

Pierre POILIEVRE AGENDA 2029

Economic and fiscal policies

Poilievre has consistently advocated for fiscal conservatism, emphasizing balanced budgets to avoid saddling future generations with debt that functions as deferred taxation. He has criticized persistent deficits under the Liberal government, pushing in 2025 to cap the federal deficit at \$42 billion—the level projected in the prior fall economic statement—while warning that unchecked spending growth would exacerbate fiscal pressures. His platform proposes measures to reduce but not immediately eliminate deficits through spending restraint and revenue growth from economic expansion, rather than relying on tax hikes.

On taxation, Poilievre supports targeted reductions to enhance affordability and incentivize work and investment. In March 2025, he pledged a 15% cut to income taxes for the average Canadian, lowering the federal rate on the lowest bracket from 15% to 12.75%, which would save a worker earning \$57,000 annually about \$900 and up to \$1,800 for two-income families. This "Bring It Home Tax Cut" aims to return money to modest-income earners, contrasting with what he describes as Liberal policies that have effectively raised family tax burdens by \$10,000 through inflation and indirect levies.

Poilievre's signature economic critique centers on the federal carbon tax, which he campaigns to "axe" entirely, including the consumer and industrial components, arguing it inflates costs for essentials like food, heating, and transportation without achieving meaningful emissions reductions. He contends the policy has driven up household expenses—estimated by opponents as a net cost exceeding rebates for many—while Canada's greenhouse gas emissions remained at 694 megatonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2023, a mere 0.9% decline from 2022 despite the tax's implementation and rising rates to \$80 per tonne by 2024. Poilievre highlights that global emissions continue unabated, underscoring the tax's negligible impact given Canada's 1.5% share of worldwide output, and favors technology-driven decarbonization over pricing mechanisms that he views as punitive without causal efficacy in curbing output.

To foster growth, Poilievre endorses deregulation and reduced government intervention, positing that excessive red tape and anti-energy regulations have

stifled investment, driving \$500 billion in capital outflows since 2015. He draws on historical precedents like the 1970s stagflation era—marked by high inflation, unemployment, and stagnant growth under heavy interventionist policies—to argue for market-oriented reforms that prioritize private sector dynamism over bureaucratic controls, which empirical records show correlate with economic malaise when unchecked.

Housing and urban development

Poilievre has attributed Canada's housing affordability crisis primarily to supply shortages caused by regulatory "gatekeepers," including municipal bureaucrats, zoning restrictions, and development approval delays that hinder construction. He argues these barriers, rather than insufficient demand-side interventions, prevent the necessary increase in housing stock, leading to doubled rents and mortgage costs since 2015.

To address this, Poilievre proposes tying federal infrastructure funding to municipal performance, requiring cities to achieve a 15% annual increase in housing completions—compounded yearly—or face funding clawbacks and fines for non-compliance. His plan includes eliminating federal sales tax on new homes under \$1.3 million, saving buyers up to \$65,000 per home, and pressuring municipalities to reduce development charges and expedite permits. This approach aims to unlock 2.3 million new homes over five years by prioritizing supply expansion over bureaucratic hurdles.

In his housing policy, Poilievre has promoted the "Build Homes Not Bureaucracy" plan to construct 2.3 million new homes over five years. Key elements include axing the GST on new homes priced under approximately \$1.3 million, tying federal infrastructure and transit funding to municipalities achieving annual increases in housing starts (such as 15% or more), matching municipal reductions in development charges (up to \$25,000–\$50,000 savings per home), selling federal land for residential development, and imposing penalties on "gatekeepers" like slow bureaucrats or NIMBY councils that hinder construction. He has framed these measures as essential to increasing supply, reducing costs, and linking population growth to housing capacity to fix the affordability crisis.

Poilievre criticizes Liberal government policies for exacerbating the crisis by inflating demand through fiscal spending without corresponding supply reforms,

as evidenced by housing starts trending downward in recent six-month periods despite population pressures Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation data shows seasonally adjusted annualized starts averaging around 240,000-280,000 units monthly in 2025, insufficient to close the supply gap accumulated under the Trudeau administration.

Energy and environmental stance

Poilievre advocates for the expansion of Canada's oil and gas sector, emphasizing the construction of pipelines and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals to boost exports, create jobs, and enhance energy security. He has criticized the Liberal government for blocking pipelines and taxing energy production, which he argues forces Canada to sell oil to the U.S. at a discount, and called for approval of a pipeline to the Pacific to access new markets such as Asia. In January 2026, Poilievre urged the fast-tracking of pipelines to overseas markets, warning that revived Venezuelan heavy crude exports to U.S. refineries—potentially reaching 3.5 million barrels per day—threaten to displace Canadian oil supplies from Alberta's oil sands in those refineries. He called on Prime Minister Mark Carney to immediately approve a new million-barrel-per-day pipeline to the Pacific Coast, claiming it would generate \$30 billion annually for Canada's economy and enhance sovereignty through diversified exports. Poilievre sent a letter urging approval of any West Coast pipeline proposal within 60 days of Alberta's submission. He criticized past Liberal policies for blocking over \$176 billion in oil and gas projects, forcing Canada to sell approximately 90% of its oil exports at discounts to the U.S., and emphasized the need for Pacific Basin market access to boost economic sovereignty and reduce U.S. reliance. He also argued that Venezuela would not impose an industrial carbon tax like Canada's, urging its scrapping to maintain competitiveness. Carney responded that Canadian oil exports to the U.S. remain competitive, describing them as low-risk, low-cost, and low-carbon, while downplaying the Venezuelan threat. He has pledged to repeal Bill C-69, the Impact Assessment Act, which he describes as a "No-New-Pipelines" law that hinders infrastructure development. In March 2025, he proposed establishing a "Canada First" National Energy Corridor to expedite approvals for energy transmission lines, pipelines, and related projects, arguing this would prioritize domestic resource development over regulatory delays.

He criticizes net-zero emissions targets as economically detrimental, associating them with "net-zero growth" and potential job losses in resource-dependent regions. Poilievre has indicated a Conservative government under his leadership would abandon the federal net-zero goal, viewing rigid timelines and associated mandates as ideologically driven rather than pragmatically achievable without sacrificing affordability and industrial competitiveness.

Poilievre opposes federal carbon pricing mechanisms, including the consumer and industrial carbon taxes, which he contends drive up costs for households and businesses without effectively reducing emissions on a global scale. He has campaigned on "axing the tax" as a core policy, promising its elimination to alleviate inflationary pressures and redirect focus toward technological innovation in energy production rather than punitive fiscal measures.

Regarding renewable energy, Poilievre has attacked green subsidies as inefficient government spending that fails to deliver reliable baseload power, contrasting them with the proven output of fossil fuels. He argues for market-driven development of all energy sources, warning that over-reliance on intermittent renewables risks energy shortages akin to those experienced in Europe during periods of high demand and low wind or solar generation.

Social and cultural issues

Poilievre advocates for policies that prioritize parental choice in child care, favoring direct financial support to families through tax credits and payments over expansive government-subsidized daycare programs. During the Harper government, in which he served as Minister of Employment and Social Development, the Universal Child Care Benefit provided monthly payments of up to \$160 per child under six and \$60 for those aged six to seventeen starting July 2015, enabling families to decide on care arrangements including stay-at-home parenting.[158] He has criticized the Liberal \$10-a-day child care initiative for resulting in 120,000 fewer available spaces since its implementation, arguing it imposes a bureaucratic model that limits options for traditional family structures.[159] Despite pledging in March 2025 to maintain existing child care coverage if elected, Poilievre emphasizes reforming the system to expand access via universal tax relief rather than centralized subsidies.

On education and youth issues, Poilievre opposes the integration of what he terms "radical gender ideology" into school curricula without parental consent,

viewing it as an imposition on children. In November 2023, he stated that such ideology is being "forced" on students, advocating for parental rights to oversee educational content related to gender and sexuality.[161] He supports restrictions on gender-affirming interventions for minors, endorsing bans on puberty blockers for those under 18 as announced in February 2024, aligning with policies in provinces like Alberta. Additionally, he backs excluding biological males from women's sports and facilities to preserve fairness and safety, positions articulated in February 2024 amid debates on transgender participation.

Poilievre promotes a "tough-on-crime" approach, calling for mandatory minimum sentences for serious offenses like extortion and auto theft, as proposed in February 2024, to deter recidivism among repeat offenders. He advocates reforming bail laws to deny release for individuals with extensive criminal histories, citing Statistics Canada data showing a 79% three-year reconviction rate for offenders with 10 or more prior convictions. In April 2025, he outlined a "three strikes and you're out" policy, rendering those convicted of three serious crimes ineligible for bail, probation, parole, or house arrest, while criticizing Liberal reforms for enabling "hug-a-thug" leniency that endangers communities. This stance responds to rising violent crime, with Poilievre arguing in September 2025 that judges must weigh full criminal records to prevent repeat victimization.

Poilievre defends free speech as foundational to democracy, vowing to repeal Bill C-11, which he labels an "anti-speech censorship law" empowering the CRTC to regulate online content.[168] In March 2023, he urged Canadians to oppose the bill, arguing it threatens the internet's role as a marketplace of ideas by favoring government control over user-generated expression. His campaign has consistently framed C-11 and related measures like C-18 as Trudeau-era overreaches that stifle dissent, promising restoration of unfiltered online freedoms if in power.

Foreign policy and national security

Poilievre's foreign policy emphasizes national sovereignty, military preparedness, and reciprocal dealings with allies and adversaries, reflecting a realist perspective that prioritizes Canada's strategic interests over expansive multilateral commitments. He has advocated reducing foreign aid to inefficient

international bureaucracies, dictators, and terrorist-linked entities to redirect resources toward domestic security needs.

In response to Russian aggression in Ukraine, Poilievre has expressed support for military aid while critiquing NATO members, including Canada, for failing to meet the alliance's 2% of GDP defense spending target, arguing that stronger domestic capabilities would enable more effective alliance contributions.

He commemorated the Holodomor genocide in 2022, underscoring historical solidarity with Ukraine against Soviet-era atrocities, though his party opposed certain updated trade agreements with Kyiv amid fiscal concerns.

Poilievre strongly backs Israel's right to self-defense against Hamas, pledging to defund the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) over evidence of its employees' involvement in the October 7, 2023, attacks and subsequent operations. He has opposed unilateral recognition of a Palestinian state, viewing it as rewarding terrorism, and criticized UN biases that undermine Israel's security.

To counter encroachments by Russia and China in the Arctic, Poilievre proposed on February 10, 2025, establishing Canada's first permanent military base since the Cold War in Iqaluit, acquiring two additional heavy icebreakers, expanding the Canadian Rangers by 2,000 personnel, and creating an Arctic Security Corridor with new air squadrons. These measures aim to assert sovereignty amid Russian military buildups and Chinese research activities perceived as territorial probes, funded partly by reallocating "wasteful" foreign aid.

Skeptical of overreliance on global institutions like the World Economic Forum, Poilievre favors bilateral negotiations for tangible outcomes over what he terms ideological multilateralism, extending this to trade by endorsing reciprocal tariffs in response to U.S. President Donald Trump's policies to protect Canadian interests without broad escalation.^{[180][181]} This approach aligns with a "Canada First" doctrine, critiquing entanglements that dilute national autonomy.

Immigration and constitutional matters

Poilievre has proposed tying permanent immigration levels to metrics such as housing starts, healthcare capacity, and infrastructure development to prevent per-capita strains on public services. He advocates reducing overall intake temporarily until these align with population growth, citing data from the

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation showing insufficient new housing supply relative to recent immigration-driven population increases. Specifically, Poilievre has called for capping annual permanent residents at 200,000 to 250,000—levels comparable to those under the Harper Conservative government—to match available housing stock and alleviate pressures on urban infrastructure. While emphasizing skilled economic migrants, such as those in construction trades to accelerate homebuilding, he supports pausing or limiting non-skilled categories like low-wage temporary foreign workers and certain family reunification streams that do not directly address capacity gaps.

In constitutional matters, Poilievre promotes federalism by opposing federal encroachments on provincial jurisdictions, particularly in energy and resource sectors. He has criticized federal policies like carbon pricing and environmental assessments for overriding provincial authority, arguing they stifle economic development in provinces such as Alberta. To counter this, Poilievre proposed the Canadian Sovereignty Act in August 2025, which would streamline approvals for interprovincial projects like pipelines by repealing restrictive federal regulations and prioritizing provincial input, thereby reducing Ottawa's veto power over energy infrastructure. Although he opposes Alberta separatism and affirms commitment to national unity, Poilievre acknowledges provincial grievances stemming from perceived federal overreach as legitimate drivers of autonomy demands.

Poilievre supports judicious invocation of the notwithstanding clause (Section 33 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms) to uphold public safety against rigid Charter interpretations that favor offenders. In April 2025, he pledged its use to enact consecutive parole ineligibility periods for multiple murderers, overriding potential judicial blocks to ensure such offenders remain imprisoned for life without early release eligibility. He frames this as defending the Charter rights of victims and communities over those of criminals, limiting its application strictly to combating violent crime rather than broader policy aims.[167][193] This stance prioritizes empirical outcomes in reducing recidivism and enhancing deterrence, countering what he describes as judicial overreach that undermines legislative intent on sentencing.