 6th days, excluding Sunday, at prescribed times 	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	Any elector may vote by write-in ballot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: begins no later than 27th day before ordinary polling day until 6:00 p.m. on third day before polling day where elector is not resident, or until 3:00 p.m. on polling day where elector is resident² ▪ Ballot: by close of polls on polling day
New Brunswick	–	–	–	10:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. on 9th and 7th days before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	Any elector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: any time after writ is issued ▪ Ballot: by 8:00 p.m. on polling day

² Comes into force on proclamation or on January 1, 2016, if not proclaimed in force before that day. At present, applications are accepted as soon as possible until the fifth day before ordinary polling day.

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

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
Quebec	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health institutions Residences for the elderly recognized by the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux Domicile of an elector unable to move about for health reasons 	The 10th, 9th, 6th, 5th and 4th days before polling day, the day and the hours when the polling station will travel to electors are determined by returning officer; On the last day, voting ends at 2:00 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9:30 a.m.–8:00 p.m. on 8th and 7th days before polling day Voting at office of the returning officer: 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. the 10th, 9th, 6th, and 5th days and 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. the 4th day before polling day Voting in vocational training centres and post-secondary educational institutions: the 10th, 6th, 5th and 4th days before polling day, from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. On the last day, voting ends at 2:00 p.m. 	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	<p>Electors who leave Quebec temporarily after having been domiciled there for 12 months, up to two years after departure</p> <p>Exceptions: The two-year delay does not apply to electors posted outside Quebec to a position on behalf of the Government of Quebec or Canada, or to the spouses and dependents of those electors if they are electors themselves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application: before 19th day before polling day Ballot: by close of polls on polling day

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

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
Ontario	–	Canadian Forces sites, hospitals, psychiatric facilities and long-term care homes	At the discretion of the CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed date general election: 18th to 6th days before polling day, at returning office and other locations, from 10:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. or during hours determined by Chief Electoral Officer Unscheduled general election or by-election: For 6 days from 12th to 6th days before polling day, at returning office and other locations 	Electors who expect to be unable to vote on polling day. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	Any elector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application: begins on the 28th day before polling day and ends at 6:00 p.m. on the last day before polling day (in person) or at 6:00 p.m. on the 6th day before polling day (by mail) Ballot: by 6:00 p.m. on polling day
Manitoba	–	In sparsely populated areas, health care and correctional institutions	During hours between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. specified by returning officer for institutional polls, or from 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. for mobile polls	Noon–6:00 p.m. on Sundays, 8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. other days, from 2nd Saturday before polling day to Saturday before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	Electors who cannot go in person to polling station due to a disability; who are providing care to a person unable to leave home (homebound voters); who expect to be absent during advance polls and polling day (absentee voters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application: by Monday before polling day (homebound voters); by Saturday before polling day (absentee voters) Ballot: by 8:00 p.m. on polling day

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

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
Saskatchewan	–	In special or unusual circumstances requiring a mobile poll	Any hours the returning officer deems necessary, from first day of advance polls to 8:00 p.m. on polling day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any 5 of the 7 clear days before polling day, excluding holidays and last day before polling day If on Saturday or Sunday, noon–7:00 p.m.; if on another day, 3:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m. 	Electors who have a physical disability; electors who believe they will be absent on polling day; election officers and candidates' representatives. Requires same ID as on regular polling day. Elector must also sign a voter's declaration.	–	Electors who provide evidence that they will be unable to vote at advance polls or on polling day, that they are a homebound voter who cannot be visited by an electoral officer, or who are ordinarily resident of a polling division designated as a remote area may vote by absentee ballot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application: at least 8 days before polling day Ballot: by close of polls on polling day, if delivered by hand; by noon on 10th day after polling day, if delivered by registered mail and postmarked before close of polls on polling day
Alberta	–	In treatment centres and supportive living facilities with at least 10 electors	Fixed by returning officer in consultation with facility staff	9:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. on Wednesday through Saturday of the full week before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day.	✓	An elector who is unable to vote due to physical incapacity, absence, incarceration; an election or candidate employee working on election day; residing in remote location; or any other prescribed reasons. Also if there is reason to believe regular voting may be a danger to individual's security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application: by close of polls on polling day Ballot: by close of polls on polling day

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

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
British Columbia	–	As established by district electoral officer	As established by district electoral officer	8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday of the week immediately preceding the week before polling day, and on Wednesday through Saturday of the week before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day	–	Electors who will be away on polling day, have a physical disability, live in remote areas, or who because of weather or for another reason beyond electors' control cannot vote at polls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: up to 4 hours before close of polls on polling day ▪ Ballot: before close of polls on polling day
Yukon	Any elector who may be away from Yukon on polling day or who resides in electoral district with no highway access to polling station or regular postal service may by proxy application, appoint another voter or authorize one to be appointed	–	–	2:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m. on 23rd and 24th days after issue of writs	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day	–	Electors who are housebound; unable to vote at advance or regular poll; students in an educational institution in Yukon, but outside electoral district and their accompanying spouses or dependants; temporarily resident in a transition home; unable to vote at polling station on polling day after close of advance poll; voters in electoral district with fewer than 25 voters; those at a hospital or correctional institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: before polls open on polling day; in case of personal risk, after the 14th day after writ but before 9:00 p.m. on 28th day after writ ▪ Ballot: before 2:00 p.m. on polling day or before the close of polls at 8:00 p.m. if the Chief Electoral Officer determines the polling place is too distant from the Returning Office

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

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting	Establishment eligible for mobile polling	Mobile poll voting time	Advance poll period	Advance poll eligibility and voter identification requirements	Level access necessary for advance poll location	Mail-in or special ballot eligibility	Mail-in or special ballot deadline
Northwest Territories	–	A multi-district poll may be established by the Chief Electoral Officer, if he or she considers it necessary. Mobile poll established by designated election officer upon application by elector who, by reason of disability, is unable to attend the polls	Multi-district poll times established by the Chief Electoral Officer and mobile poll times established by the designated election officer between the 7th and 4th days before polling day	During hours set by returning officers for their electoral districts, starting Monday, the 7th day before polling day, until Thursday, the 4th day before polling day. May also vote in returning office during office hours, starting Wednesday, the 12th day before polling day, until 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd day before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day	–	Any elector may apply for absentee voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: starting 14 days before polling day and ending at 2:00 p.m. on 10th day before polling day ▪ Ballot: by close of polls on polling day
Nunavut ³	Any elector on the voters list who is unexpectedly absent from his or her constituency and has no other opportunity to vote can apply to vote by proxy from the 5th day before the election until 3:00 p.m. the day of the vote	Any voter who is shut in and unable to vote may call the returning officer to request a visit by a mobile poll. Established by the Chief Electoral Officer and returning officer according to need	As determined by returning officer on advance polling days	Noon–7:00 p.m. on 7th day before polling day	Any elector. Requires same ID as on regular polling day	–	Electors who believe that they will be unable to vote at a polling station on polling day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application: available after writ is issued ▪ Ballot: prior to 5:00 p.m. on election day

³ Nunavut allows the use of a telecommunications device to cast a ballot. This device is used if the elector is unable to vote by any other methods due to the elector's remote location.

Table E.3 Assistance to voters on polling day

Jurisdiction	Assistance to vote provided by	Template	Interpreter	Time off for voting	Transfer certificates eligibility	Transfer certificates deadline
Canada	Deputy returning officer, friend (may assist only one elector), relative or designated election officer	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	Candidates; election officers appointed to another polling station; electors whose polling station has moved; electors with a disability whose polling station does not have level access	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	–	4 consecutive hours	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Deputy returning officer or friend who is an elector (may assist only one elector)	–	–	Not less than 1 hour	–	–
Nova Scotia	An election officer or a person accompanying the elector (the latter may only assist one elector unless he/she is a direct relative or caregiver)	✓ (not legislated)	✓	3 consecutive hours	Candidates, agents; election officers appointed to another polling station; electors with physical disability whose polling station does not have level access	For candidates and agents or electors with physical disability, application must be received no later than 3rd day before polling day
New Brunswick	Election officer or friend (may assist only one elector)	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	Electors with physical disability whose polling station does not have level access. Curbside voting provided if unable to access polling station	–
Quebec	Spouse or relative, deputy returning officer in presence of poll clerk, or another person in presence of deputy returning officer and poll clerk (may assist only one elector other than relative)	✓	✓ (only for sign language)	4 consecutive hours	–	–

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

Jurisdiction	Assistance to vote provided by	Template	Interpreter	Time off for voting	Transfer certificates eligibility	Transfer certificates deadline
Ontario	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓ (not legislated)	✓	3 consecutive hours	Change of address, restricted mobility, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, scrutineers	Application must be received up to and including the day immediately before polling day
Manitoba	Voting officer or another person (may assist two electors)	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
Saskatchewan	Deputy returning officer, for voter with physical incapacity or inability to read; or friend, for voter who does not understand English	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
Alberta	Deputy returning officer or friend	✓	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
British Columbia	Election official or individual accompanying voter (may assist only one elector aside from a relative)	✓ (not legislated)	✓	4 consecutive hours	–	–
Yukon	Deputy returning officer	–	✓	4 consecutive hours	–	–
Northwest Territories	Friend or relative (may assist two electors) or deputy returning officer	–	✓	3 consecutive hours	–	–
Nunavut	Deputy returning officer, friend or relative (may assist only one elector)	✓	✓	2 consecutive hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No transfer certificate required ▪ Electors who move into a constituency after the writ is issued in a general election may vote by registering at the polls 	Close of polls on election day

Table E.4 Final tally of all votes

Jurisdiction	Place	Time	Automatic recount when	Judicial recount may be requested by ¹	Time limits	Deposit required	Appeal of a judicial recount	In case of a tie
Canada	Office of returning officer	Stated in Notice of Election. Not later than seven days after polling day	Difference between two leading candidates is less than 1/1000 of votes cast	Elector	Request must be made within 4 days after results are validated; judge must fix a date within 4 days of request	\$250	–	By-election called
Newfoundland and Labrador	At place fixed for official count of the polls	3rd day after polling day, or on the next day when the weather permits	There is a tie or the difference between the two leading candidates is 10 votes or less	Elector or candidate	Chief Electoral Officer must apply within 7 days of official addition of votes; electors or candidates, within 10 days of addition of votes by returning officer	\$100	–	By-election called
Prince Edward Island	Office of returning officer	10:00 a.m. on Monday, 7th day after polling day	–	Candidate	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place within 6 days of request	\$200	–	Returning officer must toss a coin to determine the winning candidate in the presence of at least two authorized persons
Nova Scotia	Office of returning officer	10:00 a.m. on Thursday, 2nd day after polling day	There is a tie or difference between the two leading candidates is less than 10 votes	Candidate or candidate's official agent	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place within 2 days of request	\$100	–	Returning officer must draw a lot in the presence of the election clerk, the candidates or their agents (if none are present, then in the presence of two electors) and the judge who conducted the recount

¹ Only when there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes.

Table E.4 Final tally of all votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Place	Time	Automatic recount when	Judicial recount may be requested by ¹	Time limits	Deposit required	Appeal from decision on recount	In case of a tie
New Brunswick	Fixed by proclamation of the returning officer	Fixed in proclamation. Must be before the 4th day following ordinary polling day	–	Elector	Request must be made within 4 days of official addition; recount must be held within 4 days of application to judge	\$200 (if request is not about closeness of vote)	–	Returning officer casts a ballot
Quebec	Office of returning officer	9:00 a.m. on day following polling day	There is a tie	Any person; any candidate who came second, or his mandatary, where the majority is less than 1/1000 of votes cast	Request must be made within 4 days of addition of votes; recount must begin within 4 days of request	–	–	By-election called
Ontario	Fixed by returning officer in his or her notice of poll	Fixed by returning officer in his or her notice of poll	Difference between two leading candidates is less than 25 votes	Elector or candidate	Application must be made, heard, and decided by a judge within 4 days (excluding Sunday) of official tabulation; recount must be within 10 days of the grant of the application	\$200	Any party may appeal, in writing, within two days, a decision of the judge who conducted the recount	Returning officer casts a ballot
Manitoba	Fixed by returning officer	As soon as possible after all ballot boxes received from voting officers and the non-resident advance vote and institutional write-in ballots are counted. Fixed by returning officer	Difference between two leading candidates is less than 50 votes	Elector or candidate within the electoral division	Request must be made within 6 days after candidate is declared elected; recount must be within 2 weeks after application received from the court	–	Any party may appeal, in writing, within five days, a decision of the judge who conducted the recount	By-election called

¹ Only when there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes.

Table E.4 Final tally of all votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Place	Time	Automatic recount when	Judicial recount may be requested by ¹	Time limits	Deposit required	Appeal of a judicial recount	In case of a tie
Saskatchewan	Fixed by proclamation of the returning officer	Fixed by proclamation of the returning officer	Candidate or candidate's business manager have automatic right to request a recount from returning officer if there is a tie or if the difference between two leading candidates is less than total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots, and ballots objected to	Candidate or candidate's business manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Request to returning officer must be made within 4 days of official addition; judge must fix a time and place not less than 10 days after request ▪ Application to a judge must be made within 10 days after candidate has been declared elected; judge must fix a time that is not less than 10 days after application 	\$300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any party to a recount may file written appeal within 5 days; cross appeal may be filed within 5 days of appeal ▪ On filing of cross appeal or 10 days after recount, Chief Justice must make an order to direct delivery of evidence to designated judge of Court of Appeal and to fix a time for hearing, no later than 10 days after order 	By-election called
Alberta	Fixed by returning officer	Fixed by returning officer	There is a tie	Candidate or candidate's official agent	Request must be made within 8 days of announcement of official count; clerk of Court must fix day and time within 10 days of application	–	Any party may appeal decision within two days of receiving notice of decision concerning recount	By-election called

¹ Only when there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes.

Table E.4 Final tally of all votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Place	Time	Automatic recount when	Judicial recount may be requested by ¹	Time limits	Deposit required	Appeal of a judicial recount	In case of a tie
British Columbia	Office of district electoral officer. May be changed if notification given	Not before 13th day after polling day. Fixed by district electoral officer in candidate notification	Must recount if requested in writing within three days of election by a candidate or the official agent of a candidate on specific bases. Must request judicial recount if there is a tie or the difference between two leading candidates is less than 1/500 of votes cast	Elector, candidate, candidate's representative, or district electoral officer	Request must be made within six days of official addition	–	A candidate may appeal decision within two days of recount	By-election called
Yukon	Fixed by proclamation of the returning officer	10:00 a.m. on day fixed by proclamation of the returning officer, not earlier than the Wednesday immediately following polling day and not later than the 10th day after	There is a tie or difference between two leading candidates is 10 votes or less	Any person	Request must be made prior to end of 6th day after official addition; judge must fix day and time within 4 days of request	\$200	–	Returning officer must draw lots in the presence of a judge and any candidate or agent

¹ Only when there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes.

Table E.4 Final tally of all votes (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Place	Time	Automatic recount when	Judicial recount may be requested by ¹	Time limits	Deposit required	Appeal of a judicial recount	In case of a tie
Northwest Territories	Fixed by proclamation of the returning officer	Fixed by proclamation of the returning officer	There is a tie or difference between two leading candidates is less than 2% of total number of votes cast	Elector or Chief Electoral Officer	Request must be made within 5 days of official addition; judge must fix a date and time within 10 days of request	\$250	A party to a recount may appeal decision within 8 days of recount	By-election called
Nunavut	Every polling station that was open during the election and in the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer for special ballots	Immediately after close of polls	The difference between two leading candidates is nil or less than 2% of total votes cast in constituency	Voter	Within 8 days of the declaration of results	\$250	Any party may appeal a decision within 8 days of the recount	By-election called

¹ Only when there is reason to believe that there may have been irregularities in the official addition of votes.

F. Nomination and Registration of Political Entities

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

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

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

To be a candidate, a person must file nomination or declaration papers with the returning officer. All jurisdictions require prospective candidates to gather a certain number of signatures, except Nunavut, which requires a simpler form of declaration of candidacy. Most jurisdictions require them to pay a deposit, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba being the exceptions. The deposit is usually reimbursed to candidates if they obtain a certain percentage of valid votes. In Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia (in force as of January 1, 2016, or earlier), New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, however, the deposit is entirely reimbursed if the candidate has completed and returned all required documents and forms, regardless of the percentage of votes.

With the exception of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, where political parties do not exist, a political party may register with the Chief Electoral Officer in its jurisdiction. Political parties must meet several criteria for registration. In particular, all jurisdictions except Quebec require political parties to nominate a minimum number of candidates, ranging from 1 in Canada to 43 in Alberta. In addition, a specified number of elector signatures is required, except in New Brunswick and British Columbia. In all jurisdictions, the Chief Electoral Officer may refuse a registration if he or she is of the opinion that the party name or its abbreviation so nearly resembles another party's name or its abbreviation that it may cause confusion. Like candidates, registered political parties must appoint an official agent or representative for financial matters.

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

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

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta require local associations of political parties to register with the Chief Electoral Officer. In British Columbia, this is true only if the local association wishes to issue tax receipts or incur election expenses.

Leadership contestants must submit an application for registration to the Chief Electoral Officer. In Canada, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, registered parties proposing to hold a leadership contest must submit a statement to the Chief Electoral Officer setting out the dates on which the leadership contest is to begin and end. In Quebec and New Brunswick, financing of leadership campaigns is regulated.

In Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, third parties are required to register with the Chief Electoral Officer. Third parties are those individuals or groups – other than candidates, registered political parties or local associations – who spend, or intend to spend, money on election advertising to promote or oppose a registered political party or a candidate during the course of an election campaign. In Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, third parties are required to register if they spend more than \$500 on election advertising. In Alberta, the limit is \$1,000, while in Quebec and British Columbia third parties must register if they wish to advertise at all. In Saskatchewan, third parties are only allowed to advertise and incur expenses if the costs were incurred to gain support for views held by the person on an issue of policy or to advance their non-partisan association or group.

Where the legislation provides for a given registered entity, an official agent must be appointed, except in the case of political parties in the Yukon, or in the case of third parties in British Columbia and Ontario. In Ontario, a third party that incurs expenses of \$5,000 or more for third party election advertising must appoint a professionally licensed auditor required to sign-off on all financial statements without delay. Usually, entities appoint their official agent when they complete their registration or nomination form. In all jurisdictions, official agents may appoint deputies to assist them in receiving contributions, issuing tax receipts, and/or authorizing specific persons to incur expenses. As a rule, only one official agent may be appointed exclusively per entity, except in Nova Scotia (where political parties may appoint up to three official agents) and in Saskatchewan (where official agents may act for more than one candidate). Moreover, in Nova Scotia, the official agent of the registered party is also responsible for managing financial transactions for leadership contestants.

Every jurisdiction has legislated criteria for eligibility as an official agent. The person must be eligible to vote and have the capacity to contract in all provinces and territories, except for Saskatchewan. In most cases, specific legislation prevents auditors, candidates, leadership contestants, leaders of parties, election staff, members of the legislative assembly or members of an executive committee of a political party from being eligible to act as official agents. In New Brunswick, the appointed official representative must be 19 years of age or older, eligible to vote, and may not be a candidate or election officer. Other impediments to becoming an official agent include having been convicted under an elections act or having previously failed, as an official agent, to file the required reports and statements within the prescribed deadlines. In Canada, official agents are barred from their duties if they have applied for and have not yet been discharged from bankruptcy protection.

The roles of official agents are similar from one jurisdiction to another, as they have more or less the same responsibilities related to managing financial matters (contributions, expenses, advertisement, filing and accounting). It is worth noting that Quebec is the only jurisdiction where matters surrounding contributions to each entity are strictly reserved for the Chief Electoral Officer, who is in charge of receiving and recording contributions as well as issuing receipts and returning illegal and anonymous contributions to the contributor or the Minister of Finance. Overall, official agents ensure that political parties, local associations, candidates, leadership contestants, nomination contestants or third parties are complying with the legislated provisions relating to election financing. In New Brunswick and Quebec, official agents share duties with official representatives. In New Brunswick, official representatives manage annual finances and statements, while official agents are in charge of election expenses. In Saskatchewan, chief official agents manage the party while business managers handle expenses, contributions, etc. for individual candidates.

Auditors are appointed to verify reports produced by official agents. They are appointed by entities required to audit their statements, except in Nova Scotia and Quebec, where official agents are responsible for appointing the auditor. In Saskatchewan, the chief official agent appoints the auditor for the party and business managers appoint auditors for individual candidates. In New Brunswick, the official representatives of only registered political parties appoint an accountant practising in the province to serve as the auditor of that party.

Table F.1 Requirements to be a candidate

Jurisdiction	18 years of age	Canadian citizen	Ordinarily resident
Canada	✓	✓	✓
Newfoundland and Labrador	✓	✓	✓
Prince Edward Island	✓	✓	✓
Nova Scotia	✓	✓	–
New Brunswick	✓	✓	✓
Quebec	✓	✓	✓
Ontario	✓	✓	✓
Manitoba	✓	✓	✓
Saskatchewan	✓	✓	✓
Alberta	✓	✓	✓
British Columbia	✓	✓	✓
Yukon	✓	✓	✓
Northwest Territories	✓	✓	✓
Nunavut	✓	✓	✓

Table F.2 Impediments to being a candidate

Jurisdiction	Convicted of corrupt or illegal practice	Disqualified under any Act	Member of Legislature or Parliament	Chief Electoral Officer	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer	Returning officer	Other election officer	Judge	Inmate	Mayor or councillor of municipality	Sheriff, clerk or Crown attorney	Previous candidate who has not filed financial return
Canada	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Newfoundland and Labrador		✓										
Prince Edward Island		✓										✓
Nova Scotia	✓	✓	✓									
New Brunswick	✓			✓				✓				
Quebec	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Ontario	✓	✓				✓	✓					
Manitoba	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Saskatchewan	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Alberta	✓	✓	✓						✓			✓
British Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Yukon		✓	✓	✓	✓							
Northwest Territories	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			
Nunavut		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

Table F.3 Requirements for nomination and registration

Jurisdiction	Political parties registration – number of signatures	Political parties registration – number of candidates nominated	Registration – local associations and leadership contestants; Requirement to provide statement of assets and liabilities and/or identify financial institutions	Third parties – registration	Candidates nomination – number of signatures	Candidates nomination – deposit
Canada	250 electors who are party members	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Local associations</u>: Must provide Chief Electoral Officer with statement of assets and liabilities within 6 months after becoming registered ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: Must register with Chief Electoral Officer if they accept contributions or incur expenses for leadership campaign 	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer after spending \$500 on election advertising	100 electors in electoral district; 50 electors in special districts listed in Act	\$1,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,000 electors	12	–	–	10 electors in electoral district	\$200
Prince Edward Island	0.35% of number of persons eligible to vote at last election and still eligible to vote	10	–	–	25 electors in electoral district	\$200
Nova Scotia	25 electors in each of 10 electoral districts	10	<u>Local associations</u> : Must identify their financial institutions and provide account number	–	5 electors in electoral district	\$200
New Brunswick	Leader elected by a convention and has district associations in at least 10 electoral districts	Undertakes to present candidates in at least 10 electoral districts at the next general election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Local associations</u>: Must register with Chief Electoral Officer to receive contributions or incur expenses. No requirement to provide any financial statement or to identify a financial institution when registering ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: Must register with Chief Electoral Officer after acceptance by their political party. No requirement to provide any financial statement or to identify a financial institution when registering 	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer before or after spending \$500 on election advertising	25 electors in electoral district	\$100

Table F.3 Requirements for nomination and registration (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Political parties registration – number of signatures	Political parties registration – number of candidates nominated	Registration – local associations and leadership contestants; Requirement to provide statement of assets and liabilities and/or identify financial institutions	Third parties – registration	Candidates nomination – number of signatures	Candidates nomination – deposit
Quebec	100 electors who are party members	–	<u>Local associations</u> : Must identify their financial institutions	Must register with returning officer to advertise	100 electors on list of electors for electoral division	–
Ontario	1,000 electors	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Local associations</u>: Must provide Chief Electoral Officer with statement of assets and liabilities ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: Must identify their financial institutions 	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer after spending \$400 on election advertising	25 electors in electoral district	–
Manitoba	2,500 persons eligible to vote in most recent general election	5	–	–	100 electors in electoral division	–
Saskatchewan	2,500 voters, 1,000 of whom must reside in at least 10 different constituencies (minimum of 100 electors in each)	2	–	–	4 electors in constituency	\$100
Alberta	0.3% of number of persons eligible to vote at last general election and still eligible to vote	In 50% of divisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Local associations</u>: Must provide Chief Electoral Officer with statement of assets and liabilities and must identify their financial institutions ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: Must identify their financial institutions 	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer after spending or accepting contributions of at least \$1,000 on election advertising	25 electors in electoral division	\$500
British Columbia	–	2	<u>Local associations</u> : Must provide Chief Electoral Officer with statement of assets and liabilities and must identify their financial institutions	Must register with Chief Electoral Officer to advertise	75 electors in electoral district	\$250

Table F.3 Requirements for nomination and registration (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Political parties registration – number of signatures	Political parties registration – number of candidates nominated	Registration – local associations and leadership contestants; Requirement to provide statement of assets and liabilities and/or identify financial institutions	Third parties – registration	Candidates nomination – number of signatures	Candidates nomination – deposit
Yukon	100 electors who are party members	2	–	–	25 electors in electoral district	\$200
Northwest Territories	No political parties	No political parties	–	–	15 electors in electoral district	\$200
Nunavut	No political parties	No political parties	–	–	–	\$200

Table F.4 Appointment of official agents

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Political Parties	Appointments made by Local Association	Appointments made by Candidates	Appointments made by Leadership contestants	Appointments made by Third Parties
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief agent, in the application for registration ▪ Registered agent, at any time; must be filed with the Chief Electoral Officer within 30 days of the appointment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agent, in the application for registration ▪ Electoral district agent, at any time; must be filed with the Chief Electoral Officer within 30 days of the appointment 	Official agent, in the application for nomination, before accepting a contribution or incurring an electoral campaign expense	Financial agent, in the application for registration	Financial agent, in the registration form, which must be submitted immediately after incurred expenses over \$500
Newfoundland and Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief financial officer, in the application for registration ▪ Official agent (no specific information) 	–	Chief financial officer, in the application for nomination	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Official agent, before filing the application for registration	–	Official agent, before filing the application for registration	–	–
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official agent, in the application for registration ▪ Up to three official agents ▪ Shall designate one official agent as the primary contact for the Chief Electoral Officer 	Official agent, in the application for registration	Official agent, in the application for registration	–	Financial agent, in the registration form, which must be submitted immediately after incurred expenses over \$500
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief agent, within 10 days of registration ▪ Official representative, within 10 days of registration ▪ Electoral district agents (who become official agents of candidates), at any time, by the chief agent of a registered political party on the written authorization of the leader of the party 	Official representative, within 20 days of registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Candidate of a party: The electoral district agent of the party shall be the official agent of the official candidate of that party in that district; any candidate who does not have an official agent on the date of his or her nomination paper shall appoint one within 3 days of that date. A candidate may dismiss his official agent and appoint another by a writing filed with the Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Independent candidate: An official representative AND an official agent shall be appointed within 20 days of the registration, although they may be the same person 	Official representative, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the registration form, which must be submitted immediately after incurring expenses over \$500

Table F.4 Appointment of official agents (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Political Parties	Appointments made by Local Association	Appointments made by Candidates	Appointments made by Leadership contestants	Appointments made by Third Parties
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The official agent is the official representative of the authorized party unless another person is appointed in writing by the leader of the party ▪ Official representative, in writing by the leader of the party in the application for authorization ▪ Delegate, at any time for each electoral division on the written authorization of the leader of the party 	Official representative, in writing by the leader of the party in the application for authorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Candidate shall have an official agent appointed in his or her nomination papers ▪ Independent candidate: the official agent is the same person as the person who acts as the official representative 	Financial representative, in writing by the leadership contestant	–
Ontario	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the registration form, which must be submitted immediately after incurred expenses over \$500
Manitoba	Financial officer, without delay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial officer, within 30 days of Chief Electoral Officer request ▪ One official agent per local association; named by the registered party 	Official agent, 15 days after becoming a candidate	Official agent, without delay	Financial agent, without delay, if expenses over \$500
Saskatchewan	Chief official agent, in the application for registration	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business manager, in the application for registration ▪ May act on behalf of more than one candidate 	–	–

Table F.4 Appointment of official agents (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Appointments made by Political Parties	Appointments made by Local Association	Appointments made by Candidates	Appointments made by Leadership contestants	Appointments made by Third Parties
Alberta	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief financial officer, in the application for registration Official agent, in the application for registration; may be the chief financial officer 	Chief financial officer, in the application for registration	Chief financial officer, in the registration form, which must be submitted immediately after incurred expenses over \$1,000
British Columbia	Financial agent, in the application for registration	Financial agent, in the application for registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial agent, in the application for registration The candidate is his or her own financial agent if he or she does not appoint one; financial agent may be the official agent Official agent, at any time, by filing appointment with the CEO 	Financial agent; the leadership contestant can be his or her own financial agent if he or she does not appoint one; financial agent may be the official agent	–
Yukon	–	–	Official agent, in the application for nomination	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	–	Official agent, in the application for nomination	–	–
Nunavut	–	–	Financial agent, in the declaration of candidacy	–	–

G. Election Financing and Advertising

Public funding

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

Another form of direct public funding is the allowance for a political party. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba pay such allowances. One variable in calculating the allowance is the number of valid votes received by the party's candidates in the last general election. In Canada, there has been no direct public funding to political parties since April 2014. In Quebec and Manitoba, the allowance is determined by the Chief Electoral Officer or the Commissioner, who decides on the amounts to be paid to registered parties while considering factors such as number of votes, expenses incurred, and so forth.

Finally, in some jurisdictions there are provisions for ensuring that a political party can broadcast its political message. In New Brunswick and Quebec, network operators may make free time available to political parties on an equitable basis. In Nunavut, community or educational broadcasting services must make equal broadcasting time available to all candidates. Federally, every broadcaster must make 6.5 hours during prime time available to political parties for purchase. Free time must also be made available, and shared among political parties based on their allocation of paid time. All broadcasting time is allocated by the Broadcasting Arbitrator (appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada) according to a formula in the *Canada Elections Act*.

Contributions

All jurisdictions restrict in some way the contributions that political entities may receive. Generally, a contribution may be monetary or non-monetary, although volunteer labour is not usually included. Nine jurisdictions limit the amount of money that may be contributed to political entities. This is the case in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Anonymous contributions are allowed in eight jurisdictions – Canada, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Those contributions are allowed up to a specified amount ranging from \$20 to \$250. For any contributions over those amounts, the identity of the contributor must be disclosed or the contributions remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer or Supervisor of Political Financing.

Seven jurisdictions – Canada, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut – prohibit foreign contributions or contributions from outside the jurisdiction. Canada, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta also prohibit contributions from a corporation or a trade union, so only contributions from an elector (Quebec) or an individual (Canada, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta) are allowed. In Quebec, since 2011, contributions are made directly to the Chief Electoral Officer, who remits them to the entity concerned after verifying that the contribution is in compliance with the law.

Expenses

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

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

Canada is the only jurisdiction to regulate nomination campaign expenses. Nomination contestants are allowed 20% of the amount allowed for candidates' election expenses in that electoral district, during the immediately preceding general election, if the boundaries for that electoral district have not changed. In any other case, maximum nomination campaign expenses are as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. In New Brunswick, expenses of leadership and nomination campaigns are not limited; however, contributions and other forms of financial support to the campaigns are restricted.

Reporting

To ensure transparency and compliance in election financing, all jurisdictions require candidates and political parties to report to the Chief Electoral Officer all contributions received and expenses incurred. Candidates must submit an election expenses report, but political parties in most jurisdictions are required to submit both an expenses return for any election campaign and an annual report on their finances. Local associations, leadership contestants, nomination contestants and third parties, where required to register, must also submit a financial report. In Canada, nomination contestants (through their financial agents) must submit a nomination campaign return reporting contributions accepted (if they total \$1,000 or more) and expenses incurred (if they total \$1,000 or more), within four months after the selection date. In New Brunswick, the official representative of a nomination contestant must submit a financial return with 30 days of the nomination convention. The contents of the reports, as well as the deadlines for submitting them, vary from one jurisdiction to another. In most cases, an auditor's report confirming the accuracy of the candidate's or political party's report must also be submitted. Almost all jurisdictions require the name and address of each donor who contributed more than a specified amount. Some jurisdictions also require all receipts and vouchers to be submitted with the financial report.

Advertising and surveys

To ensure fair competition, all jurisdictions regulate election advertising. In all jurisdictions, election advertising must identify the person or party on whose behalf the advertisement was produced. This is also true of leadership and nomination contestant advertising in New Brunswick. It is true of third party advertising in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut. In Alberta, election advertising includes advertising via electronic media such as telephone, fax, Internet, e-mail and text messaging.

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

Quebec, for the seven days following the issuance of the writ. In Manitoba, there is a ban on government advertising for 90 days prior to a fixed-date election, while in Saskatchewan it is for the 28-day period before polling day.

Five jurisdictions – Canada, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia – regulate the transmission to the public of the results of an election survey or opinion poll. In Canada, Nova Scotia and Alberta, anyone who transmits the results of an election survey to the public within 24 hours of the first transmission is required to provide the name of the sponsor, the name of the organization that conducted the survey and statistical information related to the population sample and the margin of error. Canada, Nova Scotia and Alberta also require survey sponsors to produce a report on the survey upon request. In Canada, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, an individual or organization must not publish, broadcast or transmit to the public, in an electoral district on general voting day before the close of all of the voting stations in the electoral district, the results of an election opinion survey that have not previously been made available to the public.

Table G.1 Public funding and reimbursement

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Canada	Receives 50% of expenses incurred, if obtains 2% of valid votes overall or 5% of valid votes in electoral districts where it ran a candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If obtains 10% of valid votes, then receives 15% of expenses limit ▪ If also incurs more than 30% of expenses limit, then receives lesser of 60% of actual expenses (minus 15% above), or 60% of expenses limit (minus 15% above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Candidates (electoral campaign returns): The greater of: engaged amount for audit (up to the lesser of 3% of election expenses or \$1,500) or 250\$ ▪ Registered associations: \$1,500 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$400: 75% ▪ Over \$400 and up to \$750: \$300 plus 50% of amount by which contribution exceeds \$400 ▪ Over \$750: lesser of \$650, or \$475 plus 33.33% of amount over \$750 ▪ Amount eligible for a tax credit: total contribution minus the value of the advantage received by the contributor 	Yes, to candidate who files required financial documents, including candidate who withdraws before close of nominations
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	If obtains 15% of popular vote, receives $\frac{1}{3}$ of actual expenses, to a maximum of $\frac{1}{3}$ of expenses limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fees for election expenses statement ▪ The lesser of \$500 or the auditor's account 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$100: 75% ▪ Over \$100 and up to \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 but less than \$550 ▪ Over \$550: \$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550 ▪ Maximum deduction: \$500 	Yes, to candidate who files required financial documents, when writ is withdrawn, or candidate is acclaimed

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Prince Edward Island	–	If obtains 15% of popular vote, receives the lesser of total election expenses reported, or \$0.75 per elector on official list; minimum payment of \$1,500, maximum payment of \$3,000	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually, to each registered party with one or more seats Calculation: number of valid votes for party's candidates at last general election x amount fixed by Lieutenant-Governor in Council, adjusted for inflation (maximum \$2.00)¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to \$100: 75% Over \$100 and up to \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 Over \$550: lesser of \$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550, or \$500 	Yes, to candidate who files the required financial documents within the legislated time frame, or candidate who dies before close of the polls
Nova Scotia	–	If obtains 10% of valid votes, receives amount of election expenses not exceeding \$1.43 per elector on final list	If candidate's actual election expenses are greater than \$150, reimbursement of audit expenses are actual audit cost to a maximum \$459.50, or 2% of candidate's actual election expenses to a maximum \$766.50	\$1.53 for each vote received by candidates representing a political party in the most recent general election, to be paid in two equal instalments in April and October, adjusted for inflation at the beginning of each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to \$100: 75% Over \$100 and up to \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 Over \$550: lesser of \$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550, or \$500 	Yes, if candidate declares in prescribed manner that he or she has destroyed all lists of elector information and complies with expenses provisions, or when by-election is superseded by general election or candidate dies ²

¹ Allowance has not been paid to political parties since 1993.

² Comes into force on proclamation or on January 1, 2016, if not proclaimed in force before that day. Until that time, reimbursements are issued in the following cases: to elected candidates and candidates who receive at least 10% of valid votes if they comply with expenses provisions; when a by-election is superseded by a general election; or when the candidate dies.

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
New Brunswick	–	If obtains 15% of valid votes overall, receives lesser of actual expenses incurred or \$0.35 per elector on the preliminary list of electors for the electoral district + cost of mailing 1 oz. first-class letter to each elector	Political parties: \$2,000	<p>For each fiscal year, an annual allowance will be paid in quarterly instalments to each party in Legislature or a party that ran at least 10 candidates in last general election</p> <p>Calculation: $(A-B) \times (C/D)$</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>A = amount of appropriation authorized</p> <p>B = amount to be paid for audit fee reimbursements to all parties during fiscal year</p> <p>C = total number of valid votes cast for all candidates of that political party in preceding general election</p> <p>D = total number of votes cast for all official candidates of all qualifying political parties in preceding general election</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to \$200: 75% Over \$200 and up to \$550: \$150 + 50% of amount over \$200 Over \$550: lesser of \$325 + 33.33% of amount over \$550, or \$500 	Yes, to candidate once candidate's official agent submits statement of election expenses to the Supervisor of Political Financing

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Quebec	If obtains 1% of valid votes, receives 50% of incurred expenses, to a maximum of \$0.71 (indexed) per elector for all electoral divisions in which it ran candidates	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives 50% of incurred expenses, to a maximum of \$1.23 (indexed) per elector in electoral division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties: half of the cost incurred for audit of financial report, up to \$15,000 Candidates: audited by the political party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined annually by the Chief Electoral Officer Calculation: $\\$1.50 \times \text{the number of electors on the lists of electors used in the last general election (indexed)} \times \text{the percentage of valid votes obtained by the party in that election}$ An allocation calculated in accordance with the aforementioned terms, replacing the amount indicated by \$1.00, would be paid within 10 days of the publication of the general election writ Additional maximum amounts based on received contributions of \$20,000 to \$200,000 can be paid to the authorized parties An additional maximum annual allowance of \$800 specifically for independent candidates and members Calculation: $\text{percentage of valid votes obtained by party at last general election} \times \\$1.50 \text{ (indexed)} \times \text{number of electors on lists for that election adjusted for inflation each January 1}$ An additional allowance calculated following the modalities above mentioned by replacing the amount therein by \$1.00 would be given within 10 days of the order instituting the holding of a general election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties: \$2.50 for each dollar raised as a contribution, up to \$20,000, for an amount of \$50,000 paid by the CEO Plus \$1.00 for each dollar raised as a contribution between \$20,000 and \$220,000 paid by the CEO The same terms are used for additional matching revenues during elections Independent member or candidate: \$2.50 for each dollar raised as a contribution up to \$800 for an amount of \$2,000 paid by the CEO 	No deposit required

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Ontario	Receives \$0.05 per elector in any electoral district where it received 15% of popular vote	If obtains 15% of popular vote, receives lesser of 20% of incurred expenses or 20% of expenses limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Candidates: the lesser of \$1,000 plus the indexed factor and rounded to the dollar, or the auditor's account ▪ Political parties: the lesser of \$1,200 plus the indexed factor and rounded to the dollar, or the auditor's account ▪ Constituency associations: the lesser of \$600 plus the indexed factor and rounded to the dollar, or the auditor's account ▪ Leadership contestants: the lesser of \$800 plus the indexed factor and rounded to the dollar, or the auditor's account 	—	75% of the first \$399 of total contributions; 50% of the amount between \$399 and \$1,330; and 33 1/3% of the amount between \$1,330 and \$3,026	No deposit required

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Manitoba	If obtains 10% of valid votes, receives a maximum of 50% of its expenses that are within the expenses limit minus the over-expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the candidate receives at least 10% of the valid votes cast, he or she may be reimbursed 100% of reasonable childcare and disability expenses, and a maximum of 50% of his or her election expenses or election expense limit (whichever is less), minus the over-expenditure Up to 50% of the candidate's reimbursement amount may be paid in advance under certain circumstances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates and leadership contestants (annual report): \$1,500 or a reasonable lesser amount decided by the Chief Electoral Officer Political parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report: \$16,000 or a reasonable lesser amount decided by the Chief Electoral Officer Election expenses report: \$30,000 or a reasonable lesser amount decided by the Chief Electoral Officer 	Determined by an allowance commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to \$400: 75% Over \$400 and up to \$750: \$300 + 50% of amount over \$400 Over \$750: lesser of \$475 + amount over \$750/3, or \$650 	No deposit required
Saskatchewan	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives 50% of incurred expenses	If obtains 15% of valid votes, receives 60% of incurred expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates: lesser of \$650 or the auditor's account Political parties: lesser of \$2,000 or the auditor's account 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to \$400: 75% Over \$400 and up to \$750: \$300 + 50% of amount over \$400 Over \$750: lesser of \$475 + 33% of amount over \$750, or \$650 	Yes, to candidate after final count by returning officer, candidate where election is found void, and candidate whose nomination is refused by returning officer. An expense return and auditor's report must be filed

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of auditor fees	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Alberta	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$200: 75% ▪ Over \$200 and up to \$1,100: \$150 + 50% of amount over \$200 ▪ Over \$1,100: lesser of \$1,000, or \$600 + 33.33% of amount over \$1,100 	Yes, one half of deposit to elected candidate, candidate who receives at least half the number of votes received by elected candidate, and candidate who withdraws within 48 hours of filing his or her nomination paper; and one half of deposit to candidate who files required financial statement
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$100: 75% ▪ Over \$100 and up to \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of \$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550, or \$500 	Yes, to candidate who receives at least 15% of total votes counted, and when candidate's electoral district is disestablished before election

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

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses to political party	Reimbursement of election expenses to candidate	Reimbursement of audit fee	Allowances to political parties	Tax credit for political contributions	Reimbursement of candidate's deposit
Yukon	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$100: 75% ▪ Over \$100 and up to \$550: \$75 + 50% of amount over \$100 ▪ Over \$550: lesser of \$300 + 33.33% of amount over \$550, or \$500 	Yes, to candidate who receives at least 25% of number of votes received by elected candidate
Northwest Territories	No political parties	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$100: 100% ▪ Over \$100: lesser of \$100 + 50% of amount over \$100, or \$500 	Yes, to candidate who files required financial documents, and when writ is withdrawn
Nunavut	No political parties	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$100: 100% ▪ Over \$100: lesser of \$100 + 50% of amount over \$100, or \$500 	Yes, to candidate who files required financial documents when writ is withdrawn, or when candidate dies before close of polls

Table G.2 Contributions – limits; allowable sources

Jurisdiction	Limit on contributions	Contributors outside jurisdiction	Individuals	Corporations	Trade unions	Anonymous contributors	Testamentary contributions
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From an individual, \$1,500 total per year to each registered party; \$1,500 total per year to the registered associations, nomination contestants and candidates of each registered party; \$1,500 total to each candidate for a particular election not of a registered party; and \$1,500 total to the leadership contestants in a particular leadership contest ▪ Limits are adjusted for inflation 	No	Yes	No	No	Yes (up to \$20)	One time contribution of \$1,500
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$100)	–
Prince Edward Island	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	–
Nova Scotia	\$5,000 total per year from an individual to each registered party and all electoral district associations and candidates of that party, as well as to independent candidates and registered third parties	No, unless resident outside of province temporarily	Yes	No	No	No	Up to \$5,000 per year. Principle cannot be used as collateral for a loan
New Brunswick	\$6,000 per year from an individual, corporation or trade union to each registered political party or its district associations and to one independent candidate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	–
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 in total from same elector in same year to each party, independent member and independent candidate ▪ An additional contribution of \$100 from same elector to each party, independent member and independent candidate during a general election or by-election ▪ Only cash contributions amounting to \$50 or less can be directly remitted to the official representatives of the party or the candidates. Otherwise, they have to be given to the Chief Electoral Officer for the benefit of an authorized party ▪ \$500 in total per elector during a leadership campaign 	No	Yes (only electors)	No	No	No	–

Table G.2 Contributions – limits; allowable sources (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on contributions	Contributors outside jurisdiction	Individuals	Corporations	Trade unions	Anonymous contributors	Testamentary contributions
Ontario	<p>From a person, corporation or trade union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To each party: \$7,500 per year x indexation factor To each constituency association: \$1,000 per year x indexation factor To constituency associations of any one party: aggregate amount of \$5,000 per year x indexation factor To each candidate: \$1,000 per campaign x indexation factor To candidates endorsed by one party: aggregate amount of \$5,000 per campaign x indexation factor 	No (must normally reside or conduct business in Ontario)	Yes	Yes (except registered charities)	Yes	No	–
Manitoba	\$3,000 total in a calendar year from an individual to candidates, constituency associations or registered political parties or any combination of them; and \$3,000 total in leadership contest period to one or more contestants	No (must normally reside in Manitoba)	Yes	No	No	Yes (up to \$10)	–
Saskatchewan	–	Yes (must be from a Canadian citizen)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$250)	–
Alberta	<p>From individuals ordinarily resident in Alberta:</p> <p>In a year –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To a party: \$15,000 To a constituency association: \$1,000 To constituency associations of each party: \$5,000 in aggregate <p>During a campaign –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To a party: \$30,000 less amounts contributed in the year To a candidate: \$2,000 To candidates of each party: \$10,000 in aggregate 	No (must normally reside in Alberta)	Yes	No	No	Yes (up to \$50)	–

Table G.2 Contributions – limits; allowable sources (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on contributions	Contributors outside jurisdiction	Individuals	Corporations	Trade unions	Anonymous contributors	Testamentary contributions
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties and constituency associations must not accept more than \$10,000 in anonymous contributions in a calendar year. Candidates, leadership contestants and nomination contestants may only accept up to \$3,000 from anonymous sources in relation to any one election or contest 	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – at fundraising functions only (up to \$50)	–
Yukon	A candidate or registered political party shall not accept a contribution of more than \$50 from an unincorporated group unless it is accompanied by a statement disclosing the necessary information	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	–
Northwest Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An official agent or authorized person must not accept more than \$1,500 in anonymous contributions in a calendar year From an individual, association or organization to a candidate during a campaign: \$1,500.¹ May not make a contribution before the beginning of a campaign period 	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to \$100)	–
Nunavut	From an individual, corporation, association or organization to a candidate during a campaign: \$2,500 ¹	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (unincorporated organizations or associations if statement is included)	Yes (up to \$100)	–

¹ Political parties are not recognized in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut.

Table G.3 Limits on expenses¹

Jurisdiction	Political parties – election expenses	Candidates – election expenses	Third parties – advertising expenses
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$0.735 x number of names on preliminary or revised lists of electors (whichever is greater) in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate x inflation index factor ▪ By-election: same as above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$2.1735 x first 15,000 electors on preliminary or revised lists of electors (whichever is greater) – \$1.092 x next 10,000 electors – \$0.546 x number of remaining electors ▪ By-election: same as above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No more than \$150,000 during an election period relating to a general election. Of that, no more than \$3,000 shall be incurred to promote or oppose the election of one or more candidates in a given electoral district. ▪ No more than \$3,000 in a given electoral district during the election period for a by-election.
Newfoundland and Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$3.125 x number of names on revised list of electors in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate; minimum \$12,000 for each electoral district ▪ By-election: same as above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$3.125 x number of names on revised list of electors; minimum \$12,000 ▪ By-election: same as above 	–
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$6.00 x number of electors entitled to vote in electoral districts where party endorses an official candidate ▪ By-election: same as above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.75 x number of electors entitled to vote ▪ By-election: same as above 	–
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2.29 x number of electors in electoral districts where party endorses an official candidate ▪ By-election: \$5,723.20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$5.72 x first 5,000 electors – \$4.86 x next 5,000 electors – \$4.29 x number of remaining electors ▪ By-election: same as above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No more than \$10,000 during an election period relating to a general election. Of that, no more than \$2,000 shall be incurred to promote or oppose the election of one or more candidates in a given electoral district. ▪ No more than \$2,000 in a given electoral district during the election period for a by-election.
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.00 x number of electors in electoral districts where party endorses a candidate ▪ By-election: \$7,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.75 x number of electors; minimum \$11,000, maximum \$22,000 ▪ By-election: \$2.00 x number of electors; minimum \$11,000, maximum \$22,000 	1.3% of election expenses limit of registered parties; only 10% of this amount may be spent on election advertising that relates to a single electoral district.

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

Table G.3 Limits on expenses¹ (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Political parties – election expenses	Candidates – election expenses	Third parties – advertising expenses
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$0.65 (indexed) x number of electors in electoral divisions where party endorses an official candidate ▪ By-election: political parties may not incur expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$0.70 (indexed) x number of electors ▪ Duplessis, Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue, René-Lévesque and Ungava: \$0.90 (indexed) per elector; Iles-de-la-Madeleine: \$1.55 (indexed) per elector ▪ By-election: \$1.35 (indexed) x number of electors 	Up to \$300 per authorized private intervenor.
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$0.60 x indexation factor x number of electors on list of electors or number of electors entitled to vote, whichever is greater, in an electoral district where a party endorses an official candidate ▪ By-election: same as above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$0.96 x indexation factor x number of electors on list of electors or number of electors entitled to vote, whichever is greater; increased by \$7,000 in specified districts ▪ By-election: same as above 	–
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.92 (adjusted) x number of names on final voters lists in electoral divisions where party endorses a candidate ▪ By-election: \$3.45 (adjusted) x number of names on final voters lists² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electoral divisions with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – less than 30,000 square miles³: \$2.91 (adjusted) x number of names on final voters lists – more than 30,000 square miles: \$4.64 (adjusted) x number of names on final voters lists ▪ By-election: same as above 	Up to \$5,000 during an election period
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$673,783 (adjusted) ▪ By-election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Northern constituencies (2 constituencies): \$39,082 (adjusted) per candidate endorsed – Southern constituencies: the greater of \$32,567 (adjusted) or \$2.60 (adjusted) x number of names on voters' list, per candidate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Northern constituencies: the greater of \$52,108 (adjusted) or \$5.21 (adjusted) x number of names on voters' list ▪ Southern constituencies: the greater of \$39,082 (adjusted) or \$2.60 (adjusted) x number of names on voters' list ▪ By-election: same as above 	–
Alberta	–	–	<p>Election advertising contributions made by any person, corporation, trade union, employee organization registered as a third party cannot exceed, in aggregate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$15,000 in any calendar year in which there is not a general election ▪ \$30,000 in any calendar year in which there is a general election

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

² Election expenses include advertising.

³ 1 square mile = 2.59 km².

Table G.3 Limits on expenses¹ (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Political parties – election expenses	Candidates – election expenses	Third parties – advertising expenses
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During campaign period, expenses must not exceed \$4.4 million ▪ By-election: total value of expenses incurred by a party during campaign period must not exceed \$70,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During campaign period, expenses must not exceed \$70,000 	Per sponsor, no more than \$3,000 in relation to a single electoral district and \$150,000 overall
Yukon	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	No political parties	\$30,000	–
Nunavut	No political parties	\$30,000 plus travel and living expenses, childcare expenses, and expenses approved in advance by the Chief Electoral Officer and related to a disability suffered by the candidate.	–

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

Table G.4 Deadline for reporting contributions and expenses

Jurisdiction	Candidates	Political parties – annual fiscal return	Political parties – election expenses return	Local associations	Other
Canada ¹	4 months after polling day	6 months after end of fiscal year	6 months after polling day	5 months after end of fiscal period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Third parties</u>: 4 months after polling day ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: 6 months after end of leadership contest ▪ <u>Nomination contestants</u>: 4 months after selection date
Newfoundland and Labrador	4 months after polling day	On or before April 1	4 months after polling day	–	–
Prince Edward Island	120 days after return of writ	On or before May 31	120 days after return of writ	–	–
Nova Scotia	80 days after return of writ	120 days after end of fiscal year	120 days after return of writ	Annual; on or before March 31	
New Brunswick	60 days after return of writ	Semi-annual; on or before October 1 and April 1	120 days after return of writ	Annual; on or before April 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Third parties</u>: 90 days after polling day ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: 60 days after leadership convention ▪ <u>Nomination contestants</u>: 30 days after leadership convention
Quebec	90 days after polling day	On or before April 30	120 days after polling day	Annual; on or before April 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Third parties</u>: 30 days after polling day ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: 90 days after vote ▪ <u>Chief Electoral Officer</u>: Shall publish no later than April 1 each year, in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, a summary statement of every amount paid to the official representative of a political party, an independent member or an independent candidate under this division
Ontario	6 months after polling day	On or before May 31	6 months after polling day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual: on or before May 31 ▪ Election: 6 months after polling day 	<u>Leadership contestants</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For period beginning at official call until 2 months after vote: within 6 months after leadership vote ▪ For 12-month period beginning 2 months after vote: within 20 months

¹ A registered party that received at least 2% of valid votes or at least 5% of valid votes in electoral districts where it endorsed candidates in the last general election must provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a return within 30 days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal period.

Table G.4 Deadline for reporting contributions and expenses (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Candidates	Political parties – annual fiscal return	Political parties – election expenses return	Local associations	Other
Manitoba	4 months after election day	On or before March 31	4 months after election day	On or before January 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Third parties</u>: 90 days after election day; if there is money remaining, shall produce a report 31 days after end of year ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: 30 days after end of leadership contest period
Saskatchewan	3 months after polling day	4 months after end of fiscal year	6 months after polling day	–	–
Alberta	4 months after polling day (unless annual revenue and expenses do not each exceed \$1,000)	On or before March 31 (unless annual revenue and expenses do not each exceed \$1,000)	6 months after polling day	Annual; on or before March 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Third parties' election advertising reports</u>: 6 months after polling day, or, if third party accepts or incurs election advertising expenses outside of an election, it must submit an annual report on or before March 31 the following year ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: 4 months after polling day
British Columbia	90 days after polling day	On or before March 31	90 days after polling day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual: on or before March 31 ▪ Election: 90 days after polling day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Third parties</u>: 90 days after polling day ▪ <u>Leadership contestants</u>: 90 days after vote
Yukon	90 days after return of writ	On or before March 31	90 days after return of writ	–	–
Northwest Territories	60 days after polling day	No political parties	No political parties	–	–
Nunavut	60 days after polling day	No political parties	No political parties	–	–

Table G.5 Entities required to report

Jurisdiction	Candidates	Political parties	Local associations	Third parties	Leadership contestants	Nomination contestants
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Newfoundland and Labrador	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
New Brunswick	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quebec	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
Ontario	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–
Manitoba	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–
Saskatchewan	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Alberta	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
British Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–
Yukon	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	✓	1	–	–	–	–
Nunavut	✓	1	–	–	–	–

¹ Political parties are not recognized in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut.

Table G.6 Requirements of financial reports

Jurisdiction	Auditor's report	Personal expenses (candidates only)	Donations by class	Amount of contribution that requires detailed disclosure	Name and address of donor	Receipts and vouchers
Canada	Candidates, political parties, leadership contestants (if required), nomination contestants (if required), registered association (if required) ¹ , third parties (if incurred \$5,000 in expenses)	✓	Third parties	Over \$200	All	Third parties on request
Newfoundland and Labrador	All	✓	–	Over \$100	All	–
Prince Edward Island	All	–	–	Over \$250	Annual returns of political parties	All
Nova Scotia	Candidates, political parties, electoral district associations (if incurred \$10,000 in expenses) ²	–	–	\$200 or more	All	Candidates, political parties
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registered political parties ▪ If appointed by Supervisor, independent candidates, district associations, leadership contestants, nomination contestants and third parties 	–	Leadership contestants, nomination contestants and third parties	Over \$100	All	All
Quebec	Political parties (only for the annual financial report)	–	–	All contributions	All	All
Ontario	Candidates, political parties, constituency associations, leadership contestants, third parties	–	–	Over \$100	All	Tax receipt information from candidates, parties and constituency associations

¹ An auditor's report is required from nomination contestants whose expenses or contributions exceed \$10,000; and from leadership contestants and registered electoral district associations that accept contributions or incur expenses of \$5,000 or more in a fiscal period.

² Comes into force on proclamation or on January 1, 2016, if not proclaimed in force before that day. Until that time, a report is necessary if \$5,000 in expenses is incurred.

Table G.6 Requirements of financial reports (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Auditor's report	Personal expenses (candidates only)	Donations by class	Amount of contribution that requires detailed disclosure	Name and address of donor	Receipts and vouchers
Manitoba	Candidates, political parties, leadership contestants, constituency associations.	✓	–	\$250 or more	Candidate must submit statement listing each contributor's name and total amount he or she contributed	Leadership contestants
Saskatchewan	All	✓	All	Over \$250	Name only for all reports	All
Alberta	Political parties, third parties ³	–	–	Over \$250	All	Third parties: if requested by CEO (over \$50)
British Columbia	Candidates, political parties, constituency associations ⁴	✓	All	Over \$250	All	–
Yukon	–	–	–	Over \$250	All	All
Northwest Territories	–	–	–	Over \$100	Candidates	Candidates
Nunavut	Candidates (independent auditor working for Elections Nunavut)	–	–	Over \$100	Candidates	Candidates

³ Third parties in Alberta are required to provide an audited financial statement within 6 months after polling day if their election expenses are over \$100,000.

⁴ Only if the value of contributions, election expenses or contestant expenses is \$10,000 or more.

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
Canada	Third party: (adjusted) \$3,000 per electoral district, to a maximum of \$150,000 nationally per election period	Polling day until close of all polls in electoral district	No transmission through government means	Any advertising must indicate that it was authorized by candidate's official agent or registered agent of political party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon first release and upon release within 24 hours of first release, any opinion poll or survey must publish identifying information, dates, number of people contacted and margin of error. For published surveys, must provide wording of questions, and more detailed and statistical information upon request ▪ On election day, no person is authorized to publish the results of an election survey that has not previously been released to the public before all the polls close in an electoral district
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	Polling day and day before polling day	–	Authorizing person, union, corporation, candidate or political party, as well as sponsor of the advertising, must be identified in writing to publisher	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	Authorizing person, union, corporation or political party, as well as sponsor of the advertising, must be identified in writing to publisher or broadcaster, and all election advertising must make reference to this information	–

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
Nova Scotia	Third party: \$2,000 to promote or oppose a candidate in a given electoral district, to a maximum of \$10,000 provincially in an election period	Polling day until close of all polls in electoral district ¹	–	Every advertisement must indicate that it was authorized by the official agent of the candidate or registered party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon first release and upon release within 24 hours of first release, opinion poll or survey must provide sponsor's name, person or organization that conducted it, dates, population from which sample was drawn, number of people contacted and margin of error ▪ Published surveys must provide wording of questions and how to obtain survey report ▪ On election day, no person is authorized to publish the results of an election survey not previously released to the public
New Brunswick	<p>Outside election period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political party: \$35,000 per year ▪ District association or independent candidate: \$2,000 per year <p>Third party during general election:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cannot exceed 1.3% of the election expenses limit for political parties, and only 10% of this amount may be spent on advertising relating to a single electoral district 	Polling day and day before polling day	–	<p>Every printed advertisement must bear the name and address of the printer and the name of the political party, leadership contestant, nomination contestant or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered. Where not ordered by a chief or official agent, it must also bear the name of the person who ordered its publication.</p> <p>Third parties must identify themselves and provide the name, telephone number and address of the person responsible for the books and records.</p>	–

¹ This ban is removed by *An Act to Amend Chapter 5 of the Acts of 2011, the Elections Act*, which comes into force on proclamation or on January 1, 2016, if not proclaimed in force before that day.

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
Quebec	Authorized private intervenor: \$300	The 7 days following election order; polling day	–	All election advertising must mention name and title of the official agent or deputy who has it disseminated, along with name of printer or manufacturer, if applicable	–
Ontario	–	From issue of writ until 22nd day before polling day, polling day and day before polling day; does not apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to fixed-date elections ▪ to official Web site of registered candidate or registered constituency association 	–	–	On election day, no person, corporation, trade union, third party, constituency association or political party is authorized to publish, broadcast or transmit to the public the results of an election survey that has not previously been released to the public before all the polls close in an electoral district

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
Manitoba	<p>Political party: (adjusted)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During a general election: \$0.99 x number of names on voters lists for all electoral divisions in which party endorses candidates ▪ During a by-election: \$1.72 x number of names on voters lists for electoral division ▪ In the year of a fixed date election but outside of the writ period: Total advertising expenses of party shall not exceed \$268,000 <p>Candidate: (adjusted)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During any election: \$0.60 x number of names on voters lists for electoral division ▪ In the year of a fixed date election but outside of the writ period: A candidate shall not exceed \$6,500 per year² <p>Third party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must not incur election communication expenses of more than \$5,000 during an election period, whether in a general election or a by-election. Cannot in any manner circumvent or attempt to circumvent this limit 	–	<p>No government department or Crown agency may publish or advertise any information about its programs or activities in the last 90 days before polling day, and on polling day, in the case of a fixed date election, or during the election period for any other general election or by-election. This does not apply to government advertising that is required by law, or that relates to public safety or ongoing programs</p>	<p>No advertising may be printed, published or distributed without written authorization of official agent or chief financial officer of political party, candidate or constituency association, which must be displayed with advertisement</p>	–

² Advertising is included in expenses limits for political parties and candidates. Excludes expenses for a leadership contest.

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
Saskatchewan	Political party: (adjusted) \$195,407 per year for a registered political party, including its associations, candidates, and members of Legislative Assembly who are members of registered political party and using funds provided by registered political party	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the 27-day period before polling day (the “election period”) and for 30 days prior to this period, no government ministry shall advertise in any manner with respect to the activities of the ministry ▪ 90 days prior to the election period, there is a restriction on advertising any information other than that which is intended to inform the public about programs and services for the public benefit ▪ 120 days prior to the election period, no government ministry will be allowed to spend more than the amount spent on advertising during the corresponding 120-day period in the previous year 	No person may distribute advertising that does not indicate that it was authorized by candidate’s or party’s business manager or official agent to be produced, published or distributed	–

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
Alberta	<p>Third party: Election advertising contributions made by any person, corporation, trade union, employee organization registered as a third party cannot exceed, in aggregate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$15,000 in any calendar year in which there is not a general election ▪ \$30,000 in any calendar year in which there is a general election 	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every printed, telephonic or electronic advertisement must bear the name and address of the person who sponsored it; this includes third parties ▪ Chief Electoral Officer's website shall publish guidelines on advertisement ▪ Chief Electoral Officer can remove or discontinue any advertisement that is not in compliance with the legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon first release and within 24 hours of first release, any opinion poll or survey must publish: name of sponsor, name of organization that conducted survey, date(s) survey was conducted, population from which sample was drawn, number of people contacted and margin of error ▪ Published surveys must provide wording of questions, and more detailed and statistical information upon request ▪ First person who transmits to public results of an election survey not based on recognized statistical methods during an election period, and any person who transmits them within 24 hours after they are first transmitted to public, must indicate that survey was not based on recognized statistical methods ▪ On election day, no person is authorized to publish results of an election survey not previously released to public before all polls close in an electoral district

Table G.7 Specific provisions governing advertising and opinion polls (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Limit on advertising spending	Blackout period	Government advertising	Authorization	Restrictions on opinion polls
British Columbia	Third party: \$3,000 per electoral district, to a maximum of \$150,000 provincially, per election period	Polling day, until the close of all of the voting stations in the electoral district	–	All election advertising must identify name of sponsor or financial agent, indicate that it was authorized by that person, and give telephone number or mailing address of that person	An individual or organization must not publish, broadcast or transmit to the public, in an electoral district on general voting day before the close of all of the voting stations in the electoral district, the results of an election opinion survey that have not previously been made available to the public
Yukon	–	–	–	All advertising must bear the name and address of person who sponsored it	–
Northwest Territories	–	Polling day and day before polling day	–	Any advertisement must bear the name and telephone number of sponsor or official agent	–
Nunavut	–	Polling day and day before polling day	–	All campaign material must identify the candidate and the campaign manager, sponsor or financial agent in accordance with Chief Electoral Officer's guidelines	–

H. Enforcement

In all jurisdictions except Nunavut, the Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for ensuring that electoral legislation is enforced. Federally, enforcement is carried out by the Commissioner of Canada Elections, who is appointed by the Director of Public Prosecutions for a seven-year term (subject to removal for cause). As a rule, the Chief Electoral Officer in each jurisdiction has the power to investigate possible breaches of electoral law. However, investigation is often delegated to the police or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. However, in Manitoba, enforcement is carried out by Manitoba's Commissioner of Elections, who is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer, after consultation with leaders of political parties represented in the Legislative Assembly. In Nunavut, solely the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is responsible for investigating and enforcing violations of the territorial election law.

The Commissioner of Canada Elections may enter into a compliance agreement with any person who has committed or is about to commit an offence against the Act. Similar powers exist in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, where the Chief Electoral Officers or the Integrity Commissioner in the case of Nunavut, may intervene to avoid the commission of an offence or may issue a certificate to order a person to stop contravening the Act. Such provisions do not exist in other jurisdictions. If the Commissioner of Canada Elections believes on reasonable grounds that an offence has been committed, he or she may also refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who decides whether to initiate a prosecution. Court proceedings may be instituted by either the Chief Electoral Officer or the Attorney General of the province. Most jurisdictions set a time limit for prosecuting an offender and also stipulate the level of court that can hear the case.

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

Table H.1 Enforcement authority

Jurisdiction	Power to investigate	Power to institute proceedings	Time limit for prosecution	Body that renders judgment
Canada	Commissioner of Canada Elections, housed within the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Director of Public Prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For offences under subsection 500(1), not later than six years after the day on which the subject matter of the proceedings arose For offences under subsection 500(2), at any time 1 year from date of return of defendant if defendant has absconded the jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Canada, Trial Division of Federal Court In Ontario, Superior Court of Justice In Quebec, Superior Court In Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, Supreme Court In New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Court of Queen's Bench In Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador, Trial Division of Supreme Court In Nunavut, Nunavut Court of Justice
Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Electoral Officer	Attorney General	No limit	Trial Division of Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General offences: Police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police Election financing: Chief Electoral Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General offences: Attorney General, with the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer, or Chief Electoral Officer Election financing: Chief Electoral Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General offences: No limit Election financing: 1 year after facts become known to Chief Electoral Officer 	General offences: Varies by case
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary investigation: Chief Electoral Officer Further investigation: Appropriate police authorities 	General offences: Public Prosecution Service, with the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer	Not later than 1 year after day on which Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed, and no later than 5 years after date of offence	Varies by case
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electoral and political financing offences: Municipal police or Royal Canadian Mounted Police Supervisor of Political Financing may hold an inquiry, with powers of a Commissioner under <i>Inquiries Act</i> 	Attorney General	General offences: No limit Political financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years from date of offence 1 year from date of return of defendant to the jurisdiction if defendant has previously absconded out of the jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General offences: Varies by case Political financing: Court of Queen's Bench

Table H.1 Enforcement authority (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Power to investigate	Power to institute proceedings	Time limit for prosecution	Body that renders judgment
Quebec	Chief Electoral Officer or person appointed by him or her	Chief Electoral Officer	5 years after date of offence, and 10 years for certain election offences	Court of Quebec
Ontario	Chief Electoral Officer	Anyone, with the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer	2 years after facts become known to Chief Electoral Officer	Ontario Court of Justice
Manitoba	Commissioner or appointed representative	Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure to comply with compliance agreement: 5 years after date on which Commissioner became aware of facts giving rise to prosecution ▪ All other offences: 1 year after date on which Commissioner has reasonable and probable grounds to believe an offence has been committed 	Varies by case
Saskatchewan	Chief Electoral Officer	Attorney General, with the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer	2 years from date of alleged offence	Varies by case
Alberta	Chief Electoral Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General offences: Attorney General ▪ Election financing: Chief Electoral Officer ▪ Administrative penalties: Chief Electoral Officer 	3 years from date of alleged offence	Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
British Columbia	Chief Electoral Officer	Attorney General, with consent of Chief Electoral Officer	1 year after facts become known to Chief Electoral Officer	Supreme Court of British Columbia

Table H.1 Enforcement authority (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Power to investigate	Power to institute proceedings	Time limit for prosecution	Body that renders judgment
Yukon	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer or any person who is a qualified elector	6 months after date of offence or discovery of commission of offence, whichever is later	Varies by case
Northwest Territories	Chief Electoral Officer	Chief Electoral Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 year from date of offence ▪ 1 year from date of return of defendant if defendant has absconded the jurisdiction 	Varies by case
Nunavut	Any person who believes that an offence has been, is being or may be committed may request that police investigate	Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 year from date of offence or date action, suit or proceeding was first brought, whichever is later ▪ 1 year from date the accused returns if accused has absconded the jurisdiction ▪ 6 months from date of hearing of any application to void an election for offence by returning officer for wilful delay, neglect or refusal to return an elected candidate ▪ May be extended until 60 days after notice of default sent by Integrity Commissioner in default of compliance agreement 	Nunavut Court of Justice

Table H.2 General offences and penalties

Jurisdiction	General offences fines (to a maximum of)	Prison term not exceeding	Or both
Canada	\$5,000	5 years	✓
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,000	3 months	✓
Prince Edward Island	\$2,000	2 years	✓
Nova Scotia	\$5,000	–	–
New Brunswick	General offences and illegal practices, \$50,000	For second and subsequent offences, category E–F offence convictions may include imprisonment up to 30–90 days. Category G–I offences may include imprisonment up to 120–365 days	–
Quebec	\$500	–	–
Ontario	\$5,000	–	–
Manitoba	\$10,000	1 year	✓
Saskatchewan	\$5,000	2 years	✓
Alberta	\$10,000	–	–
British Columbia	–	–	–
Yukon	\$5,000	1 year	✓
Northwest Territories	\$5,000	1 year	✓
Nunavut	\$5,000	1 year	✓

Table H.3 Additional penalties for corrupt or illegal practices and major election offences

Jurisdiction	Penalty period	Cannot be nominated as a candidate	Cannot be elected as a member	Cannot sit as a member	Cannot be nominated or appointed to office	Cannot vote	Cannot be appointed to the Civil Service	Other
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal practice: 5 years Corrupt practice: 7 years 	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	May be ordered to: do community service; pay amount equal to financial benefit or contribution that resulted from offence; pay compensation to person who suffered damages; perform obligation, non-performance of which resulted in offence; take any other reasonable measure court considers appropriate
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Corrupt practice: 5 years	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–
Nova Scotia	Corrupt practice: 5 years	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	Additional fine of up to \$10,000 or prison for a term of not more than 1 year, or both fine and imprisonment
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal practice: 30–90 days Corrupt practice: 6 months to 1 year 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
Quebec	Corrupt practice: 5 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Loses right to engage in partisan work for 5 years
Ontario	Corrupt practice: 8 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
Manitoba	1 year	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	May be liable for additional fine equal to double the benefit involved
Saskatchewan	Corrupt practice: 5 years	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–
Alberta	8 years	✓	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	–	–
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Under any Act of the Alberta Legislature.

Table H.3 Additional penalties for corrupt or illegal practices and major election offences (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Penalty period	Cannot be nominated as a candidate	Cannot be elected as a member	Cannot sit as a member	Cannot be nominated or appointed to office	Cannot vote	Cannot be appointed to the Civil Service	Other
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	Major election offence: 5 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
Nunavut	5 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Judge given discretion to make other orders listed in s. 269 of NEA

Table H.4 Specific offences and penalties

Offences related to	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Access	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	–	–	–	–	\$500–\$30,000	–	Up to \$2,000, 2 months or both	–	Up to \$1,000	–	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, six months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
False statements	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	–	\$100–\$30,000	Up to \$5,000	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both ¹	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$2,000	Up to \$20,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$3,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Beverage alcohol	–	–	\$100	–	–	–	–	–	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	–	–	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Gambling and betting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	–	–	–	–
False information on voters lists	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$500–\$20,500	\$5,000–\$30,000	–	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	–	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	–	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Use of information on voters lists	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$240–\$10,200	\$5,000–\$30,000	Up to \$5,000	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	–	Up to \$100,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$20,000, 2 years or both	–	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Voting or bribery	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$500–\$20,500	\$500–\$2,000 Bribery: \$5,000–\$30,000	Up to \$5,000 and 6 months	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$20,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both

¹The *Election Financing Act* provides for a penalty of \$25,000 for a political party or \$5,000 for any other person or organization. There is no imprisonment penalty.

Table H.4 Specific offences and penalties (cont.)

Offences related to	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Impersonation of elector	–	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$500–\$20,500	\$500–\$2,000	–	\$10,000 and up to 1 year	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$20,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Intimidation	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$500–\$50,000	\$100–\$30,000	–	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both ²	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$20,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Secrecy of the vote	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$240–\$10,200	\$5,000–\$200,000	Up to \$5,000	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Ballots	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$240–\$10,200	\$100–\$60,000	Up to \$5,000 and 6 months	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to 2 years	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Election officers	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$2,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000	\$140–\$1,100	\$500–\$30,000	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$1,000	Up to \$20,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both

² The *Election Financing Act* provides for a penalty of \$25,000 for a political party or \$5,000 for any other person or organization. There is no imprisonment penalty.

Table H.4 Specific offences and penalties (cont.)

Offences related to	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Advertising and surveys	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both, or \$25,000 fine only	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$10,000	–	\$140–\$10,200	\$5,000–\$200,000	Up to \$50,000	Up to \$50,000 in the case of a registered political party; not exceeding \$5,000 in all other cases	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$500 Third parties: \$10,000 (individual) \$100,000 (organization)	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Election signs	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	–	–	\$140–\$1,100	\$500–\$2,000	–	Up to \$2,000, 2 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$500	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both
Broadcasting	\$25,000; or \$5,000, 5 years or both	Up to \$1,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$10,000	–	\$140–\$10,200	\$500–\$200,000	Up to \$50,000	Up to \$25,000	–	–	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both	Up to \$5,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both

Table H.4 Specific offences and penalties (cont.)

Offences related to	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Third party advertising	Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both plus fines 5 times excess spending	–	–	–	Fine of between \$500–\$20,500 or up to 180 days in prison or payment of the sum equal to \$50 for each day the Chief Financial Officer is in default of filing the report	\$500–\$10,000	Up to \$50,000 in the case of a union or corporation; not exceeding \$5,000 for an individual	Up to \$50,000 in the case of an organization or corporation; not exceeding \$5,000 for an individual	–	Fine of \$10,000 for an individual, \$100,000 for an organization	Ten times the amount by which the value of the election advertising sponsored exceeds the limit	–	–	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both

Table H.4 Specific offences and penalties (cont.)

Offences related to	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Election finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On summary conviction: Up to \$2,000, 1 year or both On conviction on indictment: Up to \$5,000, 5 years or both 	Up to \$10,000, 3 months or both	Up to \$10,000	Up to \$5,000	Up to \$20,500 or up to 180 days in prison or payment of the sum equal to \$50 for each day the Chief Financial Officer is in default of filing the report	\$5,000–\$50,000	Up to \$50,000 in the case of a union or corporation; not exceeding \$5,000 for an individual party, constituency association	Up to \$50,000 in the case of a registered political party; not exceeding \$5,000 in all other cases	Up to \$5,000, 2 years or both	Up to \$10,000	Up to \$10,000, 1 year or both	–	Up to \$2,000, 6 months or both	Up to \$5,000, 1 year or both

I. Referendums, Plebiscites, Recall and Initiative

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

In each jurisdiction, the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer administers all referendums and plebiscites. In Nova Scotia, the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer conducts plebiscites under the *Liquor Control Act* to authorize the sale of liquor in the plebiscite area on behalf of the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation. In Nunavut, plebiscites related to liquor licensing or liquor prohibition or restrictions are conducted under the *Liquor Act* by the Chief Electoral Officer, through an administrative arrangement.

In most cases, referendums or plebiscites can be held on any issue deemed to be of public concern. However, several jurisdictions specify the subject matter of a referendum or plebiscite that may or must be held. Federally, a referendum may be held only on constitutional issues, including secession questions, while citizens in Nova Scotia may vote only on the sale of liquor, and Manitobans only to authorize the government to proceed with a tax increase, or to privatize Manitoba Hydro or Manitoba Public Insurance. In Ontario, a referendum may need to be held to authorize new taxes or an increase in the rate of taxation under certain statutes if these were not announced during a general election; however, a referendum can also be held on a non-tax-related issue if enabling legislation is introduced and passed beforehand, as was the case for the 2007 referendum on electoral system reform. In Saskatchewan, a referendum or plebiscite may be held on any issue, and a public vote may be held in specific areas to determine the standard time to be used in that area (called a time option vote). In Alberta and British Columbia, a plebiscite may be held on any matter of public concern, but a referendum must be held before the respective governments may proceed with an amendment to the Constitution of Canada or to the rate of taxation. Similarly, the government of Yukon may only initiate an increase in the rate of taxation after conducting a referendum, but it may hold a plebiscite on any issue. Yukon must also hold a referendum before introducing a new tax or on the Fuel and Oil tax. In all other jurisdictions, a referendum or plebiscite may be held on any issue.

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

As a rule, referendums and plebiscites may be proclaimed at any time. However, in Quebec and federally, a referendum is cancelled if the writ for an election is issued during the referendum period.

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

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

Canada, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Nunavut provide for the question presented in a referendum or a plebiscite to be clear and unambiguous. In Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta, the question is submitted for approval to the legislative assembly. In Manitoba and Yukon, the question is determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Commissioner in Executive Council. Ontario has the same provision, with the exception that the Chief Electoral Officer can make recommendations on the wording of the question.

Referendum committees exist only in Quebec and at the federal level. However, Ontario and Nunavut require an individual or group campaigning or advertising in favour of a particular option to apply for registration with the Chief Electoral Officer. In Nunavut, registration of groups is only required if they want to solicit or receive contributions. The contribution limit is \$2,500. In Quebec, members of the National Assembly must register their choice of option with the Chief Electoral Officer within five days of the adoption by the National Assembly of the question, thus forming the committees in favour of each option. If no members of the Assembly come forward, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite up to 20 electors to register to form a committee. Since 1980, there have been only two referendum committees in Quebec, one for each option (i.e. the Yes option and the No option). There could be more than two committees if there were more than two options. The financial reporting requirements for referendum committees in Canada, Quebec and Ontario are similar to those for general elections.

Federally, there is no limit on the amount an individual or group may contribute to a referendum committee. However, no committee is permitted to spend more than $\$0.30 \times \text{a specific fraction provided in the legislation} \times \text{the number of names on the preliminary list of electors in the areas where the committee has indicated it will be active}$. Individuals and groups may not spend an amount exceeding \$5,000. In Quebec, the National Assembly must give each referendum committee an equal subsidy for its referendum fund. All expenses related to the referendum must be paid out of this fund. Contributions may be made only to the fund and no elector may contribute more than \$3,000. Expenses must not exceed \$1.00 per elector. In Saskatchewan, any expenses related to a referendum or a plebiscite are deemed to be election expenses.

Federally, each network broadcaster that broadcasts in the same language as the mother tongue of the majority of its listeners and is licensed for more than a particular series of programs or type of programming must provide a total of three hours to all registered referendum committees that have indicated they would like to receive broadcasting time. The time is then allocated by the Broadcasting Arbitrator, who must take into consideration the regional and national interests of the various committees and the different views on the referendum question. In Quebec, private intervenors (a neutral intervenor or non-affiliated elector), after obtaining the authorization of the Chief Electoral Officer, may spend up to \$1,000 in advertising.

A blackout period is enforced federally, in Quebec and in Ontario. In Canada, the blackout period applies only on polling day and extends until the close of all polling stations in an electoral district. In Quebec, no referendum-related broadcasting may take place in the seven days following the referendum order or on polling day. For a tax referendum in Ontario, the blackout period lasts from the time of the issue of the writ until the 22nd day before polling day and again throughout polling day and the day immediately preceding it.

Recall and initiative

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

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

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

The British Columbia *Recall and Initiative Act* establishes financing and advertising regimes for each of these processes. Proponents of initiative and recall petitions are subject to spending limits, as are elected members in the case of recall. There are also restrictions on contributions, advertising and opinion polls. Typically, these provisions mirror related provisions for a general election. The *Recall and Initiative Act* makes reference to the relevant sections of the *Election Act* to determine spending limits and other financial provisions.

Table I.1 Proclamation, question and conditions

Jurisdiction	Referendum or plebiscite proclaimed by	Constitutional question	Any issue	Specified issue	Binding	Cancelled if election called	Cancelled for any reason	Requirement for the clarity of the question	Approval of the question
Canada	Governor in Council	✓	–	–	No	✓	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Province secession referendum: Worded in a manner that avoids confusion on the objectives Constitutional question: Shall be answered by a yes or no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Province secession referendum: Studied by the House of Commons, which may collect opinions from every relevant stakeholder Constitutional question: Motion to be debated in the House of Commons and question given to recognized political parties in the House. Senate must approve the question
Newfoundland and Labrador	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	✓	–	No	–	✓	–	–
Prince Edward Island	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	✓	–	No	–	–	–	–

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

Jurisdiction	Referendum or plebiscite proclaimed by	Constitutional question	Any issue	Specified issue	Binding	Cancelled if election called	Cancelled for any reason	Requirement for the clarity of the question	Approval of the question
Nova Scotia	Chief Electoral Officer upon receiving a resolution of a municipal council or a petition signed by 20% of electors of a voting area	–	–	Operation of store for sale of liquor. Also on the licensing of a premise if requested by 20% of the electors in the licensing area	Yes	–	✓	Question is as follows: Are you in favour of the sale of liquor in your municipality by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission in accordance with the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> ?	–
New Brunswick	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	✓	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referendum: Yes, if more than 50% of valid ballots vote the same way and at least 50% of eligible voters cast a ballot ▪ Plebiscite: No 	–	–	Question shall be answered by a yes or no	Question may be laid before a committee of the Legislative Assembly, which shall prepare, after consultation, a report concerning the wording of the question, including any suggested amendments to the wording. Question is adopted by a motion
Quebec	Government	–	✓	A bill of National Assembly	No	✓	–	–	Question shall be debated in the National Assembly and adopted by a motion

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

Jurisdiction	Referendum or plebiscite proclaimed by	Constitutional question	Any issue	Specified issue	Binding	Cancelled if election called	Cancelled for any reason	Requirement for the clarity of the question	Approval of the question
Ontario	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	–	Unannounced new taxes or increased tax rates in specified tax statutes	Tax vote: Yes	–	–	<i>Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999</i> : Must be clear, concise and impartial in its wording. Question may refer to a new or proposed tax increase	<i>Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999</i> : Question is written and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Chief Electoral Officer can make recommendations
Manitoba	Government	–	–	Increase in the rate of tax, or privatization of Manitoba Hydro or Manitoba Public Insurance	Yes	–	✓	–	Question determined by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referendum: Lieutenant-Governor in Council ▪ Plebiscite: Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Legislative Assembly, or minister upon receiving a petition signed by 15% of electors 	–	✓	A time option vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referendum: Yes, if more than 60% of valid ballots vote the same way and at least 50% of eligible voters cast a ballot ▪ Plebiscite: No ▪ Time option vote: Yes (simple majority) 	–	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Question presenting more than two options must clearly state that the options are alternatives to each other ▪ Question presenting two options so to be worded that a voter may express an opinion on the question by a yes or no 	–

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

Jurisdiction	Referendum or plebiscite proclaimed by	Constitutional question	Any issue	Specified issue	Binding	Cancelled if election called	Cancelled for any reason	Requirement for the clarity of the question	Approval of the question
Alberta	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	A referendum must be held on any proposed changes to Constitution of Canada	✓ (plebiscite)	Impose a provincial tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referendum: Yes ▪ Plebiscite: No 	–	–	–	Determined by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly on a motion from the Executive Council
British Columbia	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	A referendum must be held regarding any proposed changes to Constitution of Canada	✓	Tax-related matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referendum: Yes ▪ Plebiscite: No 	–	–	In <i>HST (Harmonized Sales Tax) Referendum Regulation</i> , question is as follows: Are you in favour of extinguishing the HST and reinstating the Provincial Sales Tax in conjunction with the Goods and Services Tax?	–
Yukon	Commissioner in Executive Council	–	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in tax rate (referendum) ▪ Prescription and prohibition of liquor licences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referendum: Yes ▪ Plebiscite: No 	–	–	<i>Liquor Act</i> : Commissioner of the Executive Council may determine the text of the question	Established by the Commissioner in Executive Council
Northwest Territories	Commissioner	–	✓	Prescription and prohibition of liquor licences	<i>Liquor Act</i> : Yes	–	✓	–	–

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

Jurisdiction	Referendum or plebiscite proclaimed by	Constitutional question	Any issue	Specified issue	Binding	Cancelled if election called	Cancelled for any reason	Requirement for the clarity of the question	Approval of the question
Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under <i>Plebiscites Act</i>: The Chief Electoral Officer by means of a writ upon written instruction by the Legislative Assembly, the Commissioner in Executive Council, a Minister, the council of a municipal corporation, an education authority or any other person or body with approval of the Chief Electoral Officer Under <i>Liquor Act</i>: Order of the Minister 	–	✓	Prescription and prohibition of liquor licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under <i>Plebiscites Act</i>: Yes, if clearly indicated in writ and instructions to issue the writ Under <i>Liquor Act</i>: Yes, in certain circumstances 	–	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under <i>Plebiscites Act</i>: Question must be clearly expressed in a way that is not misleading, equivocal or confusing to the voters Under <i>Liquor Act</i>: Must reflect the content of the petition and may include other questions that the Minister considers desirable 	Reviewed and approved by the CEO. If the CEO considers that a plebiscite question would contravene the clarity criteria, he or she shall advise the plebiscite authority on how the question could be revised to comply with those criteria

Table I.2 Referendum/plebiscite process

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report	Persons entitled to spend money and spending limit	Who may contribute and limits on contributions
Canada	Begins on day text of question is approved by Parliament and ends on polling day, 36 days from issue of writ	Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Referendum Act</i> and <i>Canada Elections Act</i> as adapted by regulation apply to a referendum 	Chief Electoral Officer	Within 60 days of return of writ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Person/Group: \$5,000 ▪ Registered referendum committee: \$0.30 x fraction published pursuant to subsection 15(2) of <i>Referendum Act</i> for that year x number of names appearing on all preliminary lists of electors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any individual who lives in Canada ▪ Corporations who do business in Canada ▪ Trade unions who hold bargaining rights for employees in Canada ▪ No limit on contribution amount
Newfoundland and Labrador	Minimum 21 days	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>, applies to a plebiscite or referendum ▪ If a plebiscite or referendum is held in conjunction with one held by Government of Canada, Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree that provisions of <i>Canada Elections Act</i> and <i>Referendum Act</i> (Canada) apply 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	Political parties, persons and groups of persons, as adapted from the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>	Individuals, corporations and trade unions, as adapted from the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>
Prince Edward Island	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As nearly as possible, the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Election Expenses Act</i> apply to a plebiscite ▪ <i>Plebiscites Act</i> 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	As adapted from the <i>Election Expenses Act</i>	As adapted from the <i>Election Expenses Act</i>

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

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report	Persons entitled to spend money and spending limit	Who may contribute and limits on contributions
Nova Scotia	Minimum 30 days from date of letter commencing plebiscite	Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plebiscite conducted under <i>Liquor Plebiscite Regulations</i>; Chief Electoral Officer or Assistant Chief Electoral Officer under <i>Elections Act</i> have general supervision 	Governor in Council	–	–	–
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plebiscite: In conjunction with provincial general election Referendum: In conjunction with provincial general election or quadrennial elections under <i>Municipalities Act</i>, or within six months after question is adopted 	Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plebiscite governed by <i>Elections Act</i> Referendum governed by <i>Referendum Act</i> with provisions adopted from <i>Elections Act</i> when coinciding with general election and <i>Municipal Elections Act</i> when coinciding with municipal election or no election 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plebiscite: At start of or during any session of Legislative Assembly Referendum: Within 180 days after referendum date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief financial officer or any person who has been authorized by him or her 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendum advertiser may only accept advertising contributions from individual ordinary residents in the province, corporations, trade unions or societies having their head office or doing business in the province

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

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report	Persons entitled to spend money and spending limit	Who may contribute and limits on contributions
Quebec	Minimum 33 days, maximum 39 days	Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendums governed by the <i>Referendum Act</i> 	Chief Electoral Officer	Within 90 days of the event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official agents and local agents shall incur expenses from "referendum fund" Referendum expenses for each national committee shall not exceed \$1 per elector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government pays subsidy (the same amount for each national committee) into official agent referendum fund Official representative of a political party may give or loan no more than \$0.50 per elector in the aggregate of electoral divisions to official agent referendum fund Individuals may contribute no more than \$3,000 to each national committee in a same referendum
Ontario	Minimum 28 days, maximum 56 days	Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Election Act</i> and <i>Election Finances Act</i> apply, with necessary modifications <i>Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999</i> 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	<i>Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person or entity: Expenses not exceeding \$1,000 Campaign organizers: Shall not exceed (indexed) \$0.60 for each eligible voter in the electoral district 	<i>Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999</i> : Persons and entities may not contribute more than \$7,500 in total to one or more registered campaign organizers in favour of the same result

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

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report	Persons entitled to spend money and spending limit	Who may contribute and limits on contributions
Manitoba	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendum conducted, to the extent possible, the same as a general election under <i>The Elections Act</i>, with necessary modifications <i>The Manitoba Hydro Act</i> <i>The Balanced Budget, Fiscal Management and Taxpayer Accountability Act</i> <i>The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act</i> 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	No limit, unless otherwise determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council	No limit, unless otherwise determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendum: Minimum 29 days Plebiscite: Minimum 29 days or, if the result of a petition, within 12 months 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendums and plebiscites conducted under <i>The Election Act</i>, with any necessary modifications For a time option area vote, the <i>Time Act</i> and the <i>Local Government Election Act</i> apply <i>Referendum and Plebiscite Act</i> 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	–	Any referendum or plebiscite expenses are deemed to be election expenses if the referendum or plebiscite period overlaps with an election	–

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

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report	Persons entitled to spend money and spending limit	Who may contribute and limits on contributions
Alberta	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referendum may be held according to <i>Election Act</i> or <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>; plebiscite must be conducted under <i>Election Act</i> with necessary modifications <i>Constitutional Referendum Act</i> A tax-related referendum must be conducted under the <i>Alberta Taxpayer Protection Act</i> 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council	Immediately after each plebiscite	No limit, unless otherwise determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council	No limit, unless otherwise determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
British Columbia	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of <i>Election Act</i> may apply to referendum and must apply to plebiscite <i>Referendum Act</i> 	Lieutenant-Governor in Council or Chief Electoral Officer	Immediately after each plebiscite	–	–

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

Jurisdiction	Period	Polling day	Legislation that applies or is adapted	Who makes regulations	Requirement to produce a report	Persons entitled to spend money and spending limit	Who may contribute and limits on contributions
Yukon	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A tax-related referendum must be conducted under the <i>Taxpayer Protection Act</i> ▪ <i>Elections Act</i> ▪ An alcohol-related plebiscite must be conducted under the <i>Liquor Act</i> ▪ <i>Plebiscite Act</i> 	Commissioner in Executive Council	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Elections and Plebiscites Act</i> 	Chief Electoral Officer	Only with official results and any other matter considered necessary by the CEO	–	–
Nunavut	–	All reasonable efforts must be made to ensure that plebiscite day is within period desired by plebiscite authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Plebiscites Act</i> ▪ An alcohol-related plebiscite must be conducted under the <i>Liquor Act</i> 	Management and Services Board	Before the end of the post plebiscite period	Financial agent or a person authorized in writing by a financial agent of a registered group (no expense limit)	Individuals residing in Nunavut, as well as corporations and unincorporated associations in Nunavut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cannot exceed \$2,500 in total ▪ Anonymous contributions cannot exceed \$100

J. Senate Nominee Elections

In the Canadian parliamentary system, members of the Senate of Canada are appointed by the Governor General on advice of the Prime Minister. To introduce an element of popular choice into the appointment process, some jurisdictions have introduced Senate nominee election legislation. Under this legislation individuals would be elected as Senate nominees for a particular province and their names would be submitted to the Privy Council of Canada, where the Prime Minister could then recommend to the Governor General their appointment to the Senate of Canada.

There is currently one Canadian jurisdiction, Alberta, with legislation in force regarding Senate nominee elections. In 1990, British Columbia had passed its own *Senatorial Selection Act*; however, this Act contained a sunset clause and has since lapsed. In 2009, Saskatchewan had also passed legislation providing for Senate nominee elections, *The Senate Nominee Election Act*, however the Act was repealed in 2013.

General Provisions

Under the *Senatorial Selection Act* of Alberta, the province's Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for the administration of that jurisdiction's Senate nominee elections. An exception arises if a Senate election is held in conjunction with a municipal election, in which case the local municipal council becomes the electoral authority responsible for the administration and implementation of the Act.

It is the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to commence a Senate nominee election. A Senate election cannot be held in conjunction with a federal election; however, one can be held with a municipal election under the *Local Authorities Election Act*.

In order for a candidate to be eligible, the individual must meet the qualifications set out in section 23 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, have lived in the province for six months and cannot be prohibited from being a candidate under the province's *Election Act*. In Alberta, a Senate nominee cannot be a Member of the House of Commons, the Senate, the Legislative Assembly, or a candidate in another election. Individuals who run as Senate nominee candidates may run as a member of a registered political party or as an independent.

With regard to the term of a Senate nominee, the nominee retains this status until he or she: is appointed to the Senate; resigns; goes bankrupt; is convicted of a crime; no longer meets the qualifications set out by section 23 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*; becomes a citizen of, or swears an oath to, a foreign power; or is no longer qualified for nomination under the jurisdiction's Senate election Act. In Alberta, the term does not expire unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council chooses to fix it.

Senate Nominee Election Financing

The Senate election legislation of Alberta mandates that candidates pay a deposit of \$4,000 in order to seek election. In the area of political financing, Alberta legislates contribution limits.

Table J.1 Senate nominee elections

Jurisdiction	Jurisdictions with Senate election Acts	Chief Electoral Officer's mandate	Election timing	Candidate eligibility	Term as nominee	Political affiliations
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	– ¹	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Under Schedule D of the *Elections Reform Act* (R.A. June 13, 2006) an all-party legislative committee was mandated to make recommendations on how to elect federal senators. The Special Legislative Committee on Senate Elections conducted public consultations and released its report in 2009.

Table J.1 Senate nominee elections (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Jurisdictions with Senate nominee election Acts	Chief Electoral Officer's mandate	Election timing	Candidate eligibility	Term as nominee	Political affiliations
Alberta	✓	The Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta has full responsibility for the implementation and administration of this Act except when a Senate nominee election is held with a local election. In this case a municipal council will become the electoral authority responsible for conducting the vote as required under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> .	Lieutenant-Governor in Council may commence an election pursuant to this Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In conjunction with a provincial general election under the <i>Alberta Election Act</i>. ▪ Separately on a date provided for in the order, or ▪ In conjunction with a Municipal election under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. 	To be eligible to be a candidate for a Senate nominee election an individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must meet the qualifications set out in sec. 23 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1867</i>. ▪ Must not be a Member of the House of Commons, Senate or Legislative Assembly. ▪ Must have lived in Alberta for at least 6 months. ▪ Cannot be a candidate in another election, and; ▪ Cannot be prohibited from being a candidate under the <i>Election Act</i>. 	A person remains as a nominee until he/she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is appointed to the Senate of Canada. ▪ Resigns. ▪ Becomes a citizen of, or swears an oath to, a foreign power. ▪ Goes bankrupt. ▪ Is convicted of treason, a felony or any infamous crime. ▪ Ceases to be eligible to be a candidate under sec. 8 of the Act. or; ▪ The term expires. (The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix the term of a Senate nominee if desirable) 	A Senate nominee candidate must choose to run as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A member of a registered political party; or, ▪ An independent.
British Columbia	— ²	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nunavut	—	—	—	—	—	—

² The BC Legislative Assembly passed the *Senatorial Selection Act* in 1990. However, this Act had a sunset clause and has since lapsed. The Act could be re-enacted by amendment.

Table J.2 Senate nominee election financing

Jurisdiction	Candidate's deposit	Expenditure limits	Contribution limits	Tax credit for political contributions
Canada	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–
Quebec	–	–	–	–
Ontario	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–
Alberta	\$4,000	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributions limits are imposed on individuals, corporations, trade unions, and other employee organizations. ▪ Contributions to a candidate cannot exceed \$30,000. If a candidate was nominated by a registered political party, any amount contributed to that party in that calendar year under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i> must be deducted from the \$30,000. ▪ Contributions can only be made to a candidate during a campaign period. ▪ Contributions shall not exceed, in any year, \$15,000 to each registered party. ▪ In a campaign period, 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 under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$200: 75% ▪ Over \$200 and up to \$1,100: \$150 + 50% of amount over \$200 ▪ Over \$1,100: lesser of \$1,000, or \$600 + 33.33% of amount over \$1,100
British Columbia	–	–	–	–
Yukon	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	–	–	–	–
Nunavut	–	–	–	–

Appendix A. Dates of Most Recent General Elections

Jurisdiction	Dates of Most Recent General Elections
Canada	May 2, 2011
Newfoundland and Labrador	October 11, 2011
Prince Edward Island	October 3, 2011
Nova Scotia	October 8, 2013
New Brunswick	September 22, 2014
Quebec	April 7, 2014
Ontario	June 12, 2014
Manitoba	October 4, 2011
Saskatchewan	November 7, 2011
Alberta	April 23, 2012
British Columbia	May 14, 2013
Yukon	October 11, 2011
Northwest Territories	October 3, 2011
Nunavut	October 28, 2013

Appendix B. Canadian Election Officials

Canada

Mr. Marc Mayrand, Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador

Mr. Victor Powers, Chief Electoral Officer of Newfoundland and Labrador and Commissioner for Legislative Standards

Prince Edward Island

Mr. Gary McLeod, Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

Mr. Richard P. Temporale, Chief Electoral Officer of Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

Mr. Michael Quinn, Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick and Supervisor of Political Financing

Quebec

Mr. Pierre Reid, Chief Electoral Officer of Quebec and president of the Commission de la représentation électorale

Ontario

Mr. Greg Essensa, Chief Electoral Officer of Ontario

Manitoba

Ms. Shipra Verma, Chief Electoral Officer of Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Mr. Michael Boda, Chief Electoral Officer of Saskatchewan

Alberta

Mr. Glen L. Resler, Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta

British Columbia

Mr. Keith Archer, Chief Electoral Officer of British Columbia

Yukon

Ms. Lori McKee, Chief Electoral Officer of Yukon

Northwest Territories

Ms. Nicole Latour, Chief Electoral Officer of the Northwest Territories

Nunavut

Ms. Sandy Kusugak, Chief Electoral Officer of Nunavut

Appendix C. French Equivalence of Terminology

English terminology	French translation
<i>Chief agent</i>	Agent principal
Chief financial officer	Directeur des finances
<i>Election advertising</i> / Advertising / Political advertisement / Campaign material	Canada, New Brunswick : Publicité électorale Quebec : Publicité ayant trait à une élection Ontario : Publicité politique Manitoba : Publicité Yukon : Annonce publicitaire Northwest Territories : Matériel relatif à la campagne Nunavut : Matériel utilisé au cours de la campagne électorale
<i>Electoral district</i> / Constituency	Canada, Quebec, Nunavut : Circonscription New-Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories : Circonscription électorale
<i>Electoral district agent</i>	Agent de circonscription
<i>Electoral district association</i> / Constituency association / District association	Association de circonscription
<i>Financial agent</i> / Financial officer	Agent financier
Financial representative	Représentant financier
<i>House of Commons</i>	Chambre des communes
<i>Leadership contestant</i> / candidate	Candidat à la direction
Legislative Assembly	Assemblée législative
(Official/permanent/preliminary/revised/final) <i>List of electors</i> / Polling list / Voters list	Liste électorale (officielle/permanente/préliminaire/révisée/définitive)
<i>Nomination contestant</i>	Candidat à l'investiture
<i>Official agent</i>	Agent officiel
Official representative	Représentant officiel
<i>Parliament</i>	Parlement
Party authority	Instance d'un parti
(Ordinary) <i>Polling day</i> / Election day	Jour (ordinaire) du scrutin
<i>Polling division</i> / Polling subdivision / Voting area	Section de vote
<i>Polling station</i> / Polling place / Voting station	Canada, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut : Bureau de scrutin Quebec, Ontario : Bureau de vote
<i>Registered agent</i>	Agent enregistré
(Candidate) <i>Representative</i> / Agent / Scrutineer / Polling agent	Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, Nunavut : Représentant (du candidat) New Brunswick, Northwest Territories : Représentant au scrutin
<i>Returning officer</i>	Directeur du scrutin
<i>Third party</i>	Tiers

Appendix D. English Equivalence of Terminology

French terminology	English translation
<i>Agent principal</i>	Chief agent
Directeur des finances	Chief financial officer
<i>Publicité électorale</i> / Publicité ayant trait à une élection / Publicité / Annonce publicitaire / Publicité politique / Matériel utilisé au cours de la campagne électorale/ Matériel relatif à la campagne	Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, Northwest Territories : Election advertising Manitoba : Advertising Ontario : Political advertisement Northwest Territories, Nunavut : Campaign material
<i>Circonscription</i> / Circonscription électorale	Canada, New Brunswick, Ontario, Yukon, Northwest Territories : Electoral district Quebec, Manitoba : Electoral division Nunavut : Constituency
<i>Agent de circonscription</i>	Electoral district agent
<i>Association de circonscription</i> / instance d'un parti	Canada : Electoral district association New Brunswick : District association Ontario, Manitoba : Constituency association Quebec : Party authority
<i>Agent financier</i>	Canada, Manitoba (third party), Nunavut : Financial agent Manitoba (local association, political party) : Financial officer
Représentant financier	Financial representative
<i>Chambre des Communes</i>	House of Commons
<i>Candidat à la direction</i>	Leadership candidate / contestant
Assemblée législative	Legislative Assembly
<i>Liste électorale</i> (officielle/permanente/préliminaire/révisée/définitive)	(Official/permanent/preliminary/revised/final) Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, Yukon, Northwest Territories : List of electors Ontario : Polling list Manitoba, Nunavut : Voters list
<i>Candidat à l'investiture</i>	Nomination contestant
<i>Agent officiel</i>	Official agent
Représentant officiel	Official representative
<i>Parlement</i>	Parliament
<i>Jour (ordinaire) du scrutin</i>	Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Yukon, Northwest Territories : (Ordinary) Polling day Manitoba, Nunavut : Election day
<i>Section de vote</i>	Canada, New Brunswick, Ontario, Yukon, Northwest Territories : Polling division Quebec : Polling subdivision Manitoba : Voting area
<i>Bureau de scrutin</i> / Bureau de vote	Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, Northwest Territories, Nunavut : Polling station Ontario, Yukon : Polling place Manitoba : Voting station

Appendix D. English Equivalence of Terminology (cont.)

French terminology	English translation
<i>Agent enregistré</i>	Registered agent
<i>Représentant</i> (du candidat) / <i>Représentant au scrutin</i>	Canada, Quebec, Nunavut : (Candidate) Representative Yukon : Agent New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba : Scrutineer Northwest Territories : Polling agent
<i>Directeur du scrutin</i>	Returning officer
<i>Tiers</i>	Third party

Appendix E. List of Legislation, Regulations and Official Reports

Canada

- *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 2000, c. 9.
- *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, Part 1 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (U.K.), 1982, c. 11.
- *Constitution Act, 1867* (U.K.), 30 & 31 Victoria, c. 3, ss. 51-51A, reprinted in R.S.C. 1985, App. II, No. 5.
- *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3.
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.).
- *Northwest Territories Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. N-27.
- *Referendum Act*, S.C. 1992, c. 30.
- *Preventing Deceptive Communications with Electors: Recommendations from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada Following the 41st General Election*.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada on the 41st General Election of May 2, 2011*.

Newfoundland and Labrador

- *Elections Act*, 1991, S.N.L. 1992, c. E-3.1.
- *Electoral Boundaries Act*, R.S.N.L. 1990, c. E-4.
- *House of Assembly Act*, R.S.N.L. 1990, c. H-10.
- *Report on the Provincial General Election, October 11, 2011*.

Prince Edward Island

- *Controverted Elections (Provincial) Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. C-22.
- *Election Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-1.1.
- *Election Expenses Act*, S.P.E.I. 1996, c. 13.
- *Electoral Boundaries Act*, S.P.E.I. 1994, c. 13.
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. I-1.
- *Legislative Assembly Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. L-7.
- *Plebiscites Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-10.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island for the Provincial General Election of 3 October 2011*.

Nova Scotia

- *Elections Act*, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 140.
- *Controverted Elections Act*, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 96.
- *House of Assembly Act*, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 1 (1992 Supp.).
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 217.
- *Liquor Control Act*, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 260.
- *Liquor Plebiscite Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 90/87.
- *Members and Public Employees Disclosure Act*, S.N.S. 1991, c. 4.
- *Political Contributions Disclosure Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 5/2003.
- *Statement of Votes and Statistics, Volume I – December 2013*.
- [Annual Report 2014–2015](#).

New Brunswick

- *Elections Act*, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. E-3.
- *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*, S.N.B. 2005, c. E-3.5.
- *Municipal Elections Act*, S.N.B. 1979, c. M-21.01.
- *New Brunswick Income Tax Act*, S.N.B. 2000, c. N-6.001.
- *Political Process Financing Act*, S.N.B. 1978, c. P-9.3.
- *Provincial Offences Procedure Act*, S.N.B. 1987, c. P-22.1.
- *Referendum Act*, S.N.B. 2011, c. 23.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer – Thirty-Eighth General Election – September 22, 2014.*
- *Annual Report of the Supervisor of Political Financing – Summary of Electoral Financial Returns, November 17, 2014.*

Quebec

- *Election Act*, R.S.Q., c. E-3.3.
- *Quebec Referendum Act*, R.S.Q., c. C-64.1.
- *Taxation Act*, R.S.Q., c. I-3.
- *Études électorales : les modèles de financement public des partis politiques au Québec et dans d'autres démocraties : perspectives comparées, 2012.*
- *Rapport du Directeur général des élections sur la mise en application de l'article 90.5 de la Loi sur les élections et les référendums dans les municipalités.*
- [Strategic Plans 2014–2018 – Directeur général des élections du Québec and Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec.](#)
- *Rapport sur la mise en application de l'article 490 de la Loi électorale – Élections générales du 7 avril 2014.*
- *Rapport annuel de gestion, 2014-2015.*

Ontario

- *Corporations Tax Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.40.
- *Election Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.6.
- *Election Finances Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7.
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. I.2.
- *Representation Act*, 2005, S.O. 2005, c. 35, Sch. 1.
- *Taxpayer Protection Act*, 1999, S.O. 1999, c. 7, Sch. A.
- *Strategic Plan 2013–2017.*
- *Alternative Voting Technologies Report.*
- *Annual Report 2013–2014 – Ready Now, Ready Next.*
- *Returning Officer's Report on Accessibility for Electors with Disabilities.*
- *Post Event Report – 2014 General Election - Ready, Set, Go! – Managing Ontario's 41st General Election (2014).*

Manitoba

- *The Elections Act*, S.M. 2006, c. 15, c. E30.
- *Elections Financing Act*, C.C.S.M. 2013, c. E27.
- *Residential Tenancies Act*, S.M. 1990-91, c. 11.
- *The Balanced Budget, Fiscal Management and Taxpayer Accountability Act*, S.M. 1995, c. 7.
- *The Electoral Divisions Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. E40.
- *The Income Tax Act*, R.S.M. 1988, c. I10, s. 10(1).
- *The Legislative Assembly Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. L110.
- *The Manitoba Hydro Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. H190.

- *The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act*, R.S.M. 1987, c. P215.
- *Elections Manitoba Permanent Voters List Study* (June 2013).
- [2014 Annual Report](#).

Saskatchewan

- *The Constituency Boundaries Act*, 1993, S.S. 1993, c. C-27.1.
- *The Controverted Elections Act*, R.S.S. 1978, c. C-32.
- *The Election Act*, 1996, S.S. 1996, c. E-6.01.
- *The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act*, 2007, S.S. 2007, c. L-11.3.
- *The Political Contributions Tax Credit Act*, 2001, S.S. 2001, c. P-15.2.
- *The Referendum and Plebiscite Act*, S.S. 1990-91, c. R-8.01.
- *The Time Act*, R.S.S. 1978, c. T-14.
- *27th Provincial General Election Reports*, November 7, 2011.
- *Toward a Permanent Register of Voters for Saskatchewan – Chief Electoral Officer’s Assessment* (October 2013).
- *Toward an Improved Legislative Framework for Elections in Saskatchewan, Step One: Recommended Amendments for Saskatchewan’s 28th General Election – Chief Electoral Officer’s Assessment* (December 2013).
- *A Strategic Plan for Saskatchewan’s Election Management Body 2014–2016*.
- *Elections Saskatchewan 2014–2015 Annual Report: Pursuing a New Vision*.
- *Toward Improved Accessibility for Saskatchewan Voters – Chief Electoral Officer’s Assessment* (June 2015).

Alberta

- *Alberta Corporate Tax Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-15.
- *Alberta Income Tax Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. A-26.
- *Constitutional Referendum Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-25.
- *Election Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-1.
- *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-2.
- *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-3.
- *The Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the 2012 Provincial General Election for the Twenty-Eighth Legislative Assembly*.
- *2012 Provincial Senate Nominee Election Report*.
- *2013 Annual Report of the Chief Electoral Officer*.

British Columbia

- *Constitution Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 66.
- *Constitutional Amendment Approval Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 67.
- *Election Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 106.
- *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 107.
- *Electoral Districts Act*, S.B.C. 2008, c. 14.
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 215.
- *Recall and Initiative Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 398.
- *Referendum Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 400.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the HST (Harmonized Sales Tax) Referendum, June 13–August 26, 2011*.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the 2013 Enumeration*.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the 40th Provincial General Election – May 14, 2013*.
- *2013 Statement of Votes – 40th Provincial General Election – May 14, 2013*.
- [Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on Recommendations for Legislative Change](#) (October 2014).

Yukon

- *Elections Act*, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 63.
- *Electoral District Boundaries Act*, Bill no. 54.
- *Electoral District Boundaries Act*, R.S.Y. 2008, c.64.
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 118.
- *Plebiscite Act*, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 172.
- *Taxpayer Protection Act*, R.S.Y. 2002, c. 214.
- *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer of Yukon on the 2011 General Election*.
- [Recommendations for Amendments to the Elections Act \(December 2014\)](#).

Northwest Territories

- *Elections and Plebiscites Act*, S.N.W.T. 2010, c.15.
- *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, S.N.W.T. 2006, c.15.
- *Income Tax Act*, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. I-1.
- *Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act*, S.N.W.T. 1999, c. 22.
- [Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Administration of the 2011 General Election](#).
- *Auxiliary Report of the Chief Electoral Officer: Issues Arising from the 2011 General Election (October 2013)*.

Nunavut

- *Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (Nunavut)*, S.N.W.T. 1994, c. 20.
- *Consolidation of Income Tax Act (Nunavut)*, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. I-1.
- *Consolidation of Nunavut Elections Act*, S.Nu. 2002, c. 17.
- *Consolidation of Plebiscites Act*, S.Nu. 2013, c.25.
- *Consolidation of the Election Regulations 2011*.
- *Consolidation of the Tariff of Election Fees 2011*.
- *Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act*, S.Nu. 2002, c. 5.
- *Liquor Act*, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c. L-9.
- [Report of the Chief Electoral Officer – General Election October 28, 2013 and Rankin Inlet South By-election February 10, 2014](#).
- [2014–2015 Annual Report of the Chief Electoral Officer and Uqummiut By-election February 9, 2015](#).