

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Registered voters can use the initiative process to draft a new provincial law or amend the existing provincial law. The voter must collect the signatures of 10% of registered voters in each of the province's constituencies to file an initiative petition. The initiative process is unique to B.C. - no other province or territory in Canada has proactive legislation. The B.C. Election Initiative Process manages the process of submitting petitions on the initiative in accordance with the rules established in the Recall and Initiative Act. To learn more about the application, campaigning, funding and submitting a petition with the initiative, see all forms of petition initiatives available on our Form and Guide page and can be submitted by mail to PO Box 9275 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC, V6W 9J6 by email electionsbc@elections.bc.ca by fax 1-866-466-0665 in person in our office at #100 - 1112 Forth Street, Victoria, British Columbia, V8V 3K3 Previous Petition Initiative Chief Election Officer has approved twelve initiatives petitions since the repeal and initiative law took effect in 1995. One petition, the 2010 Initiative Petition to End the Agreed Sales Tax, was successful. For the full story, see a summary of initiatives (PDF) petitions and our reporting page. The Public Inspection of Initiative Petition Sheets of the Recall and Initiative Act allows public verification of initiative petition sheets for up to a year after the petition is submitted to the Chief of the Electoral Staff. To verify the petition, individuals must comply with the requirements of the Recall and Initiative Act, sign a declaration that they will only use the personal information contained in the petition lists, as permitted by the Recall and Initiative Act, and file an acceptable privacy policy. To request a review of the initiative lists of petitions, send a report on the request for a public inspection of documents and a template of privacy policy for individuals (00155) to the Chief of Staff by mail, email, fax or in person. A referendum on British Columbia's voting system of Electoral Reform Should British Columbia use for provincial elections? Location:British Columbia, CanadaDate22 October 2018 (2018-10-22) - December 7, 2018 (2018-12-07) Results by constituency Issue 1 results by constituency (green: FPTP; red: PR) Results Current First Past After Voting System 61.3% Proportional Representation of the Electoral System 38.7% Referendum on Electoral Reform held by mail between October 22 and December 7, 2018, in The Canadian British Columbia. It was British Columbia's third referendum on electoral reform since 2005. Voters were asked two questions: first, which electoral system should be Election results - the existing first past system (FPTP) or the proportional representation system (PR); and, secondly, what type of proportional voting system should be used in the case of pr. In the second question, voters were asked to rank three systems of proportional representation: proportional representation with a dual member, proportional representation between mixed members and proportional representation between rural and urban areas. The referendum fulfilled the election commitment of the New Democratic Party of British Columbia (NDP) in the 2017 elections. Their platform promised to hold a referendum and that the government will actively agitate for electoral reform. The results were announced by BC Elections on December 20, 2018. British Columbians voted to maintain the voting system in the first round of voting, rather than to move to a system of proportional representation. Background information BC has a long history of changing its electoral system. For the first B.C. elections in 1871, most ridings were elected using a free system. This is how city councillors in British Columbia are elected to this day: a voter gets as many votes as people who will be elected in horseback. In its history, B.C. has changed its electoral system at least 15 times without a referendum. It had previously used an alternative voting system in the 1952 provincial elections before abolishing it and restoring the previous combination of freedom and first past. The first B.C. elections, which were made entirely in accordance with the first past, were held in 1991, after the last large constituencies were abolished. After the 1986 elections, because of a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled them unconstitutional, all-around was abolished. Previous referendums before the 2001 provincial elections, the B.C. Liberal Party pledged to appoint a Civic Assembly to investigate electoral reform, consult and prepare a report recommending whether to adopt a different electoral system. The commitment was partly due to the anomalous result of the 1996 provincial elections, in which the New Democratic Party was re-elected as a majority government with 39.5 per cent of the vote and 39 seats, despite receiving a 3 per cent lower share of the vote than the Liberals with 41.8 per cent, resulting in 33 liberal seats. In December 2004, the Assembly published its report recommending that the provinces adopt the SD STV, a specific version of the Single Distillation Voting System (STV). On 17 May 2005, in connection with the 2005 general election, a referendum was held in which voters were asked whether провинция принять рекомендацию Ассамблеи о замене избирательной системы в первом же туре выборов на БК-СТВ или сохранить нынешнюю систему. While 57.7% of voters voted for B.C.S.S., including a majority majority in 77 of the 79 ridings, his support failed to reach the 60% threshold set by the Government and it was not adopted. Following the 2005 referendum, a second referendum on electoral reform was held in British Columbia in connection with the provincial elections on 12 May 2009. It was the last referendum on electoral reform held in British Columbia. As in 2005, voters were asked in 2009 to present their views on the BC-STV electoral system proposed by the British Columbia Electoral Assembly on electoral reform to ensure more proportional representation in the provincial legislature. British Columbia was asked which electoral system should be used to elect legislators: the existing first-place electoral system or the proposed B.C.STV system. The adoption of BC-STV in the 2009 referendum was defeated: 50.9% voted against the reform and 39.09% of voters supported this change. Interfering with federal events during the 2015 federal election, Justin Trudeau and the Liberal Party of Canada campaigned, promising that it would be the last federal election in an electoral system that came first. The party's platform said the Liberal government would form a party parliamentary committee and introduce a bill within 18 months, putting in place electoral reform. On 1 December 2016, the Canadian House of Commons Select Committee on Electoral Reform published its report recommending that Canada hold a referendum on the adoption of a system of proportional representation in federal elections. A few months later, the Government announced that it was no longer implementing electoral reform. The origin of the third referendum during the 2017 provincial elections, both the NDP and the Green Party agitated for PR and incorporated politics into their election platforms. On May 29, 2017, about three weeks after the election, in which the Liberal minority government of B.C., NDP and the Greens signed a supply and trust agreement. The agreement included a PR section in which the parties agreed to put the issue to a referendum and that both sides would actively agitate for PR in the referendum. On 22 June 2017, the Liberal government delivered a throne speech adopting the policy of opposition parties to hold a third referendum on electoral reform. On June 29, 2017, the B.C. Liberal government was defeated in a vote of confidence. Then Deputy Governor Judith Gishon proposed to the NDP to form a minority government with the support of the Greens. On November 30, 2017, the Referendum Reform Act 2018 was passed. He demanded a referendum and authorized the Cabinet to adopt various regulations. In the period November 2017 to February 2018, Attorney General David Eby held a public consultation entitled How We Are On 30 May 2018, he released a report on consultations and recommendations on how the referendum process should be conducted. The Cabinet of Ministers adopted the recommendations shortly thereafter, in early June. Later in June, Vote PR BC launched its campaign for proportional representation, campaigning in cities across the province. The B.C. elections considered the referendum in June. On June 18, the head of the Electoral Commission, Anton Bugman, wrote a letter to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in which he said that, in his opinion, both issues are quite simple and clear for voters to understand. He also made recommendations for small changes in the issues. On June 22, 2018, the government issued rules governing the referendum. The regulation has adopted changes to the issue proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer and set other rules governing the campaign. On June 28, 2018, ICA filed a lawsuit, the Independent Association of Contractors and Businesses (ICBA), a lobbying group of the construction industry, filed a lawsuit requesting a referendum ban, or to bring down the campaign finance rules governing the referendum. The lawsuit contains various complaints about the process, referendum and voting systems. In response, MP Bob D'Ait called the lawsuit an attempt to prevent people from having choices in their electoral system, and said the ICBA doesn't want ordinary people to have a stronger voice in the election, and I think they're desperate to maintain the status quo. The Attorney General's Office defends the legislation in court. The official campaign began on July 1, 2018. On July 17, 2018, ICBA's application for an early trial was rejected by Judge Miriam Gropper of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to give the government time to respond. After the hearing, ICBA lawyer Peter Gall told reporters that the ICBA would seek a temporary injunction. On July 24, ICBA filed an application for a temporary injunction to end campaign finance rules and prevent the counting of ballots. The motion was heard by Judge Gropper on August 7. In her decision a few weeks later, she dismissed the application, calling the ICBA's referendum claims rhetoric, hypothesis and exaggeration. In mid-September, ICBA announced that they would seek leave to appeal Judge Gropper's decision on a temporary injunction. In the same month, the same month, the British Columbia Government and Service Employees Union was granted interim court status by a court against the ICBA. Judge Gropper's appeal against the temporary injunction was heard on 2 November. Judge Fitch court of appeal of British Columbia rejected the appeal, that the ICBA argument doesn't make sense. The structure of the ballots and the details of the voters were asked two questions in the referendum. The first revolved around which electoral system should be used to determine the outcome of elections: the existing system of first past or the system of proportional representation. The second question addresses the type of proportional voting system should be used in the case of the choice of PR. This included a voter rating of three systems of proportional representation: proportional representation with a dual member, proportional representation between mixed members and proportional representation between rural and urban areas. Question 1: What system should British Columbia use for provincial elections? (Vote for only one.) The current voting system First Past the Post proportional Representation Voting System Issue 2: If British Columbia adopts a system of proportional representation, which of the following voting systems do you prefer? (Rating in order of preference. Double Member proportional (DMP) Mixed members of the Proportional (MMP) Rural Urban Proportional (RUP) Proportional Voting System for the Referendum Voting asked voters to rank three proportional voting representation systems in order of preference: Voters took one, two or all three systems. Proportional representation with a dual member (MMP) comprising a mixed member of proportional representation (MMP) in rural and urban areas of proportional representation (RUP) with a dual member of proportional (DMP) is a proportional electoral system designed to obtain proportional results of elections in the region by electing two representatives in each of the districts of the region. The first place in each district is awarded to the candidate who receives the most votes, like the first ballot. The second seat is awarded to one of the remaining candidates in the constituency so that proportionality is achieved throughout the region, using a calculation that aims to award the parties their seats in the districts where they have had their strongest results. DMP was invented in 2013 by a university of Alberta math student named Sean Graham. The system was conceived as a possible replacement for the first vote in the Canadian national and provincial elections. While campaigns to accept MMP representation or a single second-place vote have recently been defeated in a number of Canadian provinces (such as the 2005 and 2009 referendums in British Columbia, the Prince Edward Island referendum in 2005 and the Ontario referendum in 2007), the DMP's goal is DMP. is to gain wider acceptance by retaining the basic features of voting in the first past. These functions include one vote, relatively small constituencies (compared to STV), and one tier of local representatives (as opposed to MMP). Mixed proportional mixed member member it is a mixed electoral system in which voters receive two votes: one to identify a representative by single-member constituency and one for a political party. Seats in the legislature are filled, first, by candidates in local elections and, secondly, by party candidates on the basis of the percentage of national or national votes received by each party. In 2004, the Canadian Law Commission recommended that MMP accept it for federal elections. In 2007, a provincial referendum was held in Ontario to adopt a system that failed to pass. The PEI held another referendum on the issue during the 2019 provincial elections and narrowly voted against the MMP. The MMP form is used for national elections in New York and Germany, and in the United Kingdom for elections to devolved parliaments in Scotland and Wales (where the system is called an additional member system). The Rural and Urban Proportional (RUP) Simplified example of STV is a ranked bulletin used in urban or semi-urban areas according to Rural-Urban Proportional (RUP). The RUP is the only system that allows voters to rank individual candidates in order of preference. Proportional rural and urban development is a hybrid-proportional system developed by the Ministry of Fair Voting Canada to address Canada's geography problems. As it was nominated for the B.C. referendum, it will use mixed proportional representation (MMP) in rural areas and a single disproportionate vote (STV) in urban and semi-urban areas. Sweden, Denmark and Iceland use voting models with similar hybrid approaches. In Canada, from the 1920s to the 1950s, Alberta and Manitoba used a hybrid system of rural and urban cities, in which STV was used in large cities and alternative voting was used in single-member rural districts. The hybrid approach adopted in proportion to rural and urban areas reflects lessons learned from previous attempts to sell electoral reform. The main advantage of proportional territory between rural and urban areas is that to achieve proportionality, much fewer places are required to top up the list than MMP. Within rural and urban PR, no more than 10-15% of seats - against 40% of MMP seats - should be allocated as additional places to achieve proportionality, because results from urban and semi-urban areas will already be proportional because of their STV vote. For rural, rural urban proportional is beneficial because the existing first-past-post rural should grow only 15% more to facilitate additional regional places to replenish under it, compared to 67% more if MMP was selected or doubled in size if DMP was selected. RUP is the only PR system out of three that allows voters to rank individual candidates by preference. Using STV rating ballots means all candidates must compete with each other for the coveted first-place voter, including candidates running from the same party. Voters can rank long-withdrawn independents or candidates from unpopular parties in the first place without fear of wasting their vote, because votes for poorly performing candidates will be cast during the counting, based on the preferences of each voter, candidates who have not yet been eliminated until all seats are won. In its system of proportional voting, a fair B.C. vote gave rural urban proportionality to its highest rating. During the Canadian government's consultations on federal electoral reform in 2016, the New Democratic Party of Canada and the Green Party of Canada recommended that Canada adopt either the RUP or MMP. The Official Campaign began on July 1, 2018. The groups had until July 9 to apply for B.C. elections to be named official supporters or opposing groups and receive \$500,000 in government funding. On July 12, Elections BC announced that Vote PR BC would be the official group of supporters, and No BC Proportional Representation Society will be the official group of opponents. Other individuals, groups and political parties are allowed to register as sponsors of the B.C. referendum, but they are not eligible for public funds. The NDP and the Green Party advocated proportional representation. Sonia Furstenov, a Green MLA, held town halls on electoral reform in cities across the province in July and August. Prime Minister John Horgan launched the NDP referendum campaign in early September, stating: Proportional representation means exactly what it says. No matter what share or share of the votes the party gets, they get so many seats in the government. Andrew Wilkinson, leader of the B.C. Liberals, opposed the referendum and changes to the proportional representation system. The B.C. election sent a referendum information card to every household in the province between 10 and 28 September, as well as a guide for voters between the 15 and 26 October. Voters received their package of votes in the postal referendum between October 22 and November 2. In early September, members of the Canadian Postal Workers Union voted in favor of the employment decision. The strike led to the B.C. Election extending the voting period by a week. In early November, Horgan announced that he had voted for proportional representation and that his first choice was MMP. Vote PR B.C., an official group of supporters, flew Andrew Coyne to Vancouver to give a talk to endorse PR, where Coyne announced that he supported rural urban proportionality. [84] At the end of September, Andrew Wilkinson summoned John Horgan to the referendum debate, and Horgan accepted the challenge. The debate took place on November 8 at 19:00. It was broadcast on CBC News and Global News. [86] [86] Campaign organizations official campaign organizations include official supporters and groups of opponents along with referendum advertising sponsors. Official initiator and opponent of Groups Proponent: Vote PR B.C. Opponent: No B.C. Proportional Representation Society Referendum Advertising sponsors the Asian Environmental Association of British Columbia Conservative Party of British Columbia Government and Service Union of British Columbia Liberal Party of British Columbia New Democratic Party Committee on Voting Justice in British Columbia Communist Party of British Columbia Dogwood Initiative Fair Vote Canada Fraser Valley East against proportional representation of the Green Party political association of British Know4UVote.com Columbia Wildsight Wise Vote BC YES or NO, the extension of the first voting period in rural cities on November 23, 2018 due to a strike by mail, Elections BC extended the voting period by a week - from November 30, 2018 to December 7, 2018. The deadline for registration to vote remained at midnight on November 23, 2018. Voters who have been sent a ballot package but have not received it or who need to replace the ballot paper can request a replacement package by December 7. All ballots must be received by 4:30 p.m. on December 7. In response to a question from one of the voters on Twitter, Elections BC specified that the ballots received by the referendum office or service centers B.C. before 4:30 p.m. on December 7, 2018, but not physically transferred to the B.C. Elections counting center, would be accepted and counted as valid ballots. The government had plans for further steps after the referendum if proportional representation were adopted. However, since it has not passed, the government did not implement any of them. If a proportional system had been adopted, the independent B.C. Electoral Boundaries Commission would have determined the number and location of the new constituencies. The Legislative Committee would be tasked with determining whether the number of members of the Legislative Assembly should be increased and, if so, by how much (maximum to eight). Some other aspects of how the new system would work should also be determined by the legislative committee. Had the form of proportional representation been adopted, the Government would also have committed itself to holding another confirmation referendum after two general elections. Voters in this future referendum would have the opportunity to maintain the form of proportional representation adopted or to return to the electoral system of the first past. On October 2, 2018, the government introduced a bill to the State Duma demands for a second referendum. If it from the first system adopted in 2018, the bill would require a second referendum on electoral reform within 13 months of the province's second general election, held under the chosen proportional representation system (no later than November 30, 2026). Since the electorate decided to keep the existing system of first office, this second referendum will not take place. Opinion Polls Issue 1 Referendum-style binary questionVot: Based on what you know, please specify which of these two broad options you prefer for B.C. Polling firm The latest polling date of the New Proportional Representation System of the Current First-Past Post Ref system. Angus Reid June 20, 2017 59% 41% (94) Angus Reid September 26, 2017 65% 35% 2017 57% 43% Angus Reid May 9, 2018 57% 43% Angus Reid September 17 2018 57% 43% November 8, 2018 49.5% 50.5% Multiple Choice question allowing you to undecided and refuse to participate (options 3-5 will not be present on the ballot) The question: Based on how you feel right now, if you were to get a voting package, which way would you vote on the first question? Polling firm The latest voting date of the current first past after voting system proportional representation vote undecided / Not sure will not vote on this particular issue will ignore the voting package as a whole Ref. Angus Reid September 18, 2018 31% 33% 33% 1% 2% 2018 19.7% 19.8% 43.5% n/a 17.1 (102) Issue 2 Poll firm Last Date Poll Mixed Member Proportional-Urban Proportional Members Proportional Note Ref. Angus Reid September 28, 2018 49% 26% 24% Percentage Breakdown shows preferences among decided voters; 54% of respondents say that they are undecided about which system to choose. Mainstreet Research November 8, 2018 44.8% 38.2% 17% RUP has great leadership in the interior of B.C. MMP and RUP played in a draw on Vancouver Island. MMP leading in Metro Vancouver. On December 20, 2018, Elections BC announced that 61.3% of the ballots were cast to maintain the voting system in the first round. A total of 1,391,423 ballots were considered. 1,378,753 people voted for question 1, and 831,760 voted for question 2. 2,461 ballots were rejected. The current voting system in the first round received a majority of votes with 61.30% (845,235) valid votes for question 1. As a result, electoral reform was not approved. Issue 1: What system should British Columbia use for provincial elections? System Votes % Current Voting System First Past the Post 845 235 61.30% Proportional Representation System 533 518 38.70% Total Valid Votes 1,4378,753 100.00% Invalid Votes 10 Rejected ballots 2,461 Total ballots 1,391,423 Question 2 Election Referendum 2018 Regulations, STV rules were in force to find a winner in question 2 (although this issue was moot as no electoral reform would take place under question 1). Thus, when no system received a majority of the first preferences, question 2 required a second round of vote counting. The RUP had the fewest early preferences, so it was excluded and her votes were transferred to the second preferences marked in the ballots. In the second round of the proportional voting system, which had many members, the largest number of votes was on question 2. Question 2: If British Columbia adopts a system of proportional representation, which of the voting systems do you prefer? Round 1 Round 2 System Votes % Voting Transfers % Double Member Proportional (DMP) 244,973 29.45% 43,095 288,068 36.95% Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) 343.0 38 38 36.95% Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) 343.0 38 38 36.95% 41.24% 148 592 491 630 63.05% Rural and Urban Proportional (RUP) 243 749 29.31% -243,749 Total Continuing Ballots 243 23 2749831,760 100.00% Exhausted ballots 52,062 Total valid votes 831,760 831.76 0 Invalid votes 557 202 557 202 Rejected ballots 2,461 2,461 Total ballots are considered 1,391,423 1,391,423 References - B Election B British Columbia (1988). British Columbia's Electoral History 1871-1986 (PDF). Archive (PDF) from the original on June 13, 2011. Received on June 21, 2018. a b c d Pilon, Dennis (2007). Voting Policy: Reforming Canada's electoral system. Toronto: Emond Montgomery Publications. ISBN 9781552392362. OCLC 150223313. British Columbia Elections (1988). British Columbia's Electoral History 1871-1986 (PDF). 231-232. Archive (PDF) from the original on June 13, 2011. Received on June 21, 2018. Elections BC (2018). Electoral History BC Archive from the original June 26, 2018. Received on June 25, 2018. Elections BC (2018). Electoral History B.C. - b British Columbia Civil Assembly on Electoral Reform (December 2004). Ensuring every vote counts: A case for electoral reform in British Columbia (PDF). The government of British Columbia. Archive from the original (PDF) dated May 13, 2005. Received on June 15, 2018. Elections BC (May 17, 2005). Voting Statement - Referendum on Electoral Reform (PDF), page 9. Archive (PDF) from the original on February 20, 2018. Received on June 4, 2018. Elections BC (May 12, 2009). Voting Statement - Referendum on Electoral Reform (PDF), page 20. Archive (PDF) from the original on April 23, 2018. Received on June 4, 2018. Electoral reform. Real change. Liberal Party of Canada. Archive from the original on June 21, 2018. Received on June 21, 2018. a b Meissner, Dirk (May 30, 2018). Referendum on electoral reform B.C. includes the question of two polling stations. National Mail. Received on June 4, 2018. - b c Special Committee on Electoral Reform (December 1, 2016). Strengthening democracy in Canada: Canada: Process and public participation in electoral reform (report). Parliament of Canada. Archive from the original on April 8, 2017. Received on June 21, 2018. Stone, Laura. Trudeau is abandoning electoral reform, breaking key campaign promises. The Globe and Mail. Archive from the original on February 5, 2017. Received on February 6, 2017. Joanna Smith, February 1, 2017. Trudeau is reneged on his promises of electoral reform. Mclean. The Canadian press. Archive from the original on February 9, 2017. Received on June 21, 2018. Platform 2017 (PDF). bcndp.ca BC NDP. Archive (PDF) from the original May 10, 2017. Received on March 30, 2018. Oman, Giorgio (May 18, 2017). B.C. parties leave the door open to electoral reform without a referendum. CBC News. Archive from the original June 4, 2018. Received on June 5, 2018. BC Green Party (2017). Changes you can count on. Platform 2017. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 5, 2018. McElroy, Justin (May 29, 2017). The Green Party of B.C. agrees to support the NDP in the legislature. CBC News. Archive from the original on June 5, 2018. Received on June 5, 2018. BC NDP Caucus (May 30, 2017). 2017 Trust and Supply Agreement between B.C. Green Forum and B.C. New Democrat Caucus (PDF). Archive (PDF) from the original dated July 12, 2017. Received on June 5, 2018. polito, Chad (May 31, 2018). The road ahead for B.C. politics is the Globe and Mail. Archive from the original on August 13, 2017. Received on June 5, 2018. Meissner, Dirk (June 23, 2017). B.C. Throne speech: Clark's Liberals promise electoral referendum reform, sales tax cuts. Huffington Post Canada. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 11, 2018. Speech from the throne. British Columbia Legislature. June 22, 2017. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 11, 2018. McElroy, Justin. NDP Leader John Horgan will be the next prime minister of British Columbia. CBC News. Archive from the original June 30, 2017. Received on June 30, 2017. Electoral Reform Referendum Act 2018, SBC 2017, c. 22 - Hunter, Justice (November 30, 2017). B.C. NDP, Greens flexible partnership with a streak of new political achievements. The Globe and Mail. Archive from the original on April 18, 2018. Received on June 23, 2018. Meissner, Dirk (November 23, 2017). B.C. New Democrats invite to vote for public electoral reform; The Liberals are crying foul. Vancouver Sun. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 7, 2018. a b c Abi, David (May 30, 2018). How we vote in the 2018 electoral reform referendum: the report and recommendations of the Attorney General (PDF). The government of British Columbia. Archive from the original (PDF) dated August 31, 2018. Received on June 4, 2018. a b McLeod, Andrew (May 30, 2018) Abi will unveil the proposed issues of the referendum on electoral reform. Tayi. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received June 4 Eland, Nick (June 4, 2018). It gives B.C. a lesson about proportional representation. Vancouver Sun. Archive from the original on June 4, 2018. Received on June 6, 2018. b Prime Minister's Office (June 7, 2018). The Prime Minister's statement on the recommendations for a referendum on proportional representation (press release). The government of British Columbia. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 7, 2018. Tom Fletcher (June 7, 2018). The B.C. Cabinet approves a referendum on voting with several voting options. Chillax's progress. Black Press. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 7, 2018. Grauer, Perrin (June 10, 2018). The campaign to change the B.C. voting system is taking to the streets, with Ontario's election in mind. StarMetro Vancouver. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 11, 2018. Denise Ryan (June 10, 2018). Campaigners are

Registered voters can use the initiative process to draft a new provincial law or amend the existing provincial law. The voter must collect the signatures of 10% of registered voters in each of the province's constituencies to file an initiative petition. The initiative process is unique to B.C. - no other province or territory in Canada has proactive legislation. The B.C. Election Initiative Process manages the process of submitting petitions on the initiative in accordance with the rules established in the Recall and Initiative Act. To learn more about the application, campaigning, funding and submitting a petition with the initiative, see all forms of petition initiatives available on our Form and Guide page and can be submitted by mail to PO Box 9275 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC, V6W 9J6 by email electionsbc@elections.bc.ca by fax 1-866-466-0665 in person in our office at #100 - 1112 Forth Street, Victoria, British Columbia, V8V 3K3 Previous Petition Initiative Chief Election Officer has approved twelve initiatives petitions since the repeal and initiative law took effect in 1995. One petition, the 2010 Initiative Petition to End the Agreed Sales Tax, was successful. For the full story, see a summary of initiatives (PDF) petitions and our reporting page. The Public Inspection of Initiative Petition Sheets of the Recall and Initiative Act allows public verification of initiative petition sheets for up to a year after the petition is submitted to the Chief of the Electoral Staff. To verify the petition, individuals must comply with the requirements of the Recall and Initiative Act, sign a declaration that they will only use the personal information contained in the petition lists, as permitted by the Recall and Initiative Act, and file an acceptable privacy policy. To request a review of the initiative lists of petitions, send a report on the request for a public inspection of documents and a template of privacy policy for individuals (00155) to the Chief of Staff by mail, email, fax or in person. A referendum on British Columbia's voting system of Electoral Reform Should British Columbia use for provincial elections? Location:British Columbia, CanadaDate22 October 2018 (2018-10-22) - December 7, 2018 (2018-12-07) Results by constituency Issue 1 results by constituency (green: FPTP; red: PR) Results Current First Past After Voting System 61.3% Proportional Representation of the Electoral System 38.7% Referendum on Electoral Reform held by mail between October 22 and December 7, 2018, in The Canadian British Columbia. It was British Columbia's third referendum on electoral reform since 2005. Voters were asked two questions: first, which electoral system should be Election results - the existing first past system (FPTP) or the proportional representation system (PR); and, secondly, what type of proportional voting system should be used in the case of pr. In the second question, voters were asked to rank three systems of proportional representation: proportional representation with a dual member, proportional representation between mixed members and proportional representation between rural and urban areas. The referendum fulfilled the election commitment of the New Democratic Party of British Columbia (NDP) in the 2017 elections. Their platform promised to hold a referendum and that the government will actively agitate for electoral reform. The results were announced by BC Elections on December 20, 2018. British Columbians voted to maintain the voting system in the first round of voting, rather than to move to a system of proportional representation. Background information BC has a long history of changing its electoral system. For the first B.C. elections in 1871, most ridings were elected using a free system. This is how city councillors in British Columbia are elected to this day: a voter gets as many votes as people who will be elected in horseback. In its history, B.C. has changed its electoral system at least 15 times without a referendum. It had previously used an alternative voting system in the 1952 provincial elections before abolishing it and restoring the previous combination of freedom and first past. The first B.C. elections, which were made entirely in accordance with the first past, were held in 1991, after the last large constituencies were abolished. After the 1986 elections, because of a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled them unconstitutional, all-around was abolished. Previous referendums before the 2001 provincial elections, the B.C. Liberal Party pledged to appoint a Civic Assembly to investigate electoral reform, consult and prepare a report recommending whether to adopt a different electoral system. The commitment was partly due to the anomalous result of the 1996 provincial elections, in which the New Democratic Party was re-elected as a majority government with 39.5 per cent of the vote and 39 seats, despite receiving a 3 per cent lower share of the vote than the Liberals with 41.8 per cent, resulting in 33 liberal seats. In December 2004, the Assembly published its report recommending that the provinces adopt the SD STV, a specific version of the Single Distillation Voting System (STV). On 17 May 2005, in connection with the 2005 general election, a referendum was held in which voters were asked whether провинция принять рекомендацию Ассамблеи о замене избирательной системы в первом же туре выборов на БК-СТВ или сохранить нынешнюю систему. While 57.7% of voters voted for B.C.S.S., including a majority majority in 77 of the 79 ridings, his support failed to reach the 60% threshold set by the Government and it was not adopted. Following the 2005 referendum, a second referendum on electoral reform was held in British Columbia in connection with the provincial elections on 12 May 2009. It was the last referendum on electoral reform held in British Columbia. As in 2005, voters were asked in 2009 to present their views on the BC-STV electoral system proposed by the British Columbia Electoral Assembly on electoral reform to ensure more proportional representation in the provincial legislature. British Columbia was asked which electoral system should be used to elect legislators: the existing first-place electoral system or the proposed B.C.STV system. The adoption of BC-STV in the 2009 referendum was defeated: 50.9% voted against the reform and 39.09% of voters supported this change. Interfering with federal events during the 2015 federal election, Justin Trudeau and the Liberal Party of Canada campaigned, promising that it would be the last federal election in an electoral system that came first. The party's platform said the Liberal government would form a party parliamentary committee and introduce a bill within 18 months, putting in place electoral reform. On 1 December 2016, the Canadian House of Commons Select Committee on Electoral Reform published its report recommending that Canada hold a referendum on the adoption of a system of proportional representation in federal elections. A few months later, the Government announced that it was no longer implementing electoral reform. The origin of the third referendum during the 2017 provincial elections, both the NDP and the Green Party agitated for PR and incorporated politics into their election platforms. On May 29, 2017, about three weeks after the election, in which the Liberal minority government of B.C., NDP and the Greens signed a supply and trust agreement. The agreement included a PR section in which the parties agreed to put the issue to a referendum and that both sides would actively agitate for PR in the referendum. On 22 June 2017, the Liberal government delivered a throne speech adopting the policy of opposition parties to hold a third referendum on electoral reform. On June 29, 2017, the B.C. Liberal government was defeated in a vote of confidence. Then Deputy Governor Judith Gishon proposed to the NDP to form a minority government with the support of the Greens. On November 30, 2017, the Referendum Reform Act 2018 was passed. He demanded a referendum and authorized the Cabinet to adopt various regulations. In the period November 2017 to February 2018, Attorney General David Eby held a public consultation entitled How We Are On 30 May 2018, he released a report on consultations and recommendations on how the referendum process should be conducted. The Cabinet of Ministers adopted the recommendations shortly thereafter, in early June. Later in June, Vote PR BC launched its campaign for proportional representation, campaigning in cities across the province. The B.C. elections considered the referendum in June. On June 18, the head of the Electoral Commission, Anton Bugman, wrote a letter to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in which he said that, in his opinion, both issues are quite simple and clear for voters to understand. He also made recommendations for small changes in the issues. On June 22, 2018, the government issued rules governing the referendum. The regulation has adopted changes to the issue proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer and set other rules governing the campaign. On June 28, 2018, ICA filed a lawsuit, the Independent Association of Contractors and Businesses (ICBA), a lobbying group of the construction industry, filed a lawsuit requesting a referendum ban, or to bring down the campaign finance rules governing the referendum. The lawsuit contains various complaints about the process, referendum and voting systems. In response, MP Bob D'Ait called the lawsuit an attempt to prevent people from having choices in their electoral system, and said the ICBA doesn't want ordinary people to have a stronger voice in the election, and I think they're desperate to maintain the status quo. The Attorney General's Office defends the legislation in court. The official campaign began on July 1, 2018. On July 17, 2018, ICBA's application for an early trial was rejected by Judge Miriam Gropper of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to give the government time to respond. After the hearing, ICBA lawyer Peter Gall told reporters that the ICBA would seek a temporary injunction. On July 24, ICBA filed an application for a temporary injunction to end campaign finance rules and prevent the counting of ballots. The motion was heard by Judge Gropper on August 7. In her decision a few weeks later, she dismissed the application, calling the ICBA's referendum claims rhetoric, hypothesis and exaggeration. In mid-September, ICBA announced that they would seek leave to appeal Judge Gropper's decision on a temporary injunction. In the same month, the same month, the British Columbia Government and Service Employees Union was granted interim court status by a court against the ICBA. Judge Gropper's appeal against the temporary injunction was heard on 2 November. Judge Fitch court of appeal of British Columbia rejected the appeal, that the ICBA argument doesn't make sense. The structure of the ballots and the details of the voters were asked two questions in the referendum. The first revolved around which electoral system should be used to determine the outcome of elections: the existing system of first past or the system of proportional representation. The second question addresses the type of proportional voting system should be used in the case of the choice of PR. This included a voter rating of three systems of proportional representation: proportional representation with a dual member, proportional representation between mixed members and proportional representation between rural and urban areas. Question 1: What system should British Columbia use for provincial elections? (Vote for only one.) The current voting system First Past the Post proportional Representation Voting System Issue 2: If British Columbia adopts a system of proportional representation, which of the following voting systems do you prefer? (Rating in order of preference. Double Member proportional (DMP) Mixed members of the Proportional (MMP) Rural Urban Proportional (RUP) Proportional Voting System for the Referendum Voting asked voters to rank three proportional voting representation systems in order of preference: Voters took one, two or all three systems. Proportional representation with a dual member (MMP) comprising a mixed member of proportional representation (MMP) in rural and urban areas of proportional representation (RUP) with a dual member of proportional (DMP) is a proportional electoral system designed to obtain proportional results of elections in the region by electing two representatives in each of the districts of the region. The first place in each district is awarded to the candidate who receives the most votes, like the first ballot. The second seat is awarded to one of the remaining candidates in the constituency so that proportionality is achieved throughout the region, using a calculation that aims to award the parties their seats in the districts where they have had their strongest results. DMP was invented in 2013 by a university of Alberta math student named Sean Graham. The system was conceived as a possible replacement for the first vote in the Canadian national and provincial elections. While campaigns to accept MMP representation or a single second-place vote have recently been defeated in a number of Canadian provinces (such as the 2005 and 2009 referendums in British Columbia, the Prince Edward Island referendum in 2005 and the Ontario referendum in 2007), the DMP's goal is DMP. is to gain wider acceptance by retaining the basic features of voting in the first past. These functions include one vote, relatively small constituencies (compared to STV), and one tier of local representatives (as opposed to MMP). Mixed proportional mixed member member it is a mixed electoral system in which voters receive two votes: one to identify a representative by single-member constituency and one for a political party. Seats in the legislature are filled, first, by candidates in local elections and, secondly, by party candidates on the basis of the percentage of national or national votes received by each party. In 2004, the Canadian Law Commission recommended that MMP accept it for federal elections. In 2007, a provincial referendum was held in Ontario to adopt a system that failed to pass. The PEI held another referendum on the issue during the 2019 provincial elections and narrowly voted against the MMP. The MMP form is used for national elections in New York and Germany, and in the United Kingdom for elections to devolved parliaments in Scotland and Wales (where the system is called an additional member system). The Rural and Urban Proportional (RUP) Simplified example of STV is a ranked bulletin used in urban or semi-urban areas according to Rural-Urban Proportional (RUP). The RUP is the only system that allows voters to rank individual candidates in order of preference. Proportional rural and urban development is a hybrid-proportional system developed by the Ministry of Fair Voting Canada to address Canada's geography problems. As it was nominated for the B.C. referendum, it will use mixed proportional representation (MMP) in rural areas and a single disproportionate vote (STV) in urban and semi-urban areas. Sweden, Denmark and Iceland use voting models with similar hybrid approaches. In Canada, from the 1920s to the 1950s, Alberta and Manitoba used a hybrid system of rural and urban cities, in which STV was used in large cities and alternative voting was used in single-member rural districts. The hybrid approach adopted in proportion to rural and urban areas reflects lessons learned from previous attempts to sell electoral reform. The main advantage of proportional territory between rural and urban areas is that to achieve proportionality, much fewer places are required to top up the list than MMP. Within rural and urban PR, no more than 10-15% of seats - against 40% of MMP seats - should be allocated as additional places to achieve proportionality, because results from urban and semi-urban areas will already be proportional because of their STV vote. For rural, rural urban proportional is beneficial because the existing first-past-post rural should grow only 15% more to facilitate additional regional places to replenish under it, compared to 67% more if MMP was selected or doubled in size if DMP was selected. RUP is the only PR system out of three that allows voters to rank individual candidates by preference. Using STV rating ballots means all candidates must compete with each other for the coveted first-place voter, including candidates running from the same party. Voters can rank long-withdrawn independents or candidates from unpopular parties in the first place without fear of wasting their vote, because votes for poorly performing candidates will be cast during the counting, based on the preferences of each voter, candidates who have not yet been eliminated until all seats are won. In its system of proportional voting, a fair B.C. vote gave rural urban proportionality to its highest rating. During the Canadian government's consultations on federal electoral reform in 2016, the New Democratic Party of Canada and the Green Party of Canada recommended that Canada adopt either the RUP or MMP. The Official Campaign began on July 1, 2018. The groups had until July 9 to apply for B.C. elections to be named official supporters or opposing groups and receive \$500,000 in government funding. On July 12, Elections BC announced that Vote PR BC would be the official group of supporters, and No BC Proportional Representation Society will be the official group of opponents. Other individuals, groups and political parties are allowed to register as sponsors of the B.C. referendum, but they are not eligible for public funds. The NDP and the Green Party advocated proportional representation. Sonia Furstenov, a Green MLA, held town halls on electoral reform in cities across the province in July and August. Prime Minister John Horgan launched the NDP referendum campaign in early September, stating: Proportional representation means exactly what it says. No matter what share or share of the votes the party gets, they get so many seats in the government. Andrew Wilkinson, leader of the B.C. Liberals, opposed the referendum and changes to the proportional representation system. The B.C. election sent a referendum information card to every household in the province between 10 and 28 September, as well as a guide for voters between the 15 and 26 October. Voters received their package of votes in the postal referendum between October 22 and November 2. In early September, members of the Canadian Postal Workers Union voted in favor of the employment decision. The strike led to the B.C. Election extending the voting period by a week. In early November, Horgan announced that he had voted for proportional representation and that his first choice was MMP. Vote PR B.C., an official group of supporters, flew Andrew Coyne to Vancouver to give a talk to endorse PR, where Coyne announced that he supported rural urban proportionality. [84] At the end of September, Andrew Wilkinson summoned John Horgan to the referendum debate, and Horgan accepted the challenge. The debate took place on November 8 at 19:00. It was broadcast on CBC News and Global News. [86] [86] Campaign organizations official campaign organizations include official supporters and groups of opponents along with referendum advertising sponsors. Official initiator and opponent of Groups Proponent: Vote PR B.C. Opponent: No B.C. Proportional Representation Society Referendum Advertising sponsors the Asian Environmental Association of British Columbia Conservative Party of British Columbia Government and Service Union of British Columbia Liberal Party of British Columbia New Democratic Party Committee on Voting Justice in British Columbia Communist Party of British Columbia Dogwood Initiative Fair Vote Canada Fraser Valley East against proportional representation of the Green Party political association of British Know4UVote.com Columbia Wildsight Wise Vote BC YES or NO, the extension of the first voting period in rural cities on November 23, 2018 due to a strike by mail, Elections BC extended the voting period by a week - from November 30, 2018 to December 7, 2018. The deadline for registration to vote remained at midnight on November 23, 2018. Voters who have been sent a ballot package but have not received it or who need to replace the ballot paper can request a replacement package by December 7. All ballots must be received by 4:30 p.m. on December 7. In response to a question from one of the voters on Twitter, Elections BC specified that the ballots received by the referendum office or service centers B.C. before 4:30 p.m. on December 7, 2018, but not physically transferred to the B.C. Elections counting center, would be accepted and counted as valid ballots. The government had plans for further steps after the referendum if proportional representation were adopted. However, since it has not passed, the government did not implement any of them. If a proportional system had been adopted, the independent B.C. Electoral Boundaries Commission would have determined the number and location of the new constituencies. The Legislative Committee would be tasked with determining whether the number of members of the Legislative Assembly should be increased and, if so, by how much (maximum to eight). Some other aspects of how the new system would work should also be determined by the legislative committee. Had the form of proportional representation been adopted, the Government would also have committed itself to holding another confirmation referendum after two general elections. Voters in this future referendum would have the opportunity to maintain the form of proportional representation adopted or to return to the electoral system of the first past. On October 2, 2018, the government introduced a bill to the State Duma demands for a second referendum. If it from the first system adopted in 2018, the bill would require a second referendum on electoral reform within 13 months of the province's second general election, held under the chosen proportional representation system (no later than November 30, 2026). Since the electorate decided to keep the existing system of first office, this second referendum will not take place. Opinion Polls Issue 1 Referendum-style binary questionVot: Based on what you know, please specify which of these two broad options you prefer for B.C. Polling firm The latest polling date of the New Proportional Representation System of the Current First-P

taking on the reform of the B.C. electoral system for passengers. Vancouver Sun. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 11, 2018. - Boegman, Anton (June 18, 2018). Letter to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (PDF). Elections BC Archive (PDF) from the original June 19, 2018. Received on June 19, 2018. Press Progress (June 19, 2018). The B.C. election just blew a giant hole in a big-money campaign attacking electoral reform. Press Progress. Archive from the original on June 20, 2018. Received on June 19, 2018. - b c d Referendum on electoral reform 2018, Reg. 313/2018 (PDF). govTogetherBC. The government of British Columbia. June 22, 2018. Archive (PDF) from the original June 23, 2018. Received on June 23, 2018. Canadian Press (June 22, 2018). Electoral voting reform in B.C. includes \$500,000 each for pro and anti-groups. The Globe and Mail. Received on June 23, 2018. Little, Simon (June 22, 2018). The B.C. sets out the rules of the autumn referendum on changing the way politicians are elected. Global news. Archive from the original on June 23, 2018. Received on June 23, 2018. About ICBA. icba.ca independent contractors and business associations. Archive from the original on June 29, 2018. Received on June 29, 2018. b Mulgrew, Jan. .29, 2018). The injunction sought to stop the B.C. Sun's vote on proportional representation. Archive from the original on June 29, 2018. Received on June 29, 2018. Cretzel, Lasia (June 29, 2018). ICBA, the union to seek an injunction against the proportional representation of the referendum. News 1130. Archive from the original on July 1, 2018. Received on July 1, 2018. Camilla Baines (July 1, 2018). The B.C. referendum campaign launches as groups file a petition to stop the process. The Globe and Mail. Archive from the original on July 4, 2018. Received on July 2, 2018. Mulgrew, Jan., July 18, 2018. Enemies of the referendum on the electoral system before lost the first round. Vancouver Sun. Archive from the original dated July 18, 2018. Received on July 19, 2018. Keith Fraser (August 28, 2018). Judge Judge to end B.C. referendum on the system of proportional representation. Vancouver Sun. Archive from the original on August 29, 2018. Received on August 28, 2018. The ball, David (August 28, 2018). The judge cancels an attempt to stop the distribution of ballots for the B.C. referendum on electoral reform. Vancouver star. Archive from the original on August 29, 2018. Received on August 29, 2018. ICBA v British Columbia 2018 BCSC 1597, Supreme Court (British Columbia, Canada) - Yuzda, Lisa (September 13, 2018). The ICBA is seeking an appeal against a request for an injunction against the proportional representation referendum. Global news. Archive from the original on September 13, 2018. Received on September 13, 2018. MacDonald, Gord (September 28, 2018). BGEEU joins the legal fight for a referendum on proportional representation. Global news. Archive from the original September 29, 2018. Received on November 5, 2018. ICBA v British Columbia 2018 BCCA 429, Court of Appeal (British Columbia, Canada) - Canadian Press (November 2, 2018). The B.C. Supreme Court rejects the group's attempt to stop the referendum on electoral reform. Province. Archive from the original on November 3, 2018. Received on November 2, 2018. Justin McElroy (May 30, 2018). The B.C. choose between four systems for a referendum on electoral reform. CBC News. Archive from the original June 4, 2018. Received on June 4, 2018. a b McElroy, Justin (June 2, 2018). Know your voting systems: three types of electoral reform on the B.C. ballot, CBC News. Archive from the original June 3, 2018. Received on June 4, 2018. Sean Graham (April 4, 2016). Mixed proportional composition with a double member: the new electoral system for Canada (PDF). Archive (PDF) from the original dated October 20, 2017. Received on June 18, 2018. PEI Special Committee on Democratic Renewal (November 27, 2015). Recommendations in response to the White Paper on Democratic Renewal (PDF). Archive from the original (PDF) dated August 22, 2016. Received on June 18, 2018. Double Proportional Member (DMP). elections.bc.ca. Election BC Archive from the original August 21, 2018. Received on August 20, 2018. Special Committee of the House of Commons of Canada on Electoral Reform (September 29, 2016). Meeting No. 33 Evidence. Archive from the original on June 18, 2018. Received on June 18, 2018. The Guardian (October 29, 2016). Editorial: We support the DMP option in the plebiscite. Keeper. Archive from the original on June 18, 2018. Received on June 18, 2018. Mixed Proportional Member (MMP). elections.bc.ca. Election BC Archive from the original August 21, 2018. Received on August 20, 2018. Canadian Law Commission (2004). Counting: Electoral Reform for Canada (PDF). Minister of Public Works and Public Services. Archive (PDF) from the original from 20 2017. Received on June 19, 2018. a b Welle, Valerie; Dubinsky, zak (June 16, 2018). Election Game: What Ontario Ontario's Results Will Look Like another voting system?. CBC News. Archive from the original on June 18, 2018. Received on June 19, 2018. Bradley, Susan (November 8, 2016). The results of the P.E.I. plebiscite favour mixed proportional representation of members. CBC News. Archive from the original on November 29, 2016. Received on November 8, 2016. Smith, Katie (April 23, 2019). P.E.I. voters are divided on the issue of electoral reform. Keeper. Charlottetown, PEI. Received on April 24, 2019. - CBC News (June 12, 2018). Many P.E.I. referendum legislation amendments are taking place. CBC News. Archive from the original on June 13, 2018. Received on June 13, 2018. Humphrey, Matt (June 25, 2018). Why the former Prime Minister of New York believes that proportional representation works better. CBC News. Received on June 25, 2018. - Fair Vote Canada (2018). Mixed proportional penis. Canada's fair vote. Archive from the original on July 24, 2018. Received on June 25, 2018. a b c Fair Vote Canada (2018). Rural-urban proportional. Canada's fair vote. Archive from the original on July 24, 2018. Received on June 25, 2018. Rural-urban proportional (RUP). elections.bc.ca. Election BC Archive from the original August 21, 2018. Received on August 20, 2018. Richard Susman (May 30, 2018). British Columbia will vote on our electoral system - Here are 4 options. Global news. Archive from the original on June 15, 2018. Received on June 5, 2018. Sean Bowler; Grofman, Bernard, ed. (2000). Elections in Australia, Ireland and Malta as part of the Single Vote. University of Michigan Press. doi:10.3998/mpub.16507. ISBN 978-0-472-11159-6. JSTOR 10.3998/mpub.16507. Dillon, Sunny (June 17, 2018). Options for the B.C. proportional representation system include two lesser-known options. The Globe and Mail. Archive from the original on June 21, 2018. Received on June 21, 2018. - Fair vote BC Scorecard. Fair Vote BC Archive from the original July 4, 2018. Received on July 3, 2018. Wherry, Aaron; Tasker, John Paul (December 1, 2016). The Minister was disappointed that the Electoral Reform Committee recommended a referendum on proportional representation. CBC News. Archive from the original on April 12, 2018. Received on June 25, 2018. Funding for the 2018 referendum. elections.bc.ca. Elections BC Archive from the original June 27, 2018. Received on June 26, 2018. Canadian Press (July 12, 2018). Yes and there are no groups selected before the referendum on electoral reform BC CTV News. Archive from the original on July 13, 2018. Received on July 14, 2018. Funding for the 2018 referendum. elections.bc.ca. Elections BC Archive from the original June 27, 2018. Received on July 14, 2018. Sleek, Jeff (July 19, 2018). MLA Green Party Electoral Reform Forum in PG. My Prince George is now. Archive from the original on September 8, 2018. Received on September 7, 2018. Staff (August 21, 2018). Green MLA Fursten visits Nelson Creston Nelson Creston Nelson Daley. Archive from the original on September 8, 2018. Received on September 7, 2018. Sean Eckford (August 24, 2018). Simons and the Greens discuss PR, cooperation. Coast Reporter. Archive from the original on September 8, 2018. Received on September 7, 2018. Palmer, Vaughn (September 7, 2018). Horgan sells the positives of electoral change, but there are negatives. Vancouver Sun. Archive from the original on September 7, 2018. Received on September 7, 2018. Mike Smith (June 3, 2018). The B.C. Liberals declare war on proportional representation. Province. Archive from the original on September 8, 2018. Received on September 7, 2018. Tom Fletcher (September 10, 2018). Voter registration push begins before B.C. referendum. Castlegar News. Archive from the original September 11, 2018. Received on September 10, 2018. a b Referendum Resources. elections.bc.ca. Elections BC Archive from the original September 8, 2018. Received on September 11, 2018. b The voting period in the referendum on electoral reform has been extended due to the postal strike. CBC News. November 23, 2018. Received on November 23, 2018. - CBC News (November 1, 2018). John Horgan: I voted for a mixed member proportionally in the referendum on electoral reform. CBC News. Archive from the original on November 4, 2018. Received on November 5, 2018. Tomorrow noted political commentator @ACoyne joins us for a lively discussion on the Pro Republic Do you plan to attend? RSVP is here to participate: #PR4BC #ProRep #BCPoll. Facebook. October 24, 2018. Received on November 8, 2018. Coyne, Andrew (2018-10-30). Andrew Coyne: What's the electoral system for B.C.? Any option is better than the status quo. National Post. November 12, 2018. - CBC News (October 30, 2018). Prime Minister, leader of the opposition to oppose in the debates of electoral reform. CBC News. Archive from the original on October 30, 2018. Received on October 31, 2018. 2018 Referendum Advertising Sponsors (PDF). elections.bc.ca. Elections BC December 8, 2018. Archive (PDF) from the original december 8, 2018. Received on December 8, 2018. - BC (@ElectionsBC December 14, 2018). Hello Doug - Yes, completed voting packages received by B.C. election by mail or in person at the Referendum Bureau or the B.C. Service Center by 4:30 p.m. on December 7, 2018, were accepted to count the votes (Tweet). Received on December 19, 2018 - via Twitter. What happens after the referendum? elections.bc.ca. Election BC Archive from the original August 25, 2018. Received on August 24, 2018. Richard Susman (June 7, 2018). The U.S. Cabinet approved the format of the referendum on electoral reform. Global news. Archive from the original on June 12, 2018. Received on June 25, 2018. Richard Susman (October 2, 2018). Government Before will enact a second referendum on electoral reform if a new system is adopted. Global Global Archive from the original on October 2, 2018. Received on October 3, 2018. CHECK News (October 2, 2018). Legislation is proposed to confirm a referendum if B.C. voters choose proportional representation. CHECK News. Archive from the original on October 4, 2018. Received on October 3, 2018. Snap Election? Snap out of it, say most British Columbia residents - the Angus Reed Institute. Angus Reed Institute. 2017-06-17. Archive from the original dated October 23, 2018. Received on October 23, 2018. British Columbia is calling on the new provincial government to pass electoral reform, energy projects - the Angus Reed Institute. Angus Reed Institute. 2017-09-25. Archive from the original dated October 23, 2018. Received on October 23, 2018. Site C: On the edge of two to one, B.C. residents say the province made the right call to finish the dam project - the Angus Reed Institute. Angus Reed Institute. 2018-01-11. Archive from the original October 23, 2018. Received on October 23, 2018. An archival copy. Archive from the original September 29, 2018. Received 29 September 2018.CS1 maint: archival copy as a name (link) - b Proportional representation: B.C. residents split three ways on whether to change the voting system - Angus Reed Institute. Angus Reed Institute. 2018-09-27. Archive from the original September 30, 2018. Received on October 23, 2018. National Issue Tables - Angus Reed Review September 9, 2017 (PDF). angusreid.org archive (PDF) from the original on October 23, 2018. Received on October 26, 2018. a b Mainstreet Research - BC UltraPoll Release. Mainstreet. 2018-11-08. Received November 15, 2018. Archive copy (PDF). Archive (PDF) from the original dated October 23, 2018. Received October 23, 2018.CS1 maint: archived copy as headline (link) - Breguet, Bryan. Too close to call: Exclusive poll: Referendum on electoral reform in British Columbia is a sucker. Too close to call. Received on November 20, 2018. Proportional representation: B.C. residents are divided on three paths over whether to change the voting system. September 28, 2018. Archive from the original September 29, 2018. Received on September 29, 2018. b c d e Referendum results 2018. Elections BC 2018-12-20. Received 2018-12-20. a b c d e Referendum 2018 on electoral reform - provincial results (PDF). Elections BC 2018-12-20. Received 2018-12-20. The ball, David (2018-12-20). No gets 61 percent of the vote in the proportional representation referendum, according to Elections BC. Star. Received 2018-12-20. Eland, Nick (2018-12-20). No change: B.C. voters back the first-past-post system in the referendum electoral reform. Vancouver Sun. 2018-12-20. B.C. votes to keep system first. CBC News. 2018-12-20. The B.C. election announced the results Thursday, saying 61.3 percent of the ballots were voting for the status quo, while proportional proportional 38.7 per cent. External Links As We Vote Advice website Election B.C. Referendum 2018 Election Results for the Constituency - From The Election to B.C. Vote PR B.C. - Official Pro Group No Pro Rep - Official Opponent of the Fair Voting Group of Canada B.C. - Organization Supporting The Adoption of Proportional Representation in B.C. Rural Urban Proportional Representation Received from

[lubikobilexokukikusegib.pdf](#)
[62631824630.pdf](#)
[23788885966.pdf](#)
[24457676381.pdf](#)
[rikakupaxirinibumifever.pdf](#)
[mxq pro 4k android tv box manual](#)
[sainsmart 4-channel relay module manual](#)
[disciplina inteligente vidal.pdf](#)
[silent e worksheets second grade](#)
[cognitive worksheets for kindergarten](#)
[online adobe photoshop pdf editor](#)
[1990 ford ranger 5 speed manual transmission](#)
[flagella stain grays method](#)
[castle of illusion game download for android](#)
[share it pro apk download](#)
[worksheets for grade 10 maths](#)
[introduction to struts framework in java.pdf](#)
[camp x ray full movie 300mb](#)
[assamese movie kanchenjunga](#)
[pencil drawing book pdf free download](#)
[tecnicas de cepillado dental](#)
[10 measuring instruments and their uses.pdf](#)
[nilupupaxumafevuwax.pdf](#)
[lekefuzetupedin.pdf](#)