although it did not get a plurality of votes. This

political culture where, until recently, it was considered more important to elect a strong government than to seek a more equitable representation. A recent survey, where people

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I am not at liberty, as you may expect, to explicitly refer to what is submitted for ministerial decision. I will comment briefly on the three aims of the reform and their respective objectives in order to respect the time allocated to each presentation. I will gladly answer questions afterward.

The first aim pursued is the reform of the electoral system. The objective sought here consists in correcting the representation shortcomings of the FPTP system as it operates in Québec.

These shortcomings are well documented.

Therefore, I shall not insist, except to say that, on the one hand, FPTP over-represents the political party that wins a general election. On the second hand, it under-represents opposition partie6.2(ep8u0.00nohTo(0Ass1.1o5 Tc.8(b)1r8u isr TcD(Thereforeept st-sg3cshall ldgh0007Tw I shall nothe second hand some regions, election after election. Finally, it enables a party to win a majority of seats

Assembly.

¹ On June 10, 2004, the minister tabled before the National Assembly a proposal for parliamentary reform. The draft bill on electoral reform is due for presentation in the fall session of the National

André Fortier, Reform of Democratic Institutions: Quebec's Comprehensive Plan