



Wills



**Community Legal
Information**
Empowerment Through Knowledge

Contents

Introduction	3
The Basics of Wills and Estates	4
Making a Will	13
Possible Concerns	19
Executors and Administrators	23
Beneficiaries	28
Glossary	30
Support Services	33
More Resources	36
Notes	37

Introduction

This guide gives basic information about wills and how to make your own will on Prince Edward Island. If you want to learn more about being an executor or administrator, read our guide *[Executors and Administrators: Distributing an Estate](#)*.

This resource was made possible through the generous support of the Law Foundation of Prince Edward Island. We appreciate their ongoing support of our work and for better access to justice on PEI.

About Us

Community Legal Information is a registered charity. We provide plain-language legal information and low-cost lawyer referrals.

Community Legal Information

-  www.legalinfopei.ca
-  info@legalinfopei.ca
-  902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)



The information in this publication is not legal advice and does not replace guidance from a lawyer.

Community Legal
Information





The Basics of Wills and Estates

What is a will?

A **will** is a legal document that outlines what someone wants done with their property and who will distribute their property after they die.

An **estate** is the property someone leaves behind when they die. This includes personal possessions, land, buildings, and money. It does not include property that already has named beneficiaries. For example, life insurance, Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs), Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs), etc.

A **testator** is the person who the will belongs to. They are also called the will-maker.

A **beneficiary** is a person or organization named in the will to receive something from the estate. Examples of organizations that may be beneficiaries include charities or universities.

An **executor** is the person a will-maker chooses to carry out the wishes written in their will. A will-maker can choose more than one executor.

An **administrator** is the person appointed by the Court to distribute the deceased person's property if they die without a will, without choosing an executor, or when the executor cannot act.

The PEI *Probate Act* outlines the laws about making a will on PEI.

The Estates Section of the PEI Supreme Court deals with matters about wills. In this guide, we refer to the Estates Section of the Supreme Court as ‘the Court.’

You can find more information about how the Estate Section operates in Rule 65 of the [Rules of Civil Procedure](#). The **Rules of Civil Procedure** set out the rules to the legal process.

Rules of Civil Procedure

i www.courts.pe.ca/rules-of-civil-procedure

Why do I need a will?

A will is the main legal document that allows you to outline how you want your property distributed after your death. It helps you provide for your dependants and choose someone to manage your property after you die.

If you do not have a will:

- It may cost more and take longer to distribute your property.
- Your property may not be distributed how you wish.
- You will have no control over who distributes your property.
- The Public Trustee and Guardian may get involved if you have children under 18.

**Rules of Civil
Procedure**



What happens if I do not have a will?

Intestate means dying without a will. When someone dies intestate, it may cost more and take longer to distribute their belongings.

A person must apply to the Court to become the administrator of an estate. Until the Court appoints an administrator:

- Bank accounts in your name will be frozen.
- Your loved ones may not have access to your money or property.

An **administrator** is the person appointed by the Court to distribute the deceased person's property if they die without a will, without choosing an executor, or when the executor cannot act. See our resource [*Executors and Administrators*](#) for more information.

Your estate must pay your debts first before any property, belongings or money are distributed to your loved ones. This includes any money owed to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). For more information about how debts are paid from your estate, see page 27.

After all debts are paid, if you:

- Have a spouse and no children, the whole estate goes to your spouse.
- Have a spouse and one child, each person receives half of the estate.
- Have a spouse and more than one child, a third of the estate goes to your spouse and the rest is divided equally among your children.

- Have no spouse or children, the estate goes to your parents.
- Have no living parents, the estate goes to your siblings. If your siblings are dead, their inheritance goes to their children.
- Have no spouse, children, parents, siblings, or nieces/nephews, the estate goes to the closest surviving next of kin.
- Have no surviving relatives, the estate may go to the government.

If you and your spouse are separated but not divorced, and your spouse is in a common-law relationship with someone else, they do not inherit from the estate.

If your child predeceased you, but you have grandchildren, the grandchildren may get the inheritance that your child would have received.

If you named beneficiaries for:

- Registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs)
- Registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)
- Tax-free savings accounts (TFSAs)
- Segregated funds
- Certain life insurance deposits and pension plans
- A life insurance policy or certain other financial products

They will automatically go to the beneficiaries. They will not be considered as part of the estate. This will reduce the cost of probate but it will not reduce income taxes.





Proceeds from these accounts and plans without named beneficiaries will be part of the estate. They may be used to cover your debt or be distributed to your beneficiaries as written in your will.

Your estate will still pay taxes on proceeds from these accounts and plans, even if you've named beneficiaries who receive the money directly. If there is not enough money in your estate to pay the taxes, the RRSP and RRIF beneficiaries must pay the taxes.

What types of wills are valid on PEI?

On PEI, you can:

- Make a handwritten (holographic) will if it follows the *Probate Act*.
- Make a will using a Canadian will kit.
- Hire a lawyer to make your will.

Your will must follow the PEI *Probate Act* to be valid on PEI.

A handwritten will must be:

- Signed by the will-maker and witnesses.
- Intended to be the will-maker's final wishes.

Only the original signed version is valid.

If you write your own will, keep it in a safe place, tell your executor where it is, and make sure they can access it after your death. Handwritten wills are more easily contested.

Someone can apply to the Court to contest a will if:

- The will is not signed and witnessed according to the *Probate Act*.
- The will does not provide for your dependants.
- The will does not distribute anything left in your estate after taxes are paid.

If you buy a will kit to make your will, make sure it is a Canadian kit. Not all will kits are valid on PEI.

If you hire a lawyer to make a will, the cost may vary depending on:

- The lawyer's rates.
- The complexity of your will.

Do I need to see a lawyer to make a will?

Not necessarily. A lawyer can explain your options and help you create a will that meets your needs. If you make a will without a lawyer but follow all the laws in the *Probate Act*, it may be valid, but may be contested.

If you own property or have a will in another country or province, you may need legal advice before making a will on PEI. Contact us to see if our Lawyer Referral Service may work for you.

Community Legal Information

- www.legalinfopei.ca
- info@legalinfopei.ca
- 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

Community Legal
Information



What else do I need to think about before making a will?

Before making a will, you may want to:

Plan and pay for a funeral.

Wills are usually read after the funeral happens. Do not include these instructions in your will.

Plan for memorial donations.

You can choose organizations or charities you would like people to donate to in your memory after your death.

Create a power of attorney and personal directive.

These are legal documents that let you choose a person to make legal, financial, or personal decisions for you if you become incompetent. See our *Powers of Attorney* guide for more information.

Create a health care directive.

A health care directive lets you name someone to make health care decisions for you if you become incompetent. See our *Health Care Decisions* guide for more information.

Plan organ donations.

Contact your primary healthcare provider if you want to donate your organs when you die.

Set up a trust.

To learn more about trusts, see page 16.

What if I am Indigenous?

Different laws set out the rules for your will if you are an Indigenous person who is:

- Registered as an “Indian” under the *Indian Act*, and
- Your primary residence is on a First Nation Reserve.

These laws are:

- The *Indian Act*
- The *Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act*
- The *Lennox Island First Nation Matrimonial Real Property Law*

Some differences are:

- Your will does not need to strictly comply with the *Probate Act* to be valid.
- The Minister responsible for Indigenous Relations approves the executor or appoints an administrator.
- Homes on reserve are not included in a will, but you may be able to gift your Certificate of Possession to another person. You may have to ask permission from the Band Council before you write your will.
- If an Indigenous person dies without a will, the rules for distributing the estate are different.

You can find more information in these guides:

- *Planning Ahead and Staying Safe: A Guide for Indigenous Seniors*
- *Property Rights: A Guide for Indigenous People Living on Reserve*





**Abegweit First Nation
Band Council**



**Lennox Island First
Nation Band Council**



**Indigenous Services
Canada**





**Mi'kmaq Confederacy
of Prince Edward Island**




You can get help from:


Abegweit First Nations Band Council

 www.abegweit.ca

 902-676-2353


Lennox Island First Nation Band Council

 www.lennoxisland.com

 902-831-2779


Indigenous Services Canada

 www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada.html

 1-800-567-9604

Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI

 www.mcpei.ca

 902-626-2882

Making a Will

What are the rules for making a will?

To make a will, you must be at least 18 years old and have capacity to make a will. **Capacity** means that you understand the effect of making a will, the amount of property you have, and the potential claims that someone may have against your will.

The only exception is if you are under 18 and are:

- Married, or
- In the Armed Forces, or
- A mariner or seaman at sea.

The will must be:

- Signed by you in the presence of two witnesses.
- Signed by the same two witnesses who watch you sign.

If you are physically unable to sign the will, you can direct someone to sign it for you in your presence and with two or more witnesses.

The witnesses must also be at least 18 years old and competent. **Competent** means able to understand legal or financial matters and make informed legal or financial decisions. Witnesses cannot be beneficiaries of your will, or the spouses of beneficiaries. Spouses could be married or unmarried (common-law).



It is important to include details about your assets. This should include when and where you bought them, and how much you paid for them.

Witnesses must then sign a Proof of Will Declaration. Your executor needs this document when they probate your will. **Probate** is the process of declaring a will valid. An executor files a will with the Court so that they can be granted Letters Probate after the will-maker dies.

What should I include in my will?

A will should include:

- Your full name
- A revocation of any previous wills
- The date
- The full names of your beneficiaries
- How you want your assets distributed. This includes:
 - Payment of all your debts and expenses.
 - A detailed description of each asset or property you want to gift to a beneficiary. This should include the value of the asset and when and where you bought it. Your executor needs this information when distributing the estate.
 - The full name of the beneficiary to receive each gift.
- The name of your executor(s)
- Your signature and your witnesses' signatures at the bottom of the will

A will may also include:

- The full name(s) of your dependant(s)
- The name your dependant(s)' guardian/trustee
- A residual clause.

A **residual clause** is a clause that a will-maker can include in a will. It allows an executor or administrator to distribute anything left in the estate after debts, taxes, and gifts are paid.

It is important to include details about your assets and how you want them to be distributed. For example, your pets, jewelry, or collections. You may distribute your assets through:

- Percentage
- Specific amounts
- An equal division among several people
- Any other way you want.

You may also want to name alternate executors, trustees, or guardians. This may be helpful in case the people you name are unable or unwilling to act at the time of your death.

Who are guardians and trustees?

In your will, you get to name trustees and/or a guardian for your children under 18. You can name a trustee for any beneficiary.

A **dependant** is a person who receives financial support from someone else. It includes people you have a legal obligation to support financially. This may include a spouse and children under 18.

A **guardian** is the person who takes care of your children who are under 18 when you die if there is no surviving parent. They become the caregiver of those children.





A **trustee** manages finances for your children and anyone else you identify in your will after you die.

The guardian or trustee you choose may be the same person. Talk with those people and get their consent before you name them in your will.

What is a trust?

If you have a will, you can set up a trust. A **trust** is a legal agreement between you and a trustee. The **trustee** manages finances for your children or any other beneficiary you identify after you die.

A trust can:


- Support your dependants.
- Pay for your children's education.
- Provide any other special supports.

If you want to set up a trust, you may need legal and tax advice. Contact us to see if our Lawyer Referral Service may work for you.

Community Legal Information

 www.legalinfopei.ca

 info@legalinfopei.ca

 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

Community Legal
Information



When should I update my will?

You should write a new will when there are any major changes in your life. For example, when:

- You marry, separate, or divorce.
- You move or sell property.
- You have children.
- Your dependants no longer depend on you.
- One of your beneficiaries dies.
- Your children's circumstances change.
- Your financial situation changes.

When you update your will, make sure to:

- Include the new date on the will.
- State that the updated will replaces the old will.

There are ways to make amendments to an existing will without making a new one. However, this may be confusing, create issues in the future, and cause the will to be contested.

Does getting married or divorced affect my will?

Getting married cancels any will you had before your marriage. Getting a divorce also affects your will. If you named your ex-spouse as a beneficiary, the Court acts as if your ex-spouse died before you did.

Your ex-spouse will not receive anything from your estate. If you are separated but not divorced, your will is still valid. Your separation agreement may affect your will.

If you get married, separated, or divorced, you should create a new will.

Where should I keep my will?

If you hire a lawyer to make your will, your lawyer might store the will for you.

If you are making your own will, it is important to:

- Keep your will in a safe place.
- Keep your will somewhere your executor can access it.
- Tell your executor where your will is.

An example of a safe place may be a safety deposit box at a bank. Check with the bank to make sure that your executor has access to the safety box after your death. Banks have strict rules about who can access safety deposit boxes and when.

Should I make copies of my will?

You can make copies of your will and give them to your executor or beneficiaries, but only the original document is valid. Your executor must have the original document after you die. If the executor will probate the will, they must present the original document in Court.

Possible Concerns

What if someone under 18 dies without a will?

If someone dies without a will, spouse, or children, their estate is divided equally between their parents. If only one parent is alive, the estate goes to that parent. Parents may have to apply to the Court to administer the estate.

What if I move somewhere else?

If you make a will on PEI then move to another province, the laws of that province will govern what happens to your property. Property is governed by the laws of the jurisdiction where it is located. You may need to make a will in that province. If you move to another country, you may need an international will. Talk to a lawyer about your options.

What if I have property in another province or country?

Laws differ from one province to another and from one country to another. Your PEI will may not be accepted in other provinces or countries.

If you own property in another province or country, speak with a lawyer. You may need to make:

- A separate will in that province or country, or
- A certified international will.





Contact us to see if our Lawyer Referral Service may work for you.

Community Legal Information

- i** www.legalinfopei.ca
- e** info@legalinfopei.ca
- t** 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

What if I have a will in another province or country?

If you have a will in another province or country, you may still need to make a will in PEI because:

- Laws differ from one province to another and one country to another.
- Your will may not be accepted on PEI.
- It may cost more and need more steps to reseal and probate a will on PEI.

Resealing a will is when a will that is probated and approved in one Commonwealth jurisdiction is probated and approved in another jurisdiction.

If your will is from a Commonwealth country, you may be able to reseal it in Court without creating a new will. You may need legal advice from a lawyer. Contact us to see if our Lawyer Referral Service may work for you.

Community Legal Information

- i** www.legalinfopei.ca
- e** info@legalinfopei.ca
- t** 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

**Community Legal
Information**



The lawyer I made my will with is no longer practicing. Where is my will?


If your lawyer practiced in a law firm that is still operating, contact the law firm. They may have the will or information about where it is stored.

If your lawyer practiced in a firm that is no longer operating, contact the [Law Society of PEI](#). They should have information about where your will is.

The Law Society of PEI

 www.lawsocietypei.ca

 lawsociety@lspei.pe.ca

 902-566-1666

What if I die without naming guardians or trustees for my dependants?

If someone dies without naming guardians or trustees for their dependants, someone can apply to the Court to become a guardian or trustee.

If there is no one to be a guardian or trustee for a vulnerable person, the [Office of the Public Trustee, Public and Official Guardian](#) may get involved. This Office is a last resort for vulnerable people on PEI who need a legal guardian or trustee when there is no one else to act on their behalf.

Vulnerable people may include:


- Dependants
- People under 18 years old


The Law
Society of PEI



- People who are mentally incompetent. **Incompetent** means they are unable to understand financial or legal matters or make informed legal or financial decisions.

Office of the Public Trustee, Public and Official Guardian

 www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/justice-and-public-safety/public-trustee-public-and-official-guardian

 902-368-6281

**Office of the Public
Trustee, Public and
Official Guardian**



Executors and Administrators

What does an executor or administrator do?


An **executor** is the person a will-maker chooses to carry out the wishes written in their will. There can be more than one executor. Executors don't have to be PEI residents.

An **administrator** is the person appointed by the Court to distribute the deceased person's property if they die without a will, without choosing an executor, or when the executor cannot act.

The executor or administrator:

- Makes funeral and burial arrangements.
- Applies for Probate or Administration.
- Gathers all your assets.
- Makes sure your expenses, debts, and taxes are paid.
- Files your tax returns.
- Reports to your beneficiaries.
- Distributes your estate and all other belongings according to your will.
- Maintains accurate records of everything.
- Notifies the life insurance broker of your death (if applicable).
- Applies for different benefits from the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) (if applicable).





For more information, see our publication *Executors and Administrators: Distributing an Estate*.

Who can be an executor or administrator?

An executor or administrator must be competent and at least 18 years old. They may be family members, beneficiaries of the will, or neither.

When you pick an executor, it is important that you:

- Choose someone you trust.
- Ask their permission before naming them as your executor.
- Consider naming co-executors or an alternate executor.

Co-executors act together to carry out a will. An **alternate executor** acts as an executor if the first executor named cannot or does not want to be an executor.

What are Letters Probate or Letters of Administration?

Probate is the process of declaring a will valid. An executor files a will with the Court so that they can be granted Letters Probate.

Letters Probate are documents that the Court grants that confirm an executor's authority to act on a will. They also limit future claims (for example, unpaid bills) against an estate to a six-month period.

There is a fee for Probating a will. It costs about 0.4% to 1% of the estate's value. The time it takes to get Letters Probate depends on many factors. Some are:

- The complexity of the estate. For example, if a person has properties in many locations, or lots of assets and debts.
- If the will is contested. The Court may resolve any disputes or claims against a will before granting Letters Probate.

Letters of Administration are documents that the Court grants to the person appointed as the administrator of an estate. This happens after someone applies to be administrator because there is no will, or there is no executor to act on a will.

Is Probate always needed?

An executor may not need to probate a will if:

- All property, accounts, and assets that the deceased owned were jointly owned with someone else. These assets will automatically go to the surviving joint owner if that was the will-maker's intent.
- The estate is small with no property to give away.
- The will-maker named beneficiaries who receive assets like RRSPs, RRIFs, TFSAs and life insurance.
 - Beneficiaries of insurance policies or RRSPs are named when someone registers for the policy/RRSP. The insurance/RRSP is not part of the estate.
 - The payout will be part of the estate's value if no beneficiary is assigned, or if the estate is the beneficiary.

Banks may freeze bank accounts and refuse to let someone access the account without letters probate.

Who pays off the deceased person's debt and taxes?

The estate pays the deceased person's debts and taxes. Debts and taxes are paid before distributing any gifts to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries, executors, and administrators are not personally responsible for paying off any debt that the estate does not cover. Some exceptions to this are:

- If an executor misapplies funds.
- If an executor prefers one creditor over another.
- If the estate does not have enough money to pay taxes and the CRA takes back RRSPs or RRIFs from a beneficiary to pay taxes.

The executor or administrator also pays the deceased person's income taxes, capital gains tax, and any other taxes from the estate. **Capital gains tax** is a tax that is paid when any property that is not a person's primary residence is disposed of. Disposing a property can mean selling the property or by passing it on through an estate.

- The estate pays income taxes for income earned during the year up to the date of death.
- Capital gains taxes are paid on property that has increased in value up to the date of death. Some exceptions are the will-maker's principal residence.
- There may be additional taxes that the estate needs to pay on income or capital gains.

The executor or administrator should then apply to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for a clearance certificate. A **clearance certificate** is a document from the CRA that states that all the deceased person's taxes are paid. This allows the executor or administrator to distribute the rest of the estate without personal responsibility to CRA.

How are a deceased person's debts paid?

After the Court grants Letters Probate or Letters of Administration, the executor or administrator must pay the deceased person's debts from the estate and in this order:

- Amounts owing to CRA.
- Mortgages and other secured debts.
- Funeral expenses (unless pre-paid) up to \$2,500.
- Expenses of administration or probate.
- Medical and nursing home expenses.
- All other debts. For example, credit cards and loans.



Beneficiaries

Can I contest a will?

You can contest the validity of a will if:

- You suspect that another person influenced, coerced, or tricked the will-maker.
- You believe the will-maker was incompetent when they made their will.
- Proper procedures were not followed when making the will.
- The will does not properly provide for the surviving spouse and/or children.

You may need to show the Court proof for the reasons you are contesting the will. If you contest a will because the will-maker did not follow proper procedure, the Court may try to understand the testator's wishes and follow them.

How do I contest a will?

To contest a will, you must take legal steps with the Court. The Court listens to concerns and makes decisions.

If you want to contest a will, you may need legal advice from a lawyer. Contact us about our [Lawyer Referral Service](#).

Community Legal Information



Community Legal Information

- www.legalinfopei.ca
- info@legalinfopei.ca
- 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

What if I want to see a copy of the will?

If you are a beneficiary or family member, you can ask the will-maker to give you a copy of the will. They are not required to share their will with you when they are alive. If the will-maker is dead, you can ask the executor for a copy. If the will is probated, you may be able to get a copy from the Court.

Supreme Court of PEI – Estates Section

📞 902-368-6004

What if the executor is not doing their duties?

An executor should apply for probate within:

- 30 days, if they live on PEI.
- 90 days, if they don't live on PEI.

If you think the executor of a will is not doing their role properly, you can ask the Court to charge them a penalty. The penalty may be up to \$100 per month for each month they have not carried out their role. This is a legal process, so you may need legal advice from a lawyer. Contact us about our [Lawyer Referral Service](#).

Community Legal Information

- 🌐 www.legalinfopei.ca
- ✉ info@legalinfopei.ca
- 📞 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

Community Legal
Information



Glossary

Administrator

The person appointed by the Court to distribute the deceased person's property if they die without a will, without choosing an executor, or when the executor cannot act.

Alternate executor

The person who acts as an executor if the first executor named cannot or does not want to be an executor.

Beneficiary

A person or organization named in the will to receive something from the estate.

Capacity

A person has capacity to make a will when they understand the effect of making a will, the amount of property they have, and the potential claims that someone may have against their will.

Capital gains tax

A tax paid when any property that is not a person's primary residence is disposed of. Disposing a property can mean selling the property or by passing it on through an estate.

Clearance certificate

A document from the Canada Revenue Agency that states that all the deceased person's taxes have been paid.

Co-executors

People a will-maker chooses to act together to carry out the will.

Competent

Able to understand legal or financial matters and make informed legal or financial decisions.

Dependant

A person who receives financial support from someone else. The person who provides the financial support has a legal obligation to the dependant. This may include a spouse and children under 18.

Estate

The property someone leaves behind after they die. This includes personal possessions, land, buildings, and money.

Executor

The person a will-maker chooses to carry out their wishes written in their will. A will-maker can choose more than one executor.

Guardian

A person who takes care of someone else's children who are under 18 when there is no surviving parent. They become the caregiver of those children.

Incompetent

Unable to understand financial or legal matters or make informed legal or financial decisions.

Intestate

Dying without a will.

Letters of Administration

Documents that the Supreme Court grants to the person appointed as the administrator of an estate.





A

Letters Probate

Documents that the Supreme Court grants that confirm the executor's authority to act on a will.

Probate

The process of declaring a will valid.

Resealing a will

When a will that is probated and approved in one Commonwealth jurisdiction is probated and approved in another jurisdiction.

Residual clause

A clause that a will-maker can include in a will. It allows an executor or administrator to distribute anything left in the estate after debts, taxes, and gifts are paid.

Testator

The person who the will belongs to.

Trust

A legal agreement between an asset owner and a trustee. It makes the trustee responsible for managing assets for beneficiaries.

Trustee

Manages assets for a trust for children under 18 and/or beneficiaries after the will-maker's death.

Will

A legal document that outlines what someone wants done with their property and who will distribute their property after they die.

Support Services

General Supports

Adult Protection Program

-  www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/health-pei/adult-protection-program
-  Charlottetown: 902-368-4790
Montague: 902-838-0786
O'Leary: 902-859-8730
Souris: 902-687-7096
Summerside: 902-888-8440

Provides help or intervention to vulnerable adults who are unable to protect themselves from abuse or neglect. For more information, call Home Care and Support.


Hospice Palliative Care Association of PEI (Hospice PEI)

-  www.hospicepei.ca
-  hpca@hospicepei.ca
-  902-368-4498

Hospice PEI is a community of caring individuals making each day count for their care recipients, their families and loved ones through their volunteer supported, hospice, caregiver and grief support programs. They also advocate and educate for quality hospice and palliative care both provincially and nationally.


Eastern Kings Hospice Inc.

 www.facebook.com/easternkingshospiceinc

 902-215-0286


Provides bedside support for individuals and their families who are going through an end-of-life experience.


Southern Kings Hospice Association

 902-838-2269

Coordinates volunteers who provide high quality palliative care and support to terminally ill people and their families.


Office of the Public Trustee, Public and Official Guardian

 www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/justice-and-public-safety/public-trustee-public-and-official-guardian


 902-368-6281

A provincial government office that can be a substitute decision maker, guardian, or trustee if there is no other option.

Seniors Navigator

 www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/social-development-and-seniors/seniors-navigator

 seniors@gov.pe.ca

 902-213-5820; 1-866-770-0588

Supports near seniors, seniors, their caregivers, and family members with accessing programs and services from community organizations, municipal, provincial and federal governments.

Supreme Court of PEI – Estates Section

☎ 902-368-6004

The Estates Section of the PEI Supreme Court deals with matters about wills.

Supports for Indigenous People

Abegweit First Nation Band Council

📄 www.abegweit.ca

☎ 902-676-2353

The governing body for the Abegweit First Nation.

Lennox Island First Nation Band Council

📄 www.lennoxisland.com

☎ 902-831-2779

The governing body for the Lennox Island First Nation.

Indigenous Services Canada

📄 www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada.html

☎ 1-800-567-9604

Works collaboratively with partners to improve access to high quality services for First Nations, Inuit and Métis.

Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI

📄 www.mcpei.ca

☎ 902-626-2882

Supports an empowered Mi'kmaq and Indigenous community in the journey towards self-determination.








More Resources

Community Legal Information also offers these resources:

- *Executors and Administrators: Distributing an Estate*
- *Planning Ahead and Staying Safe: A Guide for Indigenous Seniors*
- *Property Rights: A Guide for Indigenous People Living on Reserve*
- *Powers of Attorney*
- *Health Care Decisions*

We have guides on other legal topics. All guides are free and are on our website. Contact us for paper copies.

Community Legal Information

-  www.legalinfopei.ca
-  info@legalinfopei.ca
-  902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

Community Legal
Information





Community Legal Information is a charitable organization that receives funding from Justice Canada, the Law Foundation of PEI, the Law Society of PEI, the PEI Department of Justice and Public Safety, and other sources. CLI provides Islanders with understandable and useful information about the law and the justice system in Prince Edward Island.

For more information on other legal topics, visit www.legalinfopei.ca, email us at info@legalinfopei.ca, or call us at **902-892-0853** or **1-800-240-9798**. You can also find us on social media.

Donate to support our work at www.legalinfopei.ca/donate. We encourage the non-commercial reproduction of information in this publication.

Charitable registration number: 118870757RR0001
ISBN: 978-1-989140-62-8

Published September 2024

Community Legal Information

@legalinfopei





**Community Legal
Information**
Empowerment Through Knowledge