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For more information or to obtain copies of this report in any of the Nunavut's official languages, in paper or electronic format contact:

Elections Nunavut
Box 39
41 Sivulliq Ave.
Rankin Inlet, NU
X0C 0G0

 800.267.4394
 800.269.1125

 www.elections.nu.ca
 info@elections.nu.ca



December 30, 2014

Hon. George Qulaut
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut
Box 1200
Iqaluit, NU
X0A 0H0

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am submitting to you today my report on the 2013 General Election in Nunavut and the subsequent by-election in Rankin Inlet South.

I look forward to the review of this report and in particular to your consideration of my recommendations for changes to the *Nunavut Elections Act* and *Plebiscites Act*.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'S. Kusugak'.

Sandy Kusugak
Chief Electoral Officer

Overview

On November 6, 2012 the Honourable Edna Elias, Commissioner of Nunavut declared October 28, 2013 to be the day Nunavummiut would go to the polls in a general election.

As a result of the 2011 *Act Respecting Nunavut Constituencies* the number of Members of the Legislative Assembly has increased from nineteen to twenty-two. This number will not change until at least 2023.

With improved electronic infrastructure throughout the territory, Elections Nunavut was able to communicate more quickly and effectively to voters, candidates and election officers increasing our ability to recruit and train staff.

Issues that arose during and following the election are itemized in Other Matters Related to the October 2013 General Election.

Late on election night the returning officers for Uqqummiut and Rankin Inlet South both reported ties. Judicial recounts conducted in Iqaluit on November 5 resulted in a winner for Uqqummiut Samuel Nuqingaq but confirmed the tie in Rankin Inlet South, between Lorne Kusugak and Alexander Sammurtok.

On January 6, 2014 the Chief Electoral Officer issued a writ for a by-election in Rankin Inlet South. At the conclusion of election day February 10, the constituency finally had an MLA.

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Definitions and Abbreviations

Acclamation: A candidate wins by acclamation when they're the only candidate in their constituency. Nobody votes.

Advance vote: A way to vote before Election Day. You vote at the polling station, seven days before Election Day, any time from 12 pm to 7 pm local time.

Assistant returning officer (ARO): The returning officer (RO) hires one or more AROs for their constituency. The ARO can accept declarations of candidacy and helps the RO with all other work during the election period.

Auditor: The person that the Chief Electoral Officer hires to review each candidate's financial return, to make sure it is complete and accurate.

Ballot: The official paper we use to mark our vote. It lists the candidates' names in alphabetical order.

By-Election: An election in only one constituency. It happens after a general election when a seat in the Legislative Assembly becomes vacant for some reason.

Campaign: The advertising, signs, buttons, speeches, and other things a candidate uses to make people want to vote for them.

Campaign manager: The person who coordinates and looks after a candidate's campaign. The candidate appoints the campaign manager.

Campaign material: Any ads, signs, buttons, banners, posters, and other things in favour of one candidate, or against other candidates. Ads may be on radio, TV, Internet, and in newspapers.

Candidate: An eligible voter who wants to be a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA), and who files a declaration of candidacy that Elections Nunavut accepts.

Candidate's representative: The person that a candidate appoints to go to a polling station on Election Day to watch over the voting on behalf of the candidate. Each candidate may have only one representative at a time at each polling station. The candidate's representative must bring the correct, signed form and give it to the deputy returning officer (DRO).



Certification envelope: This envelope is part of the special ballot package. After a voter marks the special ballot they place it in a secrecy envelope. The secrecy envelope goes into the certification envelope. The voter signs and sends it to Elections Nunavut.

Chief Electoral Officer (CEO): The CEO is in charge of Elections Nunavut. The Commissioner of Nunavut appoints this person to oversee the *Nunavut Elections Act*.

Civic address: This address is the voter's lot and house number. It is different from their mailing address. To register with Elections Nunavut, voters need to give their civic address.

Close of candidacy: The last day a person can file a declaration of candidacy. It happens at 2 pm local time, 31 days before Election Day.

Constituency: A constituency is a geographic area. The voters in each constituency elect a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Contribution: Any money, goods, and / or services a person or business gives to help elect a candidate as part of a candidate's campaign.

Declaration of candidacy: The form a person fills out to say they want to be a candidate—that they want a chance to be elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). They must be eligible and give a \$200 deposit. The financial agent must also sign this document.

Deputy Returning Officer: The election officer in charge of a polling station. A DRO makes sure voters and candidates follow the law in the polling station. They give out the ballots and count them.

Elect: To choose a person by voting. During a territorial election we elect our MLAs.

Election: The election of members to the Nunavut Legislative Assembly. In a territorial election voters mark a secret ballot to choose a candidate to be MLA.

Election Day: The date on the writ for voting in an election. Most voters go to the polling station on Election Day to vote. Elections Nunavut also offers others ways for voters to vote, before Election Day.



Election expense: Any money paid or owed during an election period, to promote or oppose a candidate's election. Includes any goods and services people contribute, and any costs of the financial agent and campaign manager.

Election officers: The people who work for Elections Nunavut and help to run a territorial election. Election officers include returning officers (RO), assistant returning officers (ARO), deputy returning officers (DRO), poll clerks (PC), and registration clerks (RC).

Election period: A 35-day period that starts with the writ and ends with Election Day; the official time for the election.

Election report: The election report shows how many votes each candidate got. The RO fills it out when they have reviewed the statements of the poll from Election Day. If needed the RO can delay the election report for up to two weeks after Election Day.

Elections Nunavut: The office and staff of the CEO. These people organize and run territorial elections.

Emergency method: A way to vote by radio or satellite phone if you're in a remote place on Election Day. You must contact Elections Nunavut to vote this way and you must meet three strict conditions:

1. You can't get to a polling station on Election Day; AND
2. You can't communicate any other way; AND
3. You had no other way to vote before you went to the remote place.

Final voters list: This list includes all the voters that were on the list when the election started, plus those who registered during the election period. It comes out after Election Day.

Financial agent: The person who handles all the money for a candidate's campaign. The financial agent takes contributions, pays all the expenses and submits a financial return after the election. They are appointed by the candidate and must sign the declaration of candidacy.

Financial return: The official report of a campaign's election contributions and expenses, as required under the *Nunavut Elections Act*. The candidate and financial agent complete the report, sign it, and make a declaration that the information is true.



General Election: An election takes place in all the constituencies.

Integrity Commissioner: An independent officer of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly, with certain responsibilities under the Nunavut Elections Act. The police work with the Integrity Commissioner and the CEO when they investigate a possible election crime.

Judicial recount: A judge of the Nunavut Court of Justice counts all the ballots for a constituency again.

Legislative Assembly of Nunavut: The people we elect to form the Government of Nunavut and make laws for Nunavut.

Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs): The people who get elected during a territorial election; the people who form the Government of Nunavut.

Mobile poll: A way to vote if you physically can't get out to vote. The poll comes to you.

Notice of Election: Shows the name and contact information for each candidate in a constituency, and their financial agent and campaign manager. The CEO sends out the election notice 30 days before Election Day.

Nunavut Elections Act: The laws that Nunavummiut use to organize and run a territorial election.

Oath: A formal, legal promise that something is true; a promise to do something. Election officers take an oath to be impartial in their job; elected candidates take an oath as MLAs. Oath is similar to affirm, declaration, or swear.

Plebiscite: Eligible voters answer a question on a secret ballot, to vote and give their opinion about an important public issue. A plebiscite may be for all of Nunavut, such as the plebiscite about where the capital should be. Or a plebiscite may be local, such as a liquor plebiscite. A plebiscite may be binding—leaders must do what the people vote for. Or a plebiscite may be non-binding—leaders pay attention to what people say, but may or may not do what they vote for.

Poll clerk (PC): An election officer who works at a polling station with the DRO. PCs look after the polling record.



Polling place: The building that holds one, two, or more polling stations. Each polling place has an assistant returning officer (ARO) and registration clerk (RC). Communities such as Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet have more than one constituency. The polling place in those communities has an ARO and RC for each constituency.

Polling record: A list of everyone who voted at the polling station, any changes to the voters list, and notes about everything that happens during voting.

Polling station: The table where we get a ballot. **Post-election period:** The 60 days right after Election Day. Candidates must send their completed financial return to the CEO before the end of the post-election period.

Pre-election expense: A campaign expense that the candidate pays for during the pre-election period.

Pre-election period: Starts the day the Commissioner publicly announces the date of the next election; ends the day the CEO issues the writ.

Proclamation: The official paper the Commissioner sends to the CEO to say there will be an election. The proclamation tells the CEO things such as when to issue the writ and the date of Election Day.

Proxy vote: A voter gets another voter to vote for them. You apply to the RO to get a proxy certificate. You can only vote by proxy if you meet three strict conditions:

1. You are on the voters list; AND
2. You're suddenly called away from your community; AND
3. You can't vote any other way

Public Notice of Election: Elections Nunavut posts the Notice to tell everyone about the upcoming election. It shows these four things:

- Dates for Election Day and early polls.
- Contact information for ROs.
- Deadline to file a Declaration of Candidacy.
- Deadline to object to a name on the voters list.

Registration clerk (RC): An election officer who works under an RO to register voters, either between elections or during an election or by-election.



Rejected Ballot: A ballot that is marked in the wrong way or a way that identifies the voter. It is not a valid ballot and is counted separately.

RENU: An electronic voter registration database for Nunavut; stands for Register for Elections in NUnavut.

Returning officer (RO): The Election Officer in charge of a constituency. Returning Officers appoint Assistant Returning Officers, Deputy Returning Officers, Poll Clerks and Registration Clerks for each poll. Returning Officers oversee everything about the election in their constituency.

Secrecy envelope: This envelope is part of the special ballot package. After a voter marks the special ballot they place it in the secrecy envelope. The secrecy envelope goes into the certification envelope.

Special ballot: A way to vote if you're away at school, on vacation, in hospital or at a treatment centre or jail. Other people who need or want to vote by mail can also use a special ballot. You apply to Elections Nunavut to get a special ballot, which must then be mailed back.

Spoiled ballot: A spoiled ballot is a ballot that the printer did not print properly, OR it is a ballot that a voter makes a mistake on. The DRO gives the voter a new ballot and marks the first one 'spoiled'. The spoiled ballot does not go into the ballot box.

Statement of the Poll: The official Elections Nunavut form that shows the number of votes for each candidate for that poll.

Swear: A formal, religious promise that something is true. A person gives their word and swears on the Bible that something is true. Similar to affirming, an oath, or a statutory declaration.

Vote: Voters mark a secret ballot in a territorial election. They choose the candidate in their constituency that they want to elect as their MLA.



Voter: A person eligible to vote in a territorial election:

- Canadian citizen. AND
- Nunavut resident for at least one year on Election Day. AND
- 18 years or older on Election Day. AND
- Not disqualified from voting.

Voter Information Card: Each voter on the voters list receives this card in the mail about a month before Election Day. The card tells the voter where and when to vote.

Voters list: The list of voters that Elections Nunavut prepares for each constituency. Elections Nunavut sends a copy to each candidate when the election period starts, and updates it 20 days before Election Day.

Voting in the Returning Officer's office (VOR): A way to vote before Election Day. You vote at the RO's Office from 14 days before Election Day to 4 days before Election Day, from 12 pm to 7 pm local time.

Writ: The official notice to say there is an election. The CEO sends it to each RO. Each RO posts the writ in their office.

The **return of the writ** is the backside of the writ. It shows who won the election. The RO fills it out and sends it to the CEO after Election Day. If a candidate wins by acclamation the RO fills out the return of the writ right away.





About Elections Nunavut

The *Nunavut Elections Act (NEA)* allows the term ‘Elections Nunavut’ to be used in reference to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. The CEO is an independent officer of the Legislative Assembly responsible for the administration of general elections and by-elections in Nunavut according to the *Nunavut Elections Act*.

In addition, the newly enacted *Plebiscites Act* gives the Chief Electoral Officer responsibility for oversight of plebiscites held under the *Plebiscites Act*. The regime for conducting plebiscites promotes opportunities for expressing opinion on issues of interest and concern to Nunavummiut including the ability for organizations to contract Elections Nunavut to conduct plebiscites on its behalf.

Democratic elections are based on the principles of secrecy of the vote and transparency of the electoral process. The legislation governing elections and plebiscites is detailed and prescriptive so that voters, campaigners and election workers alike are able to understand the roles and responsibilities of all participants.

The Chief Electoral Officer reports directly to the Legislative Assembly through the Speaker and meets regularly with the Management and Services Board to discuss matters related to the *NEA* and *PA*.

The *Nunavut Elections Act* and the *Plebiscites Act* both empower the Chief Electoral Officer to implement alone or in coordination with other bodies, public education and information programs intended to make Nunavummiut better prepared to participate in electoral and plebiscite votes.

Elections Nunavut has a small permanent headquarters staff located in Rankin Inlet, increased as necessary by cyclical or occasional operational needs. In the run-up to a general election, local election officers are hired and trained to administer the vote.

One returning officer is appointed for each of Nunavut’s twenty-two constituencies. At least one Assistant Returning Officer is appointed to help out with all of the returning officer’s duties. If a constituency has more than one community, an additional Assistant Returning Officer is appointed for each community. Returning officers are appointed for a period ending one-year following an election; they may be reappointed. Between elections they may be asked to update voter registrations and addressing information for their constituency, give presentations to interested groups or attend training or evaluation sessions.



Numbers through the Years

	2013	2008	2004	1999
Number of Constituencies	22	19	19	19
Total number of Polls	71	54	45	68
Female/Male Candidates *related by-elections	14/59 *0/2	9/30 *2/10	9/73 *1/3	11/59 *3/8
Elected by acclamation	2	2	1	0
Number of Voters at Start of Electoral Period	13,452	11,309	11,380	12,219
Number of Voters on Election Day list	14,431	12,065	13,302	Currently not Available
Number of Voters at Early Polls	1,156	1,109	1,425	598
Percentage of Voters at Early Polls	13.9%	9.8%	12.5%	4.9%
Voters who were sent a special mail in ballot	161	108	93	N/A
Number of Rejected ballots	92	59	58	56
Number of Judicial Recounts	2	1	1	0
Total Number of People who voted	9,459	8,139	10,121	10,825
Total Percentage of people who voted	70.3%	72%	88.9%	88.6%



Long-Range Preparation

Readiness for the 2013 General Election began in earnest during the fall of 2012 with the completion of new projects and the establishment of new protocols and the renewal of agreements.

Social media policy

Increasing use of social media necessitated the development of responsible but workable policies for use of Elections Nunavut's Facebook and Twitter accounts by followers and by election officers. A prospective follower is made aware that Elections Nunavut welcomes their ideas and feedback but can't reply to tweets or messages. Election officers are asked to post general voting information and events to Facebook pages for their own communities. They are prohibited by the nature of their work from engaging in any question of opinion.

Emergency response and disaster recovery planning

1. The Chief Electoral Officer entered into an agreement with Nunavut Airports whereby in the event of a communications disruption on election day affecting long-distance telephone and internet service, local airports would make available their hard-wired SAT phones for the transmission of electoral information by local electoral officers.
2. The CEO also made an agreement with the Legislative Assembly to broadcast a message advising Nunavummiut to listen to local radio for election information in the event of a communications satellite failure.

Electronic environment

1. *Electoral management system (EMS) changes.* Elections Nunavut's EMS began in 2003 as an address database for the list of voters. The system has evolved and now allows authorized election officers to print mailing labels for voter information cards and polling records while headquarters staff can perform additional administrative functions. Our EMS, called RENU is managed by Professional Systems in Edmonton. The Government of Alberta owns the software, but the elections offices in Alberta, Saskatchewan, NWT and Nunavut own their own source code. RENU was upgraded before the 2013 election to enable bulk address moves required by the change from nineteen to twenty-two constituencies. As well RENU now communicates directly with our website www.elections.nu.ca; when an address is changed or added in RENU the address look-up on our website is automatically updated.



2. *Website improvement.* Elections Nunavut's website, www.elections.nu.ca was upgraded to add an address look-up function. This allows voters in Arviat, Igloolik, Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit to confirm their constituency by entering their civic address. Knowing their constituency enables voters to find relevant information about candidates, returning offices and voting locations.

3. *Equipment for election officers.* To improve communication and training possibilities for the general election, Elections Nunavut purchased laptops, all-in-one printers and modems for assistant returning officers in satellite communities as well as for the returning officers' offices. Our IT consultant loaded the laptops well in advance of election officer training sessions with all documents, drivers and applications that election officers would need.

4. *Financial return filing disc.* At no cost to us, Elections Manitoba updated the CD-ROM version of the campaign financial return to reflect changes made to the *Nunavut Elections Act* since the previous general election.

Nunavut Government and Municipal Government support

1. *CGS.* As a result of the increase in the number of MLAs from 19 to 22, the communities of Arviat and Igloolik were each divided into two constituencies. Iqaluit became four constituencies and Rankin Inlet stayed divided into two. When a community becomes more than one constituency, civic addressing must be in place to ensure that voters cast their ballot for a candidate in the area in which they live. The Department of Community Government and Services and municipalities in Arviat and Igloolik worked in close coordination to provide a civic addressing system to accommodate proper voter registration. Their timely work on this project is very much appreciated.



Document updates

In collaboration with our plain language consultant and legal counsel, all election documents were edited for clarity and compliance with the latest changes in legislation and administrative practice.

Recruitment of Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers

A returning officer is responsible for all aspects of the administration of the vote in their constituency. Assistant returning officers help them in all aspects of this work. It is paramount that these election officers are unbiased and have a high degree of integrity. The necessity to have at least moderate computer skills grows with each election as Nunavut's electronic infrastructure becomes more reliable. For the 2013 general election, Elections Nunavut used newspaper ads, Facebook ads, local Facebook pages and personal recommendation to fill returning officer and assistant returning officer positions. Newspaper and Facebook promotions drove prospective election officers to EN's website, where they were required to complete and submit an application as a fillable PDF. The newspaper ad did not garner many responses; the Facebook ads were somewhat more successful. But by far the best response came from community Facebook pages and personal recommendations from respected individuals. In general, twenty minutes after posting an ad to a local Facebook page, we received applications and inquiries.

Office leases and polling place rentals

Finding suitable space for returning offices for a two-month period, continues to be a challenge for Elections Nunavut. In smaller communities there is little available; in Iqaluit finding centrally located space for the short leasing period is a serious issue. Rates for leasing office space ranged from \$525 to \$13,125 per month, at an average of \$1,500. Commitments to lease accommodation were made well in advance of the writ.

Elections Nunavut booked hamlet chambers and community halls six months prior to election day to ensure availability. Costs for polling places ranged from \$200 to \$1,575.

Audit preparation

The Chief Electoral Officer worked with the audit firm Lester Landau to improve the audit process by establishing clear roles for both parties.



Pre-election Activities

Training for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers

Four week-long regional workshops for election officers were held in July and August 2013. An additional training session took place in Iqaluit at the end of August to accommodate those who had been unable to take part in earlier sessions. For the first time all Assistant Returning Officers attended these in-person sessions. Not only did this ensure that Assistant Returning Officers had adequate opportunity to learn the technical requirements of the job, it allowed them to develop a solid working relationship with their Returning Officers. Training consisted of three modules: 1. electoral management system RENU, 2. computer applications and the efficient transmission of documents and 3. general electoral administration.



Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers training in Rankin Inlet



Outreach to voters

1. *Nunavut Disabilities Makinnasuaqtiit Society.* The Chief Electoral Officer met with the executive director of NDMS to describe the electoral services available to voters with disabilities, to ask for assistance in promoting these services and to also ask for feedback regarding their usefulness.

2. *Students.* Returning officers in Iqaluit and Arviat spoke to grade twelve students in their communities to explain the voting process and register eighteen-year old students. A returning officer in Iqaluit led a similar session for Nunavut Arctic College law students.

The Chief Electoral Officer made a presentation on voting to the students at Nunavut Sivuniksavut focusing on their right to vote by special mail-in-ballot. For all of the students, this was the first election for which they were eligible to vote.

3. *Voter registration.* All returning officers and assistant returning officers held registration events in their communities. Some set up tables at the Northern Store or local Co-op, some went door to door. Iqaluit returning officers participated in the annual mass registration while in Cambridge Bay the election staff registered voters at a local recreation event.



Mass registration in Iqaluit



Registration event at the community hall in Cambridge Bay



Media briefings

1. *Print and Nunavut-wide broadcasters.* The Chief Electoral Officer held a briefing for print and Nunavut-wide media in early September to update them regarding changes to the *Nunavut Elections Act*, to inform them of new features of Elections Nunavut's website and to distribute the Media Guide.

2. *Community broadcasters.* Elections Nunavut distributed to all community radio stations the Broadcast Guide to Nunavut Elections and the one-page Nunavut Elections Broadcast Essentials to ensure that all were aware of their rights and responsibilities through the election period.

Enforcement meeting

In early September Elections Nunavut met with the RCMP, Integrity Commissioner and Public Prosecution Service Canada to confirm the roles each was mandated to play in the upcoming election. Immediately following this meeting the CEO distributed the NEA Enforcement Manual to all Nunavut RCMP detachments.





The Election Period

Election Calendar

Date	Activity
November 9, 2012	Commissioner Edna Elias proclaims 4th Nunavut General Election will be held on October 28, 2013.
September 23, 2013	Chief Electoral Officer sends a writ to each Returning Officer.
September 23, 2013	First Day a person can file a declaration of candidacy.
September 24, 2013	Voter Information Card sent to every voter registered.
September 27, 2013	Last day to file a declaration of candidacy. 2 pm deadline.
October 14, 2013	First day of voting in the office of the Returning Officer.
October 21, 2013	Mobile Poll in each community: 9 am to 11:30 am.
October 21, 2013	Advance vote in each community: noon to 7 pm.
October 23, 2013	First day voters can get a proxy certificate.
October 24, 2013	Last day of voting in the office of the Returning Officer.
October 28, 2013	5 pm deadline for receipt of special ballots
October 28, 2013	Election Day. Polling Stations open: 9 am to 7 pm Central, 10 am to 8 pm Eastern, 8 am to 6 pm Mountain
October 28, 2013	3 pm local time - deadline to apply for a proxy certificate.
November 4, 2013	Return of the writ
December 27, 2013	Deadline for sending campaign financial returns.



Returning Officers & Assistant Returning Officers

Constituency	RO / ARO	Name	Community
Aggu	RO	Sipporah Amarualik	Igloolik
	ARO	Martha Oolateeta	Igloolik
Aivilik	RO	Wendy Kusugak	Repulse Bay
	ARO	Donna Kripanik	Repluse Bay
	ARO	Bobbi Jo Saviakjuk	Coral Harbour
Amittuq	RO	Jesse Oolateeta	Igloolik
	ARO	Kelly Ungalaq	Igloolik
	ARO	Andrew Qaunaq	Hall Beach
Arviat North-Whale Cove	RO	Nancy Karetak-Lindell	Arviat
	ARO	Michelle Malla	Arviat
	ARO	Patricia Enuapik	Whale Cove
Arviat South	RO	Andy Illungiyok	Arviat
	ARO	Andrea Ishalook	Arviat
Baker Lake	RO	Karen Duval	Baker Lake
	ARO	Mary Owingayak	Baker Lake
Cambridge Bay	RO	Quentin Crockatt	Cambridge Bay
	ARO	Stephanie Bolt	Cambridge Bay
Gjoa Haven	RO	Patty Kamookak	Gjoa Haven
	ARO	Trisha Hala	Gjoa Haven
Hudson Bay	RO	Caroline Arragutainaq	Sanikiluaq
	ARO	Christina Ekidlak	Sanikiluaq
Iqaluit-Manirajak	RO	Tania Scott	Iqaluit
	ARO	Stephen Caines	Iqaluit
Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu	RO	Allison Ford	Iqaluit
	ARO	Geelasia Lucassie Boileau	Iqaluit
Iqaluit-Sinaa	RO	Seporah Ungalaq	Iqaluit
	ARO	John T. Maurice	Iqaluit
Iqaluit-Tasilik	RO	Mervin Tulloch	Iqaluit
	ARO	Samuel Mark Tagalik	Iqaluit
Kugluktuk	RO	Gailene Pigalak	Kugluktuk
	ARO	Lashawna Taipana	Kugluktuk
Netsilik	RO	Robert Lyall	Taloyoak
	ARO	Vicky Qaqutaq	Kugaaruk



Constituency	RO / ARO	Name	Community
Pangnirtung	RO	Meghan Mike-Murphy	Pangnirtung
	ARO	Annie Akulukjuk	Pangnirtung
Quttiktuq	RO	Doreen Irqqarqsaq	Arctic Bay
	ARO	Lorna Oqallak	Arctic Bay
	ARO	Nathaniel Chouinard	Resolute Bay
	ARO	Pauline Akeeagok	Grise Fiord
Rankin Inlet North-Chesterfield Inlet	RO	Annie Kuksuk	Rankin Inlet
	ARO	Irma Joy Voisey	Rankin Inlet
	ARO	Kaylie Kaludjak	Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet South	RO	Clarissa Ussak	Rankin Inlet
	ARO	Michelle Jackson	Rankin Inlet
South Baffin	RO	Joe Kellypalik	Cape Dorset
	ARO	Maata Oqutaq	Cape Dorset
	ARO	Simonie Akavak	Kimmirut
Tununiq	RO	Nina Kautuq	Pond Inlet
	ARO	Jocelyn Angnetsiak	Pond Inlet
Uqqummiut	RO	Goerge Iqalukjuak	Clyde River
	ARO	Mary Qayaq	Clyde River
	ARO	Hannah Audlakiak	Qikiqtarjuak



Advertising and promotion

As with the rest of Canada, Nunavut is made up of disparate groups who get information from a variety of sources. Elections Nunavut used every avenue available to promote candidacy, voter registration, lists of candidates and voting opportunities. As required by the *Nunavut Elections Act*, all notices were published in newspapers; Voter Information Cards were sent to each registered voter. Returning officers and assistants put up posters on bulletin boards and promoted events on community radio. Elections Nunavut posted information to Facebook and Twitter and updated the website in Inuktitut, English and French daily.

Office opening

Returning offices opened three weeks before the issue of the writ, allowing ample time for ROs and AROs to update registrations and to provide timely information about candidacy.

Candidates

Number of Candidates. At the deadline for declarations of candidacy 75 Nunavummiut had put their names forward. Two candidates were elected by acclamation: Peter Taptuna in Kugluktuk and Jeannie Ugyuk in Netsilik. This left 73 candidates vying for twenty seats.

Conflict of interest. Chief Electoral Officer immediately declared a conflict of interest in the constituencies of Rankin Inlet North-Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet South. In both instances her close relatives were candidates. The CEO directed the staff to provide advice to the affected candidates and election officers and to rely on the support of Elections Nunavut's legal counsel.

Community radio. Most local radio societies allowed candidates to campaign for allotted periods. Arviat for example allocated a total of one hour for each candidate to speak and answer questions from the audience. The speaking schedule was announced well in advance and in the case of Arviat all broadcasting was in Inuktitut only.



Early Voting

With each election, Voting in the Office of the Returning Officer and Advance Voting become increasingly popular. Approximately 10% of the voters on the voters list had been issued a ballot by Election Day.

Constituency	Special Ballots Issued	Early Polls	% of Voters List
Aggu	Igloolik 5	24	5.2%
Aivilik	Coral Harbour 4 Repulse Bay 2	Coral Harbour 16 Repulse Bay 30	6.5%
Amittuq	Hall Beach 8 Igloolik 3	Hall Beach 5 Igloolik 15	3.4%
Arviat North-Whale Cove	Arviat 2 Whale Cove 5	Arviat 48 Whale Cove 14	10%
Arviat South	8	77	13%
Baker Lake	10	99	10.6%
Cambridge Bay	5	52	8%
Gjoa Haven	4	15	2.4%
Hudson Bay	7	47	11.1%
Iqaluit-Manirajak	9	97	13.7%
Iqaluit-Niaqunngu	10	75	10.1%
Iqaluit-Sinaa	3	75	9.7%
Iqaluit-Tasiluk	6	132	15.4%
Pangnirtung	7	25	3.7%
Quttiktuq	Arctic Bay 2 Grise Fiord 2 Resolute 0	Arctic Bay 26 Grise Fiord 3 Resolute 10	7.3%
Rankin Inlet North-Chesterfield Inlet	Rankin Inlet 8 Chesterfield Inlet 0	Rankin Inlet 29 Chesterfield Inlet 12	5.6%
Rankin Inlet South	9	42	6.8%
South Baffin	Cape Dorset 14 Kimmirut 6	Cape Dorset 103 Kimmirut 14	13.7%
Tununiq	Pond Inlet 18	43	5.9%
Uqqummiut	Clyde River 3 Qikiqtarjuaq 1	Clyde River 19 Qikiqtarjuaq 9	4.2%
OVERALL	161	1156	13.9%



Early voting Opportunities

Special ballot. While any eligible voter in Nunavut can vote by special ballot, the main users of this voting method are inmates, patients, students and vacationers. Unless advised otherwise EN sends special ballots via Expresspost and includes a pre-addressed return Expresspost with the special ballot package. Despite a 35 day election period and the use of the most speedy mail delivery available many ballots are not returned to Elections Nunavut by the election day deadline. To be sure their vote will count a voter must apply as soon as the writ is issued and return the ballot as soon as they have received and marked it. A total of 161 voters were sent a special ballot.

1. The Corrections division of the Department of Justice was as always, extremely helpful in making inmates in Nunavut and the rest of Canada aware of how to vote by special ballot.
2. Elections Nunavut contacted boarding homes in Nunavut and southern Canada to make patients aware of the opportunity.
3. Family Services promoted the use of the special ballot with its FANS recipients.
4. It was a very pleasant surprise that a ballot sent to Norway at the start of the election was returned to Elections Nunavut well in advance of the election day deadline.

Mobile Poll. The mobile poll is a service offered to house-bound voters and is promoted widely by election officers. An Assistant Returning Officer prepares a schedule well in advance and then visits elders homes and others during the morning seven days before election day.

Voting in the Office of the Returning Officer and Advance Vote. Any voter can cast their ballot at the office of the Returning Officer from fourteen days until four days before election day. Communities that do not have a Returning Officer have an advance vote seven days before election day.



Campaign support

Virtually all campaigns had access to email during this election greatly improving the CEOs ability to provide voters lists, forms and reminders expediently and to issue clarifications where necessary.

Specifically, in response to questions about the use of social media and websites, the CEO confirmed that both are considered broadcast media and directed campaigns to a) show authorization required by NEA s. 186 on the profile section of their social media account and b) shut down social media accounts that were set up for the purpose of promoting a candidate and to leave only neutral voting information on any campaign website at least two days before election day.

Headquarters staff offered two toll-free teleconferences for financial agents during the election period. Those who chose to participate had the option of a daytime or evening call. The first call focused on setting up a campaign bank account and the use of tax receipts. The second call related to keeping accurate records of expenses and contributions.

Election period training

Training for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers. Election administration is very prescriptive. Each procedure must be followed to the letter. With that in mind, headquarters staff used teleconferences and Microsoft Go-to-Training to give just-in-time reviews to Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers at various milestones during the election period. Returning officers reported that they used Skype very effectively to clarify tasks with their assistant returning officers in satellite communities.

DRO and Poll Clerk Training. Recent studies have shown that 25% knowledge is lost at each level of cascade training. Cascade training is providing training to a person who in turn trains another person. To offset this effect headquarters staff reinforced local training initiatives by use of Microsoft Go-to-Training and short videos made in our office. When the DROs and Poll Clerks completed the on-line instruction, they filled out quizzes and submitted them to our office for review. This review allowed Elections Nunavut to identify and correct misunderstandings.



Election Day

Before polls open on Election Day, poll staff are required to submit a form to headquarters indicating whether the poll place is fully staffed and ready to open. Fortunately the weather was cooperative in all locations and all polls did in fact open and close on time.

Because each polling place had a computer, modem, headset and all-in-one printer, workers were able to easily communicate with Elections Nunavut throughout the day by Skype and email. This allowed any errors or misunderstandings to be corrected at an early stage.

An Assistant Returning Officer in Arviat reported that a blind voter was very happy to be able to vote independently using the blind template.



Official Results

Aggu

Polling Stations	Candidate Illupalik, John	Candidate Quassa, Paul Aarulaaq Elected	Candidate Uyarak, Daniel	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	51	53	16	3	123	246	247
Election Day L-Z	29	36	12	2	79	211	213
Early Polls	3	7	14	0	24		
Total votes	83	96	42	5	226	457	460

Aivilik

Polling Stations	Candidate Mapsalak, Steve Elected	Candidate Ningeongan, Johnny	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Repulse Bay Election Day	144	62	2	208	363	396
Repulse Bay Early Polls	15	15	0	30		
Coral Harbour Election Day	95	104	1	200	346	346
Coral Harbour Early Polls	9	6	1	16		
Total votes	263	187	4	454	709	742

* The Final Voters List is generated several months after the election to reflect Election Day additions and deletions as well as intervening updates.



Amittuq

Polling Stations	Candidate Haulli, Paul	Candidate	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
		Qulaut, George Quviq Elected				
Hall Beach Election Day	60	144	7	211	338	339
Hall Beach Early Polls	1	4	0	5		
Igloolik Election Day	38	87	0	125	250	251
Igloolik Early Polls	4	9	2	15		
Total votes	103	244	9	356	588	590

Arviat North-Whale Cove

Polling Stations	Candidate Copland, Elizabeth	Candidate Kaviok, Joseph	Candidate Kritterdlik, David	Candidate	Candidate Netser, Amauyak	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
				Kuksuk, George Elected					
Arviat A-K Election Day	45	9	7	84	21	1	167	266	287
Arviat L-Z Election Day	36	7	12	44	17	2	118	170	200
Arviat Early Polls	23	1	3	12	8	1	48		
Whale Cove Election Day	38	2	43	19	18	1	121	180	202
Whale Cove Early Polls	4	0	6	1	2	1	14		
Total votes	146	19	71	160	66	6	468	616	689

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Arviat South

Polling Stations	Candidate Alareak, Peter	Candidate Pameolik, Airo	Candidate Sanvikataaq, Joe Elected	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Arviat A-K Election Day	66	58	88	0	212	346	385
Arviat L-Z Election Day	41	64	59	1	165	246	278
Arviat Early Polls	18	25	34	0	77		
Total votes	125	147	181	1	454	592	663

Baker Lake

Polling Stations	Candidate Mikkungwak, Simeon Elected	Candidate Yip, Karen	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Baker Lake A-K Election Day	151	97	1	249	391	393
Baker Lake L-Z Election Day	189	125	0	314	545	546
Baker Lake Early Polls	52	47	0	99		
Total votes	392	269	1	662	936	939

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Cambridge Bay

Polling Stations	Candidate Evalik, Clara Hokayak	Candidate Pederson, Fred	Candidate Peterson, Keith Elected	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Cambridge Bay A-K Election Day	54	44	244	4	346	373	491
Cambridge Bay L-Z Election Day	23	67	161	6	257	271	360
Cambridge Bay Early Polls	5	9	38	0	52		
Total votes	82	120	443	10	655	644	851

Gjoa Haven

Polling Stations	Candidate Akoak, Tony Elected	Candidate Hunter, Linda K.	Candidate Porter, Andrew Mitqut	Candidate Porter, George Sonny	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Gjoa Haven A-K Election Day	98	85	7	17	6	213	330	341
Gjoa Haven L-Z Election Day	101	75	8	28	1	213	298	318
Gjoa Haven Early Polls	11	1	2	1	0	15		
Total votes	210	161	17	46	7	441	628	659

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Hudson Bay

Polling Stations	Candidate Appaqaq, Moses	Candidate Audla, Frank	Candidate Rumbolt, Allan Elected	Candidate Uppik, Lucy	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Elec- tion Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Hudson Bay Election Day	92	57	110	11	5	275	423	446
Hudson Bay Early Polls	5	6	29	4	3	47		
Total votes	97	63	139	15	8	322	423	446

Iqaluit-Manirajak

Polling Stations	Candidate Akavak, Mikidjuk	Candidate Eil, Monica Elected	Candidate Lehman, Lewis	Candidate Sammurtok, Paulie	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	30	124	29	6	0	189	354	391
Election Day L-Z	32	130	19	11	0	192	355	427
Early Polls	10	76	9	2	0	97		
Total votes	72	330	57	19	0	478	709	818

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Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu

Polling Stations	Candidate Anawak, Jack	Candidate Angnakak, Pat Elected	Candidate Crawford, Anne	Candidate Cunningham, Duncan	Candidate Joamie, Sytukie	Candidate Kunuk, Methusalah	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	24	57	61	16	4	43	0	205	401	411
Election Day L-Z	30	67	50	16	2	32	5	202	340	353
Early Polls	12	27	20	9	0	6	1	75		
Total votes	66	151	131	41	6	81	6	482	741	764

Iqaluit-Sinaa

Polling Stations	Candidate Awa, Soloman	Candidate Kango, Natsiq	Candidate Okalik, Paul Elected	Candidate Papatsie, Leesee	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	30	20	88	45	0	183	413	412
Election Day L-Z	20	16	62	32	0	130	358	359
Early Polls	19	6	30	20	0	75		
Total votes	69	42	180	97	0	388	771	771

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Iqaluit-Tasiluk

Polling Stations	Candidate Aariak, Eva	Candidate Cooper, Travis	Candidate Hickes, George Elected	Candidate Joamie, Gideonie	Candidate Netser, Patterk	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	76	17	89	16	36	0	234	418	443
Election Day L-Z	76	36	86	9	41	4	252	438	463
Early Polls	42	16	62	3	8	1	132		
Total votes	194	69	237	28	85	5	618	856	906

Pangnirtung

Polling Stations	Candidate Dialla, Harry J.	Candidate Mike, Johnny Elected	Candidate Oshutapik, Hezakiah	Candidate Sowdloopik, Sakiasie	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	111	104	34	42	1	292	378	420
Election Day L-Z	67	85	30	33	1	216	288	311
Early Polls	5	9	3	7	1	25		
Total votes	183	198	67	82	3	533	666	731

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Quttiktuq

Polling Stations	Candidate Elliot, Ron	Candidate Shooyook, Isaac Elected	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Arctic Bay Election Day	95	156	1	252	371	371
Arctic Bay Early Polls	13	12	1	26		
Grise Fiord Election Day	18	14	1	33	50	47
Grise Fiord Early Polls	0	3	0	3		
Resolute Election Day	19	44	0	63	111	117
Resolute Early Polls	7	3	0	10		
Total votes	152	232	3	387	532	535

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Rankin Inlet North-Chesterfield Inlet

Polling Stations	Candidate Adams, Donna	Candidate Kusugak, Qilak	Candidate Niakrok, Harry	Candidate Sammurtok, Tom Elected	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Rankin Inlet A-K Election Day	37	29	23	38	0	127	272	280
Rankin Inlet L-Z Election Day	41	31	37	55	2	166	277	
Rankin Inlet Early Polls	2	10	3	13	1	29		295
Chesterfield Inlet Election Day	13	18	5	96	0	132	179	203
Chesterfield Inlet Early Polls	1	1	0	10	0	12		
Total votes	94	89	68	212	3	466	728	778

Rankin Inlet South

Polling Stations	Candidate Kusugak, Lorne	Candidate Sammurtok, Alexander	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Rankin Inlet A-K Election Day	69	70	2	141	280	338
Rankin Inlet L-Z Election Day	76	87	4	167	335	398
Rankin Inlet Early Polls	27	15	0	42		
Total votes	172	172	6	350	615	736

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South Baffin

Polling Stations	Candidate Akavak, Tommy	Candidate Ikkidluak, Joannie	Candidate Jaw, Mathew Saveakjuk	Candidate Joanasie, David Elected	Candidate Schell, Fred	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Cape Dorset A-K Election Day	11	6	17	187	7	0	228	178	183
Cape Dorset L-Z Election Day	11	2	17	151	10	0	191	427	431
Cape Dorset Early Polls	9	10	13	53	18	0	103		
Kimmirut Election Day	117	21	3	18	8	1	168	249	253
Kimmirut Early Polls	12	1	1	0	0	0	14		
Total votes	160	40	51	409	43	1	704	854	867

Tununiq

Polling Stations	Candidate Enook, Joe Elected	Candidate Qamaniq, David Qajaakuttuk	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Election Day A-K	178	66	6	250	406	425
Election Day L-Z	148	57	4	209	323	339
Early Polls	33	9	1	43		
Total votes	359	132	11	502	729	764

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Uqqummiut

Polling Stations	Candidate Apak, Apiusie	Candidate Iqalukjuak, Niore	Candidate Kalluk, Charlie	Candidate Nuqingaq, Samuel Elected	Candidate Paneak, Loseosie	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Clyde River Election Day	41	152	22	20	54	1	290	396	459
Clyde River Early Polls	3	10	3	1	1	1	19		
Qikiqtarjuaq Election Day	4	23	2	158	7	1	195	262	263
Qikiqtarjuaq Early Polls	1	0	0	8	0	0	9		
Total votes	49	185	27	187	62	3	513	658	722

* The Final Voters List is generated several months after the election to reflect Election Day additions and deletions as well as intervening updates.



Judicial recounts

At the end of election night, ties had been declared in both Rankin Inlet South and Uqqummiut constituencies. On November 5, judicial recounts were conducted by Justice Cooper in Iqaluit. The new tallies are shown below.

Rankin Inlet South

Polling Stations	Candidate Kusugak, Lorne	Candidate Sammurtok, Alexander	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Rankin Inlet A-K Election Day	69	70	2	141	280	338
Rasnkin Inlet L-Z Election Day	76	87	4	167	335	398
Rankin Inlet Early Polls	27	15	0	42		
Total votes	172	172	6	350	615	736

* The Final Voters List is generated several months after the election to reflect Election Day additions and deletions as well as intervening updates.



Uqqummiut

Polling Stations	Candidate Apak, Apiusie	Candidate Iqalukjuak, Niore	Candidate Kalluk, Charlie	Candidate Nuqingaq, Samuel Elected	Candidate Paneak, Loseosie	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List*
Clyde River Election Day	41	152	22	20	54	0	289	396	459
Clyde River Early Polls	3	10	3	1	1	0	18		
Qikiqtarjuaq Election Day	4	23	2	158	7	0	194	262	263
Qikiqtarjuaq Early Polls	1	0	0	8	0	0	9		
Total votes	49	185	27	187	62	0	510	658	722

The Judicial Recount Manual and Judicial Recount Kit were used for the first time at the November recounts and provided to be useful aids.

Samuel Nuqingaq was announced as the successful candidate for Uqqummiut while a tie was confirmed for Rankin Inlet South.

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Campaign Financial Returns

The Nunavut Elections Act requires campaign financial returns to be submitted within 60 days following an election. For this general election all returns were required to be sent by December 27, 2013. Successful candidates have the additional burden to submit financial returns before they can sit and vote in the Assembly.

A toll-free teleconference was held shortly after election day to assist financial agents in the completion of their returns, to remind them of the deadline and the consequences for themselves and the candidate if they failed to submit the return on time.

As financial returns were received, they were scanned and posted to the website.



Summary of Campaign Financial Returns

Aggu

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Illupalik, John	Ittuksaqjuaq, Harry	Filed on time	0	0	0
Quassa, Paul Elected	Evaluarjuk, Elijah	Filed on time	0	0	0
Uyarak, Daniel	Avingaq, Philip	Filed on time	\$5.00	0	\$5.00

Aivilik

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Mapsalak, Steve Elected	Mapsalak, Elizabeth	Filed on time	\$817.95	\$817.95	0
Ningeongan, Johnny	Shapangak, Benita	Filed on time	\$865.20	\$865.20	0

Amittuq

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Haulli, Paul	Morgan, Goretti	Filed on time	0	0	0
Qulaut, George Elected	Attagutaluk, Joe	Filed on time	\$317.10	\$317.10	0



Arviat North-Whale Cove

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Copland, Elizabeth	Uppahuak, Gleason	Filed on time	\$8,347.00	\$8,347.00	0
Kaviok, Joseph Ivitaaruk	Eetak, Abraham	Not Filed.	-	-	-
Kritterdlik, David	Kritterdlik, Susie	Filed on time	\$2,092.34	\$2,092.34	0
Kuksuk, George Elected	Kuksuk, Evelyn	Filed on time	\$4,874.63	\$4,874.63	0
Netser, Amauyak	Ikakhik, Susan	Filed on time	\$2,949.71	\$2,949.71	0

Arviat South

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Alareak, Peter	Aliktiluk, Paul	Not Filed	-	-	-
Pameolik, Airo	Kidlapik, Gordy	Filed Late	\$1,480.00	\$1,477.10	\$2.90
Savikataaq, Joe	Tugak, John	Filed on time	\$3,152.94	\$3,152.94	0



Baker Lake

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Mikkungwak, Simeon Elected	Seeteenak, Robert	Filed on time	\$5,003.43	\$5,003.43	0
Yip, Karen	Mautaritnaaq, Angelica	Filed on time	\$5,800.00	\$4,685.04	\$1,114.96

Cambridge Bay

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Evalik, Clara Hokayak	Greenley, Patty	Filed on time	\$16,600.52	\$2,483.70	(14,116.82)
Pedersen, Fred	Ings, Mark	Filed on time	\$2,700.00	\$2,121.74	\$578.26 Donated to Municipality of Cambridge Bay (Food Bank)
Peterson, Keith Elected	Peterson, Bruce	Filed on time	\$8,108.53	\$8,108.53	0



Gjoa Haven

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Akoak, Tony Elected	Tungilik, Helen	Filed on time	\$333.39	\$333.39	0
Hunter, Linda	Hunter, Robert	Filed on time	\$3,071.19	\$2,435.44	\$635.75 Donated to Government of Nunavut (Consolidated Revenue Fund)
Porter, Andrew	Okpakok, Simon	Filed on time	\$300.00	\$15.00	\$285.00 Donated to Government of Nunavut (Consolidated Revenue Fund)
Porter, George Sonny	Nahalolik, Christine	Not Filed	-	-	-

Hudson Bay

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Appaqaq, Moses	Kittosuk, Nancy	Not Filed	-	-	-
Audla, Frank	Kowcharlie, Davidee	Filed on time.	0	0	0
Rumbolt, Allan Elected	Thomas, Deborah	Filed on time	\$335.20	\$335.20	0
Uppik, Lucy	Arragutainaq, Dora	Filed on time	\$0.00	\$0.00	0



Iqaluit-Manirajak

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Akavak, Mikidjuk	Mitsima, Joshie	Not Filed	-	-	-
Ell, Monica Elected	Hellwig, Bryan	Filed on time.	\$8,220.00	\$8,279.36	(\$59.36)
Lehman, Lewis	Adams, George	Filed on time	681.40	681.40	0
Sammurtok, Paulie	Rowell, Janet	Filed on time	\$6.00	\$6.00	0

Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Anawak, Jack	Mullin, Nastania	Filed on time	\$4,750.00	\$4,698.62	\$51.38 Donated to Sainte Jude's Cathedral
Angnakak, Pat Elected	Cousins, Lynn	Filed on time	\$8,621.58	\$8,554.69	\$66.89 Donated to Nunavut Literacy Council
Crawford, Anne	Idlout, Lori	Filed on time	\$10,409.67	\$9,031.96	\$1377.71 Donated to Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (NMAC)
Cunningham, Duncan	Cunningham, Alexandra	Filed on time	\$3,495.59	\$3,495.59	0
Joamie, Sytukie	Joamie, JoAnnie	Not Filed	-	-	-
Kunuk, Methusalah	Korgak, Ainiak	Filed on time	6,799.78	6,799.78	0



Iqaluit-Sinaa

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Awa, Solomon	Wolfe, Pierre	Not Filed	-	-	-
Kango, Natsiq	Michael, Nuna	Filed on time	\$1,212.90	\$1,212.90	0
Okalik, Paul Elected	Buscemi, Franco	Filed on time	\$14,435.00	\$13,890.23	\$544.77 Donated to Nunavut Literacy Council
Papatsie, Leesee	Haywood, Robert	Filed on time	\$2,500.00	\$2,024.24	\$475.76 Donated to Niqinik Food Bank

Iqaluit-Tasiluk

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Aariak, Eva	Bens, John	Filed on time	\$6,530.00	\$5,262.04	\$1,267.96 Donated to Tumikuluit Day Care
Cooper, Travis	Salomonie, Michael	Filed on time.	\$2,523.22	\$1,968.17	\$231.89 Donated to YWCA Agvvik NU
Hickes, George Elected	Tootoo, Victor	Filed on time	\$9,580.00	\$9,067.12	\$512.88 Donated to YWCA Agvvik NU
Joamie, Gideonie	Aningmiuq, Peter	Filed on time	\$1,000.00	\$808.50	\$191.50
Netser, Patterk	Kpolugbo, Silas	Filed on time	\$2,800.00	\$2,064.10	\$735.90 Donated to Qayuqtuvik Society (Soup Kitchen)



Kugluktuk

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Taptuna, Peter Elected by Acclamation	Kuliktana, Wynter	Filed on time	0	0	0

Netsilik

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Ugyuk, Jeannie Elected By Acclamation	Charlie, Violetta	Filed on time	0	0	0

Pangnirtung

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Dialla, Harry J.	Dialla, Sabrina	Filed on time	\$200.00	\$138.60	\$61.40
Mike, Johnny Elected	Qumuatuq, Charlie	Filed on time	\$1,336.28	\$1,336.28	0
Oshutapik, Hezakiah	Papatsie, Tommy	Filed on time	\$193.71	\$193.71	0
Sowdloopik, Sakiasie	Kilabuk, Rosie	Filed on time	\$299.75	\$268.40	\$31.35 Donated to Government of Nunavut (Consolidated Revenue Fund)



Quttiktuq

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Elliot, Ron	Ejangiaq, Sheba	Filed on time	\$66.15	\$66.15	0
Shooyook, Isaac Elected	Allurut, Mishak	Filed on time	\$1,633.88	\$1,633.88	0

Rankin Inlet North-Chesterfeild Inlet

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Adams, Donna	Lachance, Ted	Filed on time	\$443.63	\$443.63	0
Kusugak, Qilak	Sigurdson, Brian	Filed on time	\$1,150.64	\$1,150.64	0
Niakrok, Harry	Stevens, Barbara	Filed Late	\$902.40	\$902.40	0
Sammurtok, Tom T. Elected	Zawadski, Brian	Filed on time	5,287.50	3,701.38	\$1,586.12 Donated to Pulaarvik Kablu Friendship Centre

Rankin Inlet South

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Kusugak, Lorne	Rudd, Chris	Filed on time	\$1,000.00	\$668.47	\$331.53 Donated to Hamlet of Rankin Inlet Christmas Feast
Sammurtok, Alexander	Joudry, Katie	Filed on time	142.07	142.07	0



South Baffin

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Akavak, Tommy	Pitsiulak, Kolola	Filed on time	\$1,500.00	\$460.32	\$1,039.68 Donated to Pairivik Daycare
Ikkidluak, Joannie	Ikkidluak, Akeego	Filed on time	\$2,378.72	\$2,378.72	0
Jaw, Mathew Saveakjuk	Tapaungai, Joemie	Filed Late	0	0	0
Joanasie, David Elected	Joanasie, Wendy	Filed on time	\$5,591.29	\$5,638.06	(\$46.77)
Schell, Fred	Constantineau, Cheryl	Filed on time	1,4731.67	1,4731.67	0

Tununiq

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Enook, Joe Elected	Krimmerdjuar, Mary	Filed on time	\$300.51	\$300.51	0
Qamaniq, David Qajaakuttuk	Nutarak, Dennis	Filed on time	0	0	0



Uqqummiut

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Apak, Apiusie	Jaypoody, Mike	Filed on time	0	0	0
Iqalukjuak, Niore	Iqalukjuak, Joasie	Filed on time	0	0	0
Kalluk, Charlie	Wilton, Shawn	Filed Late	0	0	0
Nuqingaq, Samuel Elected	Aliqatuqtuq, Susie Rhoda	Filed on time	0	0	0
Paneak, Loseosie	Aipellee, Steven	Filed on time	\$438.90	\$438.90	0





Election Period Activities

Rankin Inlet South By-election. The Chief Electoral Officer issued the writ of election on January

2014 Rankin Inlet South By-Election

Returning Officer & Assistant Returning Officer

Constituency	RO / ARO	Name	Address
Rankin Inlet South	RO	Kayla Bruce	Rankin Inlet
	ARO	Michelle Jackson	Rankin Inlet



2014 Rankin Inlet South By-Election Calendar

Date	Activity
January 6, 2014	Chief Electoral Officer sends a writ to Returning Officer.
January 6, 2014	First Day to file a declaration of candidacy.
January 10, 2014	Last day to file a declaration of candidacy. 2 pm deadline.
January 27, 2014	First day of voting in the office of the Returning Officer.
February 3, 2014	Mobile Poll: 9 am to 11:30 am.
February 5, 2014	First day voters can get a proxy certificate.
February 6, 2014	Last day of voting in the office of the Returning Officer.
February 10, 2014	Election Day. Polling Stations open: 9 am to 7 pm Central
February 10, 2014	3 pm local time - deadline for voters to apply for a proxy certificate.
February 10, 2014	5 pm deadline for receipt of special ballots.
February 17, 2014	Return of the writ
April 11, 2014	Deadline for sending campaign financial returns.



Official Results

Rankin Inlet South By-Election

Polling Stations	Candidate Kusugak, Lorne	Candidate Sammurtok, Alexander Elected	Rejected Ballots	Total Votes	Election Day Voters List	Final Voters List
Rankin Inlet A-K Election Day	91	112	1	204	313	324
Rankin Inlet L-Z Election Day	96	132	1	229	368	383
Rankin Inlet Early Polls	38	24	0	62		
Total votes	225	268	2	495	681	707

Summary of Campaign Financial Returns

Rankin Inlet South By-Election

Candidate	Financial Agent	Status	Contributions	Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
Kusugak, Lorne	Merritt, Justin	Filed on time	\$2127.72	\$2127.72	0
Sammurtok, Alexander Elected	Joudry, Katie	Filed on time	\$4600.00	2799.18	1800.82 Donated to Rankin Inlet DEA & Search and Rescue





Planning for the Future

Returning Officer Review of Procedures

Four returning officers met in Rankin Inlet post-election to review all aspects of the election and make recommendations for improving electoral administration. Elections Nunavut will implement all practicable suggestions.

Mobile Application

Elections Nunavut has begun the process of developing a mobile application to assist smart phone and tablet users in the next general election to access election information in a timely and device-appropriate manner.

Inquiry Log

Tracking contact with stakeholders throughout the election period continues to be a challenge to the organization. Elections Nunavut will seek out an appropriate desktop application to document each phone call, fax, email and social media communication with voters, campaigns and the media to better prepare for a future event.

Enforcement meeting

The Chief Electoral Officer will meet with the Integrity Commissioner and representatives of the RCMP to review enforcement at the 2013 general election and generate advice for future elections.





Matters for the Speaker’s Attention

1. Non-Resident Campaigning

The *Nunavut Elections Act* prohibits non-residents from actively campaigning in an election (see s. 13.1). Manitok Thompson, a former member of the Legislative Assembly living in Alberta at the time, protested that she was not allowed to campaign in the October 2013 general election. In a letter to the editor of Nunatsiaq Online dated September 27, 2013, Ms. Thompson stated that she is an “active political blogger” and argued that she “should be able to assist and promote candidates of choice through social media”. She was informed by Elections Nunavut that she risked violating the rule against non-resident campaigning in s. 13.1 of the *Act* if she actively campaigned in the election. However, the *Act* did allow her to declare support for a particular candidate or make general statements on an issue of public policy.

Ms. Thompson raised this issue with the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, which wrote to Elections Nunavut about the matter on October 22, 2013. The CCLA was concerned that the rule against non-residents campaigning in an election might conflict with the freedom of expression rights guaranteed by s. 2(b) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Elections Nunavut reassured the CCLA that the rule was reasonable, was in line with similar rules in other jurisdictions (including Alberta where Ms. Thompson was resident) and did not constitute a breach of her Charter rights.

2. Use of Official Languages on Ballot

Methusalah Kunuk was a candidate in the October 2013 general election. He complained to the Languages Commissioner about the way his ballot was printed for the general election. Mr. Kunuk alleged that Elections Nunavut should have printed his name in Inuktitut syllabics on the ballot. However, Mr. Kunuk chose to have only his English name on the ballot, not in Inuktitut syllabics, when he completed his Declaration of Candidacy.

1a) Your information
Your name in the language you want 1st on the ballot.
Your name in the language you want 2nd on the ballot.

The part of the declaration of candidacy where the candidates shows how they want their name to appear on the ballot



The promotion of Official Languages is a duty that Election Nunavut takes very seriously. Candidacy Declaration forms are available to prospective candidates in all four Official Languages. The Declaration provides an opportunity for a candidate to choose how his or her name appears on the ballot. It allows a candidate to give the name in whichever language he or she wants first on the ballot and then in another language he or she wants second on the ballot. Elections Nunavut cannot interfere or tamper with a Declaration that is signed and sworn/declared by a Candidate and filed with a Returning Officer.

Any allegation that language rights are not being respected must be addressed. Elections Nunavut is assisting the Languages Commissioner in addressing this complaint.

In October 2014, Mr. Kunuk filed a statement of claim in the Nunavut Court of Justice in respect of his complaint against both the Chief Electoral Officer and the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. He is seeking a declaration that his rights were infringed, as well as an unspecified amount of damages and other relief. Given the view held by the Chief Electoral Officer that this claim is not warranted, this lawsuit is being vigorously defended by both the Chief Electoral officer and the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. This lawsuit appears to be in parallel with the on-going Languages Commission procedure.

3. Enforcement Issues

One of the recurring enforcement issues is the failure of candidates and their financial agents to file financial returns after the election is over. The financial returns are sworn statements of the moneys collected and spent by candidates during the election. Elections Nunavut has an interest in ensuring that these financial returns are filed on time in accordance with the *Nunavut Elections Act*. Despite successive reminders from Elections Nunavut, inevitably many candidates and their financial agents fail to file on time as required by the Act. This is a strict liability offence — there is no need to prove intention to be late — and the grounds for charging are very simple.

Once the statutory deadline has passed, the Chief Electoral Officer sends an official complaint with supporting documents (including the history of official reminders sent to the alleged offenders) to the RCMP identifying the offenders, the nature of their offence and the relevant section of the *Nunavut Elections Act*.



A very detailed *Enforcement Manual* was prepared by Elections Nunavut and given to the RCMP (Headquarters and all detachments) in Nunavut to assist them in enforcing election offences once an official complaint is made. The Manual outlines the steps required under the legislation and has sample letters in all four official languages to make it easy to process the complaints. The Manual also contains a copy of the Enforcement Protocol signed by the RCMP, Elections Nunavut, the Integrity Commissioner and the PPSC. A copy of the Manual is also available on the Elections Nunavut website.

The Integrity Commissioner (Hon. J.E. (Ted) Richard) is responsible for administering a diversion regime involving the offer and negotiation of compliance agreements with alleged offenders (similar to the process under the *Canada Elections Act*). But that regime is dependent on the laying of charges, since the compliance agreement is offered as an alternative to prosecution.

While the discretion to charge a person (lay an information) is solely within the purview of the RCMP, Elections Nunavut has some concerns about the investigation and enforcement process. Elections Nunavut spends a great deal of time and effort on enforcement issues, mostly in monitoring and quality assurance activities.

In the past, many RCMP officers investigating the offence have acted on the assumption that their function is to encourage the alleged offender to file his or her financial return, rather than charging the person if an offence has occurred. However, if no charge is laid, alleged offenders are not encouraged to comply with election law in the future and there is no incentive for them to sign a compliance agreement as an alternative to prosecution.

While Elections Nunavut provides manuals, forms, advice and guidance to encourage a uniform approach to enforcement, the practical reality of individual RCMP officer discretion means that there is no consistency in enforcement — a person in one community will be charged, while in another community someone else in the same position will not be charged.

The only remedy apparent to Elections Nunavut at this time is to simplify the enforcement process even further and allow tickets to be issued against offenders who breach simple election laws under the *Summary Conviction Procedures Act*. This idea is explained further in the recommendations portion of this Report.



Matters for the Speaker's Attention

Elections Nunavut has received clear directions to harmonize elections procedures and administration in relation to the *Local Authorities Election Act*.

A legislative proposal has been prepared for legislation to replace the *Local Authorities Election Act*. Work has begun between Elections Nunavut and the Department of Community and Government Services to begin preparing the other materials and legislative instruments to achieve this goal.



Recommendations of the Chief Electoral Officer for changes to the *Nunavut Elections Act*

The Chief Electoral Officer proposes the following amendments to the *Nunavut Elections Act*:

1. Add References to Plebiscites

The enactment of the *Plebiscites Act* in 2013 means that plebiscites have the potential to be a source of issues related to non-compliance by potential voters and candidates. There are places where the *NEA* currently refers to non-compliance with election law as a source of disqualification to vote or be a candidate.

It is recommended that these provisions refer to offences and non-compliance under the *Plebiscites Act* in addition to elections.

(a) Amend s. 7(2) (c) — Disqualification to vote

Proposed New Wording:

Disqualification

(2) *A person who is otherwise qualified to be a voter is not entitled to vote if, on election day, the person*

- (c) *had been convicted, within the previous five years, of an offence in relation to an election, a plebiscite or a referendum in Nunavut, or elsewhere in Canada.*

(b) Amend ss. 11 (2.1) and (2.2) — Disqualification as a Candidate

Proposed New Wording:

Ineligible candidates — no financial return

11. (2.1) *A person is not eligible to be a candidate if, on the day the person files his or her declaration of candidacy,*

- (a) *the person was a candidate or financial agent in a previous election or an authorized representative for a registered group in a plebiscite;*



- (b) *the financial return required to be prepared or sent by the person for that election or plebiscite was not prepared, sent to and received by the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with this Act or the Plebiscites Act; and*
- (c) *the period of time between the deadline for sending the financial return, including any lawful extension of time, and election day is five years or less.*

Ineligible candidates – non-compliance

(2.2) *A person is not eligible to be a candidate if, on the day the person files his or her declaration of candidacy,*

- (a) *the person signed a compliance agreement in respect of a previous election or a plebiscite;*
- (b) *the person did not comply with the compliance agreement; and*
- (c) *the period of time between the date of non-compliance, as determined by the Integrity Commissioner, and election day is five years or less.*

2. Eligibility of Financial Agents

The Act provides criteria for disqualifying a person from being a financial agent. However, the Act does not disqualify a person who has committed an offence in relation to an election or plebiscite or who has otherwise failed to comply with the provisions respecting financial returns or compliance agreements.

There is another disqualification related to election officers, which does not disqualify all election officers and does not disqualify plebiscite officers.

It is recommended that s. 72(2) be amended to

- add a new disqualification for non-compliance with elections or plebiscite law and
- disqualify all election officers and plebiscite officers.



Proposed New Wording:

Eligibility to act as financial agent

72. (2) *The following persons are not eligible to act as financial agents:*

- (a) *a candidate;*
- (a.1) *an individual not resident in Nunavut;*
- (a.2) *a corporation, unless it is authorized to carry on the business of accounting in Nunavut;*
- (b) *an election officer or plebiscite officer;*
- (b.2) *had been convicted, within the previous five years, of an offence in relation to an election, a plebiscite or a referendum in Nunavut, or elsewhere in Canada;*
- (b.1) *a person described in subsection 11(2.1) or (2.2); or*
- (c) *a person prohibited under the Public Service Act.*

3. Publication of Financial Returns

The Act requires that the Chief Electoral Officer publish, in a newspaper, a summary of the information in the financial returns of candidates as well as a notice of how to get a copy of the return. Providing the summary in a newspaper is an expensive requirement. There are many other more effective ways for the Chief Electoral Officer to make the detailed financial information public. Only the notice about how to get copies of the financial returns needs to be published in a newspaper. In addition, the section should be clarified so that it does not imply that a separate notice must be published for each candidate.

It is recommended that s. 182 be amended to remove the requirement that the summary of a candidate's financial return be published in the newspaper.

Publication of notice – financial returns

182. (1) *The Chief Electoral Officer shall, after the post election period, cause a notice to be published in a newspaper circulating in Nunavut, or the constituency where the election was held, advising the public on how to obtain a copy of the financial returns filed in the election.*



4. The Proclamation

The Act currently requires the proclamation to specify the date of the return of the writ only for general elections. There is no reason that proclamation should not specify the date of the return for a by-election.

It is recommended that s. 36(2)(a) be amended to apply to any election.

Proposed New Wording:

Contents of proclamation

36. (2) *The proclamation shall*

- (a) *specify the election day and the day of the return of the writs;*
- (b) *direct the Chief Electoral Officer to issue a writ of election to the returning officer of each constituency where an election is to be held; and*
- (c) *specify the date on which the writ of election is to be issued.*

5. Adjust Recount Procedure

The Act currently requires the judge hearing multiple judicial recounts to proceed in the order in which each applications was filed with the court. This is not necessary and can delay a recount because an earlier application is delayed by weather and transportation delays.

It is recommended that s. 144(3)(a) be amended to allow the judge discretion in determining the order of the hearings.

Proposed New Wording:

Two or more applications

144. (3) *Where applications for recounts of the votes in respect of two or more constituencies are made under this section and both are dealt with by the same judge, the judge shall*

- (a) *proceed with the recounts in the most expeditious order; and*
- (b) *subject to subsection 147(1), proceed continuously from day to day until the last recount has been completed.*



6. Repeal the Broadcasting Blackout

The Act currently prohibits any election advertising for a 48-hour period, namely election day and the day before election day. As noted by the Supreme Court of Canada¹, the blackout restricts political speech in both aim and effect, although the court found the blackout period to be justified as a reasonable measure in a free and democratic society under s. 1 of the Charter.

In an age of increasingly sophisticated communications and new forms of media, the blackout becomes harder and harder to enforce. It is also harder to justify when voters and candidates communicate by social media and other instant forms of electronic communications. Moreover, there were complaints during the last election about the blackout on forms of advertising in social media. Therefore, while it is becoming an ever more difficult prohibition to enforce, the benefits of the blackout are becoming harder to justify.

Not all jurisdictions in Canada have a two day blackout period, as can be seen from the following table:

Jurisdiction	Blackout Period ?
Canada	Polling day
Alberta	No
British Columbia	Polling day
Manitoba	No
New Brunswick	No
Newfoundland & Labrador	Two days
Nova Scotia	Polling day
Ontario	Two days
Prince Edward Island	No
Quebec	Polling day
Saskatchewan	No
Yukon	No
Northwest Territories	Two days
Nunavut	Two days

¹ *Harper v. Canada (Attorney General)* 2004 SCC 33



It is recommended that s. 255 be repealed.

Broadcasts on election day or day before

~~255.—(1) Any person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on election day or on the day immediately before election day, as campaign material, is guilty of an offence.~~

Scope of “broadcast”

~~—(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), “broadcast” includes broadcasting on television, radio and the Internet.~~

7. Enforcement

As noted in this Report, there are continuing problems with the time and effort needed to enforce the financial reporting rules after an election. The failure to file a financial return is a simple offence and requires very little effort to prove, e.g. the date the return is sent or posted. Unfortunately, these offences require a great of time coordinating with the police and the prosecutors.

For this reason, a change to the enforcement process, first recommended in 2008, is being recommended again. The ticketing procedure under the *Summary Convictions Procedure Act* should be available for simple offences under the *Nunavut Elections Act*. This would simplify the investigation and prosecution process, which currently requires a longer investigation and the setting of a date for a trial. Ticketing would allow an offender the option of entering a guilty plea and paying a fine, thus avoiding the expense and delay of a trial. An amendment would be required to the *Summary Convictions Procedure Regulations* to allow ticketing for election offences specified in that regulation.

8. Recommended Amendments to the Plebiscites Act

It is recommended that the *Plebiscites Act* be amended in a reciprocal way to mirror the election amendments where appropriate.

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Voter Turnout

Nunavut General Election 2013

Constituency	Votes Cast	Election Day Voters List	%	Final Voters List*	%
Aggu	226	457	49.4	460	49.1
Aivilik	454	709	64	742	61.2
Amittuq	356	588	60.5	590	60.3
Arviat North-Whale Cove	468	616	75.9	689	67.9
Arviat South	454	592	76.6	663	68.5
Baker Lake	662	936	70.7	939	70.5
Cambridge Bay	655	644	101.7	851	77
Gjoa Haven	441	628	70.2	659	66.9
Hudson Bay	322	423	76.1	446	72.2
Iqaluit-Manirajak	478	709	67.4	818	58.4
Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu	482	741	65	764	63
Iqaluit-Sinaa	388	771	50.3	771	50.3
Iqaluit-Tasiluk	618	856	72.1	906	68.2
Kugluktuk	Acclamation	-	-	704 current	N/A
Netsilik	Acclamation	-	-	688 current	N/A
Pangnirtung	533	666	80	731	72.9
Quttiktuq	387	532	72.7	535	72.3
Rankin Inlet North- Chesterfield Inlet	466	728	64	778	59.9
Rankin South	350	616	56.8	736	47.5
South Baffin	704	854	82.4	867	81.1
Tununiq	502	729	68.8	764	65.7
Uqqummiut	513	658	77.9	722	71

* The Final Voters List is generated several months after the election to reflect Election Day additions and deletions as well as intervening updates.

Rankin Inlet South By-Election 2014

Constituency	Votes Cast	Election Day Voters List	%	Final Voters List*	%
Rankin Inlet South	495	681	72.7	707	70

* The Final Voters List is generated several months after the election to reflect Election Day additions and deletions as well as intervening updates.

Appendix B - Adaptations of the *Nunavut Elections Act*

The Chief Electoral Officer issues an instruction when it is necessary to adapt a provision of the *Nunavut Elections Act*.*

Provision Adapted	Description
Section 94 Section 121	<p>Action: The Chief Electoral Officer directed the Assistant Returning Officer in Grise Fiord to conduct a mobile poll from 9:30 am until 11:30 am Tuesday October 22, 2013 if there was a need and to continue the advance vote from 12 noon until 4 pm.</p> <p>Reason: Due to unforeseen circumstances, the advance vote on October 21, 2013 opened late and the mobile poll was not conducted.</p>

** NEA s. 190 (1) The Chief Electoral Officer may adapt any provision of this Act to achieve the purposes of this Act where it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer during an election period that, because of any mistake, emergency, disaster or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, the Act does not accord with the urgent needs of the situation.*

Appendix C - Complaints to the RCMP

s. 225. (1) *Any person who believes that an offence under this Act has been, is being or may be committed may make a complaint to the police.*

s. 225. (3) *The Chief Electoral Officer may request the police to investigate any situation that might constitute an offence under this Act.*

1. Complaint - Financial Offenses involving Candidates and Financial Agents

The *Nunavut Elections Act* requires candidates and their financial agents to report on money received and spent for the election campaign. On the Declarations of Candidacy, all financial agents sign their names, agreeing that they are aware of and accept the responsibilities of a financial agent. Detailed Guides are provided to explain these duties in further detail. Conference calls are arranged by Elections Nunavut to explain specific aspects of these duties

In the October 2013 general election and the related by-election there were 75 candidates and 75 financial agents. The majority of these — young and old, from communities large and communities small — returned their official receipts and filed their declarations and financial return before the end of the post election period (60 days after election day).

Before the deadline for submission of the financial returns, Elections Nunavut attempted to contact all of the people who had outstanding returns. But after the deadline, 10 candidates and their 10 financial agents had not filed their required financial returns.

As required by the *Act*, the CEO reported these matters to the RCMP. The RCMP is responsible for investigating complaints about alleged offences. Individual RCMP officers use their discretion to decide whether to lay a charge or not. A total of six people were charged with failure to file the financial return out of a total of 20 who filed late.

Exercising his discretion under the *Act*, the Integrity Commissioner offered six persons the opportunity to sign compliance agreements. As of the date of this report, only two candidates signed and complied with their agreements.

There is no further result to report at this time.

Enforcement Results Comparison

Number of Incidents	2013 General Election & Related By-Elections	2008 General Election & Related By-Elections	2004 General Election
Complaints during Election Period	0	5	2
Late or Non- complaint Financial Information	20	26	58
Compliance Agreements Offered	6	23	21
Compliance Agreements Signed	2	20	11
Compliance Agreements Breached	0	16	6
Prosecutions	6	0	17
Convictions	n/a	0	1

Notes:

1. Equal numbers of Candidates and Financial Agents Breached Financial Obligations
2. It is still too early to determine the final outcomes of the prosecutions from the 2013 general election.

Appendix D - Appropriateness of the Tariff of Fees

The tariff of fees for election workers continues to be suitable.

For the 2013 general election and subsequent Rankin Inlet South By-election, election officers were paid according to the table below.

Position	Payment
Returning Officer	\$12,000 if there is an election in their constituency \$6,000 if a candidate is acclaimed \$350 per day for work done outside the election period at the request of the CEO \$100 per month retainer during the period of appointment and on receipt of invoice
Assistant Returning Officer	\$6,000 if there is an election in their constituency \$3,000 if a candidate is elected by acclamation
Deputy Returning Officer	\$30.22/hr for 7.5 hr + 4.5 overtime hours on Election Day. Total before NNA \$423.08
Poll Clerk	\$23.68/hr for 7.5 hr + 4.5 overtime hours on Election Day. Total before NNA \$331.52
Registration Clerk	\$23.68/hr for 7.5 hr + 4.5 overtime hours on Election Day. Total before NNA \$331.52

Appendix E - Budget Report



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Nunavut Maligaliurvia
Legislative Assembly of Nunavut
Assemblée législative du Nunavut

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer

BUDGET REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 2014

Budget year 2013-14

Summary

	Budget	Spent	Committed	Balance
Permanent Salaries	605,000.00	471,965.00	-	133,035.00
Casual Wages	260,000.00	201,830.00	-	58,170.00
Total	865,000.00	673,795.00	-	191,205.00
Nunavut Elections				
Travel	160,000.00	171,314.00	-	(11,314.00)
Materials & Supplies	145,000.00	66,661.00	-	78,339.00
Purchased Services	350,000.00	275,350.00	-	74,650.00
Utilities (Building Related)	-	-	-	-
Contract Services	706,000.00	887,226.00	-	(181,226.00)
Fees and Payments	55,000.00	4,824.00	-	50,176.00
Other Expenses	70,000.00	12,234.00	-	57,766.00
Tangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Computer hardware & Software	25,000.00	-	-	25,000.00
Total	1,511,000.00	1,417,609.00	-	93,391.00
TOTAL BUDGET	2,376,000.00	2,091,404.00		284,596.00

