



**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST
ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE**

MEETING RP 10-19-20

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PROCEDURES

**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2020
COMMITTEE ROOM 'A'
YELLOWKNIFE, NT
6:00 PM**

AGENDA

1. Prayer
2. Review and Adoption of Agenda
3. Declarations of Conflict of Interest
4. In Camera Matters
 - a) Committee Briefing
 - b) Review of Correspondence from:
 - i. Speaker of the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly – 08-12-20
5. Public Matters
 - a) Review of the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Administration of the 2019 General Election – Public Hearing
6. In Camera Matters
 - a) Wrap-Up Discussion
7. Date and Time of Next Meeting: At the Call of the Chair.
8. New Business
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
9. Adjournment

Reimbursement of Candidates Costs Summation

Nunavut

Reimbursement of candidate

151. (1) The candidate who received the most votes, and any other candidate who received the same number of votes or a number that is within 2 % of the candidate who received the most votes, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the approved form, for reimbursement by the Chief Electoral Officer of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of a recount.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reimbursement of expenses

312. (1) A candidate who receives at least 15% of the popular vote or who is elected by acclamation is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for 1/3 of his or her actual campaign expenses to a maximum of 1/3 of the expense limit.

(2) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1) unless his or her chief financial officer has filed a financial statement of receipts and expenses as required by [section 304](#), together with the auditor's report as required by [subsection 302\(6\)](#), and the Chief Electoral Officer certifies in writing that the statement meets the requirements of this Part.

(3) Where a candidate's financial statement shows a deficit and he or she is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1), the money payable to his or her chief financial officer shall be first applied by the chief financial officer to discharge the debts creating the deficit, and to the extent the money is not sufficient to pay all the debts, the debts shall be ratably reduced.

1998 c13 s6

Nova Scotia

REIMBURSEMENT OF CANDIDATE ELECTION EXPENSES

Calculation and payment

267 (1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall reimburse each candidate who has been declared elected or who has received not less than ten percent of the valid votes cast in an election in which he or she was a candidate by making payment to the official agent of the candidate in respect of the candidate's election expenses to an amount not exceeding one dollar and forty-three cents for each elector on the final list of electors.

(2) In an electoral district in which a registered party endorsed more than one individual who was nominated as a candidate, the total reimbursement made under subsection (1) may not exceed one dollar and forty-three cents for each elector whose name was on the final list of electors and the reimbursement must be divided equally among those candidates.

- (3) After the official agent of a candidate has delivered the report of the election expenses of a candidate as required by this Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall
- (a) approve, as soon as possible, payment of seventy-five per cent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled if the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and
 - (b) approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled if the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report of election expenses is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined in clause 166(i).
- (4) The reimbursement provided for in this Section is increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for the Province published by Statistics Canada using the annual 2010 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
- (5) During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum reimbursement payable with respect to a candidate's election expenses pursuant to this Section for the election and shall publish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website.
- (6) As soon as possible after a writ of an election or by-election is issued, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the interim reimbursement pursuant to this Section based on the most current list of electors at the beginning of the election and shall publish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website.
- (7) After the official count is completed, the Chief Electoral Officer shall adjust the amount of the interim reimbursement if the final list of electors contains a larger number of electors and shall republish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website. 2011, c. 5, s. 267.

Ontario

Reimbursement

Partial reimbursement of campaign expenses

- 44** (1) Every registered candidate who receives at least five per cent of the popular vote in his or her electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of,
- (a) 20 per cent of the candidate's campaign expenses for the campaign period, as shown on the statement of income and expenses filed under [section 42](#), together with the auditor's report referred to in [subsection 40 \(4\)](#); and
 - (b) 20 per cent of the maximum expenditure limit under [subsection 38 \(3\)](#). 1998, c. 9, s. 75 (1); 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1); 2016, c. 22, s. 56 (1).

Increase for certain candidates

- (2) In relation to candidates in electoral districts listed in [subsection 38 \(3.3\)](#), the amount determined under subsection (1) shall be increased by the applicable amount determined under [subsection 38 \(3.4\)](#). 2009, c. 33, Sched. 3, [s. 2](#).

Conditions for reimbursement

- (3) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed under subsection (1) unless,

- (a) the financial statements and auditor's report required by [section 42](#) and [subsection 40 \(4\)](#) in respect of the candidate have been filed, and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that they meet the requirements of this Act; and
- (b) in the case of a candidate with party affiliation, the requirements of clause (a) have also been met with respect to the constituency association that endorses the candidate. 1998, c. 9, s. 75 (3); 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1).

Money to be applied to discharge debts of candidate

(4) Where the candidate's financial statement shows a deficit and the candidate is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1), the money payable to his or her chief financial officer shall be first applied to discharge the debts creating the deficit and should any deficit remain thereafter, in the case of a candidate endorsed as the official candidate of a registered party, the deficit shall be assumed by the registered constituency association endorsing that candidate. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (4).

Surplus in candidate's account

- (5) Any surplus, determined by taking into account in the financial statement of a registered candidate the money, if any, paid to the candidate's chief financial officer under subsection (1), shall be forthwith paid over,
- (a) in the case of a candidate endorsed as the official candidate of a registered party, to that registered party or to the registered constituency association endorsing the candidate; and
- (b) in the case of an independent candidate, to the Chief Electoral Officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (5); 1998, c. 9, s. 79; 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1).

Reimbursement of political party's expenses

(6) Every registered party that receives at least 15 per cent of the popular vote in any electoral district and that has filed its statement of expenses with the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with [section 42](#), together with the auditor's report in accordance with [subsection 40 \(4\)](#), is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the aggregate amount determined by multiplying 5 cents by the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under the [Election Act](#), in each electoral district in which the political party received 15 per cent of the popular vote and such money shall be payable to the political party's chief financial officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (6); 1998, c. 9, s. 79; 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1); 2016, c. 22, s. 56 (2).

Saskatchewan

Eligibility for reimbursement - candidate

265(1) Subject to sections 269 and 270, a candidate is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: (a) the candidate has received at least 15% of all valid votes cast in the constituency; and (b) the candidate or the candidate's business manager has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required by section 261 within the time prescribed by that section.

(2) Immediately after receiving an election expenses return from a candidate who is eligible for a reimbursement, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: (a) undertake a preliminary review of the election expenses return; and (b) if the candidate is eligible for reimbursement, prepare and deliver to the Minister of Finance a certificate that sets out: (i) the fact that the candidate is

eligible for a reimbursement and has complied with subsection 261(1); and (ii) the total of the candidate's election expenses as set out in the candidate's election expenses return.

(3) Subject to sections 269 and 270, immediately on receipt of a certificate pursuant to subsection (2), the Minister of Finance shall pay an amount equal to 75% of the amount mentioned in clause (2)(b) to the candidate's business manager.

(4) Within 90 days of receiving an election expenses return from a candidate who is eligible for a reimbursement, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: (a) complete his or her review of the election expenses return; and (b) provide the Minister of Finance with a certificate that sets out the total amount of the reimbursement for which the candidate is eligible.

(5) Subject to sections 269 and 270, immediately on receipt of a certificate pursuant to subsection (4), the Minister of Finance shall pay to the candidate's business manager: (a) an amount equal to the amount mentioned in clause (4)(b) less the amount paid pursuant to subsection (3); and (b) a further amount as interest equal to the amount mentioned in clause (a) times the prime rate of interest of the bank holding Saskatchewan's general revenue fund for each day following 90 days from the date the Chief Electoral Officer has received the election expenses return that the amount mentioned in clause (4)(b) remains unpaid.

(6) The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible pursuant to this section is an amount equal to 60% of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the candidate, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the candidate.

British Columbia

Division 6.1 — Allowance and Reimbursement to Political Parties

Annual allowance to political party

215.02 (1) Subject to subsection (4), the chief electoral officer must pay, in accordance with this section, an annual allowance to a registered political party whose candidates in the most recent general election received at least

- (a) 2% of the total number of valid votes cast in all electoral districts, or
- (b) 5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the political party endorsed candidates.

(2) The annual allowance is calculated as follows:

- (a) in 2018, \$2.50 per vote received;
- (b) in 2019, \$2.25 per vote received;
- (c) in 2020, \$2.00 per vote received;
- (d) in 2021, \$1.75 per vote received;
- (e) in 2022, \$1.75 per vote received.

(3) The chief electoral officer must pay the allowance in 2 equal instalments on the following dates in each applicable year:

- (a) January 1;
- (b) July 1.

(4) An annual allowance is not payable to a registered political party if the political party

- (a) failed to file a required report under this Part, or
- (b) is suspended under Part 9 or this Part.

(5) If subsection (4) applies to a registered political party, the annual allowance is payable to a registered political party as soon as practicable after

- (a) all reporting requirements under this Part have been met, and
- (b) any suspension under that subsection is no longer in effect.

(6) Amounts to be paid by the chief electoral officer under this section must be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Special committee to review annual allowance

215.03 (1) In this section, "special committee" means a special committee of the Legislative Assembly that the Legislative Assembly appoints for the purposes of this section.

(2) The special committee must conduct a review of the annual allowance paid to political parties under [section 215.02](#), including, without limiting this, a review of the following, and must submit a report under subsection (3):

- (a) whether an annual allowance to political parties should be continued to be paid after 2022;
- (b) if an annual allowance to political parties is to be continued,
 - (i) the amount of the annual allowance, and
 - (ii) the number of years the annual allowance is to be paid.

(3) Within 6 months of being appointed, the special committee must submit a report to the Legislative Assembly respecting the results of the review under subsection (2).

(4) A report submitted under subsection (3) may include any recommendations that the special committee considers necessary or appropriate.

Reimbursement of election expenses

215.04 (1) In this section, "reimbursable election expense" means an election expense for which a reimbursement under this section is payable.

(2) A reimbursement must not be paid under this section for the following:

- (a) a nomination deposit;
- (b) a deficit incurred in holding a fundraising function during a campaign period;
- (c) an election expense for property in relation to which a reimbursement was previously paid under this section;
- (d) an election expense or a class of election expenses prescribed for the purposes of this section by regulation.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the general valuation rules in [section 185](#) do not apply and instead the following rules apply for the purpose of determining the value of reimbursable election expenses:

(a) the value of property, other than a capital asset, or services, is the lower of the following:

- (i) the price paid for the property or services;
- (ii) the market value of the property or services;

(b) the value of property that is a capital asset, is the lower of the following:

- (i) the price paid for the use of the property;
- (ii) the market value of the use of the property;

(c) the value of free advertising space in a periodical publication and free broadcasting time provided to a candidate in an election, if the space or time is also made available on an equitable basis to all other candidates in the election, is to be considered nil.

(4) A reimbursement for reimbursable election expenses must be paid, in accordance with this section, to the financial agent of a candidate in the amount determined under subsection (6) (a) if

(a) the financial agent for the candidate has filed with the chief electoral officer

- (i) an election financing report in accordance with [section 209](#), and
- (ii) a claim for reimbursement and financial records and receipts supporting the claim under [section 209 \(5.1\)](#), and

(b) the candidate in the most recent election in which the individual was a candidate received at least 10% of the total number of valid votes cast in the candidate's electoral district.

(5) A reimbursement for reimbursable election expenses must be paid, in accordance with this section, to the financial agent of a registered political party in the amount determined under subsection (6) (b) if

(a) the financial agent for the political party has filed with the chief electoral officer

- (i) an election financing report in accordance with [section 210](#), and
- (ii) a claim for reimbursement and financial records and receipts supporting the claim under [section 210 \(5\)](#), and

(b) the political party

(i) in the most recent general election received at least 5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the election, or

(ii) in a by-election received at least 10% of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral district in which the political party endorsed a candidate.

(6) The amount of a reimbursement for

(a) a candidate is 50% of the reimbursable election expenses up to 50% of the election expenses limit set under [section 199](#), and

(b) a registered political party is 50% of the reimbursable election expenses up to 50% of the election expenses limit set under [section 198](#).

(7) The chief electoral officer must pay the reimbursement in 2 instalments as follows:

(a) an advance of 50% of the estimated reimbursement amount within 15 days of being satisfied that the reports required to be filed under [sections 209](#) and [210](#) have been filed with sufficient information to warrant the advance;

(b) the remainder of the reimbursement as soon as practicable after the chief electoral officer is satisfied all reporting requirements under Part 9 and this Part have been met.

(8) If the reimbursement paid under subsection (7) exceeds the reimbursement amount that the candidate or political party is entitled to, the excess is an overpayment that may be recovered as a debt due to the government from the candidate or political party.

(9) Amounts to be paid by the chief electoral officer under this section must be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Use of reimbursement

215.05 (1) The financial agent of a candidate must use a reimbursement paid under [section 215.04](#) to fully satisfy any loan, debt or other financial obligation of the candidate in relation to the candidate's candidacy.

(2) If, after any required payment under subsection (1) of this section, there is a remainder of the reimbursement, the remainder must be treated in the same manner as a balance remaining in an account referred to in section 177 (2) (b) is treated under [section 205](#).

(3) The financial agent of a registered political party must use a reimbursement paid under [section 215.04](#) to fully satisfy any loan, debt or other financial obligation of the political party.

Prince Edward Island

PUBLIC FUNDING OF CANDIDATE AND PARTY EXPENSES

22. Reimbursement of election expenses

(1) Every registered candidate in an electoral district who receives at least 15 per cent of the popular vote in such electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of election expenses for the election period as shown on the financial reports filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, in accordance with section 21, together with the auditor's report in accordance with subsection 19(4), or an amount equal to one dollar for each elector whose name was on the official list of electors in the electoral district, subject to a minimum payment of \$2,000 and a maximum payment of \$4,000.

No reimbursement unless financial statement and report filed

(2) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1) unless the candidate or his or her official agent has filed the financial reports as required by section 21, together with the auditor's report thereon as required by subsection 19(4), and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of this Act.

Approval of reimbursement

(3) After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by this Act the Chief Electoral Officer shall (a) approve, as soon as possible, payment of seventy-five per cent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and (b) approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral

Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined in section 1.

Definitions

- (4) In this section (a) “independent candidate” means a person referred to in subclause 1(c)(ii);
(b) “popular vote” means the total counted ballots cast in favour of all candidates in an electoral district and does not include any rejected, cancelled, declined or unused ballots.

Adjustments

- (5) The amounts set out in subsection (1) shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown\ Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.

Calculation and payment

- (6) The Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the reimbursement pursuant to this section and provide the calculation to each official agent, and shall pay the amount of the reimbursement to the official agent. 1996, c.13, s.22; 2018,c.24,s.8.

23. Annual allowance

- (1) An annual allowance in the prescribed amount shall be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly.

Prescribed amount

- (2) In subsection (1) the “prescribed amount” means an amount obtained by multiplying the number of valid votes cast for official candidates of the party at the immediately preceding general election by a sum not exceeding \$2.00 determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

Adjustments

- (3) The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection (2) shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown\Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index. 1996, c.13, s.23.

Manitoba

74 REIMBURSEMENT OF CANDIDATE'S ELECTION EXPENSES

- (1) — When is a candidate eligible to be reimbursed

A candidate is eligible for reimbursement if he or she received at least 10% of the valid votes cast in their electoral division.

- (2) — What is the reimbursement amount and over-expenditure amount

A candidate's **reimbursement amount** is the amount determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Reimbursement amount} = (50\% \times E) + C + D - O$$

In this formula,

E is the candidate's election expenses (excluding the value of non-monetary contributions) or the candidate's election expense limit, whichever is less,

C is the candidate's reasonable child care expenses,

D is the candidate's reasonable disability expenses,

O is the candidate's **over-expenditure**, which is the greater of:

(a) the amount, if any, by which the candidate's election expenses (including the value of non-monetary contributions) exceed the candidate's election expense limit,

(b) the amount, if any, by which the candidate's advertising expenses (including the value of non-monetary contributions) exceed the candidate's advertising expense limit.

(3) — To whom is reimbursement paid

A candidate's reimbursement amount is payable in accordance with the following rules:

Rule 1 — Amount payable to candidate and official agent

A candidate's reimbursement amount is payable jointly to the candidate and their official agent, to the extent of

(a) the candidate's deficit, as determined under subsection (9), or

(b) if there is an over-expenditure, the amount by which the candidate's deficit exceeds the over-expenditure.

The candidate and his or her official agent must ensure that the reimbursement amount is used first to pay the candidate's outstanding liabilities, if any.

Rule 2 — Payment of remaining amount

Any remaining amount is payable

(a) to the financial officer of the registered party that endorsed the candidate, or

(b) in the case of an independent candidate, to the CEO to be held in trust and paid (with accumulated interest) to

(i) the candidate, if he or she is a candidate in the next general election or in a by-election that occurs before the next general election, or

(ii) in any other case, to the Minister of Finance for payment into the Consolidated Fund.

(4) — Is an advance payable

A portion of the candidate's reimbursement amount is payable in advance in accordance with subsection (3), if

(a) the candidate's financial statement does not indicate an over-expenditure, and

(b) the CEO has received the information and statements required to be filed under sections 63 and 67, or information the CEO considers sufficient for an advance to be paid.

The portion is 50% of the candidate's reimbursement amount (as estimated by the CEO), or the candidate's deficit, whichever is less.

(5) — Interim certificate for advance payment

Within 15 days after determining that an advance is payable to a candidate, the CEO must prepare an interim certificate setting out the amount of the advance and to whom it is payable.

(6) — Final certificate for payment

As soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than 90 days after the CEO receives the information and statements required to be filed under sections 63 and 67, or information the CEO

considers sufficient for the reimbursement to be paid, the CEO must prepare a final certificate setting out the following:

- (a) the candidate's reimbursement amount, if any,
- (b) the amount paid as an advance, if any,
- (c) the balance payable, if any, and to whom it is payable.

(7) — Payment

The reimbursement set out in an interim or final payment certificate is to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund as soon as reasonably practicable after being certified.

(8) — Recovery of overpayment

If an amount paid to a candidate as an advance exceeds the candidate's reimbursement amount certified under subsection (6), the excess is an overpayment which is immediately repayable to the Minister of Finance by

- (a) the candidate's official agent, in the case of an overpayment to the candidate and the official agent, and
- (b) the CEO out of the money held in trust for the candidate, in the case of an overpayment to the CEO.

(9) — When does a candidate have a deficit

A candidate has a deficit under this section in the amount determined by the following formula, if the result is a negative number:

$$\text{Amount} = I - (E + A + C + D)$$

In this formula,

I is the candidate's income during the candidacy period, including contributions (other than non-monetary contributions) and monetary transfers received,

E is the total of (a) the candidate's election expenses (excluding non-monetary contributions),

(b) the amount of any monetary transfers the candidate made during the candidacy period to the party that endorsed the candidate, and

(c) bank charges and any interest paid or accrued in relation to a loan made to the candidate, for the four-month period after election day,

A is the cost of auditing the candidate's financial statement for the election, minus the fee payable to the auditor under Part 3,

C is the candidate's reasonable child care expenses incurred during the election period, if any,

D is the candidate's reasonable disability expenses incurred during the election period, if any.

S.M. 2013, c. 54, s. 27.

New Brunswick

Could not find anything in the act related to reimbursement.

Alberta

208 The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish, in respect of services and expenses under this Act, (a) the amounts of remuneration and fees, (b) the rates of payment for expenses, and (c) the method and procedure of applying for payment. RSA 2000 cE-1 s208;2017 c29 s111

Yukon

I could not find a clause that indicated that candidates were eligible for financial compensation. Officers, yes. Candidates, no.

Québec

CHAPTER II

FINANCING OF PARTIES, INDEPENDENT MEMBERS AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

[1998, c. 52, s. 32.](#)

DIVISION I

PUBLIC FINANCING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

81. The Chief Electoral Officer shall determine, after each general election, the annual allowance that may be paid to the authorized parties under [section 82](#). The allowance is revised annually. The allowance is paid on a monthly or quarterly basis after consultation with the authorized party concerned.

1989, c. 1, s. 81; [2012, c. 26, s. 1.](#)

82. The allowance shall be computed by dividing between the authorized parties, proportionately to the percentage of the valid votes obtained by them at the last general election, a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying the amount of \$1.61 by the number of electors entered on the list of electors used at that election.

The amount provided in the first paragraph is adjusted on 1 January each year according to the change in the average Consumer Price Index for the preceding year, based on the index established for the whole of Québec by Statistics Canada. If the amount computed on the basis of the index includes a decimal, the decimal is rounded off to the higher digit if it is equal to or greater than 5 and, if not, to the lower digit. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the results of the adjustment in the Gazette officielle du Québec.

1989, c. 1, s. 82; 1992, c. 38, s. 15; [2010, c. 36, s. 1](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 2.](#)

82.1. Within 10 days of the order instituting the holding of a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall pay an additional allowance to the authorized parties referred to in [section 82](#).

This additional allowance is calculated following the modalities provided in the first paragraph of [section 82](#) by replacing the amount therein by \$1.00.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.2. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) \$2.50 for each dollar contributed to an authorized party up to an annual amount of \$20,000 paid in contributions to each party;

(2) in addition to the contributions referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, \$1.00 for each dollar contributed to an authorized party up to an annual amount of \$200,000 paid in contributions to each party.

During a general election, in addition to the amounts provided for in the first paragraph, the Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) \$2.50 for each additional dollar contributed to an authorized party for that election, up to \$20,000 paid in contributions to each party;

(2) in addition to the contributions referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, \$1.00 for each additional dollar contributed to an authorized party for that election, up to \$200,000 paid in contributions to each party.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.3. To be entitled to receive the amounts provided for in [section 82.2](#), a party that has been authorized since the last general election and that is not entitled to receive the allowance provided for in [section 81](#) must submit to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the manner the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) a list of the name and address of at least 1,000 members who meet the conditions set out in [section 51.1](#); or

(2) a list of the name and address of at least 500 members who meet the conditions set out in [section 51.1](#) and come from at least 10 administrative regions having at least 25 members each.

The Chief Electoral Officer may take any measures necessary to verify the information provided under the first paragraph.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.4. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines, \$2.50 for each dollar contributed to an independent Member or independent candidate, up to an annual amount of \$800 paid in contributions, to each Member or candidate.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

83. The sums provided for in [sections 82](#) to [82.2](#) and [82.4](#) are used to defray expenses related in particular to day-to-day operations, the propagation of a political program, the coordination of the political activities of the members or supporters of a party and election expenses. They are also used to reimburse the principal of loans.

1989, c. 1, s. 83; [2012, c. 26, s. 4.](#)

84. The sums provided for in [sections 82](#) to [82.2](#) and [82.4](#) are paid by cheque made to the order of the official representative of the party, the independent Member or the independent candidate. These sums may also be paid by means of a transfer of funds to an account held by the official representative.

1989, c. 1, s. 84; [2008, c. 22, s. 19](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 5.](#)

85. Upon receipt of a certificate signed by the Chief Electoral Officer setting out the amount he has paid to an official representative, the Minister of Finance shall reimburse the amount set out in the certificate to the Chief Electoral Officer.

1989, c. 1, s. 85.

86. Not later than 1 April each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall publish, in the Gazette officielle du Québec, 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.
1989, c. 1, s. 86; [2008, c. 22, s. 20](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 6](#).

Reimbursement of Candidates Costs Summation

Nunavut

Reimbursement of candidate

151. (1) The candidate who received the most votes, and any other candidate who received the same number of votes or a number that is within 2 % of the candidate who received the most votes, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the approved form, for reimbursement by the Chief Electoral Officer of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of a recount.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reimbursement of expenses

312. (1) A candidate who receives at least 15% of the popular vote or who is elected by acclamation is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for 1/3 of his or her actual campaign expenses to a maximum of 1/3 of the expense limit.

(2) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1) unless his or her chief financial officer has filed a financial statement of receipts and expenses as required by [section 304](#), together with the auditor's report as required by [subsection 302\(6\)](#), and the Chief Electoral Officer certifies in writing that the statement meets the requirements of this Part.

(3) Where a candidate's financial statement shows a deficit and he or she is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1), the money payable to his or her chief financial officer shall be first applied by the chief financial officer to discharge the debts creating the deficit, and to the extent the money is not sufficient to pay all the debts, the debts shall be ratably reduced.

1998 c13 s6

Nova Scotia

REIMBURSEMENT OF CANDIDATE ELECTION EXPENSES

Calculation and payment

267 (1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall reimburse each candidate who has been declared elected or who has received not less than ten percent of the valid votes cast in an election in which he or she was a candidate by making payment to the official agent of the candidate in respect of the candidate's election expenses to an amount not exceeding one dollar and forty-three cents for each elector on the final list of electors.

(2) In an electoral district in which a registered party endorsed more than one individual who was nominated as a candidate, the total reimbursement made under subsection (1) may not exceed one dollar and forty-three cents for each elector whose name was on the final list of electors and the reimbursement must be divided equally among those candidates.

- (3) After the official agent of a candidate has delivered the report of the election expenses of a candidate as required by this Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall
- (a) approve, as soon as possible, payment of seventy-five per cent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled if the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and
 - (b) approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled if the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report of election expenses is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined in clause 166(i).
- (4) The reimbursement provided for in this Section is increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for the Province published by Statistics Canada using the annual 2010 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
- (5) During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum reimbursement payable with respect to a candidate's election expenses pursuant to this Section for the election and shall publish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website.
- (6) As soon as possible after a writ of an election or by-election is issued, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the interim reimbursement pursuant to this Section based on the most current list of electors at the beginning of the election and shall publish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website.
- (7) After the official count is completed, the Chief Electoral Officer shall adjust the amount of the interim reimbursement if the final list of electors contains a larger number of electors and shall republish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website. 2011, c. 5, s. 267.

Ontario

Reimbursement

Partial reimbursement of campaign expenses

- 44** (1) Every registered candidate who receives at least five per cent of the popular vote in his or her electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of,
- (a) 20 per cent of the candidate's campaign expenses for the campaign period, as shown on the statement of income and expenses filed under [section 42](#), together with the auditor's report referred to in [subsection 40 \(4\)](#); and
 - (b) 20 per cent of the maximum expenditure limit under [subsection 38 \(3\)](#). 1998, c. 9, s. 75 (1); 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1); 2016, c. 22, s. 56 (1).

Increase for certain candidates

- (2) In relation to candidates in electoral districts listed in [subsection 38 \(3.3\)](#), the amount determined under subsection (1) shall be increased by the applicable amount determined under [subsection 38 \(3.4\)](#). 2009, c. 33, Sched. 3, [s. 2](#).

Conditions for reimbursement

- (3) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed under subsection (1) unless,

- (a) the financial statements and auditor's report required by [section 42](#) and [subsection 40 \(4\)](#) in respect of the candidate have been filed, and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that they meet the requirements of this Act; and
- (b) in the case of a candidate with party affiliation, the requirements of clause (a) have also been met with respect to the constituency association that endorses the candidate. 1998, c. 9, s. 75 (3); 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1).

Money to be applied to discharge debts of candidate

(4) Where the candidate's financial statement shows a deficit and the candidate is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1), the money payable to his or her chief financial officer shall be first applied to discharge the debts creating the deficit and should any deficit remain thereafter, in the case of a candidate endorsed as the official candidate of a registered party, the deficit shall be assumed by the registered constituency association endorsing that candidate. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (4).

Surplus in candidate's account

- (5) Any surplus, determined by taking into account in the financial statement of a registered candidate the money, if any, paid to the candidate's chief financial officer under subsection (1), shall be forthwith paid over,
- (a) in the case of a candidate endorsed as the official candidate of a registered party, to that registered party or to the registered constituency association endorsing the candidate; and
- (b) in the case of an independent candidate, to the Chief Electoral Officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (5); 1998, c. 9, s. 79; 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1).

Reimbursement of political party's expenses

(6) Every registered party that receives at least 15 per cent of the popular vote in any electoral district and that has filed its statement of expenses with the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with [section 42](#), together with the auditor's report in accordance with [subsection 40 \(4\)](#), is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the aggregate amount determined by multiplying 5 cents by the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under the [Election Act](#), in each electoral district in which the political party received 15 per cent of the popular vote and such money shall be payable to the political party's chief financial officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (6); 1998, c. 9, s. 79; 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1); 2016, c. 22, s. 56 (2).

Saskatchewan

Eligibility for reimbursement - candidate

265(1) Subject to sections 269 and 270, a candidate is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: (a) the candidate has received at least 15% of all valid votes cast in the constituency; and (b) the candidate or the candidate's business manager has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required by section 261 within the time prescribed by that section.

(2) Immediately after receiving an election expenses return from a candidate who is eligible for a reimbursement, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: (a) undertake a preliminary review of the election expenses return; and (b) if the candidate is eligible for reimbursement, prepare and deliver to the Minister of Finance a certificate that sets out: (i) the fact that the candidate is

eligible for a reimbursement and has complied with subsection 261(1); and (ii) the total of the candidate's election expenses as set out in the candidate's election expenses return.

(3) Subject to sections 269 and 270, immediately on receipt of a certificate pursuant to subsection (2), the Minister of Finance shall pay an amount equal to 75% of the amount mentioned in clause (2)(b) to the candidate's business manager.

(4) Within 90 days of receiving an election expenses return from a candidate who is eligible for a reimbursement, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: (a) complete his or her review of the election expenses return; and (b) provide the Minister of Finance with a certificate that sets out the total amount of the reimbursement for which the candidate is eligible.

(5) Subject to sections 269 and 270, immediately on receipt of a certificate pursuant to subsection (4), the Minister of Finance shall pay to the candidate's business manager: (a) an amount equal to the amount mentioned in clause (4)(b) less the amount paid pursuant to subsection (3); and (b) a further amount as interest equal to the amount mentioned in clause (a) times the prime rate of interest of the bank holding Saskatchewan's general revenue fund for each day following 90 days from the date the Chief Electoral Officer has received the election expenses return that the amount mentioned in clause (4)(b) remains unpaid.

(6) The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible pursuant to this section is an amount equal to 60% of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the candidate, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the candidate.

British Columbia

Division 6.1 — Allowance and Reimbursement to Political Parties

Annual allowance to political party

215.02 (1) Subject to subsection (4), the chief electoral officer must pay, in accordance with this section, an annual allowance to a registered political party whose candidates in the most recent general election received at least

- (a) 2% of the total number of valid votes cast in all electoral districts, or
- (b) 5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the political party endorsed candidates.

(2) The annual allowance is calculated as follows:

- (a) in 2018, \$2.50 per vote received;
- (b) in 2019, \$2.25 per vote received;
- (c) in 2020, \$2.00 per vote received;
- (d) in 2021, \$1.75 per vote received;
- (e) in 2022, \$1.75 per vote received.

(3) The chief electoral officer must pay the allowance in 2 equal instalments on the following dates in each applicable year:

- (a) January 1;
- (b) July 1.

(4) An annual allowance is not payable to a registered political party if the political party

- (a) failed to file a required report under this Part, or
- (b) is suspended under Part 9 or this Part.

(5) If subsection (4) applies to a registered political party, the annual allowance is payable to a registered political party as soon as practicable after

- (a) all reporting requirements under this Part have been met, and
- (b) any suspension under that subsection is no longer in effect.

(6) Amounts to be paid by the chief electoral officer under this section must be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Special committee to review annual allowance

215.03 (1) In this section, "special committee" means a special committee of the Legislative Assembly that the Legislative Assembly appoints for the purposes of this section.

(2) The special committee must conduct a review of the annual allowance paid to political parties under [section 215.02](#), including, without limiting this, a review of the following, and must submit a report under subsection (3):

- (a) whether an annual allowance to political parties should be continued to be paid after 2022;
- (b) if an annual allowance to political parties is to be continued,
 - (i) the amount of the annual allowance, and
 - (ii) the number of years the annual allowance is to be paid.

(3) Within 6 months of being appointed, the special committee must submit a report to the Legislative Assembly respecting the results of the review under subsection (2).

(4) A report submitted under subsection (3) may include any recommendations that the special committee considers necessary or appropriate.

Reimbursement of election expenses

215.04 (1) In this section, "reimbursable election expense" means an election expense for which a reimbursement under this section is payable.

(2) A reimbursement must not be paid under this section for the following:

- (a) a nomination deposit;
- (b) a deficit incurred in holding a fundraising function during a campaign period;
- (c) an election expense for property in relation to which a reimbursement was previously paid under this section;
- (d) an election expense or a class of election expenses prescribed for the purposes of this section by regulation.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the general valuation rules in [section 185](#) do not apply and instead the following rules apply for the purpose of determining the value of reimbursable election expenses:

(a) the value of property, other than a capital asset, or services, is the lower of the following:

- (i) the price paid for the property or services;
- (ii) the market value of the property or services;

(b) the value of property that is a capital asset, is the lower of the following:

- (i) the price paid for the use of the property;
- (ii) the market value of the use of the property;

(c) the value of free advertising space in a periodical publication and free broadcasting time provided to a candidate in an election, if the space or time is also made available on an equitable basis to all other candidates in the election, is to be considered nil.

(4) A reimbursement for reimbursable election expenses must be paid, in accordance with this section, to the financial agent of a candidate in the amount determined under subsection (6) (a) if

(a) the financial agent for the candidate has filed with the chief electoral officer

- (i) an election financing report in accordance with [section 209](#), and
- (ii) a claim for reimbursement and financial records and receipts supporting the claim under section 209 (5.1), and

(b) the candidate in the most recent election in which the individual was a candidate received at least 10% of the total number of valid votes cast in the candidate's electoral district.

(5) A reimbursement for reimbursable election expenses must be paid, in accordance with this section, to the financial agent of a registered political party in the amount determined under subsection (6) (b) if

(a) the financial agent for the political party has filed with the chief electoral officer

- (i) an election financing report in accordance with [section 210](#), and
- (ii) a claim for reimbursement and financial records and receipts supporting the claim under section 210 (5), and

(b) the political party

(i) in the most recent general election received at least 5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the election, or

(ii) in a by-election received at least 10% of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral district in which the political party endorsed a candidate.

(6) The amount of a reimbursement for

(a) a candidate is 50% of the reimbursable election expenses up to 50% of the election expenses limit set under [section 199](#), and

(b) a registered political party is 50% of the reimbursable election expenses up to 50% of the election expenses limit set under [section 198](#).

(7) The chief electoral officer must pay the reimbursement in 2 instalments as follows:

(a) an advance of 50% of the estimated reimbursement amount within 15 days of being satisfied that the reports required to be filed under [sections 209](#) and [210](#) have been filed with sufficient information to warrant the advance;

(b) the remainder of the reimbursement as soon as practicable after the chief electoral officer is satisfied all reporting requirements under Part 9 and this Part have been met.

(8) If the reimbursement paid under subsection (7) exceeds the reimbursement amount that the candidate or political party is entitled to, the excess is an overpayment that may be recovered as a debt due to the government from the candidate or political party.

(9) Amounts to be paid by the chief electoral officer under this section must be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Use of reimbursement

215.05 (1) The financial agent of a candidate must use a reimbursement paid under [section 215.04](#) to fully satisfy any loan, debt or other financial obligation of the candidate in relation to the candidate's candidacy.

(2) If, after any required payment under subsection (1) of this section, there is a remainder of the reimbursement, the remainder must be treated in the same manner as a balance remaining in an account referred to in section 177 (2) (b) is treated under [section 205](#).

(3) The financial agent of a registered political party must use a reimbursement paid under [section 215.04](#) to fully satisfy any loan, debt or other financial obligation of the political party.

Prince Edward Island

PUBLIC FUNDING OF CANDIDATE AND PARTY EXPENSES

22. Reimbursement of election expenses

(1) Every registered candidate in an electoral district who receives at least 15 per cent of the popular vote in such electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of election expenses for the election period as shown on the financial reports filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, in accordance with section 21, together with the auditor's report in accordance with subsection 19(4), or an amount equal to one dollar for each elector whose name was on the official list of electors in the electoral district, subject to a minimum payment of \$2,000 and a maximum payment of \$4,000.

No reimbursement unless financial statement and report filed

(2) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1) unless the candidate or his or her official agent has filed the financial reports as required by section 21, together with the auditor's report thereon as required by subsection 19(4), and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of this Act.

Approval of reimbursement

(3) After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by this Act the Chief Electoral Officer shall (a) approve, as soon as possible, payment of seventy-five per cent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and (b) approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral

Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined in section 1.

Definitions

- (4) In this section (a) “independent candidate” means a person referred to in subclause 1(c)(ii);
(b) “popular vote” means the total counted ballots cast in favour of all candidates in an electoral district and does not include any rejected, cancelled, declined or unused ballots.

Adjustments

- (5) The amounts set out in subsection (1) shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown\ Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.

Calculation and payment

- (6) The Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the reimbursement pursuant to this section and provide the calculation to each official agent, and shall pay the amount of the reimbursement to the official agent. 1996, c.13, s.22; 2018,c.24,s.8.

23. Annual allowance

- (1) An annual allowance in the prescribed amount shall be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly.

Prescribed amount

- (2) In subsection (1) the “prescribed amount” means an amount obtained by multiplying the number of valid votes cast for official candidates of the party at the immediately preceding general election by a sum not exceeding \$2.00 determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

Adjustments

- (3) The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection (2) shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown\Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index. 1996, c.13, s.23.

Manitoba

74 REIMBURSEMENT OF CANDIDATE'S ELECTION EXPENSES

- (1) — When is a candidate eligible to be reimbursed

A candidate is eligible for reimbursement if he or she received at least 10% of the valid votes cast in their electoral division.

- (2) — What is the reimbursement amount and over-expenditure amount

A candidate's **reimbursement amount** is the amount determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Reimbursement amount} = (50\% \times E) + C + D - O$$

In this formula,

E is the candidate's election expenses (excluding the value of non-monetary contributions) or the candidate's election expense limit, whichever is less,

C is the candidate's reasonable child care expenses,

D is the candidate's reasonable disability expenses,

O is the candidate's **over-expenditure**, which is the greater of:

(a) the amount, if any, by which the candidate's election expenses (including the value of non-monetary contributions) exceed the candidate's election expense limit,

(b) the amount, if any, by which the candidate's advertising expenses (including the value of non-monetary contributions) exceed the candidate's advertising expense limit.

(3) — To whom is reimbursement paid

A candidate's reimbursement amount is payable in accordance with the following rules:

Rule 1 — Amount payable to candidate and official agent

A candidate's reimbursement amount is payable jointly to the candidate and their official agent, to the extent of

(a) the candidate's deficit, as determined under subsection (9), or

(b) if there is an over-expenditure, the amount by which the candidate's deficit exceeds the over-expenditure.

The candidate and his or her official agent must ensure that the reimbursement amount is used first to pay the candidate's outstanding liabilities, if any.

Rule 2 — Payment of remaining amount

Any remaining amount is payable

(a) to the financial officer of the registered party that endorsed the candidate, or

(b) in the case of an independent candidate, to the CEO to be held in trust and paid (with accumulated interest) to

(i) the candidate, if he or she is a candidate in the next general election or in a by-election that occurs before the next general election, or

(ii) in any other case, to the Minister of Finance for payment into the Consolidated Fund.

(4) — Is an advance payable

A portion of the candidate's reimbursement amount is payable in advance in accordance with subsection (3), if

(a) the candidate's financial statement does not indicate an over-expenditure, and

(b) the CEO has received the information and statements required to be filed under sections 63 and 67, or information the CEO considers sufficient for an advance to be paid.

The portion is 50% of the candidate's reimbursement amount (as estimated by the CEO), or the candidate's deficit, whichever is less.

(5) — Interim certificate for advance payment

Within 15 days after determining that an advance is payable to a candidate, the CEO must prepare an interim certificate setting out the amount of the advance and to whom it is payable.

(6) — Final certificate for payment

As soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than 90 days after the CEO receives the information and statements required to be filed under sections 63 and 67, or information the CEO

considers sufficient for the reimbursement to be paid, the CEO must prepare a final certificate setting out the following:

- (a) the candidate's reimbursement amount, if any,
- (b) the amount paid as an advance, if any,
- (c) the balance payable, if any, and to whom it is payable.

(7) — Payment

The reimbursement set out in an interim or final payment certificate is to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund as soon as reasonably practicable after being certified.

(8) — Recovery of overpayment

If an amount paid to a candidate as an advance exceeds the candidate's reimbursement amount certified under subsection (6), the excess is an overpayment which is immediately repayable to the Minister of Finance by

- (a) the candidate's official agent, in the case of an overpayment to the candidate and the official agent, and
- (b) the CEO out of the money held in trust for the candidate, in the case of an overpayment to the CEO.

(9) — When does a candidate have a deficit

A candidate has a deficit under this section in the amount determined by the following formula, if the result is a negative number:

$$\text{Amount} = I - (E + A + C + D)$$

In this formula,

I is the candidate's income during the candidacy period, including contributions (other than non-monetary contributions) and monetary transfers received,

E is the total of (a) the candidate's election expenses (excluding non-monetary contributions),

(b) the amount of any monetary transfers the candidate made during the candidacy period to the party that endorsed the candidate, and

(c) bank charges and any interest paid or accrued in relation to a loan made to the candidate, for the four-month period after election day,

A is the cost of auditing the candidate's financial statement for the election, minus the fee payable to the auditor under Part 3,

C is the candidate's reasonable child care expenses incurred during the election period, if any,

D is the candidate's reasonable disability expenses incurred during the election period, if any.

S.M. 2013, c. 54, s. 27.

New Brunswick

Could not find anything in the act related to reimbursement.

Alberta

208 The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish, in respect of services and expenses under this Act, (a) the amounts of remuneration and fees, (b) the rates of payment for expenses, and (c) the method and procedure of applying for payment. RSA 2000 cE-1 s208;2017 c29 s111

Yukon

I could not find a clause that indicated that candidates were eligible for financial compensation. Officers, yes. Candidates, no.

Québec

CHAPTER II

FINANCING OF PARTIES, INDEPENDENT MEMBERS AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

[1998, c. 52, s. 32.](#)

DIVISION I

PUBLIC FINANCING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

81. The Chief Electoral Officer shall determine, after each general election, the annual allowance that may be paid to the authorized parties under [section 82](#). The allowance is revised annually. The allowance is paid on a monthly or quarterly basis after consultation with the authorized party concerned.

1989, c. 1, s. 81; [2012, c. 26, s. 1.](#)

82. The allowance shall be computed by dividing between the authorized parties, proportionately to the percentage of the valid votes obtained by them at the last general election, a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying the amount of \$1.61 by the number of electors entered on the list of electors used at that election.

The amount provided in the first paragraph is adjusted on 1 January each year according to the change in the average Consumer Price Index for the preceding year, based on the index established for the whole of Québec by Statistics Canada. If the amount computed on the basis of the index includes a decimal, the decimal is rounded off to the higher digit if it is equal to or greater than 5 and, if not, to the lower digit. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the results of the adjustment in the Gazette officielle du Québec.

1989, c. 1, s. 82; 1992, c. 38, s. 15; [2010, c. 36, s. 1](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 2.](#)

82.1. Within 10 days of the order instituting the holding of a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall pay an additional allowance to the authorized parties referred to in [section 82](#).

This additional allowance is calculated following the modalities provided in the first paragraph of [section 82](#) by replacing the amount therein by \$1.00.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.2. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) \$2.50 for each dollar contributed to an authorized party up to an annual amount of \$20,000 paid in contributions to each party;

(2) in addition to the contributions referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, \$1.00 for each dollar contributed to an authorized party up to an annual amount of \$200,000 paid in contributions to each party.

During a general election, in addition to the amounts provided for in the first paragraph, the Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) \$2.50 for each additional dollar contributed to an authorized party for that election, up to \$20,000 paid in contributions to each party;

(2) in addition to the contributions referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, \$1.00 for each additional dollar contributed to an authorized party for that election, up to \$200,000 paid in contributions to each party.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.3. To be entitled to receive the amounts provided for in [section 82.2](#), a party that has been authorized since the last general election and that is not entitled to receive the allowance provided for in [section 81](#) must submit to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the manner the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) a list of the name and address of at least 1,000 members who meet the conditions set out in [section 51.1](#); or

(2) a list of the name and address of at least 500 members who meet the conditions set out in [section 51.1](#) and come from at least 10 administrative regions having at least 25 members each.

The Chief Electoral Officer may take any measures necessary to verify the information provided under the first paragraph.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.4. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines, \$2.50 for each dollar contributed to an independent Member or independent candidate, up to an annual amount of \$800 paid in contributions, to each Member or candidate.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

83. The sums provided for in [sections 82](#) to [82.2](#) and [82.4](#) are used to defray expenses related in particular to day-to-day operations, the propagation of a political program, the coordination of the political activities of the members or supporters of a party and election expenses. They are also used to reimburse the principal of loans.

1989, c. 1, s. 83; [2012, c. 26, s. 4.](#)

84. The sums provided for in [sections 82](#) to [82.2](#) and [82.4](#) are paid by cheque made to the order of the official representative of the party, the independent Member or the independent candidate. These sums may also be paid by means of a transfer of funds to an account held by the official representative.

1989, c. 1, s. 84; [2008, c. 22, s. 19](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 5.](#)

85. Upon receipt of a certificate signed by the Chief Electoral Officer setting out the amount he has paid to an official representative, the Minister of Finance shall reimburse the amount set out in the certificate to the Chief Electoral Officer.

1989, c. 1, s. 85.

86. Not later than 1 April each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall publish, in the Gazette officielle du Québec, 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.
1989, c. 1, s. 86; [2008, c. 22, s. 20](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 6](#).

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000		
Deh Cho									
Ronald Bonnetrouge	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	37.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Lyle Fabian	\$1,396.14	\$0.00	\$1,918.35	\$522.21	8.00%	\$261.11	\$261.11		
Michael Nadli	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,456.25	\$2,956.25	40.00%	\$1,478.13	\$1,478.13		
Gregory Nyull	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,718.65	\$618.65	14.00%	\$309.33	\$309.33		
Frame Lake									
Roy Erasmus Sr.	\$12,260.60	\$919.93	\$12,260.00	\$919.33	21.00%	\$459.67	\$459.67		
Jan Fullerton	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	26.00%	\$4,044.91	\$3,000.00		
Kevin O'Reilly	\$9,245.20	\$1,500.00	\$17,862.43	\$10,117.23	28.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5058.62	
David Wasylciw	\$8,825.00	\$900.00	\$8,781.34	\$856.34	24.00%	\$428.17	\$428.17		
Great Slave									
Glen Abernethy	\$12,492.37	\$2,872.37	\$9,153.47	-\$466.53	79.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Chris Clarke	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,929.93	\$829.93	21.00%	\$414.97	\$414.97		
Hay River North									
Robert Bouchard	\$8,540.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,273.88	\$4,233.88	35.00%	\$2,116.94	\$2,116.94		
Karen Felker	\$2,670.00	\$0.00	\$4,592.64	\$1,922.64	12.00%	\$961.32	\$961.32		
Rocky (RJ) Simpson	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	53.00%	\$1,642.98	\$1,642.98		
Hay River South									
Jane Groenewegen	\$9,550.00	\$0.00	\$20,064.20	\$10,514.20	35.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5257.1	**note: \$6000 from candidate owned businesses
Wally Schumann	\$3,410.00	\$1,500.00	\$15,130.97	\$13,220.97	47.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6610.49	
Brian Willows	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	18.00%	\$601.07	\$601.07		
Inuvik Boot Lake									
Alfred Moses	\$160.00	\$0.00	\$3,340.92	\$3,180.92	88.00%	\$1,590.46	\$1,590.46		
Desmond Loreen	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$320.51	\$70.51	11.00%	\$35.26	\$35.26		
Inuvik Twin Lakes									
Jimmy Kalinek	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,129.51	\$1,129.51	40.00%	\$564.76	\$564.76		
Robert C. McLeod	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,830.72	\$330.72	60.00%	\$165.36	\$165.36		
Kam Lake									
Dave Ramsay	\$23,900.00	\$3,000.00	\$22,787.15	\$1,887.15	42.00%	\$943.58	\$943.58		
Kieron Testart	\$11,410.00	\$0.00	\$12,446.59	\$1,036.59	58.00%	\$518.30	\$518.30		
Mackenzie Delta									
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$2,600.00	\$0.00	\$1,900.84	-\$699.16	48.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
William Firth	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.78	\$1,050.78	21.00%	\$525.39	\$525.39		
David Krutko	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	13.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Norman Snowshoe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,949.54	\$3,949.54	18.00%	\$1,974.77	\$1,974.77		
Monfwi									
Jackson Lafferty	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Nahendeh									
Rosemary Gill	\$5,233.25	\$0.00	\$5,517.37	\$284.12	20.00%	\$142.06	\$142.06		
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,071.28	\$1,071.28	2.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Kevin Menicoche	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	14.00%	\$663.36	\$663.36		
Deneze Nakehk'o	\$6,355.00	\$0.00	\$8,426.18	\$2,071.18	13.00%	\$1,035.59	\$1,035.59		
Dennis Nelner	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$3,117.17	\$1,367.17	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Randy Sibbeston	\$5,910.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,174.81	\$4,764.81	20.00%	\$2,382.41	\$2,382.41		
Shane Thompson	\$7,075.00	\$0.00	\$8,525.57	\$1,450.57	29.00%	\$725.29	\$725.29		
Nunakput									
Ethel-Jean Gruben	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$3,311.44	\$1,611.44	23.00%	\$805.72	\$805.72		
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,974.80	\$0.00	\$4,006.40	\$2,031.60	30.00%	\$1,015.80	\$1,015.80		
Robert Kuptana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,740.26	\$1,740.26	5.00%	\$870.13	\$870.13		
Herbert Nakimayak	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	30.00%	\$826.35	\$826.35		

John Stuart Jr.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	11.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Range Lake								
Caroline Cochrane	\$10,135.08	\$1,500.00	\$17,265.71	\$8,630.63	50.00%	\$4,315.32	\$3,000.00	
Daryl Dolynny	\$14,749.06	\$1,336.53	\$16,516.81	\$3,104.28	50.00%	\$1,552.14	\$1,552.14	
Sahtu								
Paul Andrew	\$7,605.74	\$0.00	\$7,205.25	-\$400.49	25.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Yvonne Doolittle	\$4,499.28	\$0.00	\$7,270.26	\$2,770.98	26.00%	\$1,385.49	\$1,385.49	
Daniel McNeely	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	29.00%	\$654.84	\$654.84	
Judy Tutcho	\$3,219.27	\$0.00	\$2,969.27	-\$250.00	19.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Thebacha								
Don Jacque	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,711.88	\$5,711.88	18.00%	\$2,855.94	\$2,855.94	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$8,700.00	\$0.00	\$8,199.15	-\$500.85	38.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Louis Sebert	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	43.00%	\$2,897.85	\$2,897.85	
Tu Nedhe-Willideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$14,124.99	\$0.00	\$15,647.07	\$1,522.08	70.00%	\$761.04	\$761.04	
Richard Edjericon	\$4,840.00	\$0.00	\$10,407.52	\$5,567.52	30.00%	\$2,783.76	\$2,783.76	
Yellowknife Centre								
Julie Green	\$21,300.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,133.75	\$1,333.75	54.00%	\$666.88	\$666.88	
Robert Hawkins	\$16,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,475.76	\$4,125.76	45.00%	\$2,062.88	\$2,062.88	
Yellowknife North								
Edwin Castillo	\$5,300.00	\$1,950.00	\$10,767.17	\$7,417.17	12.00%	\$3,708.59	\$3,000.00	
Sean Erasmus	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Ben Nind	\$5,750.00	\$1,500.00	\$5,209.62	\$959.62	17.00%	\$479.81	\$479.81	
Cory Vanthuynne	\$20,109.67	\$13,364.67	\$19,986.03	\$13,241.03	36.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$6,620.52
Dan Wong	\$13,960.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,852.60	\$9,392.60	34.00%	\$4,696.30	\$3,000.00	
Yellowknife South								
Robert R. McLeod	\$18,350.00	\$0.00	\$17,570.84	-\$779.16	70.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nigit'stil Norbert	\$3,641.62	\$0.00	\$3,376.18	-\$265.44	26.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Samuel Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$563.91	\$563.91	4.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$162,743.68			\$76,323.95	\$63,558.91	
			Average rebate for women			\$1,732.17	\$1,296.15	
			Average rebate for men			\$1,180.05	\$1,011.95	
			\$56,486.03					

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
Deh Cho								
Michael McLeod	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	36.00%	\$134.31	\$134.31	
Michael Nadli	\$3,090.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,741.78	\$2,151.78	64.00%	\$1,075.89	\$1,075.89	
Frame Lake								
Wendy Bisaro	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	55.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6110.88
Bernard Leblanc	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$3,462.02	\$3,262.02	5.00%	\$1,631.01	\$1,631.01	
Duff Spence	\$7,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,051.10	\$3,551.10	40.00%	\$1,775.55	\$1,775.55	
Great Slave								
Glen Abernethy	\$20,517.37	\$4,372.37	\$20,501.19	\$4,356.19	64.00%	\$2,178.10	\$2,178.10	
Patrick Scott	\$8,836.00	\$1,350.00	\$8,698.42	\$1,212.42	36.00%	\$606.21	\$606.21	
Hay River North								
Robert Bouchard	\$12,600.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,201.80	\$2,101.80	48.00%	\$1,050.90	\$1,050.90	
Roy Courtoreille	\$5,256.65	\$1,498.49	\$6,372.64	\$2,614.48	35.00%	\$1,307.24	\$1,307.24	
Beatrice Lepine	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	17.00%	\$2,023.00	\$2,023.00	
Hay River South								
Jane Groenewegen	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	58.00%	\$3,654.59	\$3,000.00	
Marc Miltenberger	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	42.00%	\$750.00	\$750.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake								
Grant Gowans	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,967.12	\$2,967.12	12.00%	\$1,483.56	\$1,483.56	
Chris Larocque	\$12,800.00	\$0.00	\$5,339.40	-\$7,460.60	42.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Alfred Moses	\$900.00	\$0.00	\$1,828.67	\$928.67	43.00%	\$464.34	\$464.34	
Paul Voudrach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,510.61	\$2,510.61	3.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes								
Robert C. McLeod	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Kam Lake								
Victor Mercredi	\$4,360.00	\$0.00	\$5,073.95	\$713.95	8.00%	\$356.98	\$356.98	
Dave Ramsay	\$18,750.00	\$0.00	\$18,302.08	-\$447.92	65.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Darwin Rudkevitch	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,906.20	\$7,906.20	22.00%	\$3,953.10	\$3,000.00	
Bryan Sutherland	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	5.00%	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	
Mackenzie Delta								
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,045.68	\$45.68	31.00%	\$22.84	\$22.84	
Mary Clark	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$600.00	\$400.00	14.00%	\$200.00	\$200.00	
Taig Connell	\$700.00	\$0.00	\$8,242.84	\$7,542.84	24.00%	\$3,771.42	\$3,000.00	
Glenna Hansen	\$1,478.30	\$0.00	\$1,541.80	\$63.50	11.00%	\$31.75	\$31.75	
Eugene Pascal	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	20.00%	\$335.03	\$335.03	
Monfwi								
Jackson Lafferty	\$14,688.76	\$1,500.00	\$15,956.35	\$2,767.59	55.00%	\$1,383.80	\$1,383.80	

Bertha Rabesca-Zoe	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	45.00%	\$869.92	\$869.92
Nahendeh							
Kevin Menicoche	\$16,795.35	\$0.00	\$18,477.66	\$1,682.31	77.00%	\$841.16	\$841.16
Bertha Norwegian	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$1,222.44	\$1,022.44	23.00%	\$511.22	\$511.22
Nunakput							
Jackie Jacobson	\$5,100.00	\$0.00	\$6,112.00	\$1,012.00	61.00%	\$506.00	\$506.00
Eddie Dillon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	39.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Range Lake							
Daryl Dolynny	\$20,484.99	\$1,500.00	\$27,144.84	\$8,159.85	39.00%	\$4,079.93	\$3,000.00
Beaton Mackenzie	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$7,769.02	\$6,669.02	23.00%	\$3,334.51	\$3,000.00
Norman Smith	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	9.00%	\$85.46	\$85.46
David Wasylciw	\$3,720.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,109.58	\$8,889.58	29.00%	\$4,444.79	\$3,000.00
Sahtu							
Rocky Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.69	\$215.69	40.00%	\$107.85	\$107.85
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,800.05	\$0.00	\$4,135.85	\$335.80	60.00%	\$167.90	\$167.90
Thebacha							
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$5,250.00	\$800.00	\$7,472.31	\$3,022.31	22.00%	\$1,511.16	\$1,511.16
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$7,555.00	\$0.00	\$7,405.97	-\$149.03	43.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Peter Martselos	\$2,950.00	\$0.00	\$5,649.16	\$2,699.16	35.00%	\$1,349.58	\$1,349.58
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh							
Tom Beaulieu	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Yellowknife Centre							
Arlene Hache	\$7,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$10,542.56	\$4,192.56	42.00%	\$2,096.28	\$2,096.28
Robert Hawkins	\$27,100.82	\$900.00	\$27,451.44	\$1,250.62	58.00%	\$625.31	\$625.31
Weledeh							
Bob Bromley	\$16,855.00	\$0.00	\$11,814.47	-\$5,040.53	89.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mark Bogan	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	11.00%	\$75.68	\$75.68
Yellowknife South							
Robert R. McLeod	\$6,100.00	\$0.00	\$5,381.73	-\$718.27	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
				\$115,524.98		\$55,396.31	\$48,158.03
				Average rebate for women		\$1,766.43	\$1,471.48
				Average rebate for men		\$1,039.43	\$918.81

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses
Deh Cho			
Michael McLeod	\$2,438.29	\$938.29	\$1,538.29
Frame Lake			
Wendy Bisaro	\$20,812.99	\$10,478.10	\$20,812.99
Jeff Groenewegen	\$3,158.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,161.31
Chris Johnston	\$26,327.53	\$9,327.53	\$26,327.53
Great Slave			
Glen Abernethy	\$16,670.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,434.06
Doug Ritchie	\$12,505.68	\$1,500.00	\$19,707.67
Beaton Mackenzie	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$7,058.36
Christopher Hunt	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$2,719.52
Mark Bogan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$222.60
Hay River North			
Vince McKay	\$9,412.93	\$1,500.00	\$9,680.66
Paul Delorey	\$11,768.73	\$240.08	\$11,768.73
Hay River South			
Jane Groenewegen	\$13,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,434.46
Marc Miltenberger	\$16,650.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,242.88
Greg McMeekin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Inuvik Boot Lake			
Floyd Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Inuvik Twin Lakes			
Robert C. McLeod	\$5,950.00	\$0.00	\$4,870.39
Denise Kurszewski	\$7,200.00	\$1,500.00	\$8,627.05
Kam Lake			
Brad Enge	\$9,450.00	\$0.00	\$10,631.21
Dave Ramsay	\$13,350.00	\$0.00	\$13,071.76
Mackenzie Delta			
David Krutko	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,426.61
Mary Clark	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$1,152.84
Donald Robert	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$1,055.41
Monfwi			
Jackson Lafferty	\$13,368.93	\$1,051.44	\$13,368.93
Henry Zoe	\$4,630.00	\$0.00	\$4,629.93
Nahendeh			
Kevin Menicoche	\$17,036.93	\$1,500.00	\$28,813.50

Kenya Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$3,073.06
Robert Hanna	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$2,929.51
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,624.47
Nunakput			
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$20,572.24
Eddie Dillon	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,964.80
Vince Teddy	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$1,196.00
Calvin Pokiak	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,470.21
Range Lake			
Sandy Lee	\$17,102.93	\$1,500.00	\$17,816.60
Ashley Geraghty	\$2,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,754.67
Sahtu			
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,576.52	\$0.00	\$2,867.90
Thebacha			
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$2,410.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.00
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$6,300.00	\$0.00	\$5,598.13
Peter Martselos	\$6,475.00	\$0.00	\$6,472.91
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh			
Tom Beaulieu	\$6,435.00	\$0.00	\$6,435.98
Raymond Simon	\$980.50	\$0.00	\$980.50
Andrew Butler	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32
Steve Ellis	\$6,240.00	\$0.00	\$5,955.91
James McPherson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,198.39
Bobby Villeneuve	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,345.82
Yellowknife Centre			
Sue Glowach	\$12,006.87	\$1,500.00	\$29,165.50
Robert Hawkins			
Ben McDonald			Statements not available
Bryan Sutherland			
Weledeh			
Bob Bromley	\$22,858.88	\$1,236.69	\$22,858.88
Carol Morin	\$9,737.87	\$4,727.32	\$9,737.87
Jonas Sangris	\$15,986.70	\$0.00	\$15,986.40
Andy Wong	\$19,020.00	\$1,120.00	\$19,020.00
Yellowknife South			
Robert R. McLeod	\$13,302.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,844.42
Amy Hacala	\$19,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$26,157.71
Garett Cochrane	\$2,099.00	\$0.00	\$2,099.30

Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
\$38.29	100.00%		\$19.15	\$19.15
\$10,478.10	56.05%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5239.05
\$1,503.31	19.74%	\$751.66	\$751.66	
\$9,327.53	23.34%	\$4,663.77	\$3,000.00	
-\$1,735.94	43.58%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$8,701.99	26.72%	\$4,351.00	\$3,000.00	
\$6,558.36	13.10%	\$3,279.18	\$3,000.00	
\$2,219.52	13.36%	\$1,109.76	\$1,109.76	
\$222.60	2.72%	\$0.00	\$0.00	111.3
\$1,767.73	38.93%	\$883.87	\$883.87	
\$240.08	60.83%	\$120.04	\$120.04	
\$7,834.46	50.72%	\$3,917.23	\$3,000.00	
\$9,092.88	46.04%	\$4,546.44	\$3,000.00	
\$0.00	1.20%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
-\$1,079.61	53.78%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$2,927.05	45.87%	\$1,463.53	\$1,463.53	
\$1,181.21	19.19%	\$590.61	\$590.61	
-\$278.24	79.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
-\$1,573.39	50.33%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$402.84	27.24%	\$201.42	\$201.42	
\$705.41	21.93%	\$352.71	\$352.71	
\$1,051.44	53.17%	\$525.72	\$525.72	
-\$0.07	45.45%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$13,276.57	61.30%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6638.29

\$873.06	7.83%	\$436.53	\$436.53	
\$2,629.51	7.94%	\$1,314.76	\$1,314.76	
\$2,624.47	22.71%	\$1,312.24	\$1,312.24	
\$20,572.24	40.92%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	10286.12
\$1,964.80	21.85%	\$982.40	\$982.40	
\$396.00	23.08%	\$198.00	\$198.00	
\$470.21	11.38%	\$235.11	\$235.11	
\$2,213.67	72.59%	\$1,106.84	\$1,106.84	
\$8,404.67	27.03%	\$4,202.34	\$3,000.00	
-\$708.62	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$5.00	16.62%	\$2.50	\$2.50	
-\$701.87	44.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
-\$2.09	37.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$0.98	52.72%	\$0.49	\$0.49	
\$0.00	5.44%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$1,189.32	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	594.66
-\$284.09	36.61%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$2,198.39	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	1099.2
\$1,345.82	2.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	672.91
\$18,658.63	27.65%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	9329.32
	46.09%	\$0.00		
	21.86%			
	3.11%	\$0.00	0	
\$1,236.69	43.07%	\$618.35	\$618.35	
\$4,727.32	2.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	2363.66
-\$0.30	20.13%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$1,120.00	33.75%	\$560.00	\$560.00	
\$13,042.42	61.46%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6521.21
\$7,807.71	31.70%	\$3,903.86	\$3,000.00	
\$0.30	6.50%	\$0.15	\$0.15	

\$62,745.58

\$45,785.69

Average rebate for women

\$2,103.19

\$1,521.08

Average rebate for men

\$1,036.77

\$780.81

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000		
Deh Cho									
Ronald Bonnetrouge	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	37.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Lyle Fabian	\$1,396.14	\$0.00	\$1,918.35	\$522.21	8.00%	\$261.11	\$261.11		
Michael Nadli	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,456.25	\$2,956.25	40.00%	\$1,478.13	\$1,478.13		
Gregory Nyull	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,718.65	\$618.65	14.00%	\$309.33	\$309.33		
Frame Lake									
Roy Erasmus Sr.	\$12,260.60	\$919.93	\$12,260.00	\$919.33	21.00%	\$459.67	\$459.67		
Jan Fullerton	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	26.00%	\$4,044.91	\$3,000.00		
Kevin O'Reilly	\$9,245.20	\$1,500.00	\$17,862.43	\$10,117.23	28.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5058.62	
David Wasylciw	\$8,825.00	\$900.00	\$8,781.34	\$856.34	24.00%	\$428.17	\$428.17		
Great Slave									
Glen Abernethy	\$12,492.37	\$2,872.37	\$9,153.47	-\$466.53	79.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Chris Clarke	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,929.93	\$829.93	21.00%	\$414.97	\$414.97		
Hay River North									
Robert Bouchard	\$8,540.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,273.88	\$4,233.88	35.00%	\$2,116.94	\$2,116.94		
Karen Felker	\$2,670.00	\$0.00	\$4,592.64	\$1,922.64	12.00%	\$961.32	\$961.32		
Rocky (RJ) Simpson	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	53.00%	\$1,642.98	\$1,642.98		
Hay River South									
Jane Groenewegen	\$9,550.00	\$0.00	\$20,064.20	\$10,514.20	35.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5257.1	**note: \$6000 from candidate owned businesses
Wally Schumann	\$3,410.00	\$1,500.00	\$15,130.97	\$13,220.97	47.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6610.49	
Brian Willows	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	18.00%	\$601.07	\$601.07		
Inuvik Boot Lake									
Alfred Moses	\$160.00	\$0.00	\$3,340.92	\$3,180.92	88.00%	\$1,590.46	\$1,590.46		
Desmond Loreen	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$320.51	\$70.51	11.00%	\$35.26	\$35.26		
Inuvik Twin Lakes									
Jimmy Kalinek	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,129.51	\$1,129.51	40.00%	\$564.76	\$564.76		
Robert C. McLeod	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,830.72	\$330.72	60.00%	\$165.36	\$165.36		
Kam Lake									
Dave Ramsay	\$23,900.00	\$3,000.00	\$22,787.15	\$1,887.15	42.00%	\$943.58	\$943.58		
Kieron Testart	\$11,410.00	\$0.00	\$12,446.59	\$1,036.59	58.00%	\$518.30	\$518.30		
Mackenzie Delta									
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$2,600.00	\$0.00	\$1,900.84	-\$699.16	48.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
William Firth	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.78	\$1,050.78	21.00%	\$525.39	\$525.39		
David Krutko	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	13.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Norman Snowshoe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,949.54	\$3,949.54	18.00%	\$1,974.77	\$1,974.77		
Monfwi									
Jackson Lafferty	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Nahendeh									
Rosemary Gill	\$5,233.25	\$0.00	\$5,517.37	\$284.12	20.00%	\$142.06	\$142.06		
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,071.28	\$1,071.28	2.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Kevin Menicoche	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	14.00%	\$663.36	\$663.36		
Deneze Nakehk'o	\$6,355.00	\$0.00	\$8,426.18	\$2,071.18	13.00%	\$1,035.59	\$1,035.59		
Dennis Nelner	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$3,117.17	\$1,367.17	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Randy Sibbeston	\$5,910.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,174.81	\$4,764.81	20.00%	\$2,382.41	\$2,382.41		
Shane Thompson	\$7,075.00	\$0.00	\$8,525.57	\$1,450.57	29.00%	\$725.29	\$725.29		
Nunakput									
Ethel-Jean Gruben	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$3,311.44	\$1,611.44	23.00%	\$805.72	\$805.72		
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,974.80	\$0.00	\$4,006.40	\$2,031.60	30.00%	\$1,015.80	\$1,015.80		
Robert Kuptana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,740.26	\$1,740.26	5.00%	\$870.13	\$870.13		
Herbert Nakimayak	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	30.00%	\$826.35	\$826.35		

John Stuart Jr.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	11.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Range Lake								
Caroline Cochrane	\$10,135.08	\$1,500.00	\$17,265.71	\$8,630.63	50.00%	\$4,315.32	\$3,000.00	
Daryl Dolynny	\$14,749.06	\$1,336.53	\$16,516.81	\$3,104.28	50.00%	\$1,552.14	\$1,552.14	
Sahtu								
Paul Andrew	\$7,605.74	\$0.00	\$7,205.25	-\$400.49	25.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Yvonne Doolittle	\$4,499.28	\$0.00	\$7,270.26	\$2,770.98	26.00%	\$1,385.49	\$1,385.49	
Daniel McNeely	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	29.00%	\$654.84	\$654.84	
Judy Tutcho	\$3,219.27	\$0.00	\$2,969.27	-\$250.00	19.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Thebacha								
Don Jacque	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,711.88	\$5,711.88	18.00%	\$2,855.94	\$2,855.94	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$8,700.00	\$0.00	\$8,199.15	-\$500.85	38.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Louis Sebert	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	43.00%	\$2,897.85	\$2,897.85	
Tu Nedhe-Willideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$14,124.99	\$0.00	\$15,647.07	\$1,522.08	70.00%	\$761.04	\$761.04	
Richard Edjericon	\$4,840.00	\$0.00	\$10,407.52	\$5,567.52	30.00%	\$2,783.76	\$2,783.76	
Yellowknife Centre								
Julie Green	\$21,300.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,133.75	\$1,333.75	54.00%	\$666.88	\$666.88	
Robert Hawkins	\$16,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,475.76	\$4,125.76	45.00%	\$2,062.88	\$2,062.88	
Yellowknife North								
Edwin Castillo	\$5,300.00	\$1,950.00	\$10,767.17	\$7,417.17	12.00%	\$3,708.59	\$3,000.00	
Sean Erasmus	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Ben Nind	\$5,750.00	\$1,500.00	\$5,209.62	\$959.62	17.00%	\$479.81	\$479.81	
Cory Vanthuyne	\$20,109.67	\$13,364.67	\$19,986.03	\$13,241.03	36.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$6,620.52
Dan Wong	\$13,960.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,852.60	\$9,392.60	34.00%	\$4,696.30	\$3,000.00	
Yellowknife South								
Robert R. McLeod	\$18,350.00	\$0.00	\$17,570.84	-\$779.16	70.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nigit'stil Norbert	\$3,641.62	\$0.00	\$3,376.18	-\$265.44	26.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Samuel Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$563.91	\$563.91	4.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
						\$76,323.95	\$63,558.91	
						Average rebate for women	\$1,732.17	\$1,296.15
						Average rebate for men	\$1,180.05	\$1,011.95

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
Deh Cho								
Michael McLeod	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	36.00%	\$134.31	\$134.31	
Michael Nadli	\$3,090.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,741.78	\$2,151.78	64.00%	\$1,075.89	\$1,075.89	
Frame Lake								
Wendy Bisaro	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	55.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6110.88
Bernard Leblanc	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$3,462.02	\$3,262.02	5.00%	\$1,631.01	\$1,631.01	
Duff Spence	\$7,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,051.10	\$3,551.10	40.00%	\$1,775.55	\$1,775.55	
Great Slave								
Glen Abernethy	\$20,517.37	\$4,372.37	\$20,501.19	\$4,356.19	64.00%	\$2,178.10	\$2,178.10	
Patrick Scott	\$8,836.00	\$1,350.00	\$8,698.42	\$1,212.42	36.00%	\$606.21	\$606.21	
Hay River North								
Robert Bouchard	\$12,600.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,201.80	\$2,101.80	48.00%	\$1,050.90	\$1,050.90	
Roy Courtoreille	\$5,256.65	\$1,498.49	\$6,372.64	\$2,614.48	35.00%	\$1,307.24	\$1,307.24	
Beatrice Lepine	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	17.00%	\$2,023.00	\$2,023.00	
Hay River South								
Jane Groenewegen	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	58.00%	\$3,654.59	\$3,000.00	
Marc Miltenberger	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	42.00%	\$750.00	\$750.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake								
Grant Gowans	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,967.12	\$2,967.12	12.00%	\$1,483.56	\$1,483.56	
Chris Larocque	\$12,800.00	\$0.00	\$5,339.40	-\$7,460.60	42.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Alfred Moses	\$900.00	\$0.00	\$1,828.67	\$928.67	43.00%	\$464.34	\$464.34	
Paul Voudrach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,510.61	\$2,510.61	3.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes								
Robert C. McLeod	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Kam Lake								
Victor Mercredi	\$4,360.00	\$0.00	\$5,073.95	\$713.95	8.00%	\$356.98	\$356.98	
Dave Ramsay	\$18,750.00	\$0.00	\$18,302.08	-\$447.92	65.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Darwin Rudkevitch	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,906.20	\$7,906.20	22.00%	\$3,953.10	\$3,000.00	
Bryan Sutherland	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	5.00%	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	
Mackenzie Delta								
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,045.68	\$45.68	31.00%	\$22.84	\$22.84	
Mary Clark	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$600.00	\$400.00	14.00%	\$200.00	\$200.00	
Taig Connell	\$700.00	\$0.00	\$8,242.84	\$7,542.84	24.00%	\$3,771.42	\$3,000.00	
Glenna Hansen	\$1,478.30	\$0.00	\$1,541.80	\$63.50	11.00%	\$31.75	\$31.75	
Eugene Pascal	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	20.00%	\$335.03	\$335.03	
Monfwi								
Jackson Lafferty	\$14,688.76	\$1,500.00	\$15,956.35	\$2,767.59	55.00%	\$1,383.80	\$1,383.80	

Bertha Rabesca-Zoe	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	45.00%	\$869.92	\$869.92	
Nahendeh								
Kevin Menicoche	\$16,795.35	\$0.00	\$18,477.66	\$1,682.31	77.00%	\$841.16	\$841.16	
Bertha Norwegian	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$1,222.44	\$1,022.44	23.00%	\$511.22	\$511.22	
Nunakput								
Jackie Jacobson	\$5,100.00	\$0.00	\$6,112.00	\$1,012.00	61.00%	\$506.00	\$506.00	
Eddie Dillon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	39.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Range Lake								
Daryl Dolynny	\$20,484.99	\$1,500.00	\$27,144.84	\$8,159.85	39.00%	\$4,079.93	\$3,000.00	
Beaton Mackenzie	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$7,769.02	\$6,669.02	23.00%	\$3,334.51	\$3,000.00	
Norman Smith	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	9.00%	\$85.46	\$85.46	
David Wasylciw	\$3,720.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,109.58	\$8,889.58	29.00%	\$4,444.79	\$3,000.00	
Sahtu								
Rocky Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.69	\$215.69	40.00%	\$107.85	\$107.85	
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,800.05	\$0.00	\$4,135.85	\$335.80	60.00%	\$167.90	\$167.90	
Thebacha								
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$5,250.00	\$800.00	\$7,472.31	\$3,022.31	22.00%	\$1,511.16	\$1,511.16	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$7,555.00	\$0.00	\$7,405.97	-\$149.03	43.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Peter Martselos	\$2,950.00	\$0.00	\$5,649.16	\$2,699.16	35.00%	\$1,349.58	\$1,349.58	
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Yellowknife Centre								
Arlene Hache	\$7,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$10,542.56	\$4,192.56	42.00%	\$2,096.28	\$2,096.28	
Robert Hawkins	\$27,100.82	\$900.00	\$27,451.44	\$1,250.62	58.00%	\$625.31	\$625.31	
Weledeh								
Bob Bromley	\$16,855.00	\$0.00	\$11,814.47	-\$5,040.53	89.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Mark Bogan	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	11.00%	\$75.68	\$75.68	
Yellowknife South								
Robert R. McLeod	\$6,100.00	\$0.00	\$5,381.73	-\$718.27	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
						\$55,396.31	\$48,158.03	
						Average rebate for women	\$1,766.43	\$1,471.48
						Average rebate for men	\$1,039.43	\$918.81

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses
Deh Cho			
Michael McLeod	\$2,438.29	\$938.29	\$1,538.29
Frame Lake			
Wendy Bisaro	\$20,812.99	\$10,478.10	\$20,812.99
Jeff Groenewegen	\$3,158.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,161.31
Chris Johnston	\$26,327.53	\$9,327.53	\$26,327.53
Great Slave			
Glen Abernethy	\$16,670.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,434.06
Doug Ritchie	\$12,505.68	\$1,500.00	\$19,707.67
Beaton Mackenzie	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$7,058.36
Christopher Hunt	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$2,719.52
Mark Bogan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$222.60
Hay River North			
Vince McKay	\$9,412.93	\$1,500.00	\$9,680.66
Paul Delorey	\$11,768.73	\$240.08	\$11,768.73
Hay River South			
Jane Groenewegen	\$13,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,434.46
Marc Miltenberger	\$16,650.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,242.88
Greg McMeekin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Inuvik Boot Lake			
Floyd Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Inuvik Twin Lakes			
Robert C. McLeod	\$5,950.00	\$0.00	\$4,870.39
Denise Kurszewski	\$7,200.00	\$1,500.00	\$8,627.05
Kam Lake			
Brad Enge	\$9,450.00	\$0.00	\$10,631.21
Dave Ramsay	\$13,350.00	\$0.00	\$13,071.76
Mackenzie Delta			
David Krutko	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,426.61
Mary Clark	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$1,152.84
Donald Robert	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$1,055.41
Monfwi			
Jackson Lafferty	\$13,368.93	\$1,051.44	\$13,368.93
Henry Zoe	\$4,630.00	\$0.00	\$4,629.93
Nahendeh			
Kevin Menicoche	\$17,036.93	\$1,500.00	\$28,813.50

Kenya Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$3,073.06
Robert Hanna	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$2,929.51
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,624.47
Nunakput			
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$20,572.24
Eddie Dillon	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,964.80
Vince Teddy	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$1,196.00
Calvin Pokiak	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,470.21
Range Lake			
Sandy Lee	\$17,102.93	\$1,500.00	\$17,816.60
Ashley Geraghty	\$2,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,754.67
Sahtu			
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,576.52	\$0.00	\$2,867.90
Thebacha			
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$2,410.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.00
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$6,300.00	\$0.00	\$5,598.13
Peter Martselos	\$6,475.00	\$0.00	\$6,472.91
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh			
Tom Beaulieu	\$6,435.00	\$0.00	\$6,435.98
Raymond Simon	\$980.50	\$0.00	\$980.50
Andrew Butler	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32
Steve Ellis	\$6,240.00	\$0.00	\$5,955.91
James McPherson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,198.39
Bobby Villeneuve	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,345.82
Yellowknife Centre			
Sue Glowach	\$12,006.87	\$1,500.00	\$29,165.50
Robert Hawkins			
Ben McDonald			Statements not available
Bryan Sutherland			
Weledeh			
Bob Bromley	\$22,858.88	\$1,236.69	\$22,858.88
Carol Morin	\$9,737.87	\$4,727.32	\$9,737.87
Jonas Sangris	\$15,986.70	\$0.00	\$15,986.40
Andy Wong	\$19,020.00	\$1,120.00	\$19,020.00
Yellowknife South			
Robert R. McLeod	\$13,302.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,844.42
Amy Hacala	\$19,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$26,157.71
Garett Cochrane	\$2,099.00	\$0.00	\$2,099.30

Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
\$38.29	100.00%		\$19.15	\$19.15
\$10,478.10	56.05%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5239.05
\$1,503.31	19.74%	\$751.66	\$751.66	
\$9,327.53	23.34%	\$4,663.77	\$3,000.00	
-\$1,735.94	43.58%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$8,701.99	26.72%	\$4,351.00	\$3,000.00	
\$6,558.36	13.10%	\$3,279.18	\$3,000.00	
\$2,219.52	13.36%	\$1,109.76	\$1,109.76	
\$222.60	2.72%	\$0.00	\$0.00	111.3
\$1,767.73	38.93%	\$883.87	\$883.87	
\$240.08	60.83%	\$120.04	\$120.04	
\$7,834.46	50.72%	\$3,917.23	\$3,000.00	
\$9,092.88	46.04%	\$4,546.44	\$3,000.00	
\$0.00	1.20%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
-\$1,079.61	53.78%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$2,927.05	45.87%	\$1,463.53	\$1,463.53	
\$1,181.21	19.19%	\$590.61	\$590.61	
-\$278.24	79.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
-\$1,573.39	50.33%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$402.84	27.24%	\$201.42	\$201.42	
\$705.41	21.93%	\$352.71	\$352.71	
\$1,051.44	53.17%	\$525.72	\$525.72	
-\$0.07	45.45%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$13,276.57	61.30%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6638.29

\$873.06	7.83%	\$436.53	\$436.53	
\$2,629.51	7.94%	\$1,314.76	\$1,314.76	
\$2,624.47	22.71%	\$1,312.24	\$1,312.24	
\$20,572.24	40.92%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	10286.12
\$1,964.80	21.85%	\$982.40	\$982.40	
\$396.00	23.08%	\$198.00	\$198.00	
\$470.21	11.38%	\$235.11	\$235.11	
\$2,213.67	72.59%	\$1,106.84	\$1,106.84	
\$8,404.67	27.03%	\$4,202.34	\$3,000.00	
-\$708.62	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$5.00	16.62%	\$2.50	\$2.50	
-\$701.87	44.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
-\$2.09	37.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$0.98	52.72%	\$0.49	\$0.49	
\$0.00	5.44%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$1,189.32	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	594.66
-\$284.09	36.61%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$2,198.39	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	1099.2
\$1,345.82	2.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	672.91
\$18,658.63	27.65%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	9329.32
	46.09%	\$0.00		
	21.86%			
	3.11%	\$0.00	0	
\$1,236.69	43.07%	\$618.35	\$618.35	
\$4,727.32	2.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	2363.66
-\$0.30	20.13%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
\$1,120.00	33.75%	\$560.00	\$560.00	
\$13,042.42	61.46%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6521.21
\$7,807.71	31.70%	\$3,903.86	\$3,000.00	
\$0.30	6.50%	\$0.15	\$0.15	

\$62,745.58

\$45,785.69

Average rebate for women

\$2,103.19

\$1,521.08

Average rebate for men

\$1,036.77

\$780.81

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses
Deh Cho			
Ronald Bonnetrouge	\$2,004.23	\$1,424.23	\$2,004.23
Michael Nadli	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$801.23
Frame Lake			
Kevin O'Reilly	\$18,430.44	\$3,910.99	\$18,430.44
David Ramsay	\$16,734.47	\$1,484.47	\$16,735.47
Great Slave			
Katrina Nokleby	\$9,954.66	\$1,779.66	\$9,954.66
Patrick Scott	\$12,791.91	\$1,400.00	\$12,793.26
Hay River North			
Rocky (RJ) Simpson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hay River South			
Wally Schumann	\$6,037.67	\$4,537.67	\$6,037.67
Pierre (Rocky) Simpson	\$9,092.88	\$622.00	\$9,092.88
Inuvik Boot Lake			
Jimmy Kalinek	\$764.46	\$764.46	\$764.46
Desmond Loreern	\$2,071.24	\$571.24	\$2,071.24
Eugene Rees	\$5,264.16	\$3,941.16	\$5,264.16
Diane Thom	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,700.08
Inuvik Twin Lakes			
Donald Hendrick	\$553.11	\$353.11	\$553.11
Sallie Ross	\$4,130.52	\$2,630.52	\$4,130.32
Lesla Semmler	\$12,057.47	\$2,040.06	\$12,057.47
Kam Lake			
Abdullah Al-Mahamud	\$4,036.25	\$4,036.25	\$4,036.25
Caitlin Cleveland	\$11,875.00	\$0.00	\$11,535.24
Robert Hawkins	\$14,569.50	\$1,019.50	\$14,569.50
Rommel Silverio	\$5,767.96	\$0.00	\$5,767.96
Kieron Testart	\$15,032.50	\$0.00	\$15,032.50
Cherish Winsor	\$5,998.76	\$2,298.76	\$5,998.76
Mackenzie Delta			
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$2,533.81	\$2,533.81	\$2,533.81
Monfwi			
Jackson Lafferty	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Nahendeh			
Mike Drake	\$2,509.04	\$2,509.04	\$2,509.04

Eric Menicoche	\$1,040.30	\$274.15	\$1,040.29
Randal Sibbeston	\$3,382.77	\$275.77	\$3,382.77
Shane Thompson	\$9,516.28	\$133.00	\$9,516.55

Nunakput

Alisa Blake	\$6,519.48	\$4,513.48	\$6,519.48
Holly Campbell	\$4,303.77	\$1,289.47	\$4,304.51
Jackie Jacobson	\$21,302.14	\$655.63	\$21,302.14
Herbert Nakimayak	\$4,480.76	\$2,798.15	\$4,480.86
Sheila Nasogaluak	\$7,023.36	\$7,023.36	\$7,023.35
Annie Steen	\$6,408.48	\$1,500.00	\$6,408.48

Range Lake

Caroline Cochrane	\$11,166.82	\$816.82	\$11,166.82
Hughie Graham	\$8,900.00	\$0.00	\$7,894.07

Sahtu

Paulie Chinna	\$7,305.12	\$320.00	\$7,305.12
Daniel McNeely	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$4,250.65
Wilfred McNeely Jr.	\$3,287.83	\$2,187.83	\$3,287.83
Caroline Yukon	\$6,579.83	\$80.00	\$6,579.32

Thebacha

Don Jacque	\$5,072.03	\$1,572.03	\$5,072.00
Frieda Martselos	\$5,294.74	\$801.59	\$5,294.74
Louis Sebert	\$5,826.05	\$4,296.05	\$5,826.05
Denise Yuhas	\$3,916.71	\$866.71	\$3,916.71

Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh

Paul Betsina	\$3,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,976.19
Nadine Delorme	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Richard Edjericon	\$6,415.15	\$5,915.15	\$6,415.15
Lila Fraser Erasmus	\$8,934.28	\$3,784.28	\$8,934.28
Steve Norn	\$10,911.43	\$8,386.43	\$10,911.43

Yellowknife Centre

Julie Green	\$19,071.73	\$1,500.00	\$15,974.70
Arlene Hache	\$11,521.80	\$6,021.80	\$11,521.80
Thom Jarvis	\$4,256.00	\$0.00	\$4,505.87
Niels Konge	\$10,432.95	\$577.95	\$10,429.53

Yellowknife North

Rylund Johnson	\$4,386.94	\$2,636.94	\$4,386.94
Jan Vallillee	\$7,301.59	\$76.59	\$7,301.59
Cory Vanthuynne	\$10,454.43	\$2,004.43	\$10,454.43

Yellowknife South

Gaeleen MacPherson	\$12,361.08	\$6,714.78	\$12,361.08
Caroline Wawzonek	\$17,993.75	\$909.75	\$17,993.75

Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	Filed on time
\$1,424.23	54.00%	\$712.12	
-\$298.77	46.00%	\$0.00	No
\$3,910.99	51.00%	\$1,955.50	
\$1,485.47	49.00%	\$742.74	
\$1,779.66	53.00%	\$889.83	
\$1,401.35	46.00%	\$700.68	
\$0.00 Acclaimed		\$0.00	
\$4,537.67	48.00%	\$2,268.84	
\$622.00	52.00%	\$311.00	
\$764.46	8.00%	\$382.23	
\$571.24	17.00%	\$285.62	No
\$3,941.16	32.00%	\$1,970.58	
-\$299.92	42.00%	\$0.00	
\$353.11	7.00%	\$176.56	
\$2,630.32	17.00%	\$1,315.16	No
\$2,040.06	76.00%	\$1,020.03	
\$4,036.25	7.00%	\$2,018.13	
-\$339.76	27.00%	\$0.00	
\$1,019.50	23.00%	\$509.75	
\$0.00	13.00%	\$0.00	
\$0.00	23.00%	\$0.00	
\$2,298.76	6.00%	\$1,149.38	
\$2,533.81 Acclaimed		\$1,266.91	
\$0.00 Acclaimed		\$0.00	
\$2,509.04	21.00%	\$1,254.52	

\$274.14	4.68%	\$137.07		
\$275.77	12.00%	\$137.89		
\$133.27	61.00%	\$66.63		
\$4,513.48	6.00%	\$2,256.74	No	
\$1,290.21	14.00%	\$645.11		
\$655.63	30.00%	\$327.82		
\$2,798.25	19.00%	\$1,399.13	No	
\$7,023.35	13.00%	\$3,000.00		3511.68
\$1,500.00	16.00%	\$750.00		
\$816.82	51.00%	\$408.41		
-\$1,005.93	49.00%	\$0.00		
\$320.00	36.00%	\$160.00		
-\$249.35	33.00%	\$0.00		
\$2,187.83	14.00%	\$1,093.92		
\$79.49	16.00%	\$39.74	No	
\$1,572.00	12.00%	\$786.00		
\$801.59	43.00%	\$400.80		
\$4,296.05	6.00%	\$2,148.03		
\$866.71	39.00%	\$433.36		
-\$273.81	18.00%	\$0.00		
\$0.00	1.00%	\$0.00		
\$5,915.15	23.00%	\$2,957.58	No	
\$3,784.28	21.00%	\$1,892.14		
\$8,386.43	36.00%	\$3,000.00		4193.22
-\$1,597.03	35.00%	\$0.00		
\$6,021.80	30.00%	\$3,000.00		3010.9
\$249.87	12.00%	\$0.00		
\$574.53	22.00%	\$287.27		
\$2,636.94	36.20%	\$1,318.47		
\$76.59	27.00%	\$38.30		
\$2,004.43	35.80%	\$1,002.22		

\$6,714.78
\$909.75

30.00% \$3,000.00
70.00% \$454.88

3357.39

\$50,071.00

\$8,253.97

Average rebate for women

Average rebate for men

- Thanks
- Self-intro
- I chaired the Special Committee to Increase the Representation of Women in the Legislative Assembly in the 18th Assembly.
- The committee delivered its final report on June 4, 2019.
- The report's 3 recommendations came from extensive consultation 10/33 communities
- The report contained three recommendations. The first is irrelevant given the number of women who were elected in October and the third is not relevant to your committee.
- I want to draw your attention to the recommendation on reimbursing candidates for a portion of their election expenses.

REBATES ACROSS CANADA

- A jurisdiction scan revealed that rebates on election expenses are popular.
- They are available in eight out of 10 provinces and for federal elections
- Candidates must make an effort to campaign and earn votes
- The reimbursement is tied to vote results.
- There is a range up with Saskatchewan on the high end with 15 per cent.
- The size of the reimbursement also varies with Saskatchewan again on the high end at 60 per cent.

CONSIDERING A REBATE FOR NWT

- We heard that some people who might consider becoming candidates find funding an election campaign a barrier.
- That's especially true for women who feel they have less access to political donations and aren't confident fundraisers.
- The committee heard that women believed financial assistance would help them to decide to run.
- Research of historic election results showed that women would benefit from a rebate
- historically female candidates have spent more out of pocket than male candidates

HOW THIS WORKS

- The committee looked at a rebate scheme and decided it would apply to all candidates, not only women
- The committee then set parameters about how to calculate the rebate
- First any money donated to the campaign was not eligible for a rebate with the exception of money contributed by the candidate herself.

- Only money spent by the candidate and not covered by donations is eligible for a rebate.
- Second, that spending would be eligible for up to 50 per cent reimbursement to a maximum of \$3,000
- Third, committee decided that the threshold for qualifying for reimbursement was to earn 5 per cent of the vote
- With that information in hand, *The Special Committee to Increase the Representation of Women in the Legislative Assembly recommended to the Legislative Assembly to create an election rebate for candidates who receive at least 5 percent of the votes cast in her or his electoral district in the NWT, reimbursing 50 percent of eligible personal election expenditures up to a maximum rebate amount of \$3,000.*

WHAT A REBATE SCHEME WOULD COST

- The cost to government for the 2019 election would have been \$50,000
- Four candidates would have received the maximum \$3,000 rebate if it had been in place.
- Ten candidates would not have qualified for a rebate because their fundraising outstripped their spending
- Two candidates would not have qualified because they did not reach the 5 per cent of the vote threshold
- The Committee's report contains analysis of what the rebate would have cost in the 2007, 2011 and 2015 elections.
- The cost is about \$60,000 for each of those elections
- Women candidates were generally eligible for higher rebates than men in each of those elections.
- A FEW OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
- Should candidates who don't file their election spending reports on time be eligible for a spending rebate? In the last election, 7 candidates didn't file on time. If they were excluded from the rebate, the total cost would go down to \$42,000
- Should a candidate who is acclaimed be eligible for the rebate? In the last election one of the three acclaimed candidates spent money on a campaign.
- Should non-monetary contributions by a candidate be eligible (the monetary value assigned to reused signs for instance, or if the candidate owned retail space that was used for campaigning?)

- A lot to digest here. I can send jurisdictional scan info and the election spending and rebate information for the last four elections.
- What I want to leave you with is a request for you to do your own investigation of an election rebate scheme.
- It would benefit our consensus style government by making it feasible for more people, both men and women to become candidates.
- People with a desire to serve their communities and this territories would not be at a financial disadvantage.
- Thank you for your time.

David Wasylciw
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Yellowknife, NT X1A 3Z6
david@wasylciw.com

September 21, 2020

Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures
Government of the Northwest Territories
PO Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Dear Standing Committee Members,

Re: Review of the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Administration of the 2019 General Election

Thank you very much for soliciting feedback from stakeholders regarding the 2019 general election. Overall, the general administration of the election seemed to go well and was without significant flaws, although there is always room for improvement.

This submission includes overarching comments about the election and electoral policy in the NWT, as well as feedback and recommendation from the election itself. Finally, I have also included a number of comments regarding the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Administration of the 2019 General Election.

Judging the success of an election is a difficult thing - If it is measured by complaints, or by the number of votes cast the 2019 general election was a success. However, if measured by media coverage and concerns the results from 2019 are more mixed. Controversially, online voting was added as a voting option to the election before any public conversation had happened about standards, security or need. Connectivity in the NWT has a long way to go before being universal and we need to ensure that equity in voting opportunity exists for all residents. At the same time, by hosting candidate biographies, Elections NWT, has started to take on a larger role in the election beyond their core mandate of just running independent elections. Advanced voting opportunities were massively expanded which can have significant impact on campaigns – especially for non-incumbent candidates.

This election again Also of continuing concern is that the mandate of Elections NWT continues to not include getting more candidates running, encouraging and simplify the process of

running or making elections more accessible to candidates. For the past number of elections, while there have been minor improvements to the campaign process there have been no significant efforts undertaken to encourage more candidates of all types. This needs to change.

Thank you for taking the time to review submissions and if you have any questions or would like to follow up on any of the issued I raised please feel free to contact me at david@wasylciw.com or 867-446-3059.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Wasylciw', written in a cursive style.

David Wasylciw

Submission to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures regarding the 2019 General Election

Summary of Recommendations:

1. Maintain requirement for at least two electors eligible to vote in the district be present for vote counting.
2. No additional restrictions should be placed on who is eligible to stand as a candidate.
3. The legislation should ban the act of taking photos or videos, but not specific device usage.
4. Rather than simply allowing a definition, the legislation should specify by which means (in-person, mail, electronically, etc) that this [submission of reports] would be allowed.
5. Clarify the scope and mandate of Elections NWT to ensure that they are involved in maintaining the integrity of election operations, but not the politics.
6. These sections [regarding multidistrict polls] should be left in the Act to provide the option in future elections.
7. Rather than creating the online ballot of a 'special class' of ballots, the Act could likely just maintain the definition of absentee ballots referring to any ballot not in person.
8. The Act should specify security requirements and standards that would apply to online voting, as well require that necessary regulations be created.
9. The eligibility requirement should be reduced further to 4 months, or any resident.
10. Allow voters to vote at any polling station in the territory.
11. The NWT should undertake an enumeration prior to the 2023 election.
12. Clarify privacy rules that apply to candidates and campaigns with election related personal information.
13. The 19th Assembly (...) ensure that the specific amendments that make it to the [Elections] Act face the same consultation and review as all other legislation.
14. Require voting in the Office of the Returning Officer use the same ballots as voting on election day
15. Study the impact of expanded voting opportunities on election campaigns
16. Change Mail-In Ballots from needing to be received by the day of the election to needing to be post-marked by the day of the election
17. Enhance Election Day Advertising/Signage
18. Ensure Accessible Poll Locations
19. Elections NWT should run open sessions for all potential candidates and/or agents that would provide the opportunity to give general information about the process and inform them of Election Act changes between elections.

Detailed Feedback and Comments

Response to the Report of the 2019 Territorial General Election

- **Election Reporting**

- The Report of the 2019 Territorial General Election is a difficult document to read with many redundant recommendations and various charts/percentages comparing numbers that seem to be based on separate figures.
- The high number of recommendations that are all the same recommend make it difficult to discern between recommendations. Many of the recommendations seem to be the same recommendation - i.e. 13, 15, 17 – 23 are all actually the removal of public witnesses to the vote counting. This format makes the report confusing to review.
- The numbers display at times are shown in comparison to other numbers that are developed from a different base which stresses the need to ensure that all data used for charts or other graphics, is publicly available for analysis.
- Additionally, the 2019 Report comes to a number of conclusions about voter turnout, online access and other important issues without any associated research. These are definitely issues that deserve study and during the period between elections I would encourage the Assembly to provide the proper funds and resources to Elections NWT to undertake that research, but caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about the reasons for particular trends.

- **Removal of Ballot Counting Witnesses (Recommendations 13, 15, 17-23)**

- Removing the idea of outside witnesses from the ballot counting process – other than paid staff or campaign workers, seems to be based on efficiency rather than public trust in the system. Contrary to the Rationale provided in the Report having members of the public from riding observe the vote count does not undermine the integrity of Election NWT staff, what it does is affirm the right and role of the public in the counting procedure. Our democratic elections are meant to be open and ensuring that outside individuals are there to observe the count reinforces that social contract that the people have with their government. Turning it into a paid position for reasons of efficiency changes the entire dynamic and public check and balance on the system. These changes should not be enacted, and the Assembly should **(1) maintain requirement for at least two electors eligible to vote in the district be present for vote counting.**

- **Restrictions on Eligibility to Run (Recommendation 9)**
 - This recommendation ties the NWT Elections Act to the *Local Authorities Election Act* and the limitations on running contained within that separate Act. This makes determining eligibility to run more confusing for candidates, as now they must read two pieces of legislation, but it also creates irrelevant restrictions on running. A potential candidate being indebted to a municipality of the GNWT are not generally considered relevant factors in Canada. So long as a candidate is able to attend the Legislative Assembly, residents of the NWT have the right to vote for them as their representative. While, politically speaking, such indebtedness is likely a hindrance on winning an election, banning people who may owe money to a level of government is likely an unconstitutional limitation. **(2) No additional restrictions should be placed on who is eligible to stand as a candidate.**

- **Restrictions on Communication Devices (Recommendation 12)**
 - Expanding the restriction on communication and picture taking devices within the polling station, while also taking about modernizing the election process is tricky. Rather than restrict the use of devices – which is not enforced anyway – restricting the act of taking photos or recording videos should be the focus of this section. While voting it is easy to observe people texting, children playing digital games, etc. Campaign staff that are observing the election process may also have need to use digital communication devices and should not need to leave the poll station to use any such devices. **(3) The legislation should ban the act of taking photos or videos, but not specific device usage.**

- **Initials on Seals (Recommendation 22)**
 - The report recommends additional language be added to the legislation to for the CEO to define in what ways official agents can deliver their financial reports to Elections NWT. As the current legislation simply says deliver, which can be just as open to interpretation. **(4) Rather than simply allowing a definition, the legislation should specify by which means (in-person, mail, electronically, etc) that this would be allowed.**

- **Scope of Elections NWT/Chief Elections Officer (Recommendation 27)**
 - This recommendation speaks to public discourse around elections, methods and other matters than concern the way our government is structured. The recommendation even goes so far as to include two news articles on the subject, but certainly not all media stores regarding the election.

- The concern with this recommendation is that it comments on the electoral system and political environment of the territory which is far outside the scope of Elections NWT's duties. Elections NWT exists as an impartial agency to deliver fair, unbiased and independent elections. As such, while people may complain to Elections NWT about our political system, those same complaints should be directed to MLAs, or simply the public. Any hint of bias regarding our electoral system needs to be avoided by Elections NWT. **(5) Clarify the scope and mandate of Elections NWT to ensure that they are involved in maintaining the integrity of election operations, but not the politics.**

- **Removal of Multi-District Poll (Recommendations 1-21, Division B Recommendations)**
 - The recommendation to remove the multi-district poll from the Elections Act would bind future Chief Elections Officers to the same method of voting as was used in 2019. While not used this time around, multi-district polls have future uses at mine sites, jails or other places that may have limited connectivity. Online voting, while used in 2019, may not always be used, and especially at remote sites in the NWT, may not always even be possible. **(6) These sections should be left in the Act to provide the option in future elections.**

- **Sunsetting Absentee Polls and creating Online Ballots (Recommendations 43-61, Division B Recommendations)**
 - While creating more legislative definition around the procedures of online voting, if it continues, is important, the recommended additions do not seem to do that. **(7) Rather than creating the online ballot of a 'special class' of ballots, the Act could likely just maintain the definition of absentee ballots referring to any ballot not in person.**
 - A much larger concern is that none of the recommended additions for Online Ballots include any language regarding security, audit or openness of the process. In the 2019 election, there were no established rules or regulations regarding the online balloting nor even a public process that provided residents the opportunity to see what model was being used. **(8) The Act should specify security requirements and standards that would apply to online voting, as well require that necessary regulations be created.** This is needed to maintain the high level of public confidence we have in the electoral system.

Additional Recommendations (unrelated to the Report of the 2019 Territorial General Election)

- **Faster eligibility to vote for new residents**
 - Currently, the legislated voter eligibility residency requirement for new residents is set to 6 months which prevents new northerners from voting. This disenfranchises many new residents at each election cycle. **(9) The eligibility requirement should be reduced further to 4 months, or any resident.**

- **Allow voting at any voting location/polling station**
 - Some provinces (i.e. British Columbia) have recently started to allow residents to vote at any polling station. This change would make voting even more accessible to the public, especially those travelling away from home, or who simply attend the wrong polling station (in communities with multiple polling stations). Voters that attend the wrong polling station are unlikely to go to another location, unless they are very dedicated voters. **(10) Allow voters to vote at any polling station in the territory.**

- **Complete an enumeration prior to the next general election**
 - Candidates for all recent elections have expressed issue with the voter list and while “data management” solutions address some of the concerns, there is a constant pressure of additional names on the list. Election lists with inaccurate names on them make turnout numbers difficult to trust, but also make it difficult for candidates to campaign. While every province may engage in “data management” solutions for voters list, some, like Alberta in 2018, have also continued to do enumerations to improve their voter lists. **(11) The NWT should undertake an enumeration prior to the 2023 election.**

- **Enhance privacy rules for personal information held by candidates/campaigns**
 - In an era of ever increasing awareness of personal privacy, the Act creates some restrictions on the use of personal information gathered during the course of an election, but additional restrictions and information provided to campaigns is important. The included recommendations in the report would allow Elections NWT to track e-mail addresses in addition to the data currently collected, and it is unclear of what privacy legislation governs the use of this information by campaigns and what happens to it afterwards. **(12) Clarify privacy rules that apply to candidates and campaigns with election related personal information.**

- **Public consultation in the legislative process**

- After these committee hearing, when amendments to the NWT Elections Act are finally introduced in the Assembly, for whatever reason the Act has no public review or consultation. The changes are introduced and passed without the important step of committee review or public input. **(13) The 19th Assembly should change this practice and ensure that the specific amendments that make it to the Act face the same consultation and review as all other legislation.**

Advance Voting Opportunities

There have been significant changes to advance voting opportunities in recent elections. The changes in opportunities, convenience, and methods significantly change the dynamic of elections in the Northwest Territories. The impact of these changes has never been examined and considered beyond the impact impacts in the election cycle.

For example, with extending advance voting opportunities to immediately after the nomination period closes significantly advantages incumbent candidates.

- **(14) Require voting in the Office of the Returning Officer use the same ballots as voting on election day**

- In the 2019 General Election, voting in the Office of the Returning Officer was available immediately after nominations closed. As a result of this early availability of voting required special write-in ballots without the standard candidate photo or format. This creates an immediately inequality for voters, which should never exist. The ballots used in advance polls, wherever possible, should match the ballots used on election night. There should be no disadvantage to voting in advance, and the *Act* should require that the same ballot be used for voting in the office of the returning officer.

- **(15) Study the impact of expanded voting opportunities on election campaigns**

- By improving the convenience of voting on election day, including the addition of online voting, the need for advance voting should actually be reduced as it enables voters greater convenience to voting on election day itself. By significantly expanding advance voting timelines, Elections NWT has pushed campaigns to happen earlier before nominations even open. This change creates new barriers for non-incumbent candidates.

- **(16) Change Mail-In Ballots from needing to be received by the day of the election to needing to be post-marked by the day of the election**
 - This change delays the certification of the result but is common in other jurisdictions. One of the driving reasons for online voting is that the timeline for mail-in ballots is too short. Candidates have often complained that voters have submitted votes, but due to delays in the mail system, they are not counted. Elsewhere in North America, including British Columbia, mail-in ballots have to be post marked by the day of the election.

Voter Turnout

- **(17) Enhance Election Day Advertising/Signage**
 - In Yellowknife, many of the poll station locations are at local schools. Using schools is an excellent way of highlighting the importance of elections to young people, but it also creates challenges. Many of the schools are hidden from the road (i.e. Range Lake School), or out of the way (Ecole William MacDonald School). In those cases, it would be a good idea to put up road-side signs indicating where the poll station is located. The logistics of putting up signs a day or two in advance should be a feasible way of advertising polling stations.
- **(18) Ensure Accessible Poll Locations**
 - Specifically, the poll location for Frame Lake has been William MacDonald School for a number of elections. This location has been complained about in the past, and the problems remain. It is inaccessible to transit, out of the way and difficult for residents without cars to access. **All voting locations should be easily accessible by transit and be easily accessible on foot.** It is especially important to make sure that the voting locations aren't a barrier to any resident.

Other Issues

- Pre-Election Information for Candidates and Agents
 - **(19) Elections NWT should run open sessions for all potential candidates and/or agents that would provide the opportunity to give general information about the process and inform them of Election Act changes between elections.** Broadly targeted sessions could allow people considering running, or serving as an agent, to understand the process better in advance and likely lead to less process questions or issues with paperwork throughout the campaign period. Elsewhere in Canada political parties would take on this role, but since they do not exist at the territorial level, the same type of service should be provided in a non-partisan fashion.

September 21, 2020

Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures
Government of the Northwest Territories
PO Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Dear Members of the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures,

Re: Opportunities for more open and transparent elections

OpenNWT is a non-profit organization that works to make government in the Northwest Territories more open, transparent and accountable. An important part of this goal is how elections are operated. In addition to changes in oversight, we have developed specific recommendations for electoral reform. The following recommendations has been developed to enhance and strengthen our census system, and to provide more accountable, transparent elections. The recommendations are:

Election Operation & Transparency

1. Mandate that Elections NWT follow the principals of open government and has oversight provided by the ATIPP Act
2. Provide election information in an open, machine-readable format
3. Develop standards for consistent election information publishing
4. Mandate that Elections NWT follow the GNWT practice of advertising public procurements and disclosing awarded contracts

Electoral Reform

5. Investigate changing the voting system from “first-past-the-post” to “ranked voting”
6. Implement recall legislation

Improving Campaign Finance Rules and Regulations

7. Implement a reimbursement program for campaign expenses
8. Lower campaign spending limit to \$20,000 and designate an additional \$10,000 travel amount

More information on each of the recommendations is included in the attached submission, and I would be happy to answer any additional questions regarding these recommendations.

Regards,



David Wasyliw
Chair, OpenNWT Inc.

Recommendations to Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures

Election Operation & Transparency

Recommendation 1: Mandate that Elections NWT follow the principals of open government and has oversight provided by the ATIPP Act

This is an overarching recommendation that can be applied to any organization associated with the Legislative Assembly or the Government of the Northwest Territories. Elections NWT should be mandated to follow the principals of open government and open data. The Open Government Partnership's Open Government Declaration¹, as agreed to by Canada and a number of provincial governments seeks to improve the availability of government activities by ensuring that information, including raw data, is published in a timely manner and in formats that easily facilitate reuse by the public. Elections NWT should be covered by the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy (ATIPP) Act, and follow standard practices on providing information.

Recommendation 2: Provide election information in an open, machine-readable format

The Report on the 2019 General Election included a large number of graphs, tables and charts – all without the backup data. This is a problem from a public accountability perspective, but also for future users of the report. When publishing their recommendations Elections NWT should be mandated to publish “open data” records of any data or information that they use. Even the Official Voting Results document, while visually quite pleasing, can be very difficult to access voting result data from. Rather than require individuals develop this information themselves, publishing election results in open, standard formats would enable future users to have improved access.

Recommendation 3: Develop standards for consistent election information publishing

Elections in the NWT can be different than elections in the rest of Canada simply due to our size. Over the years, various election reports have included varying amount of details regarding individual poll results. In some cases, smaller polls have been combined for privacy reasons, and in other cases, Chief Electoral Officers have simply made a decision to change the published information for that particular year. The Act should mandate what information about each poll should be published, and at what size a poll should be combined with another (i.e. under 15 votes). For example, in the 2019 election, online polls were combined with the Special Voting Opportunities even though some ridings saw Online Polls with a considerable number of votes. When there are more than 25 votes at a particular poll, those results should be broken out. Prior to division it was common practice to break out Advance Polls by

¹ Open Government Partnership, <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/open-government-declaration>

community (for ridings with multiple communities). The public, and candidates, deserve proper information about elections and it shouldn't change from election to election.

Recommendation 4: Mandate that Elections NWT follow the GNWT practice of advertising public procurements and disclosing awarded contracts

Contracts for services procured by Elections NWT over the past four years seem to have largely been procured by sole sourcing various services. Very few of these contracts have been disclosed in GNWT contracting reports including vital contracts such as those for election data systems, and online voting. Elections NWT ran online a single public procurement process² in the last four years, for an Online Elector Engagement Tool (which became Electorhood)³, although the contract for that service was also never disclosed.

Procurements by public agencies should be run as open competitions wherever possible, but the resulting contracts should always be disclosed. These standard rules should apply to Elections NWT the same as any other government agency.

² https://contracts.opennwt.ca/tenders/?selected_facets=buyer_exact%3AAssembly&sort=fiscal_year&dir=desc

³ <https://contracts.opennwt.ca/tenders/online-elector-engagement-tool/ocds-v9mmex-GNWT1-18-0000001936/>

Electoral Reform

One of the most important parts of how a democracy works is the actual mechanisms behind our elections. In the NWT, we currently utilize a “first past the post” system like the rest of Canada to elect a consensus government that then selects a Premier and Executive Council from amongst those elected. Our unique system of government deserves a better approach to electing candidates that better follows the principals of consensus government.

Recommendation 5: Change the voting system from “first-past-the-post” to “ranked voting”

First, the voting system recommended by OpenNWT, and the most “consensus-like” model of voting, is a called ranked voting. In a ranked voting system, the successful candidate ends up having a majority of the votes in the riding. In this system when residents vote they rank their choices of candidate on the ballot in order of preference. If, after the first count, no candidate achieves 50.1% of the vote, the last place candidate is dropped and the second choices indicated on those votes are applied. This continues until one candidate has a majority of votes in the riding. Similar systems are currently successfully used in democracies around the world.

Since the NWT’s current system of government does not include political parties, systems of proportional vote systems are not applicable. However, counting ballots through a ranked voting system would be similar to the Alternative Vote system used in Australia’s lower house of Parliament and earlier this year, the Government of Ontario passed a bill to modernize municipal elections⁴ which will allow municipalities to use ranked ballot voting as soon as 2018.

Recommendation 6: Implement recall legislation

Second, in our current system, MLAs are able to replace the Speaker, Premier or any Cabinet Minister at any point through a motion in the House. However, the public is unable to replace their MLA between elections. To address this, a number of jurisdictions have adopted recall legislation. Recall legislation provides an avenue for regular citizens to cause a new election in the riding, provided there is a certain amount of (significant) support in the riding. This would be an important enhancement to our consensus system so that the public would be a part of the consensus system, and not removed from it the way we are today.

Currently, British Columbia⁵ is the only jurisdiction in Canada with recall legislation in place, although it has been proposed in Ontario, and Alberta. At least 15 states in the United States have recall legislation

⁴ Ontario Passes Legislation to Allow Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections, <https://news.ontario.ca/mma/en/2016/06/ontario-passes-legislation-to-allow-ranked-ballot-option-for-municipal-elections.html>

⁵ Elections BC, Recall, <http://www.elections.bc.ca/index.php/referendum-plebiscite-recall-initiative/recall/>

in place and the majority of states have recall legislation in place for municipal governments. The threshold for recalling a Member of the Legislative Assembly should be reasonably high (currently 50% of registered voters in BC), this would be an important protection for the voting public. The barrier to usage needs to be set high enough that it is only undertaken in the most serious of circumstances and low enough so that it is an achievable target. While recall legislation is not intended to be used at the drop of a hat, it does ensure that elected officials continue to have the support of their riding; just the same as the Speaker, Premier and members of the Executive Council must keep the support of regular MLAs.

Improving Campaign Finance Rules and Regulations

Campaign financing is another important aspect of elections in the NWT. Financial considerations are often seen as a barrier to running for office, and in general far too often money can be an influencing decision in politics. The recommendations included below seek to reduce the impact of money on elections so that elections become more about the ideas a candidate has rather than how many ads they can afford to run.

Recommendation 7: Implement a reimbursement program for campaign expenses

This issue has been discussed a number of times in recent years. Addressed in the Auxiliary Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on Issues Arising from the 2011 General Election, and in the 18th Assembly's Report on the Review of the Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2015 Territorial General Election, and in the 18th Assembly's Report on Increasing the Representation of Women in the Legislative Assembly. Various considerations and examinations of the issue indicate that money may be a barrier to becoming a candidate, finally the last document recommended that candidates who receive at least 5 percent of the votes cast in their district be reimbursed up to 50% of eligible expenditures up to a maximum of \$3,000. While since is a very low limit of maximum reimbursement, it still could go a long way to enabling candidates that may not be able to afford to campaign for public office the ability to do so. I would additionally urge MLAs to consider similar programs in other jurisdictions such as Manitoba where 100% of child care expenses can be reimbursed⁶. Making even a limited reimbursement a reality would make the NWT a leader amongst the territories, and more importantly, would increase the viability of campaigning for those may not consider putting their name forward.

Recommendation 8: Lower campaign spending limit to \$20,000 and designate an additional \$10,000 travel amount

The overall expense limit for campaigns has not been examined in some time. Currently set at \$30,000, the cap is reached by few candidates and provides ample room for most campaigns. Often, the argument used for maintaining a high expense limit is inter-community travel for those running in geographically diverse ridings. However, in the 2019 election only one candidate spent more than \$20,000 (in Nunakput), while a few other candidates were slightly below that amount, most were much lower.

The average spending of successful candidates has never been above \$20,000, in fact it is generally under \$15,000 and under \$10,000 when Yellowknife ridings are not considered. This clearly demonstrates that the current expense cap is not a determining factor, nor is it used in the ridings where one would expect it to be most useful. If the expense cap were to be lowered to \$20,000 with an additional \$10,000 travel amount set aside specifically for travel (as Federal campaign law allows for) it limit the impact of spending on the election.

⁶ Elections Manitoba, Reimbursement Program <http://www.electionsmanitoba.ca/en/Finance/Reimbursement>