

Jury Duty – Know The Laws Of Your Province



Jury duty regulations are essential to ensuring that employees can fulfill their civic responsibilities without fear of job loss or penalties. These regulations require **employers** to grant leave to employees summoned for jury service, ensuring their employment status, wages, and benefits remain protected during their absence. **Employers must** reinstate employees upon their return and are prohibited from imposing punitive measures for jury participation. While the fundamental right to serve on a jury is upheld nationwide, specific requirements, exemptions, and **employer** obligations vary by province and territory. Compliance with these regulations safeguards employees' rights, supports the judicial system, and promotes fair participation in the legal process.

FEDERAL

In Canada, **employers** are **required** to provide leave for jury duty under **Part III, Section 206.9** of the [Canada Labour Code](#). Employees **must** be granted leave to serve as jurors, participate in jury selection, or act as witnesses in court. **Employers** are responsible for ensuring that employees can fulfill these duties without job loss or retaliation.

PART III – Standard Hours, Wages, Vacations, and Holidays

Leave for Court or Jury Duty

Entitlement to Leave

Every employee is entitled to and **shall** be granted a leave of absence from employment to attend court to:

- (a) act as a witness in a proceeding;
- (b) act as a juror in a proceeding; or
- (c) participate in a jury selection process. **Section 206.9 (a) to (c).**

Further details on the Canada Labour Code can be found at justice.gc.ca

ALBERTA

In Alberta, **employers** are **required** to grant leave for court or jury duty under **Section 206.9** of the **Employment Standards Code**. Employees **must** be allowed time off to serve as jurors, participate in jury selection, or act as witnesses in legal proceedings. **Employers must** ensure that employees can fulfill these obligations without fear of job loss or retaliation. Compliance with these regulations upholds legal responsibilities and fair workplace practices.

Leave for Court or Jury Duty

Entitlement to Leave

Every employee is entitled to and **shall** be granted a leave of absence from employment to attend court to:

- (a) act as a witness in a proceeding;
- (b) act as a juror in a proceeding; or
- (c) participate in a jury selection process. **Section 206.9 (a) to (c).**

Further details on the Employment Standards Code can be found at alberta.ca.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In British Columbia, **employers must** grant leave for jury duty under **Part 6, Section 55 of the Employment Standards Act**. Employees attending court as jurors are entitled to job protection, and their employment is deemed continuous under Section 56, ensuring benefits, vacation entitlements, and wage increases remain unaffected. **Employers must** continue contributions to benefit plans if they fully cover the cost or if the employee continues their share of contributions. Ensuring compliance with these obligations protects employees' legal rights while maintaining fair workplace practices.

Part 6 – Leaves and Jury Duty

Jury Duty

If an employee is **required** to attend court as a juror, the **employer** has the same duties under section 54 (2) to (4) in relation to the employee as if that employee were on leave under this Part. **Section 55.**

Employment Deemed Continuous while Employee on Leave or Jury Duty

(1) The services of an employee who is on leave under this Part or is attending court as a juror are deemed to be continuous for the purposes of:

- (a) calculating annual vacation entitlement and entitlement under sections 63 and 64, and
- (b) any pension, medical or other plan beneficial to the employee.

(2) In the following circumstances, the **employer must** continue to make payments to a pension, medical or other plan beneficial to an employee as though the employee were not on leave or attending court as a juror:

- (a) if the **employer** pays the total cost of the plan;
 - (b) if both the **employer** and the employee pay the cost of the plan and the employee chooses to continue to pay the employee's share of the cost.
- (3) The employee is entitled to all increases in wages and benefits the employee would have been entitled to had the leave not been taken or the attendance as a juror not been **required**.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply if the employee has, without the **employer's** consent, taken a longer leave than is allowed under this Part.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not apply to an employee on leave under section 52.2. **Section 56 (1) to (5)**.

Further details on the Employment Standards Act can be found at gov.bc.ca.

MANITOBA

In Manitoba, **employers must** accommodate employees summoned for jury duty under the **Jury Act, Sections 22-25**. Employees **must** receive at least 12 days' notice before their **required** court appearance, and they may apply for exemptions based on religious beliefs, financial hardship, military service, age, or recent jury duty. **Employers** are responsible for allowing employees to fulfill their civic duty without penalty while maintaining fair workplace policies. Ensuring compliance with these provisions protects employees' rights and upholds the integrity of the legal system.

Summoning Jurors

The sheriff **shall** summon or cause to be summoned every person bound to serve as a juror:

- (a) by causing to be delivered to the juror at the juror's usual residence or place of employment, or if the juror is absent from that usual residence or place of employment by leaving with some person residing there or employed there, as the case may be, who appears to be at least 16 years of age; or
- (b) by sending to the juror by registered mail; a summons in writing issued by the sheriff and containing particulars of the time, date and place of the sitting for which the juror is **required** to attend. **Section 22**.

Twelve Days' Notice

The sheriff **shall** serve or cause to be served the summons at least 12 days before the day upon which appearance **must** be made, unless the judge in special circumstances orders otherwise. **Section 23**.

Notices to Accompany Summons

There **shall** be attached to or accompanying each jury summons served on a person a notice in a form prescribed in the regulations. **Section 24**.

Grounds for Exemption

(1) A person may apply to the sheriff to be exempted from serving as a juror on the grounds that:

(a) the person belongs to a religion or religious order that makes service as a juror incompatible with the beliefs or practices of the religion or order; or

(b) serving as a juror may cause serious hardship or loss to the person or others; or

(c) the person is a member of the regular force of the Canadian Forces or a member of a reserve force of the Canadian forces who is on active service under the National Defence Act (Canada). **Section 25.**

Exemption for Person over 75

(2) A person over the age of 75 years **shall**, on application, be exempted from serving as a juror. **Section 25.**

Exemption on Resumoning.

(3) A person who has served as a juror and who within two years after the date he last served as a juror is summoned again to serve as a juror **shall**, on application, be exempted from serving as a juror. **Section 25 (1) to (3).**

Further details on the Jury Act can be found at gov.mb.ca.

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick, **employers must** provide unpaid leave to employees summoned for jury duty or **required** to attend court as a witness under the [Employment Standards Act](#), **Section 44.023**. If an **employer** grants paid leave, they may require reimbursement of jury or witness fees, excluding expenses. **Employers must** ensure that employees can fulfill their legal obligations without facing workplace penalties. Compliance with these provisions supports employees' rights and reinforces the integrity of the judicial system.

COURT LEAVE

(1) An **employer shall** grant an employee a leave of absence without pay for any period that the employee is absent from work as a result of being:

(a) summoned to serve on a jury,

(b) selected to serve on a jury, or

(c) served with a summons to attend the hearing of an action, application or proceeding as a witness.

(2) If an **employer** grants an employee a leave of absence with pay in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), the **employer** may require the employee to reimburse the **employer** for any amount that the employee receives as a jury or witness fee, exclusive of any amount that the employee receives as compensation for travel, meal or accommodation expenses. **Section 44.023(1)(2).**

Further details on the Employment Standards Act can be found at gnb.ca.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

In Newfoundland and Labrador, **employers must** accommodate employees summoned for jury

duty under the [Jury Act](#), **Sections 4, 22, and 23**. Employees have the right and duty to serve as jurors unless disqualified or exempted, and summons **must** be served at least seven days before trial. **Employers** should ensure that employees can fulfill their civic responsibilities without facing workplace penalties. Compliance with these regulations upholds employees' rights and supports the judicial system.

Jury Duty

Every person who is a Canadian citizen resident in the province and is of the age of 18 has the right and duty to serve as a juror unless he or she is disqualified or exempted under this Act. **Section 4**.

Jurors Summoned

(1) The persons selected for the jury panel **shall** be summoned to appear by the sheriff in the form set out in the rules, at least 7 days before the trial of the cause.

(2) The summons **shall** be served upon each prospective juror personally or left for that juror at his or her usual residence or place of business by:

(a) leaving the summons with a person at that usual residence, or

(b) leaving the summons with an employee at that business, where that person or that employee appears to be at least 16 years of age, or

(c) the summons **shall** be served by ordinary mail.

(3) The summons referred to in subsection (2) **shall** also include a notice, in a prescribed form, indicating the manner of applying for exemption as a juror. **Section 22 (1) to (3)**.

Application for Exemption

(1) A person summoned as a juror who is not qualified to serve or wishes to apply to be exempted under section 7, 8 or 9 may apply to be disqualified or exempted from service or may have an application made on his or her behalf by ordinary mail addressed to the sheriff or the deputy sheriff in the area where that person resides and the sheriff or the deputy sheriff may make that determination.

(2) A person who applies under subsection (1) and is refused an exemption or disqualification by the sheriff or the deputy sheriff may appeal that determination by application to a judge in chambers who may make a decision summarily as to whether that person is exempt or disqualified from jury duty.

(3) Where a person summoned as a juror appears before the court for jury duty at that time but wishes to be exempted or disqualified from service, the presiding judge may make a decision summarily as to whether that person is exempt or disqualified from jury duty. **Section 23 (1) to (4)**.

Further details on the Jury Act can be found at assembly.nl.ca.

[NOVA SCOTIA](#)

In Nova Scotia, **employers must** grant unpaid leave for jury duty under the [Labour](#)

[Standards Code](#), Sections 60B and 60C. Employees **required** to serve as jurors or appear as witnesses under subpoena are entitled to time off without penalty. **Employers must** accommodate this civic duty by ensuring job security and allowing employees to return to their positions without repercussions. Compliance with these provisions supports employees' rights and upholds the legal process.

BEREAVEMENT LEAVE AND COURT LEAVE

Bereavement Leave

An employee is entitled to an unpaid leave of absence of up to, at the employee's option, five consecutive working days upon the death of the employee's spouse, parent, guardian, child, ward, grandparent, grandchild, sister, brother, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law or brother-in-law.

Section 60A.

Court Leave

An employee is entitled to an unpaid leave of absence for such time as the employee is **required** to perform jury duty or is **required** by subpoena or summons to attend as a witness at a place other than the place of employment of the employee. **Section 60B.**

Notice

Before taking bereavement leave pursuant to Section 60A or court leave pursuant to Section 60B, an employee **shall** give the **employer** as much notice as reasonably practicable of the employee's intention to take the leave. **Section 60C.**

Further details on the Labour Standards Code can be found at nslegislature.ca.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Northwest Territories, **employers must** grant unpaid leave for jury duty under the [Employment Standards Act](#), Section 32. Employees summoned for jury selection, jury service, or as witnesses in legal proceedings are entitled to time off for the **required** period. **Employers must** accommodate these legal obligations and ensure job security for employees fulfilling their civic duties.

Court Leave

- (1) An employee is entitled to court leave, without pay, to:
 - (a) answer a summons for selection to serve on a jury;
 - (b) serve on a jury; or
 - (c) answer a summons to attend as a witness in a legal proceeding.

Period of Leave

- (2) The period of court leave to which an employee is entitled is whatever period is **required** to perform the duties referred to in subsection (1).

Reimbursement of Fee

- (3) If an employee is granted court leave with pay, the employee **shall**, on request from the **employer**, reimburse the **employer** the amount of any jury fee or witness fee

the employee receives, excluding any amount for travel, meals, or accommodation expenses.

Reservist Leave

Definitions 32.1. (1) In this section and in Section 36,

“reserve force” has the same meaning as in subsection 2(1) of the National Defence Act (Canada);

“service” means a period of time spent on duty with the reserve force, and includes:

- (a) participation in an operation, exercise, training or other military activity, and
- (b) treatment, recovery, or rehabilitation in respect of a physical or mental health problem that results from participation in an operation, exercise, training, or other military activity.

Reservist Leave

(2) Subject to this section and the regulations, an employee who:

- (a) is a member of the reserve force,
- (b) has been employed by the same **employer** for at least six consecutive months, and
- (c) is **required** to be absent from work for the purpose of service, is entitled to reservist leave, without pay, for the period necessary to accommodate that service.

Notice

(3) An employee who intends to take reservist leave **shall** give his or her **employer** at least four weeks notice in writing of his or her intention to take the period of leave, or if it is not reasonable in the circumstances to give four weeks notice, the employee **shall** give his or her **employer** notice at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

Content of Notice

(4) The notice **required** under subsection (3) **must** give the date on which the leave will begin and the anticipated date on which the leave will end.

Proof of Service

(5) An **employer** may require an employee requesting reservist leave to provide a certificate from an official with the reserve force stating that the employee is a member of the reserve force and is **required** for service.

Change in End Date

(6) If the date on which an employee anticipates his or her leave will end changes, the employee **shall** provide written notice to the **employer** of the new end date at the earliest reasonable opportunity. **Section 32 (1) to (6).**

Further details on the Employment Standards Act can be found at gov.nt.ca.

NUNAVUT

In Nunavut, **employers must** grant unpaid leave for jury duty under the **Employment Standards Act, Section 32**. Employees summoned for jury selection, jury service, or as witnesses in legal proceedings are entitled to time off for the **required** period. **Employers must** accommodate these legal obligations and ensure job security for employees fulfilling their civic duties.

Court Leave

- (1) An employee is entitled to court leave, without pay, to:
- (a) answer a summons for selection to serve on a jury;
 - (b) serve on a jury; or
 - (c) answer a summons to attend as a witness in a legal proceeding.

Period of Leave

(2) The period of court leave to which an employee is entitled is whatever period is **required** to perform the duties referred to in subsection (1).

Reimbursement of Fee

(3) If an employee is granted court leave with pay, the employee **shall**, on request from the **employer**, reimburse the **employer** the amount of any jury fee or witness fee the employee receives, excluding any amount for travel, meals or accommodation expenses.

Reservist Leave

Definitions 32.1. (1) In this section and in Section 36,

“reserve force” has the same meaning as in subsection 2(1) of the National Defence Act (Canada);

“service” means a period of time spent on duty with the reserve force, and includes:

- (a) participation in an operation, exercise, training or other military activity, and
- (b) treatment, recovery, or rehabilitation in respect of a physical or mental health problem that results from participation in an operation, exercise, training or other military activity.

Reservist Leave

- (2) Subject to this section and the regulations, an employee who:
- (a) is a member of the reserve force,
 - (b) has been employed by the same **employer** for at least six consecutive months, and
 - (c) is **required** to be absent from work for the purpose of service, is entitled to reservist leave, without pay, for the period necessary to accommodate that service.

Notice

(3) An employee who intends to take reservist leave **shall** give his or her **employer** at

least four weeks notice in writing of his or her intention to take the period of leave, or if it is not reasonable in the circumstances to give four weeks notice, the employee **shall** give his or her **employer** notice at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

Content of Notice

(4) The notice **required** under subsection (3) **must** give the date on which the leave will begin and the anticipated date on which the leave will end.

Proof of Service

(5) An **employer** may require an employee requesting reservist leave to provide a certificate from an official with the reserve force stating that the employee is a member of the reserve force and is **required** for service.

Change in End Date

(6) If the date on which an employee anticipates his or her leave will end changes, the employee **shall** provide written notice to the **employer** of the new end date at the earliest reasonable opportunity. **Section 32 (1) to (6)**.

Further details on the Employment Standards Act can be found at gov.nt.ca.

ONTARIO

In Ontario, **employers must** grant employees a leave of absence for jury duty under the **Juries Act, Sections 3, 4, 41**. Employees summoned for jury service are entitled to time off without risk of termination, loss of position, or reduction in wages and benefits. **Employers must** reinstate employees to their original or comparable positions upon return. Failure to comply may result in penalties, including fines or imprisonment. These regulations ensure that employees can fulfill their civic duty without fear of workplace repercussions.

Ineligibility to Serve as Juror

Ineligible Occupations

(1) The following persons are ineligible to serve as jurors:

1. Every member of the Privy Council of Canada or the Executive Council of Ontario.
2. Every member of the Senate, the House of Commons of Canada or the Assembly.
3. Every judge and every justice of the peace.
4. Every barrister and solicitor and every student-at-law.
5. Every legally qualified medical practitioner and veterinary surgeon who is actively engaged in practice and every coroner.
6. Every person engaged in the enforcement of law including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, sheriffs, wardens of any penitentiary, superintendents, jailers or keepers of prisons, correctional institutions or lock-ups, sheriff's officers, police officers, firefighters who are regularly employed by a fire department for the purposes of subsection 41 (1) of the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, and officers of a court of justice.

Connection with Court Action at Same Sitting

(3) Every person who has been summoned as a witness or is likely to be called as a witness in a civil or criminal proceeding or has an interest in an action is

ineligible to serve as a juror at any sitting at which the proceeding or action might be tried.

Previous Service

(4) A person is ineligible to serve as a juror in a year if, at any time within three years preceding the year for which the jury roll is prepared, the person,

(a) attended court for jury service in response to a summons after selection from the jury roll; or

(b) attended a coroner's inquest for jury service in response to a summons issued under subsection 33 (2) of the *Coroners Act*. **Section 3 (1) to (4)**.

For more information:

- Ineligibility for personal reasons. **Sections 4.**
- Jury source list. **Section 4.1 (1)**.
- Duty to prepare. **Section 4.2.**
- **Section 4.3.**
- No use other than for jury roll. **Section 4.4.**
- No disclosure. **Section 4.5.**
- **Section 4.6.**
- Leave of absence from employment. **Section 41 (1)(2)(3)**.

Further details on the Juries Act can be found at ontario.ca.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In Prince Edward Island, **employers are required** under the [Employment Standards Act](#), **Section 23.2** to grant employees an unpaid leave of absence for jury duty or when summoned as a witness in a legal proceeding. This ensures employees can fulfill their legal obligations without the risk of losing their jobs. Compliance with this regulation helps maintain a fair legal system while protecting employees' rights in the workplace.

COURT LEAVE

Court Leave

An **employer shall** grant an employee a leave of absence without pay for any period that the employee is absent from work as a result of being:

(a) summoned to serve on a jury;

(b) selected to serve on a jury; or

(c) served with a summons to attend at the hearing of an action, application or proceeding as a witness. **Section 23.2.**

Further details on the Employment Standards Act can be found at princeedwardisland.ca.

QUÉBEC

In Québec, **employers must** comply with the [Jurors Act](#), **Sections 3, 4, 25 to 29**, which ensures that employees summoned for jury duty are given the necessary leave to fulfill their civic duty. **Employers** cannot penalize employees for serving as jurors and **must** accommodate their absence. The law also outlines procedures for summoning jurors, exemptions, and disqualifications to ensure a fair selection process. Compliance with these regulations protects employees' rights while supporting the judicial system.

DIVISION II

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS

To qualify as a juror, a person **must**:

- (a) be a Canadian citizen;
- (b) be of full age; and
- (c) be entered on the list of electors transmitted pursuant to section 7.1. **Section 3.**

The following persons are disqualified from serving as jurors:

- (a) persons not qualified as **required** by section 3;
- (b) members of the Privy Council, of the Senate or of the House of Commons of Canada;
- (c) members of the Conseil exécutif or of the National Assembly;
- (d) judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal, the Superior Court, the Court of Québec or a municipal court, a coroner and officers of the court;
- (e) practising advocates or notaries;
- (f) peace officers;
- (g) firemen;
- (h) persons afflicted with a mental illness or deficiency;
- (i) persons who do not speak French or English fluently, subject to sections 30 and 45; and
- (j) persons charged with or found guilty of an indictable offence;
- (k) in the judicial districts of Mingan, Gaspé and Abitibi, except, in the latter case, in the territories of Abitibi, Mistassini and New Québec, persons not domiciled in a local municipal territory situated wholly or partly within a radius of 60 kilometres from the chief place of the judicial district or from any other place authorized by the Government in accordance with section 51 or 70 of the Courts of Justice Act ([chapter T-16](#)). **Section 4 (a) to (k)**

DIVISION V

SUMMONING OF JURORS

The sheriff **shall** summon the jurors not less than thirty days before the day their attendance is **required** in court or within such other number of days as may be ordered

by the judge, provided it is not less than eight. **Section 25.**

A prospective juror is summoned by means of a summons sent to his last known residential or work address by ordinary mail or, if he may be reached in this manner, by fax machine or other electronic means. **Section 26.**

A judge before whom a prospective juror is called to appear who finds that the prospective juror has failed to appear before him or has left the place of the hearing without having been released from the obligation of remaining in attendance may order that a new summons be served on the prospective juror by a bailiff or that it be notified by a peace officer by registered or priority mail. **Section 26.1.**

The summons **must** indicate the date and time at which the person summoned is to appear. **Section 27.**

The summons **must** also be accompanied with a reproduction of sections 3 to 6 and a form prescribed by the Minister, for the use of the person summoned, to enable him to claim an exemption or to invoke his disqualification or to enable him to apply to serve at a later session. **Section 28.**

A person summoned for jury duty may, if he has a ground for exemption, and **must**, if disqualified, apply for exemption or to be declared disqualified. He may also apply to serve at any later session held within the next 12 months if he proves that his situation prevents him from serving during the session for which he was summoned. **Section 29.**

Every person wishing to be exempted from jury duty or to serve at a later session **shall** complete the form prescribed under section 28. The application is deemed to be a sworn statement. If he was summoned at least 30 days before the day his attendance is **required**, he **shall** notify his application to the sheriff by any appropriate means, within 20 days from the service of the summons; in other cases, he **shall** submit his application in accordance with section 34.

Further details on the Jurors Act can be found at gouv.qc.ca.

SASKATCHEWAN

In Saskatchewan, **employers must** comply with the [Jury Act](#), **Sections 5-6**, which ensures that employees summoned for jury duty are granted the necessary leave to fulfill their legal obligation. **Employers** cannot penalize or dismiss employees for serving as jurors and **must** accommodate their absence. The act also outlines qualifications, exclusions, and exemptions to ensure a fair jury selection process. Compliance with these regulations upholds employees' rights while supporting the judicial system.

PART II – Selection and Summoning of Jurors

Qualifications of Jurors

Every resident of Saskatchewan who is a Canadian citizen and who is 18 years of age or older is qualified to serve as a juror. **Section 5.**

Exclusions

The following persons are excluded from serving as jurors:

(a) members of the Privy Council, the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada;

- (b) members and officers of the Legislative Assembly;
- (c) persons who are or who have been:
 - (i) judges;
 - (ii) lawyers, whether or not in actual practice;
 - (iii) members of any police service; or
 - (iv) justices of the peace;
- (d) other persons who are engaged in the administration of justice, including:
 - (i) officials or employees of the Ministry of Justice; and
 - (ii) officials or employees of the Department of Justice (Canada) or the Department of the Solicitor General (Canada);
- (e) spouses of persons mentioned in clauses (a) to (d);
- (f) chiefs and council members of Indian bands;
- (g) reeves, councillors and mayors;
- (h) members of:
 - (i) boards of education as defined in The Education Act, 1995; or
 - (ii) the conseil scolaire as defined in The Education Act, 1995;
- (i) persons who are or who have been coroners;
- (j) persons who are exempt from jury service pursuant to section 268 of the National Defence Act (Canada);
- (k) persons who are legally confined in an institution;
- (l) persons who have been convicted of an offence for which they were sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 2 years or more and for which no pardon or record suspension is in effect;
- (m) persons with respect to whom a certificate of incapacity has been issued;
- (n) persons who are unable to understand the language in which the trial is to be conducted. **Section 6 (a) to (n).**

Further details on the Jury Act can be found at canlii.org.

YUKON TERRITORY

In Yukon, **employers must** comply with the **[Jury Act, Sections 4-6](#)**, ensuring employees summoned for jury duty are granted leave to fulfill their civic responsibility. **Employers** cannot penalize or terminate employees for serving as jurors and **must** reinstate them upon their return. The act also defines qualifications, disqualifications, and exemptions for jury service. Upholding these regulations supports both employees' rights and the integrity of the judicial system.

Persons Qualified to Serve as Jurors

Subject to this Act, every person who:

- (a) has reached the age of majority;
- (b) is a Canadian citizen; and
- (c) is able to speak and understand whichever of the English language or the French language the trial is being conducted in is qualified to serve as a juror in any action or proceeding that may be tried by a jury in the Yukon. **Section 4.**

Persons not Qualified

The following persons are disqualified from service as jurors:

- (a) persons who have been convicted of an offence against an Act of Parliament:
 - (i) for which a term of imprisonment of two years or more was imposed, and
 - (ii) in relation to which no pardon or record suspension is in effect;
- (b) persons who have serious physical or mental disabilities that would seriously impair their ability to discharge the duties of jurors;
- (c) members of the King's Privy Council for Canada or of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada;
- (d) the Commissioner and members of the Legislative Assembly;
- (e) a chief of a Yukon First Nation; e) le chef d'une Première nation du Yukon;
- (f) members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- (g) judges of any court of record, justices of the peace and coroners;
- (h) practicing lawyers;
- (i) officers of the Supreme Court, including sheriff's officers and bailiffs;
- (j) employees in the Department of Justice of the Yukon public service who are employed in the Supreme and Territorial Court registries, or in the Corrections Branch;
- (k) employees in the Yukon public service classified as probation officers or social workers; and
- (l) employees in the public service of Canada employed in the Department of Justice (Canada), the Correctional Service of Canada and the Public Prosecution Service of Canada. **Section 5 (a) to (l).**

Persons Excused

- (1) In this section, 'exempt' means that a person may not be compelled to serve as a juror but he or she may do so if he or she desires.
- (2) The following persons are exempt from service as jurors:
 - (a) clerics of any denomination;

- (b) salaried firefighters and active members of the fire brigade of a municipality;
- (c) postmasters;
- (d) commissioned and non-commissioned members of the regular naval, army, or air forces of His Majesty in right of Canada;
- (e) physicians, surgeons, dental surgeons, and pharmacists in active practice;
- (f) nurses in active practice;
- (g) persons actually engaged in the operation of:
 - (i) railway trains and steamships,
 - (ii) plants producing electricity for public consumption, and
 - (iii) water distribution systems distributing water for public consumption;
- (h) persons who have served as jurors within the past two years; and
- (i) persons over the age of 65 years. **Section 6(1)(2).**

Further details on the Jury Act can be found at yukon.ca.