

Please accept my attached brief and sample ballot to be presented to the Special Committee on Electoral Reform.

Thank you for your time and this opportunity,

**Presented by William Denis Guest**

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I would like to submit to you my brief on Canadian Electoral reform.

Clearly, First Past the Post has left Canadians with governments that represent 40% of the populations vote holding a majority position in the House of Commons. This leaves 60% of the Canadian vote not supporting the governing parties' policies, as reflected in the national vote. Substantial votes for smaller and upstart parties are not represented with seats in the House of Commons with proportional voice.

Change is always difficult, but difficult is what governments do and inclusive democracy is worth the effort. There are two conflicting needs. One is that riding ballots are seen to have a fair decisive outcome, without run-offs ballots. Two, that the House of Commons proportionally reflects the will of Canadians as reflected by their vote.

I see a blended formula that maintains the feel of our current elections. The elections would be held as they are now, except the ballot is split in two parts, as shown in the attachment. First you Vote for a Party whose policies reflect your opinion; this provides for Proportional Representation. The second part Votes for local candidates as they are now, under First Past the Post.

Any Independent or Party candidate who gets 50% + <1% in their riding vote would win their seat.

The number of seats in the House of Commons allotted to each Party is based on Proportional Representation as reflected in the National Party vote recorded on the first part of the ballot. I would suggest a Party requires 3% of the National Vote as the minimum requirement for allotted seats. Again, Any Party who's candidate who gets 50% + <1% in the riding vote would win their seat regardless of their Parties eligibility to any allotted seats. The remaining seats each Party is allotted to sit in the House of Commons, would be based on the Parties individual candidate's performance in the riding votes. The Parties would have no say in these seats. Seats would be filled by the highest percentages obtained in the Riding Votes down until all their seats are filled. These are now the Party Caucuses.

This will end with some House of Commons representative not holding the seat from the riding they represented, in these cases they will open their constituency office within their riding allotted.

William Denis Guest

Ontario

# Proposed Canadian Electoral Ballot

## Party Vote

## Candidate Vote

Party Logo	<input type="radio"/>	Candidate name Party Affiliation	<input type="radio"/>
Party Logo	<input type="radio"/>	Candidate name Party Affiliation	<input type="radio"/>
Party Logo	<input type="radio"/>	Candidate name Party Affiliation	<input type="radio"/>
Party Logo	<input type="radio"/>	Candidate name Party Affiliation	<input type="radio"/>
Party Logo	<input type="radio"/>	Candidate name Party Affiliation	<input type="radio"/>
Party Logo	<input type="radio"/>	Candidate name Party Affiliation	<input type="radio"/>

The Party Vote determines the percentage of seats held by each Political Party in Parliament. The Candidate Vote determines who sits in those seats. Any Candidate that gets 50+1% of the vote in their Riding is guaranteed a seat in Parliament, all other Party Seats must be filled by the Candidates that received the highest percentage Vote in their Riding.