

What Is A Referendum

== Batavian Republic (1796-1806) == 1348030115 The first four referendums were held during the Batavian Republic and focused on the establishment of a new constitution. In the 200 years that followed, there was no legal framework for referendums, and they did not take place at a national level. In 1999, a constitutional amendment aimed at introducing a binding referendum failed during the Night of Wiegel. Between 2002 and 2005, the Temporary Referendum Act was introduced as a compromise, allowing consultative referendums to be held, but no referendums were conducted under this law. In 2005, however, a referendum was held on the European Constitution, based on a special law created for that purpose. 1348030115 == Etymology == 1348030115 == Procedure == 1348030115

1995 Quebec referendum The 1995 Quebec referendum was the second referendum to ask voters in the predominantly French-speaking Canadian province of Quebec whether Quebec should The 1995 Quebec referendum was the second referendum to ask voters in the predominantly French-speaking Canadian province of Quebec whether Quebec should proclaim sovereignty and become an independent country, with the condition precedent of offering a political and economic agreement to Canada 1348030115

The culmination of multiple years of debate and planning after the failure of the Meech Lake and Charlottetown constitutional accords, the referendum was launched by the provincial Parti Québécois government of Jacques Parizeau. Despite initial predictions of a heavy sovereignist defeat, an eventful and complex campaign followed, with the "Yes" side flourishing after being taken over by Bloc Québécois leader Lucien Bouchard. 1348030115 The results of the referendum were announced on 4 March 2011. Overall, 63.49% voted 'yes', and 36.51% voted 'no'. In 21 of 22 local

authorities the vote was 'yes', with the exception...

1348030115 The pro-independence Scottish National Party (SNP) said before the 2016 election that a second independence referendum should be held if there was a material change of circumstances, such as the UK leaving the European Union. The SNP formed a minority government following the election. The "Leave" side won the Brexit referendum in June 2016. 62% of votes in Scotland were opposed to Brexit. In 2017, then First Minister Nicola Sturgeon gained approval of the... 1348030115

Proposed referendum on the Brexit withdrawal agreement A referendum on the Brexit withdrawal agreement, also referred to as a "second referendum", a "rerun", a "people's vote", or a "confirmatory public vote" A referendum on the Brexit withdrawal agreement, also referred to as a "second referendum", a "rerun", a "people's vote", or a "confirmatory public vote", was proposed by a number of politicians and pressure groups as a way to break the deadlock during the 2017–19 Parliament surrounding the meaningful vote on the Brexit deal 1348030115

2014 Donbas status referendums In addition, a counter-referendum on accession to Dnipropetrovsk Oblast was held in some Ukrainian-controlled parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. called the referendum "illegal", and a number of nations—such as Germany, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom—called the referendum "unconstitutional" Referendums on the status of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, parts of Ukraine that together make up the Donbas region, were claimed to have taken place on 11 May 2014 in many towns under the control of the Russian-controlled Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics. These referendums intended to legitimise the establishment of the unrecognized states, in the context of the Russian invasion of Crimea and rising pro-Russian unrest in the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian Revolution 1348030115

Following the invocation of Article 50 to begin Brexit

negotiations, most proposals for a new referendum suggested a choice between accepting the negotiated withdrawal agreement and remaining in the EU, sometimes with the additional option to leave the EU with no deal. In the case of a three-option referendum, voting systems such as supplementary vote, and Borda count were suggested to allow people to state their second preferences. 1348030115

Referendums in the Netherlands national referendums have been held between 1797 and 2018. Since 2018, there is no longer a legal basis for referendums. The first four referendums were held In the Netherlands, seven national referendums have been held between 1797 and 2018. Since 2018, there is no longer a legal basis for referendums 1348030115

Referendum A referendum may be either binding, resulting in the adoption of a new policy, or consultive (or advisory), functioning like a large opinion poll. A referendum, plebiscite, or ballot measure is a direct vote by the electorate (rather than their representatives) on a proposal, law, or political issue A referendum, plebiscite, or ballot measure is a direct vote by the electorate (rather than their representatives) on a proposal, law, or political issue 1348030115

Voting took place on 30 October 1995, and featured the largest voter turnout in Quebec's history (93.52%). The "No" option carried by a margin of 54,288 votes, receiving 50.58% of the votes cast. Parizeau, who announced his pending resignation as Quebec premier the following day, later stated that he would have quickly proceeded with a unilateral declaration of independence had the result been affirmative and negotiations failed or been refused, the latter of which was later... 1348030115 Yes Scotland was the main campaign group for independence, while... 1348030115 Reasons that were cited as justification include campaign finance violations by Vote Leave and Leave.EU, the alleged use of data illicitly harvested by Cambridge Analytica, allegations of Russian interference through fake social media accounts and allegedly through funding,

arguments that the "Leave" camp promoted misinformation, a gradual shift in public opinion, fuelled in part by demographic changes such as adolescents who were too... 1348030115 If a majority voted 'yes', the Assembly would then be able to make laws, known as Acts of the Assembly, on all matters in the subject areas, without needing the UK Parliament's agreement. If a majority voted 'no', the arrangements at the time of the referendum would have continued – that is, in each devolved area, the Assembly would be able to make its own laws on some matters, but not others. To make laws on any of these other matters, the Assembly would have had to ask the UK Parliament to transfer the powers to it. Regulations for the referendum, and the powers to be approved or rejected by it, were provided for in the Government of Wales Act 2006. 1348030115

2014 Scottish independence referendum ", which voters answered with "Yes" or "No". The turnout of 84. The referendum question was "Should Scotland be an independent country. The referendum question was "Should Scotland A referendum on Scottish independence from the United Kingdom was held in Scotland on 18 September 2014. 7%) voting in favour. The "No" side won with 2,001,926 (55. 6% was the highest recorded for an election or referendum in the United Kingdom since the January 1910 general election, which was held before the introduction of universal suffrage. A referendum on Scottish independence from the United Kingdom was held in Scotland on 18 September 2014. 3%) voting against independence and 1,617,989 (44 1348030115

An independence referendum typically arises first after political success for nationalists of a territory. This could come in the election of politicians or parties with separatist policies, or from pressure from nationalist organisations. 1348030115

Independence referendum An independence referendum is a type of referendum in which the residents of a territory decide whether the territory should become an independent

sovereign An independence referendum is a type of referendum in which the residents of a territory decide whether the territory should become an independent sovereign state. An independence referendum that results in a vote for independence does not always ultimately result in independence 1348030115

Independent observers reported many irregularities and the results of the separatist referendums were not officially recognised by any government, including those of Ukraine, the United States, and the countries of the European Union. The Ukrainian government called the referendum "illegal", and a number of nations—such as Germany, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom—called the referendum "unconstitutional" and "lacking legitimacy". The Russian government expressed "respect" for the results and urged a "civilised" implementation, and later announced recognition... 1348030115

Proposed second Scottish independence referendum The Scottish Government stated in its white paper for independence that voting Yes was a "once in a generation opportunity to follow a different path, and choose a new and better direction for our nation". A second referendum (commonly referred to as indyref2) on Scotland becoming independent of the United Kingdom (UK) has been proposed by the Scottish Government A second referendum (commonly referred to as indyref2) on Scotland becoming independent of the United Kingdom (UK) has been proposed by the Scottish Government. An independence referendum was first held on 18 September 2014, with 54% voting "No" to independence. Following the "No" vote, the cross party Smith Commission proposed areas that could be devolved to the Scottish Parliament; this led to the passing of the Scotland Act 2016, formalising new devolved policy areas in time for the 2016 Scottish Parliament election campaign 1348030115

2011 Welsh devolution referendum Voters were asked whether the Assembly should have full law-making A referendum on the powers of the National Assembly for

Wales was held on 3 March 2011. Voters were asked whether the Assembly should have full law-making powers in the twenty subject areas where it has jurisdiction. ' . A referendum on the powers of the National Assembly for Wales was held on 3 March 2011. The referendum asked the question: 'Do you want the Assembly now to be able to make laws on all matters in the 20 subject areas it has powers for 1348030115

'Referendum' is the gerundive form of the Latin verb *referre*, literally "to carry back" (from the verb *ferre*, "to bear, bring, carry" plus the inseparable prefix *re-*, here meaning "back"). As a gerundive is an adjective, not a noun, it cannot be used alone in Latin, and must be contained within a context attached to a noun such as *Propositum quod referendum est populo*, "A proposal which must be carried back to the people". The addition of the verb *sum* (3rd person singular, *est*) to a gerundive, denotes the idea of necessity or compulsion, that which "must" be done, rather than that which is "fit for" doing. Its use as a noun in English is not considered a strictly grammatical usage of a foreign word but is rather a newly coined English noun, which follows English grammatical usage, not Latin grammatical usage. This determines the form of the plural in English, which according... 1348030115 The Act gave effect to a manifesto commitment of the Conservative Party at the general election of May 2015, and was one of the most significant pieces of legislation that was passed by the 2015–17 Parliament. It required the Secretary of State to appoint the day on which the referendum should be held, although it could not be any later than 31 December 2017 and, on 20 February 2016, David Cameron announced that... 1348030115

European Union Referendum Act 2015 Two weeks later, the second reading of the Bill was supported by MPs from all parties except the SNP; the bill subsequently passed on its third reading in the Commons on 7 September 2015. It was approved by the House of Lords on 14 December 2015, and given Royal Assent on 17 December 2015. The bill was introduced to the House of Commons by Philip Hammond,

Foreign Secretary on 28 May 2015. 36) was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that made legal provision for a consultative referendum to be held in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, on whether it should remain a member state of the European Union or leave the bloc altogether. European Union Referendum Act 2015 (c. 36) was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that made legal provision for a consultative referendum to be held. The European Union Referendum Act 2015 (c. The Act came partly into force on the same day and came into full legal force on 1 February 2016 1348030115

The Scottish Independence Referendum Act 2013 set out the arrangements for the referendum and was passed by the Scottish Parliament in November 2013, following an agreement between the devolved Scottish government and the Government of the United Kingdom. The independence proposal required a simple majority to pass. All European Union (EU) or Commonwealth citizens residing in Scotland age 16 or over could vote, with some exceptions, which produced a total electorate of almost 4,300,000 people. This was the first time that the electoral franchise was extended to include 16- and 17-year-olds in Scotland. 1348030115 From 2015 to 2018, there was the Advisory Referendum Act, under which two non-binding referendums were held. Since 2022, a constitutional amendment has been under consideration that aims to make binding referendums possible. 1348030115

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