



I'm not robot



Continue

## Bloc quebecois 2019 election platform

Canada Political Party Block Québécois.LeaderYves-Francois BlanketPressAdentius PeronFolded15 June 1991 (1991-06-15) Split Fromprogressavi conservatives, The LiberIsHeadquars3750, The Reward Cremasie EstSuite 502Montreal, QuebecH2A 1B6Young Va Gangfarum jeunes4du Block [2] Social Democracy [3] Political PositionCentre-Left [4] BlueSenate0 105House Comons32/338Websitewww. blocquebecois. The Block canadaPolitical (BQ; French pronunciation: [blwak keqibaker] block for orgPolitics is a federal political party in Canada dedicated to the promotion of Quebec nationalism and the kingdom of Quebec. (5) Was established by MPs (MPs) who are de-elected from the federal Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party during the end of the Lake Of The Meka Agreement. Founder Lukin Baourd was a cabinet minister in the federal progressive government of Brian Molroni. The party's aim is to establish the necessary conditions for political breaking of Canada and campaigns only within the province during the federal elections. The party is described as a Social Democratic [6] and separatist (Aka Suviragantast). 7 Its bloc was quebec's largest party after canada's federal elections, and one of them, the second or third largest party, is seven direct federal elections in the House since the 1993 2011 elections. The 2011 elections won the party only four seats and lost the state party status after a wave of support for the new Democratic Party. By 2014, the party was reduced to two seats due to the number of seats and pollasanas. In the 2015 federal elections, the bloc won 10 seats in the House of House, although party leader Gulis Dupappi failed to win a seat. In the 2019 federal election, the party won 32 seats, as a result of its re-official party status. Because of the elections resulting from a liberal minority government, the bloc shared the balance of power with the new democratic party. The Bloc Parti has strong informal ties to Cobeuco (PQ, whose members are known as The Équistos), a provincial party that advocates for breaking the cobec from Canada and its independence, but both are not connected to The Argainajataonal. According to his provincial counterpart, Kubiuku is assisted by a wide range of voters in Quebec, organizing several conservative rural voters. 9 [10] Members and supporters are known in French who are announcing the (blwekiist). The positions and views Kobeuko has an incomplete list of political positions. Among other things, Kubiuku advocated: the kingdom of Quebec, until independence, especially in the clear Act and opposing the project of the ins and the barqabys. 11 12 13 [14] Environment, especially The Agreement of Keoto. 15 16 [17] Abortion rights. [18] The rights of lactatuq+ [19] suicide with the help of legality. [20] Cancellation of Canada Senate. [21] Return of Canadian troops from Afghanistan. 22 In 2003, opposing Canada's involvement in the war in Iraq. [24] About the cancellation monarchy. Support for quebec's secular law [25] in which government workers wear religious symbols helps in positions of authority. See the ban on the religious symbols of Quebec. The date was originally established in 1991 around the time of the defeat of the Lake Lake Agreement, their original parties were formed from Quebec as an informal coalition of progressive conservative and liberal members. The party was intended to be temporary and was given the objective of promoting autonomy at the federal level. The party aims to exclude the band after a successful referendum on breaking from Canada. With most parties, it has achieved and lost prominent supporters over the years. He led the bloc to the early allies led by Loken Bauchard, the federal minister of the developed conservative government of Mulroney. It suggested changes to the Lake Meiga agreement that the government abandoned in May 1990 in response to a commission report headed by Jean-Baryst. Buddhism felt the reasons for the fear and the recommendations to change the spirit of the agreement. According to the secret Molaruni tape, he dismissed Prime Minister Molaruni. Along with his fellow gents (N. Lebanese, Louis Pailamendon, Benoit Trembalhi, Gulbrit Eimrthard, and Francois Goerim), two liberals (Gillis Rhotalyao and Jean Laperry) were included together. Gills Dukeepi, then a union organizer, was the first coalition organizer to ride The Lair, after that as a coalition organizer,ze saint-mary on August 13, 1990. 26 [27] He ran as an independent, because the bloc was not registered as a federal party. In the 1993 federal elections, the first elections of Kubiuku in the 1990s and the official opposition symbol (Logo) won 54 seats (out of 75) in Quebec, clearing almost all the Pheranophone polls. Since the opposition vote in the rest of Canada was divided between the Reform Party, the progressive conservative party and the new Democratic Party, it won the second largest number of seats in the house of dissociating and therefore became the official opposition. While the national popular vote was reformed in the second, the overwhelming detention of support in Quebec was slightly higher than the west's detention of reforms. Earlier, the new Parliament was staked and then announced that there after that there was a policy for him that was in power of the day. It was out of need; Although most of the founding members of Buddhism and fluency were bilingual in French and English, he discovered that Can't speak enough English to use in this discussion with its big box. Such a large number of such numbers are in tended to take the path of kingdom suo-quo created by PQ leader Jacks Parazyao. Quebec premiered in 1994 (second of three periods) in The Selection of The Quebec of Parazsao. Since the bloc was the official opposition, there was a lot of privilege in the other parties, even though all its members were elected in one province. For example, the question period during the 35th Parliament was dominated by the problems of national unity. However, the governing liberal senuerated the reforms as their primary opposition to non-cobecissues. Also, in 1995, when Wednesday's gain invited us to visit President Bill Clinton, being the opposition leader, corrections leader Preston Manning was also given a meeting with Clinton to reduce leverage according to its separation. [29] The Quebec referendum in 1995 and then in 1995, the PQ government said the second referendum on independence in the history of Quebec. This alliance has entered its campaign on the aayai (yes). The Ayside campaign had a tough start, so the leadership of the campaign moved out of blocked lokin from PQ leader Jacks Parazyao. So it looks more conservative and more moderate and therefore likely to attract voters. [30] A tripartite agreement was identified for the inclusion of independence and was signed by the leaders of Parti Kubiuko, Bloc Kubiuko and action on the démocratique du Quebec on June 12, 1995. [31] It revives The Reine-Lévesque's notion that an independent after the referendum should be done after negotiating an association agreement between Quebec and the rest of Canada. This provision encouraged him . Parazyao already wanted a vote only on independence. The difference became ma'ot when 50.6% of voters rejected the governance plan in the referendum. A tremendous non-vote balance in Montreal. On the day of the referendum, Parazsao announced his pending resignas as PQ leader and premier of Quebec. Buddhism left federal politics and both succeeded in Parazyao on 26 January 1996. After his ottawa-related move, Michael Goutier became the leader of the bloc. After the referendum defeat, Goutair proved the contentious cocks failed to hold each other and then resigned as just a year. Gillis Docappi, who had worked as the interim leader between The Ward and Goutair, became the leader of the bloc in 1997. [32] In the 1997 federal elections, the political position of the party, Kobeuko, by 44, was deprived of the state opposition under The Gulis Dupapi. 33 1997-2000 The term was marked by the bloc's war against the passage of the Clear Act, an attempt by Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chétien (himself a caribekar who represents one Nationalist riders) and Sidaaun, Quebec Minister in chétien's cabinet, to give the Supreme Court of Canada the 1998 decision that Quebec cannot do the separation dynamically. In the 2000 election, the bloc left 38 seats more despite polling a large percentage of the vote than the previous elections. 34 One factor was the in-built integration of several major Quebec cities, such as Montreal, Quebec, and The City of Hoel/Gitino. Integration in these areas was very unpopular, as a result liberals won in many merged areas. It was more than the number of liberals who had won in Quebec. However, liberals won several elections during the life of the resultant Parliament, until the Liberals held the majority of quebec seats for the first time since 1984 after the federal elections. Since then, the bloc continued to reject the federal government's intervention, which has been seen as a particularly provincial jurisdiction. Since then his works are provided for naked. [35] The continued slide in most of the bloc's most-held quebec elections in 2003 was won by The Federalist Quebec Liberal Party leadership Jean-Barest, after which 2003. However, things changed during winter 2003. The Federalist Khadriist government lost its reputation. Then, in February 2004, the Canadian Attorney General exposed the sponsorship scandal, which helped in the federal funds spending in Quebec in support of the Canadian coalition. At the same time, the Liberal government of Jean-Chétien passed party financing laws that have helped it strengthen its organization to receive millions of dollars in the sub-sub-payment. For the 2004 election for [36], there is a game on words that can either be translated as cobek's own party (a party suitable for Quebec) (a clean party in Quebec). Block won 54 seats in the House of The House, tied its previous record from the 1993 campaign. For the 2006 elections, the bloc slogan used the heorisident, the ICI, c'est le block! (Luckily, the block is here!). [37] He expected him to win more than 60 seats easily at the start of the campaign, and he actually took six seats from the Liberals. However, the unexpected rise of Canada's new conservative party in parts of Quebec, especially around quebec city, led to softness losing eight seats. Andre Arthur, an independent candidate, in addition to an additional loss, blockrecorded a net loss of three seats. [38] The conservative party created a minority government (but with a majority) of seats in the house of the House. There was constant speculation as a possibility of a coalition with other opposition parties to make the government far away from the conservatives. Duppi, whose leadership The bloc has maintained that the bloc will continue to cooperate with other opposition parties or with the government when it is Adwantog Quebec, but will not participate in a federal government. [Reference required] On May 2, 2006, a survey shows that for the first time, conservatives were before the bloc among Quebec voters (34% 31%) [Reference required] Duppi announced that its Prime Minister Stephen Harper's budget would be supported on the same day. The October elections said that the coalition was up to mid-favaritis, while the conservatives fell among the youth behind the Liberals in Quebec on their poll number [reference required]. Gillis Dukeepi announced on May 11, 2007 that he would run for the leadership of Parti Kobeuko to replace Andre Yaboosklean, who resigned on May 8, 2007, which forced him after poor performance in March 2007. Duppi announced the next day that he was going back from the race, and he would support The Online Marwas who also announced his intention to run. [39] After the 2008 federal elections, they won 49 seats, one more than the previous parliament had been dissolved. In this election he said using the slogan ( present for Quebec ) . Although they have made small gains in terms of number of seats in dissolution, they fell to 49 seats compared to the 51 received in 2006. In addition, the ratio of popular votes in the province was down 4 points to 38.1 percent, the lowest score of the bloc since 1997. In a speech to his supporters after the election, BQ leader Gulis Doukeepi has claimed to have achieved his goals, adding: without tonight's block Kobeuko, Mr Harper has established a majority government. [40] At the end of November 2008, it indicated that it would support a potential motion of no confidence against the governing conservatives by two other opposition parties, and that could result in the liberal referendum supporting the coalition government, at least, from June 2010, without being part of the government. [41] The coalition effort March 26, 2011, Bloc Cobeuko leader Dukiappi said conservative leader Stephen Harper had tried to form a coalition with a coalition in 2004 in response to Harper's allegations of the referendum that the liberal bloc and the referendum intend to form an alliance with. [42] Two months after the 2004 federal election, Stephen Harper privately met with BQ leader Gillis Ducappi and New Democratic Party leader Jack Leton at a Montreal hotel. [43] On September 9, 2004, three then signed a letter addressed to Governor General Eudreïn Clarkson, we respect that the opposition parties, which have a majority at home with each other, have been in close consultation. We believe that a petition should be made for dissolution, this should make you decide, because the constitutional process has been set, to consult it. Consider the leaders and all your options before exercising your constitutional authority. On the same day the letter was written, three party leaders held a joint press conference in which they expressed their intentions to cooperate on changing parliamentary laws and requested that the Governor General consult them to decide to call the elections. 43 [44] At The News Conference, Harper said: This is the parliament that is to run the country, not only the largest party and the only leader of this party. It's a criticism I've seen and we've seen and we've seen most Of Canada has been for a long time, long time, so it's an opportunity to start changing. However, at that time, Harper and two other opposition leaders did not try to form a coalition government, despite the letter to the Governor General. [43] Harper said, it's not a coalition, but it's a cooperative effort. [44] A month later, october 4, 2004, journalist Mike Dafri (later appointed as a conservative senator by Harper in December 2008), said it was possible that you could change the prime minister without an election, and some conservatives wanted Harper as prime minister. The next day Leton went out on negotiations with Harper and Duppi, blaming him for trying to replace Paul Martin with Harper as one of their service. Both coalition and conservative officials denied Lyton's allegations. [43] as the official party, the 2011 federal election decreased, after the increase of support for the New Democratic Party, plus less than a quarter of the popular vote in Quebec (and less than 6 percent of the national vote). One of the 47 seats which were taken up in the dissolution of Parliament, and only one seat was included, which was held six months before the elections by a Kubiuku member. It included two-day seats in which the party's president and leader resigned. It also lost all but one of its seats in Montreal. With a few exceptions, the bloc's seats were won by the referendum, although the bloc was not severely tolerated as a beat that pc gave it 18 years ago. By winning only four seats, the bloc failed to reach at least 12 seats seats required for official party status at home. MPs are treated as independent without official party status and must sit in the back row of the opposition bench. They can be allowed only in the time of question of a few questions and cannot sit on parliamentary committees as voting members. [45] [46] Parliament was elected in this election, the Incumbants were Louis Pailamondon, Andre Biavy, Maria Moverana and the duplicating MP Jean-Frankuis Fortin. When the 41st Canadian Parliament was given on June 2, 2011, Pailamondon became the interim parliamentary leader of the bloc. [47] Vivian Barbot works as interim leader and party president after Dupi's resignation until the party's 2011 leadership election. [48] Kobeuko leadership campaign to choose permanent successor Duppi started on September 17, 2011 and December 11 ended [49] As the party leader with the former MP's election to Hokhelaag Daniel Pailié. [50] Pailamondon's longest serving member was working as parliamentary leader during the period of Pailié's because he did not have a seat. On February 51, 28, 2013, Defactdie joined Quebec citing his differences with the new Democratic Party from the new Democratic Party and increased the total party seats in Parliament to more than five. [52] The cask fell back on 4 members on September 12, 2013, when the only remaining member of the party from Moverana, Montreal, was expelled for his comments the proposed charter quebec values of the Kubiuko government of Quebec. [53] Pailié as leader on 16 December 2013 due to health reasons. [54] A leadership election was held in June. [55] Strict Mario Beulyu, a former president of Socié Saint Jean Bapatpat, was not either a member of Parliament or a member of the Quebec National Assembly, who was elected leader of the party after all and above the adjusting run on quebec's independence platform. He defeated the BQ member of parliament, who campaigned on a platform of suviriantastas wide out of the andre and the rest were verified by the party's co-ordinator. [56] On August 12, 2014, the ccs were reduced to three members while the bloc's interim parliamentary leader, Jean-Frankuis Fortan, left the party to sit as an independent saying that he no longer existed and That Beulyu had destroyed his reputation. [57] On August 25, 2014, former interim parliamentary leader and failed leadership rival Andre Beit Aveve also resigned, to reduce the bloc of two members, one of whom, Cloud, who announced he would not run for re-election. [58] December 31, 2014, The party's vice president Anne Lessard resigned after a personality dispute with leader Mario Beulyu. With two seats of dupepay e-return and departure left in parliament, and with the party in the polls a few months before an expected election campaign, it was announced June 10, 2015 that Gillis Would return to Dokuppi to lead the party in the campaign. 59 Beulyu will lead but remain the party president. [60] The party executive had agreed on June 9, 2015, to split the positions of the President and party leader to facilitate the return of The Duppi. The changes were approved by the general council of the party on July 1. [61] [62] [63] Showing support for Cobeuco candidates under the results of the 2015 Canadian federal elections The rider had hoped to take seats by the bloc's Kobeuko fall referendum vote during the 2015 federal election; However, most of the qaiseras rather than their obedience changed back to the bloc instead of liberals and conservatives. While organized to win 10 seats in the block, Election, it was not enough to get the official party status. In Quebec, the share of the popular vote party fell to 19% and by this time its lowest position. As of 2011, Duppi failed to win his seat, and resigned again as the party leader. [64] The party under Martin was led by Réal Fortin on an interim basis in March to praise Daemartin of the Cobeuko leadership elections 2017, a member of the Provincial National Assembly Quebec, as the leader of the party. [65] It is not a member of parliament and intends to reach the next provincial elections in october 2018 in the provincial legislature. On February 28, 2018, The Groupi left the party's box to form The Parliamentari Kubiuko (later called Quebec Debout) citing the controversy with the leadership of seven members of the left and insists that the bloc should emphasize promoting Quebec's independence to defend Quebec's interests. [66] [67] Three members have been in the block's box: Mario Beaulyo (La Pointe-de-l'ÀAie), Zeyeware Barsalou-Deville (Pierre-Bauchar-les-Patravatis — Verchères), and Marilène Gill (Manakovagan). An open letter was issued from 20 former bloc members including Gillis Dukeeppi who resigned from the cause and demanded that he resign. [68] Despite this, after a long meeting, the party executive supported a statement in which he said that his leadership would help but also states that the seven rebels retained their bloc's membership of Cobeuco and expelled the party to leave the cask, inviting them to return the future to the cask. [69] A Lyger marketing survey was conducted after a while in which Kubiko blocked at 12% among Quebec voters, its lowest ever rating. After the election, it will likely translate into zero seats, put the party's survival in question for the 2019 federal election. [70] A leadership review was held on the referendum 1 and June 2, 2018 [71] as a result of the party's membership rejected its leadership by 67% , a proposal that the party prefers that support quebec independence as well as 65% support on a daily basis. Quaid later announced his resignas as the party leader effective June 11, 2018. After following [72][73] the announcement, MPs Michael Boska and Simon Markal have announced that they will re-designate the party [74] while the party president and MP Mario Beulyu were named O'Velet's successor on an interim basis unless his successor is chosen. [75] on August 22, 2018, as part of an agreement to meet the party, the president of the party captured Byulyu Ao Perron; On September 17, 2018, which was de-effected by the block and dissolved their fault group, Quebec Debout. [76] As the only candidate to enter the race by Eve-Frankuis Blankhet under the party, january 15, 2019, former Parti Kobeuko Cabinet Minister Eve-Frankuis Was nominated on January 17, 2019. [77] Since The Blankhet became, The BQ has seen its support increase in Quebec during the 2019 elections. [78] the number of seats increased from 10 in 2015, to 32 seats in 2019, both to the referendum to become the third largest party in Canada and to become the official party again. [79] The relationship with Parti Kubiuko has close ties with Kubiuko and is part of its primary purpose of independence for Quebec. Both parties have supported each other during election campaigns, and well-known members of each party often attend and speak in other's public events. In addition, the majority of membership of each party has a membership degree in both parties. However, parties at the organizational level are among the separate entities-block parti is not the federal wing of Cobeuco, nor the provincial wing block of PQ. Loken Baaward has been the leader of both parties. Michael Goutier, once a block leader, was a PQ member of the Quebec National Assembly from 1981 until 1988. Former party leader Daniel Pailié was also a PQ member of the National Assembly from 1994 to 1996, and a BQ member of parliament from 2009 to 2011. In June 2014, Mario Beulyo, a former PQ riding

