



Province of Alberta

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTION ACT

LOCAL POLITICAL PARTIES AND SLATES REGULATION

Alberta Regulation 170/2024

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 172/2024

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Office Consolidation

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(Consolidated up to 172/2024)

ALBERTA REGULATION 170/2024

Local Authorities Election Act

**LOCAL POLITICAL PARTIES AND
SLATES REGULATION**

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Interpretation

1(1) In this Regulation,

- (a) “Act” means the *Local Authorities Election Act*;
- (b) “authorized local jurisdiction” means a local jurisdiction authorized in section 2 to have local political parties or slates involved in its elections;
- (c) “registered local political party” means a local political party registered under this Regulation;
- (d) “registered slate” means a slate registered under this Regulation;
- (e) “Registrar” means the Registrar appointed under section 3;
- (f) “slate” means a group of 2 or more candidates whose fundamental purpose is to support the election of the slate’s candidate members.

(2) The definitions in section 147.1(1) of the Act apply for the purposes of this Regulation.

Authorization

2(1) Pursuant to section 160.1(1)(e) of the Act, local political parties and slates are authorized to be involved in elections for councillors, including chief elected officials, in the following local jurisdictions in accordance with this Regulation:

- (a) the City of Calgary;
- (b) the City of Edmonton.

(2) Local political parties and slates shall not be involved in elections for school board trustees in any local jurisdiction.

Appointment of Registrar

3 The Minister may appoint a Registrar for the purposes of this Regulation.

Qualification for registration of local political parties

4(1) A local political party is qualified for registration in the register of local political parties and slates in an authorized local jurisdiction if the local political party provides the Registrar or returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction, as applicable, with

- (a) the names, addresses and signatures of 1000 individuals, each of whom
 - (i) is eligible to vote in an election in the local jurisdiction, and
 - (ii) is a member of the local political party and requests the registration of the local political party,

and

- (b) a list of the candidates
 - (i) who have given notice under section 147.22 of the Act,
 - (ii) whose nomination for endorsement has been accepted by the local political party, and
 - (iii) who, if elected, would make up more than 1/3 of the council, including the chief elected official, of the local jurisdiction.

(2) For the purposes of section 158.3(2)(e) of the Act, a local political party shall not be

- (a) an individual,
- (b) a corporation,
- (c) a prohibited organization, or
- (d) a registered third party.

Application for registration of local political parties

5(1) No local political party and no person acting on behalf of the local political party shall accept a contribution or incur a campaign expense unless the local political party is registered in accordance with this Regulation.

(2) A local political party may submit an application for registration to

- (a) the Registrar, or

- (b) if no Registrar is appointed by the Minister, the returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction.

(3) An application for registration of a local political party must include

- (a) the full name of the local political party,
- (b) any abbreviation of the name of the local political party to be shown in election documents,
- (c) the local jurisdiction in which the local political party is registering,
- (d) the name of the leader of the local political party, or if there is no leader, the names of the principal officers of the local political party,
- (e) the name of the chief financial officer of the local political party,
- (f) the address of the place or places where records of the local political party are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed,
- (g) the name and address of the financial institution to be used by the local political party as the account into which contributions made to the local political party are deposited,
- (h) the names of the signing authorities for the account referred to in clause (g),
- (i) a statement of the assets and liabilities of the local political party, as of a date not earlier than 90 days before the date of its application for registration, attested to by its chief financial officer,
- (j) a copy of the list of individuals referred to in section 4(1)(a),
- (k) a copy of the list of the candidates referred to in section 4(1)(b), and
- (l) a statement by the leader or a principal officer of the local political party that one of the local political party's purposes is to participate in public affairs by endorsing one or more of its members as candidates and supporting their election.

Qualification for registration of slates

6 A slate is qualified for registration in the register of local political parties and slates in an authorized local jurisdiction if the slate provides the Registrar or returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction, as applicable, with the names, addresses and signatures of the candidate members of the slate, each of whom

- (a) has given notice under section 147.22 of the Act in the local jurisdiction, and
- (b) declares support for the slate and requests the registration of the slate.

Application for registration of slates

7(1) No slate and no person acting on behalf of a slate shall incur a shared campaign expense unless the slate is registered in accordance with this Regulation.

(2) A slate in an authorized local jurisdiction may submit an application for registration to

- (a) the Registrar, or
- (b) if no Registrar is appointed by the Minister, the returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction.

(3) An application for registration of a slate must include

- (a) the full name of the slate,
- (b) any abbreviation of the name of the slate to be shown in election documents,
- (c) the local jurisdiction in which the slate is registering,
- (d) a copy of the list of candidate members referred to in section 6,
- (e) the address of the place or places where records of the slate are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed, and
- (f) a statement by the candidate members of the slate that the slate's purpose is to support the election of the slate's candidates.

**Evaluation of application and registration of
local political parties and slates**

8(1) The Registrar or a returning officer that receives an application for registration under section 5 or 7 must evaluate the application and determine if the local political party or slate is qualified to be registered and,

- (a) if the local political party or slate is qualified to be registered, enter it into the register of local political parties and slates and so inform the local political party or slate, or
- (b) if the local political party or slate is not qualified to be registered, so inform the local political party or slate with written reasons for the determination.

(2) The Registrar or returning officer shall not register a local political party or slate if the application for registration is submitted to the Registrar or returning officer fewer than 60 days before nomination day.

(3) The Registrar or returning officer shall not register a local political party or slate if, in the Registrar's or returning officer's opinion, as applicable,

- (a) the proposed name or the abbreviation of the name of the applying local political party or slate so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of the name of, or suggests affiliation with,
 - (i) another local political party or slate registered under this Regulation,
 - (ii) a registered party as defined in the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, or
 - (iii) a registered party as defined in the *Canada Elections Act* (Canada)

so as to likely be confused with the name or abbreviation of that other local political party, slate or registered party,

- (b) the proposed name of the applying local political party or slate includes a candidate's personal information, including a candidate's occupation, title, honour, degrees or any indication that a candidate has previously held elected office, or
- (c) the proposed name or abbreviation is unacceptable to the Registrar or returning officer for any other reason.

- (4) If a registered local political party or slate changes its name, the Registrar or returning officer shall not vary the register if, in the Registrar's or returning officer's opinion, as applicable,
- (a) the proposed name or the abbreviation of the name so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of the name of another registered local political party or slate so as to likely be confused with that registered local political party or slate,
 - (b) the proposed name or the abbreviation of the name so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of the name of, or suggests affiliation with, a registered party described in subsection (3)(a)(ii) or (iii) so as to likely be confused with the name or abbreviation of that registered party, or
 - (c) the proposed name or abbreviation is unacceptable to the Registrar or returning officer for any other reason.

Further information required

9(1) If there are wards in the authorized local jurisdiction, a registered local political party must provide to the Registrar or returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction, as applicable,

- (a) by November 1 of the year before the year of a general election, a list of the candidates for which a nomination for endorsement for the general election has been accepted by the registered local political party, if any, and
- (b) by no later than nomination day, a list of the candidates selected for endorsement by the registered local political party as of nomination day.

(2) When there is any change in the information required under section 5(3) or 7(3), the registered local political party or registered slate must notify the Registrar or returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction, as applicable, in writing within 30 days after the alteration, and the Registrar or returning officer must vary the register of local political parties and slates accordingly.

(3) Notice under this section may be sent by email or other electronic means approved by the Registrar or authorized local jurisdiction.

Register of local political parties and slates

10(1) The Registrar or, if applicable, an authorized local jurisdiction, must

- (a) maintain a register of local political parties and slates that have been registered under this Regulation in the local jurisdiction,
- (b) include in the register the names of any candidates endorsed by the registered local political party or candidate members of the registered slate, and
- (c) make the register of local political parties and slates publicly available on the Registrar's or local jurisdiction's website.

(2) The Registrar or authorized local jurisdiction shall revise the register if a registered local political party, registered slate or candidate advises the Registrar or authorized local jurisdiction that

- (a) a candidate's endorsement by the local political party or slate has been withdrawn or cancelled, or
- (b) a candidate member of a slate is no longer a member of the slate.

Cancellation of registration

11 The Registrar or the returning officer of an authorized local jurisdiction, as applicable, may cancel the registration of

- (a) a registered local political party on application by the registered local political party, and
- (b) a registered slate on application by the registered slate.

Ballots

12(1) Each ballot must set out, in addition to the requirements under section 43 of the Act,

- (a) the name of the registered local political party for which the candidate is the endorsed candidate,
- (b) the name of the registered slate of which the candidate is a member, or
- (c) a blank space if the candidate is not an endorsed candidate of a registered local political party or a member of a registered slate.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a) and (b), where a local political party or slate requests in its application for registration that an abbreviated form of the name of the local political party or

slate be used, the returning officer may use that abbreviated form of the name on a ballot.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the name of a registered local political party or registered slate does not fit on the ballot, the returning officer may vary the prescribed ballot form to enable the names to fit, in a manner that ensures all the names of local political parties or slates are of the same size.

Limitations on contributions

13(1) No prohibited organization, individual ordinarily resident outside Alberta or trade union or employee organization other than an Alberta trade union or an Alberta employee organization shall make a contribution to a registered local political party.

(2) No contribution shall be made to a registered slate.

(3) Contributions by an individual ordinarily resident in Alberta, by a corporation other than a prohibited organization, by an Alberta trade union or by an Alberta employee organization shall not exceed,

- (a) in the case of a general election, during the campaign period, \$5000 per year in the aggregate to all registered local political parties in an authorized local jurisdiction, and
- (b) in the case of a by-election, during the campaign period, \$5000 in the aggregate to all registered local political parties in an authorized local jurisdiction.

(4) Contributions to a local political party registered in an authorized local jurisdiction may only be made during a campaign period for an election in the local jurisdiction.

(5) No registered local political party and no person acting on its behalf shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or accept a contribution if the registered local political party or person knows or ought to know that the prospective contributor is a prohibited organization, an individual ordinarily resident outside Alberta or a trade union or an employee organization that is not an Alberta trade union or an Alberta employee organization.

(6) No registered local political party and no person acting on its behalf shall solicit or accept a contribution if the registered local political party or person knows or ought to know that the amount of the contribution will exceed the amount referred to in subsection (3).

Responsibility of contributors

14(1) A prospective contributor is responsible for ensuring, before making a contribution under this Regulation, that the contributor is not prohibited from making a contribution and is not making a contribution that is in excess of the limit prescribed by section 13(3).

(2) Every registered local political party and every person acting on its behalf must make every reasonable effort to advise prospective contributors of the provisions of this Regulation relating to contributions.

Anonymous and unauthorized contributions

15 Any anonymous contributions and any contribution or portion of a contribution made in contravention of this Regulation accepted by a registered local political party or a person acting on its behalf must not be used or expended, and the registered local political party or the person acting on its behalf must

- (a) return the contribution to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, or
- (b) if the contributor's identity cannot be established, pay an amount equivalent to the contribution to a registered charity or to the local jurisdiction in which the local political party is registered.

Contributions not belonging to contributor

16(1) No individual, corporation, trade union or employee organization shall contribute to a registered local political party

- (a) funds not belonging to that individual, corporation, trade union or employee organization, or
- (b) funds given or furnished to the individual, corporation, trade union or employee organization by another individual, corporation, trade union or employee organization or a prohibited organization for the purpose of making a contribution of those funds to a registered local political party.

(2) No individual, corporation, trade union, employee organization or prohibited organization shall give or furnish funds to another individual, corporation, trade union or employee organization for the purpose of having that other individual, corporation, trade union or employee organization make a contribution of those funds to a registered local political party.

(3) No registered local political party and no person acting on its behalf shall solicit or accept a contribution if the registered local

political party or person knows or ought to know that the contribution is contrary to subsection (1).

Duties of registered local political parties

17(1) A registered local political party must

- (a) collect contributions separately from its endorsed candidates,
- (b) incur campaign expenses separately from its endorsed candidates, and
- (c) maintain separate organization financing.

(2) A registered local political party must ensure that

- (a) a campaign account in the name of the registered local political party is opened at a financial institution for the purposes of an election in an authorized local jurisdiction as soon as possible after the total amount of contributions received by the registered local political party first exceeds \$1000 in the aggregate in respect of an election in the local jurisdiction,
- (b) if an account has been opened in accordance with clause (a), all contributions of money are deposited into the account,
- (c) money in the account is only used for the payment of campaign expenses,
- (d) contributions of real property, personal property and services are valued,
- (e) receipts are issued for every contribution and obtained for every expense,
- (f) records are kept of contributions and campaign expenses and are retained for a period of 3 years following the day of the election to which they relate, and
- (g) proper direction is given to the registered local political party's chief financial officer and any other person who is authorized to incur campaign expenses and accept or solicit contributions on its behalf.

(3) A registered local political party shall not knowingly make a false or misleading statement in any disclosure statement or financial statement or other information required to be filed under this Regulation.

(4) No registered local political party shall incur campaign expenses that exceed, in the aggregate, the amounts determined by the *Expense Limits Regulation* (AR 171/2024).

AR 170/2024 s17;172/2024

Duties of registered slates

18(1) A registered slate must ensure that

- (a) records of shared campaign expenses that are incurred and allocated to candidate members are kept and retained for a period of 3 years following the day of the election to which they relate,
- (b) no contributions are accepted by the registered slate, and
- (c) no account is maintained at a financial institution by a slate.

(2) The candidate members of a registered slate must ensure that the registered slate complies with its obligations under this Regulation.

Fund-raising functions

19(1) In this section, “fund-raising function” includes any social function held for the purpose of raising funds for a registered local political party in respect of an election.

(2) The gross income from any fund-raising function must be recorded by the registered local political party on whose behalf the function was held.

(3) If a fund-raising function is held by the sale of tickets by or on behalf of a registered local political party, the amount of the contribution is to be determined under the following clause (a) or (b), at the option of the registered local political party:

- (a) if the individual charge
 - (i) is \$50 or less, it is not considered to be a contribution unless the individual who pays the charge specifically requests that it be so considered, in which case 1/2 of the amount is allowed for expenses and 1/2 is considered to be a contribution,
 - (ii) is more than \$50 but not more than \$100, \$25 is allowed for expenses and the balance is considered to be a contribution, and

- (iii) is more than \$100, 25% of the amount is allowed for expenses and the balance is considered to be a contribution;
- (b) the amount of the contribution is the difference between the price of the ticket and the fair market value of what the ticket entitles the bearer to obtain.

(4) The price paid at a fund-raising function in excess of the fair market value at that time for goods or services received is considered to be a contribution to the registered local political party.

Receipts

20 Every registered local political party must issue a receipt for every contribution accepted in a form acceptable to the authorized local jurisdiction.

Collusion

21 A registered local political party shall not circumvent, or attempt to circumvent, a contribution limit under this Regulation or under Part 5.1 or Part 8 of the Act or an expense limit set out in a regulation made under section 147.91, 160.1, 160.2 or 188 of the Act by colluding with another local political party or a registered party referred to in section 8(3)(a)(ii) or (iii) or a third party.

Disclosure statements

22(1) On or before March 1 of each year, a registered local political party that received contributions or incurred expenses in the previous year must file with the secretary of the authorized local jurisdiction in which the local political party is registered a disclosure statement in the form established by the authorized local jurisdiction, which must include, in respect of the previous year,

- (a) the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$50 in the aggregate from any single contributor,
- (b) the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, for each contributor whose contributions during the year exceeded \$50 in the aggregate,
- (c) the total amount from fund-raising functions received in the year,
- (d) the total amount of other revenue received in the year,

- (e) the total amount of campaign expenses incurred in the year,
 - (f) an itemized campaign expense report setting out the campaign expenses incurred by the registered local political party in the year,
 - (g) an itemized list of the contributions received or expenses incurred in the year that relate to a by-election, if any, held in the year,
 - (h) where the previous year is the year in which the election was held, the total amount of any campaign surplus for the campaign period, including any surplus from previous campaigns, and
 - (i) where the previous year is the year in which the election was held, the amount of any deficit for the campaign period.
- (2)** On or before March 1 of each year, a registered slate that incurred shared campaign expenses on behalf of its candidate members in the previous year must file a disclosure statement in the form established by the authorized local jurisdiction, which must include, in respect of the previous year,
- (a) the total amount of shared campaign expenses incurred in the year,
 - (b) an itemized campaign expense report setting out the shared campaign expenses incurred by the registered slate,
 - (c) the amount of shared campaign expenses allocated to each of the candidate members, and
 - (d) an itemized list of the shared campaign expenses incurred in the year that relate to a by-election, if any, held in the year, and the amount of those expenses allocated to each of the candidate members.
- (3)** A registered local political party that has incurred campaign expenses or received contributions of \$50 000 or more, or a registered slate that has incurred shared campaign expenses of \$50 000 or more, must file a review engagement with the disclosure statement referred to in subsection (1) or (2).
- (4)** If a registered local political party becomes aware that any of the information reported in the disclosure statement required under subsection (1) or the review engagement required under subsection (3) has changed or has not been completely or accurately disclosed, the registered local political party must,

within 30 days, submit a supplementary statement to the authorized local jurisdiction.

(5) If a registered slate becomes aware that any of the information reported in the disclosure statement required under subsection (2) or the review engagement required under subsection (3) has changed or has not been completely or accurately disclosed, the registered slate must, within 30 days, submit a supplementary statement to the authorized local jurisdiction.

(6) The authorized local jurisdiction must ensure that all documents filed under this section are publicly available on the local jurisdiction's website.

(7) A document made available to the public under subsection (6) must be made available in a partial or redacted form as necessary to ensure that the following are not disclosed:

- (a) the mailing address of
 - (i) a candidate endorsed by a registered local political party,
 - (ii) a candidate member of a registered slate, or
 - (iii) the chief financial officer of a registered local political party;
- (b) any address provided for a contributor, except any portion of an address that names a local jurisdiction or a province.

Campaign deficit

23(1) If a registered local political party's disclosure statement in respect of the year in which a general election was held shows a deficit, the registered local political party must eliminate the deficit within 60 days after filing the disclosure statement with the authorized local jurisdiction.

(2) For the purpose of eliminating a deficit referred to in subsection (1), a registered local political party may accept contributions in accordance with this Regulation during the period referred to in subsection (1).

(3) A registered local political party referred to in subsection (1) must, within 30 days after the expiration of the 60-day period referred to in subsection (1), file an amended disclosure statement showing that the deficit has been eliminated.

Sections 22 and 23 continue to apply

- 24(1)** Sections 22 and 23 continue to apply to a local political party whose registration is cancelled.
- (2)** Section 22 continues to apply to a slate whose registration is cancelled.
- (3)** If a local political party referred to in subsection (1) did not receive contributions in the year of a general election, but received contributions in any previous year during the campaign period for the general election, a reference in section 22(1)(h) and (i) to the year in which an election was held shall be read as the year in which the local political party last received contributions.

Late filing

- 25(1)** In this section, “filing deadline” means the day by which a disclosure statement referred to in section 22 is required to be filed with an authorized local jurisdiction.
- (2)** A registered local political party that is required to file a disclosure statement under section 22 and fails to file that document by the filing deadline must pay a late filing fee of \$500 to the relevant authorized local jurisdiction.
- (3)** The candidate members of a registered slate that fails to file a disclosure statement under section 22 by the filing deadline must each pay an equal portion of the late filing fee of \$500 to the relevant authorized local jurisdiction.
- (4)** An authorized local jurisdiction shall not transmit a report in relation to a registered local political party or registered slate under section 26 if the disclosure statement is filed no later than 10 days after the filing deadline.
- (5)** If the late filing fee is not paid within 30 days after the date the fee was payable, the authorized local jurisdiction must send a notice to the registered local political party or the relevant candidate members of a registered slate indicating the amount of the late filing fee that is required to be paid.
- (6)** If a registered local political party or candidate member that is sent a notice by the authorized local jurisdiction under subsection (5) fails to pay the late filing fee set out in the notice, the authorized local jurisdiction may file a copy of the notice with the clerk of the Court, and, on being filed, the notice has the same force and effect and may be enforced as if it were a judgment of the Court.

**Effect of non-compliance in relation
to disclosure statements**

26(1) Subject to section 25, if a registered local political party or registered slate fails to file a disclosure statement as required by section 22, the secretary of the authorized local jurisdiction must transmit a report to that effect to council, which must on its receipt make the report public.

(2) A registered local political party under subsection (1) may apply to the Court for relief within the 60-day period following the date on which the report under subsection (1) is made public.

(3) Where subsection (1) applies to a registered slate, any of the candidate members of the slate may apply to the Court for relief within the 60-day period following the date on which the report under subsection (1) is made public.

(4) On hearing the application, the Court may

- (a) dispense with compliance with section 22, or any provision of it, if it considers that the non-compliance is due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant and that compliance with that section is not reasonably possible,
- (b) extend the time for compliance with section 22, or any provision of it, if it finds mitigating reasons for non-compliance with the section,
- (c) make any order that it considers appropriate to secure compliance with as much of section 22 as it considers reasonable in the circumstances, or
- (d) refuse the application.

(5) An application under this section must name the authorized local jurisdiction as the respondent.

(6) The decision of the Court is final and not subject to appeal.

Offences relating to contributions

27(1) The offences and penalties set out in section 147.82 of the Act apply as modified by this section.

(2) A corporation, trade union, employee organization or prohibited organization or a person acting on its behalf that contravenes section 13 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000.

- (3) An individual who contravenes section 13 or 16 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5000.
- (4) A local political party that contravenes section 5(1) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1000.
- (5) A registered local political party or a person acting on its behalf that fails to return or pay an amount referred to in section 15 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5000.
- (6) A corporation, trade union, employee organization or prohibited organization or a person acting on its behalf that contravenes section 16 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000.

Offences relating to failure to file and campaign surplus and deficit

- 28(1)** The offences and penalties set out in section 147.84 of the Act apply as modified by this section.
- (2) A registered local political party that fails to comply with section 22(1) or (3) by April 1 of a year in which a disclosure statement is required to be filed is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5000.
- (3) A registered local political party that fails to comply with section 22(4) or 23(1) or (3) within 30 days after the expiration of the period referred to in the section is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5000.
- (4) The candidate members of a registered slate that fails to comply with section 22(2) or (3) by April 1 of a year in which a disclosure statement is required to be filed are each guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1250.
- (5) The candidate members of a registered slate that fails to comply with section 22(5) within 30 days after the expiration of the period referred to in that section are each guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1250.

Offences relating to campaign expenses

- 28.1(1)** The offence and penalty set out in section 147.85 of the Act applies as modified by this section.
- (2) A registered local political party that contravenes section 17(4) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000.

Transitional

29(1) If a local political party or a slate is registered under this Regulation before January 1, 2025,

- (a) in respect of a registered local political party, a disclosure statement required to be filed under section 22(1) in respect of contributions received and expenses incurred in 2024 are to be reported in the disclosure statement referred to in section 22(1) that is required to be filed on or before March 1, 2026, or
- (b) in respect of a registered slate, a disclosure statement required to be filed under section 22(2) in respect of any shared expenses incurred in 2024 are to be reported in the disclosure statement referred to in section 22(2) that is required to be filed on or before March 1, 2026.

(2) If a local political party submits an application for registration under section 5(2) on or before the day that is 60 days before nomination day in respect of a general election to be held in 2025,

- (a) contributions received and campaign expenses incurred by the local political party before the coming into force of this Regulation are deemed to be received or incurred on the day the Registrar or returning officer of the authorized local jurisdiction, as applicable, enters the local political party into the register of local political parties and slates, and this Regulation applies to those contributions and campaign expenses,
- (b) the list of candidates referred to in section 4(1)(b) that is included with the local political party's application for registration satisfies the requirement in section 9(1)(a), and
- (c) section 27(4) does not apply to the local political party in respect of a contribution accepted or a campaign expense incurred before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Expiry

30 For the purpose of ensuring that this Regulation is reviewed for ongoing relevancy and necessity, with the option that it may be repassed in its present or an amended form following a review, this Regulation expires on April 30, 2028.

Coming into force

31 This Regulation comes into force on the coming into force of section 1(75) of the *Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act, 2024*.



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