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# Bloc quebecois platform 2019 english

Canadian Political Party Bloc QuébécoisLeaderYves-François BlanchetPresidentYves PerronFounded15 June 1991 (1991-06-15)Split by Progressive Conservatives,LiberalsHeadtersquar3750, Boulevard Crémazie EstSuite 502Montreal, QuebecH2A 1B6Youth wingForum jeunesse du Bloc QuébécoisMembership19,000[1]IdeologyQuebec nationalismQuebec nationalism [quote required]RegionalismEnvironmentalism[2]Social democracy[3]Political positionCentre-left[4]ColoursLight blueSenate (Quebec seats)0 / 24House of Commons (Quebec seats)32 / 78Websitewwww.blocquebecois.orgPolitic CanadaPolitical partiesElections The Bloc Québécois (BQ; French pronunciation: [blɔk kebekwa], Quebecer Bloc) is a federal political party in Canada dedicated to Quebec nationalism and promoting Quebec sovereignty. [5] The bloc was formed by members of parliament (MPs) who defected from the federal Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party during the collapse of the Meech Lake Accord. Founder Lucien Bouchard was a minister in Brian Mulroney's federal progressive Conservative government. The party seeks to create the conditions necessary for Quebec's political secession from Canada and active campaigning only within the province during federal elections. The party has been described as social democratic[6] and separatist (the so-called [7] bloc was the largest party in Quebec after the Canadian federal elections, and either the second or third party in the House of Commons, for seven consecutive federal elections since the 1993 elections. In the 2011 elections, The New York Times By 2014, In the 2015 federal elections, the bloc won 10 seats in the House of Commons, although party leader Gilles Duceppe failed to win a parliamentary seat. In the 2019 federal elections, the party won 32 seats, restoring official party status as a result. Because of the elections that resulted in a liberal minority government, the Union shares the force's relationship with the New Democratic Party. The bloc has strong informal ties to the Parti Québécois (PQ, whose members are known as Péquistes), a provincial party that advocates the secession of Quebec from Canada and its independence, but the two are not organizationally affiliated. As with its provincial counterpart, the Québécois bloc supports a wide range of voters in Quebec, from parts of organized labor to more conservative rural voters. [9] [10] Members and supporters are known in French as Bloquistes (pronounced [blɔkist]). Positions and ideologies Incomplete list of political positions of the Québécois bloc. Among other things, the Québécois Bloc advocated: Quebec sovereignty, until independence, in particular the repeal of the Clarity Act and opposition to the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric power plant. [11] [12] [13] [14] supporting the Kyoto Agreements in particular. [15] [16] [17] Abortion rights. [18] LGBTQ+ rights. [19] Legalisation of assisted suicide. [20] Abolition of the Canadian Senate. The withdrawal of Canadian troops from Afghanistan. [22] [23] Opposition to Canadian involvement in the 2003 Iraq War [24] Abolition of the monarchy. [25] Support for the Quebec Secularism Act, which prohibits government workers in positions of power from wearing religious symbols. See Quebec's ban on religious symbols. The History Origins Bloc Québécois was formed in 1991 as an informal coalition of progressive conservative and liberal lawmakers in parliament from Quebec, who left their original parties at the time of the Meech Lake Accord's defeat. The party was to be temporary and was given the goal of promoting sovereignty at the federal level. The party aimed to dissolve after a successful referendum on secession from Canada. As with most parties, it has gained and lost prominent supporters over the years. [26] The initial coalition that led to the bloc was led by Lucien Bouchard, who was federal environment minister in Brian Mulroney's progressive conservative government. [26] Bouchard left the government in May 1990. Bouchard felt the recommendations for change undermined the goals and spirit of the agreement. According to secret Mulroney tapes, he was fired by Prime Minister Mulroney. Bouchard was joined by five of his fellow Tories (Nic Leblanc, Louis Plamondon, Benoît Tremblay, Gilbert Chartrand and François Gérin), along with two Liberals (Gilles Rocheleau and Jean Lapierre). Bloquiste's first candidate to be elected was Gilles Duceppe, then a union organiser, in the Montreal elections for the Laurier-Sainte-Marie 13th [26] [27] Run as an independent, as the bloc was not registered as a federal party. First elections and official opposition logo of the Québécois bloc in the 1990s to 2000s In the 1993 federal elections. With opposition votes in the rest of Canada split between the Reform Party, the Progressive Conservative Party and the New Democratic Party, the bloc narrowly won the second largest number of seats in the House of Commons and therefore became the official opposition. Although Reform finished second in the popular vote, the bloc's large concentration of support in Quebec was slightly higher than the concentration of reform in the West. [28] Shortly after the new parliament was sworn in, Bouchard announced that Bloquiste MPs would speak French only on the floor of the Lower House of Parliament, a policy that remains in place to this day. It was out of necessity; although Bouchard and most of the Union's founding fathers are fluent in French and English, he found that most of his large caucus could not speak English well enough to use it in the debate. The election of such a relatively large number of Bloquistes was the first of three periods, a plan aimed at setting the path to sovereignty created by PQ leader Jacques Parizeau. Parizeau became quebec's prime minister in the 1994 Quebec elections. Since the Union was the official opposition, it had considerable privileges over the other parties, although all its deputies were elected in one province. For example, in the question periods during the 35th and 36th days of the 20th century, But the ruling Liberals viewed the reform as their main opposition on non-Quebec issues. Also, in the 1995 [29] 1995 Quebec referendum and the aftermath of the 1995 PQ government called a second independence referendum in Quebec history. The bloc has entered the campaign for the Oui (Yes) side (in favour of sovereignty). The Oui side's campaign got off to a rocky start, with the campaign leadership shifted from PQ leader Jacques Parizeau to bloc leader Lucien Bouchard. Bouchard was seen as more charismatic and moderate, and thus more likely to attract voters. [30] A tripartite agreement affecting the accession plan for independence was written and signed by the leaders of the Parti Québécois, the Québécois Bloc and the Action Démocratique du Québec on 12 October revived the idea of René Lévesque negotiating a merger agreement between an independent Quebec and the rest of Canada. This provision was inspired by Bouchard. Parizeau previously wanted a vote only on independence. The margin became moot when 50.6% of voters who participated in the referendum rejected the sovereignty plan. Non's vote in Montreal prevailed. The day after the referendum, Parizeau announced his resignation as PQ leader and Quebec prime minister. Bouchard left federal politics and succeeded Parizeau in both posts on January 26th. After Bouchard left Ottawa, Michel Gauthier became leader of the bloc. In the wake of the referendum defeat, Gauthier proved unable to hold a frapantan caucus together and resigned as leader just a year later. Gilles Duceppe, who was interim leader between Bouchard and Gauthier, became leader of the bloc in 1997 [32] [33] The party under Gilles Duceppe in the 1997 federal elections. Mandate 1997/2000 representing strong nationalist riding) and Stéphane Dion, a Quebec minister in Chrétien's cabinet, to codify a 1998 Decision by the Supreme Court of Canada that Quebec could not be unilaterally seceded. In the 2000 elections, The New York Times One factor was the forced merger of several major Quebec cities, such as Montreal, Quebec City and Hull/Gatineau. The merger was very unpopular in these areas, resulting in liberal victories in several merged areas. That was still more than the number of seats the Liberals won in Quebec. But the Liberals won several subsequent elections during the lifetime of the resulting legislature, until the Liberals held a majority of Quebec's commons seats for the first time since the 1984 federal elections. From then until the subsequent elections, the bloc continued to condemn the federal government's interventions in what the bloc considered solely provincial jurisdictions. The bloc credits its actions for uncovering what has since become a sponsorship scandal. [35] The bloc continued to slide in most opinion polls in 2003. However, things changed during the winter of 2003. The Federalist Charest government has lost popularity. Then, in February 2004, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Also, Jean Chrétien's Liberal government passed a party funding bill that resulted in the bloc receiving millions of dollars in subsidies that helped stabilize his organization. [36] For the 2004 elections, The New York Times The bloc won 54 seats in parliament's House of Commons, his previous record from the 1993 campaign. For the 2006 elections, The New York Times (Luckily, The Block is here!). The Bloc was expected to easily win more than 60 seats at the start of the campaign, with the Liberals actually winning six seats. But the unexpected surge of Canada's new Conservative Party in parts of Quebec, particularly in and around Quebec City, has led to the bloc losing eight seats to the Tories. Coupled with an additional defeat to André Arthur, an independent, the bloc posted a net loss of three seats. [38] The Conservative Party won more (but not a majority) of seats in the House of Commons, forming a minority government. There has been persistent speculation about the possibility of the bloc forming alliances with other opposition parties to split the government from the Conservatives. Duceppe, whose confirmed after the election, maintaining that the bloc will continue to cooperate with other opposition parties or with the government when it has the upper hand in Quebec, but will not participate in the federal government. [quote required] May 2nd, 2006. Duceppe announced that the Bloc would support Prime Minister Stephen Harper's budget on the same day. By October, polls showed the bloc was up to the mid-forties, while the Conservatives had fallen into the teens behind the Liberals in their Quebec polls[quoting is required]. Gilles Duceppe announced on January 11th that he has announced that he will be looking for a new president. Duceppe announced the next day that he was withdrawing from the race, and that he would support Pauline Marois who also announced her intention to run. [39] The bloc made a slight gain after the 2008 federal elections. In these elections, they used the slogan Présent pour le Québec (Present for Quebec). While they made little gain against the number of disbandment seats, they fell 2 places to 49 compared to the 51 they received in 2006. Also, the share of popular votes in the province fell by 4 points to 38.1%, the bloc's lowest since 1997. In a speech to his supporters after the election, BQ leader Gilles Duceppe claimed he had achieved his goals, adding: Without the Québécois bloc tonight, Mr Harper would have formed a majority government. [40] In late November 2008 [41] Coalition attempt on March 26, 2011, bloc leader Québécois Duceppe said conservative leader Stephen Harper tried in 2004 to form a coalition government with the Bloc and the NDP in response to Harper's allegations that the Liberals intend to form a coalition with the bloc and the NDP. [42] Two months after the 2004 federal elections in 2004, the three signed a letter addressed to then-Governor-General Adrienne Clarkson, respectfully pointing out that the opposition parties, which together make up the majority in the House, were in close consultation. We believe that if a request for dissolution arises, it should give you cause, as a constitutional practice determined, consult with opposition leaders and consider all your options before exercising your constitutional powers. [43] On the same day the letter was written, the three party leaders held a joint press conference in which they expressed their intention to co-operate on changing parliamentary rules and demanded that the governor-general consult with them before deciding to call elections. [44] At a press conference, Harper said: It is parliament that should lead the country, not just the largest party and the individual leader of that party. It's a criticism I've had that we've had and most Canadians have had for a long, long time so this is an opportunity to start changing that. At the time, however, Harper and two other opposition leaders denied trying to form a coalition government, despite a letter written to the governor-general. [43] Harper said: This is not a coalition, but this is a collaborative effort. [44] A month later, on October 4, 2004, journalist Mike Duffy ( later appointed a Conservative senator by Harper in December 2008), said: It is possible that you could change prime minister without an election, and that some Conservatives wanted Harper as prime minister. The next day Layton went out for talks with Harper and Duceppe, accusing them of trying to replace Paul Martin with Harper as prime minister. Both bloc and Conservative officials have denied Layton's accusations. [43] Loss of official party status In the 2011 federal elections, The New York Times She lost 44 of the 47 seats she held when parliament was dissolved, and added only one seat, elected by a member of the Québécois bloc six months before the elections. The lost seats included Duceppe, who resigned as party chairman and leader. He also lost all but one seat in Montreal. With a few exceptions, seats in the Union were won by the NDP, although the Union did not suffer as severe a beating as the one it had handed over to computers 18 years earlier. By winning only four seats, the bloc failed to reach the minimum of 12 seats needed for official party status in the House of Commons. MPs without official party status are treated as independents and must sit in the back row of opposition benches. They are only allowed a few questions every week for a questionable period and cannot sit as voting members of parliamentary committees. [45] [46] Elected to parliament in this election were incumbents Louis Plamondon, André Bellavance, Maria Mourani and rookie MP Jean-François Fortin. When canada's 41st Parliament met on June 2, 2011, Plamondon became the bloc's interim parliamentary leader. Vivian Barbot was interim leader and party chairwoman after Duceppe's resignation until her election as party leader in 2011 [48] The election of the Leadership of the Québécois Bloc The election of a permanent successor to Duceppe began on 17 [50] Plamondon, the longest-serving member of the Commoners, was leader of parliament during Paillés term because he did not have a seat. Claude Patry defected to the 28th [52nd] Caucus, falling to 4 deputies on 12th [53rd] Paillé stepped down as leader of the 16th [54th] Leadership Elections next June. Hardlide Mario Beaulieu, the former president of Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste who has never been a member of parliament or a member of Quebec's National Assembly, was elected party leader after running on a platform of prioritizing Quebec independence above all else. He defeated BQ member of parliament André Bellavance, who campaigned on the bloc's enlargement platform other than a coalition of sovereignists, and was endorsed by the rest of the party's parliamentary caucus. On August 11, 2014, the caucus was reduced to three MPs when the bloc's interim parliamentary leader Jean-François Fortin left the party to sit as an independent saying that the Québécois bloc he had joined no longer existed and had destroyed Beaulieu's credibility. On August 11, 2014, former interim parliamentary leader and failed leader nominee André Bellavance also resigned, reducing the bloc to two MPs - one of them Claude Patry, who has announced he will not run for re-election. On 1 December 2014, party deputy leader Annie Lessard resigned following a personality clash with leader Mario Beaulieu. [59] Duceppe's return and departure With two seats remaining in parliament and the party languishing in the polls a few months before the expected election campaign, was announced on 10 October. Beaulieu would relinquish the leadership, but he would remain party chairman. [60] The party's executive director agreed on 9 October that he would not be joining the 2008 General Elections. The changes are 1st [61] [62] [63] Results of the 2015 Canadian federal elections. But most Quebecers instead shifted their allegiance to liberals and conservatives, not back to the bloc. While The Block managed to win 10 more than double the previous elections, this was not enough to obtain official party status. The party's share of the quebec commoners' vote fell to 19%, its lowest point to date. As in 2011, Duceppe failed to win his own seat and re-resigned as party leader. [64] The party under Martine Ouellet led the Party on an interim basis to elect the Leadership of the Québécois Bloc in March 2017 [65] Ouellet is not a member of parliament and intended to see out his mandate in the provincial parliament until the next provincial elections in October 2018. On February 28, 2018, seven out of 10 Union MPs left the party's caucus to form a groupe parlementaire québécois (later called québec debout) citing conflicts with Ouellet's leadership style and its insistence that the bloc should emphasise Quebec's independence over the defence of Quebec's interests. [66] [67] There are three members left in the Union caucus: Mario Beaulieu (La Pointe-de-l'Île), Xavier Barsalou-Duval (Pierre-Boucher – Les Patriotes – Verchères) and Marilène Gill (Manicouagan). More than 20 former union lawmakers, including Gilles Duceppe, have published an open letter supporting seven current lawmakers who have resigned from the caucus and are demanding Ouellet's resignation. [68] Nevertheless, after a lengthy meeting, the party's executive branch issued a statement supporting Ouellet's leadership, but also stating that seven rebels could retain their membership in the Québécois bloc and would not be expelled from the party for leaving the caucus, urging them to return to the caucus in the future. [69] An Léger Marketing poll conducted shortly afterwards put the Quebecois bloc at 12% among Quebec voters, its lowest ever approval rating. After the election, that would probably turn into zero seats, [70] Until the party's survival for the 2019 federal elections was held,[70] A referendum was held on the Ouellet leadership review on 1 and 2 June 2018[71] which resulted in the party's membership rejecting its leadership by 67%, while the suggestion that the party prioritise Quebec independence on a daily basis above all other issues also passed with 65% support. Ouellet has since announced her resignation as party leader, effective 11 June 2018 [72] [73] Following the announcement of Ouellet's resignation, MEPs Michel Boudrias and Simon Marcil have announced they will rejoin the party,[74] while party chairman and MP Mario Beaulieu has been appointed Oueletti's successor on an interim basis until her successor is elected. Beaulieu was ceded to the party presidency by Yves Perron on 1 August 2018 as part of a reunification agreement; On 17 September 2018, the remaining MPs who defected from the bloc rejoined the party and dissolved their breakaway Québec debout group. [76] Party led by Yves-François Blanchet As the only who entered the race by the 15 January 2019 deadline, the former Parti Québécois Québécois Minister Yves-François Blanchet was appointed leader of the 17th National People's Party (SDF) on 17 October 2007. [77] Since Blanchet became BQ leader, he has seen their support increase in Quebec during the 2019 elections [78] BQ has increased the number of seats from 10 in 2015 to 32 in 2019, both due to take over the NDP to become canada's third largest party and restore official party status. [79] The relationship with the Parti Québécois Parti Québécois has close ties with the Union and shares its main objective of independence for Quebec. The two parties supported each other during election campaigns, with prominent members of each party often attending and speaking at the other's public events. In addition, most of each party's membership has membership in both parties. At the organisational level, however, the parties are separate entities – the bloc is not the federal wing of the Parti Québécois, nor the PQ provincial wing of the bloc. Lucien Bouchard was the leader of both parties. Michel Gauthier, once leader of the bloc, served as a PQ member of the Quebec National Assembly from 1981 to 1991. Former party leader Daniel Paillé also was a PQ member of the Quebec National Assembly from 1994 to 2001. In June 2014, Mario Beaulieu, a former PQ riding president and bloc candidate, was elected leader of the Québécois bloc. Regardless of his previous ties to both parties, Beaulieu criticised what he sees as an all-too-timid approach to the sovereignty of both the bloc and the PQ. Beaulieu's election as bloc leader was more warmly received by the rival PQ party, option nationale, than by the PQ. [80] [81] [82] Martine Ouellet was pq MNA from 2010 to 2013. She continued to sit in the Quebec National Assembly, as an independent MNA, after being elected leader of the bloc. In the 2015 elections, Parti Québécois leader Pierre Karl Péladeau officially backed the bloc, despite previously calling the party useless. [83] Several current PQ MNA, including Bernard Drainville,[84] Stéphane Bergeron,[85] Maka Kotto,[86] Dave Turcotte[87] and Agnès Maltais[88] also supported the Bloc and campaigned for local candidates. Party leaders Also see: Québécois Leadershipelections Portrait Name Term start Term End Riding while leader Notes — Lucien Bouchard(Born 1938) 25 July 1990 16 January 1996 Lac-Saint-Jean First Leader Interim Gilles Duceppe 16 January 1996 17 February 1996 Laurier — Sainte-Marie Interim Leader 1996 Michel Gauthier (1950-2020) February 17, 1996, March 15, 1997 No one(just lost in Papineau) served as interim leader and party chairman. [48] Louis Plamondon was acting leader in the House of Commons. 2011 Daniel Paillé (born 1950) 11 December 2011 16 December 2013 No one (just lost in Hochelaga) stepped down as December 2013 for health reasons. [54] Vacanced on 16 December 2013 25 June 2014, N/A André Bellavance was acting leader in the House of Commons until 26 February 2014, when he declared his candidacy for leader. Jean-François Fortin replaced Bellavance as leader of the House of Commons. Party vice president Annie Lessard was acting party chairman. Mario Beaulieu (1959) 25 June 2014 [60] Appointed Gilles Duceppe 10 June 2015[91] 22 October 2015 No one (just lost in Laurier – Sainte-Marie) Returns as leader, but not as party chairman. [60] Appointed Leader of the Executive Branch of the Party 10. appointment of 1st [61] [62] Interim Rhéal Fortin 22 October 2015 18 March 2017 Rivière-du-Nord 2017 Martine Ouellet(born 1969) 18 March 2017 2017 11. On June 30, 2018, Vachon (Quebec National Assembly) Ouellet continued to sit as an independent MNA in the Quebec National Assembly after being elected BQ leader and intended to serve out her MNA term until the October 2018 provincial elections. She resigned as leader after being defeated in a leadership review in June 2018. Interim Mario Beaulieu on 13 June 2018 17 January 2019 La Pointe-de-l'Île appointed interim leader following the resignation of Martina Ouellet. 2019 Yves-François Blanchet (born 1965) 17 January 2019 today Beloeil – Chambly nominated without opposition. Party Presidents (2014-present) Until 2015 Portrait name Term Start Term notes Mario Beaulieu (born 1959) 25 June 2014 22 August 2018 Beaulieu renounced the party leadership on June 10, 2015, but remained party chairman. Također je bio privremeni čelnik od 13. lipnja 2018. do 17. siječnja 2019. [60] Yves Perron 22 August 2018 present Election results Election Leader Votes Quebec Canada +/– Government % Seats Position % Seats Position 1993 Lucien Bouchard 1,846,024 49.3 54 / 75 1st 13.5 54 / 295 2nd 44 Opposition 1997 Gilles Duceppe 1,385,821 37.9 44 / 75 1st 10.7 44 / 301 3rd 10 Third party 2000 Gilles Duceppe 1,377,727 39.9 38 / 75 1st 10.7 38 / 301 3rd 6 Third party 2004 Gilles Duceppe 1,680,109 48.9 54 / 75 1st 12.4 54 / 308 3rd 16 Third party 2006 Gilles Duceppe 1,553,201 42.1 51 / 75 1st 10.5 51 / 308 3rd 3 Third party 2008 Gilles Duceppe 1,379,628 38.1 49 / 75 1st 10.0 49 / 308 3rd 2 Third party 2011 Gilles Duceppe 889,788 23.4 4 / 75 4th 6.0 4 / 308 4th 45 No status 2015 Gilles Duceppe 818,652 19.3 10 / 78 4th 4.7 10 / 338 4th 6 No status 2019 Yves-François Blanchet 1,387,030 32.5 32 / 78 2nd 7.7 32 / 338 3rd 22 Third party See also Canada portal Politics portal Bloc Québécois Shadow Cabinet List of political parties in Canada Mouvement de libération nationale du Québec Politics of Canada Politics of Quebec Secessionist movements Canada Timeline of Quebec history References ^ Archived copy. 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