

Pillar 1: Economic Growth - Comprehensive Detailed Breakdown

Canadian Renewal Coalition

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Abstract

Pillar 1 of the 48 Pillar Policies aims to accelerate Canada's economic growth by targeting a sustained 2.5–3.0% annual GDP increase through targeted deregulation, \$80 billion in strategic infrastructure investments, and reinvestment of efficiency savings. This revised document addresses Canada's challenges under Prime Minister Mark Carney, with GDP growth at 1.0–1.2% (Bank of Canada, 2025), unemployment at 7.1% (Statistics Canada, 2025), and a merchandise trade deficit of \$4.9 billion (July 2025). It corrects original inaccuracies, aligns with verified sources, and proposes realistic outcomes: 800,000 jobs and \$1,500–2,000 per household annually by 2033. The plan draws on global models (e.g., India's "Make in India") and ensures inclusive growth for all Canadians.

1 Introduction to Pillar 1 and Current State

Pillar 1 of the 48 Pillar Policies is the foundational element aimed at accelerating economic growth by targeting a sustained 2.5–3.0% annual GDP increase through targeted deregulation, strategic infrastructure investments, and reinvestment of efficiency savings. This pillar confronts Canada's current economic challenges under Prime Minister Mark Carney's leadership, where GDP growth is projected at 1.0–1.2% for late 2025 [3, 4], trailing the G7 average of approximately 1.4% [12], with unemployment at 7.1% (a near 9-year high outside the pandemic, Statistics Canada August 2025 Labour Force Survey) [14, 15] and a merchandise trade deficit of \$4.9 billion in July 2025 (year-to-date approaching \$35 billion, Statistics Canada September 2025) [1, 2]. The overall national baseline rating is D+ (47.5/100), calculated across six key areas: Economy (55/100), Housing (40/100), Healthcare (35/100), Safety (65/100), Immigration/Integration (50/100), and Efficiency/Corruption (40/100). The Economy rating includes deductions: -15 points for low GDP growth (below G7 peers, with economy/cost of living a top concern for ~50% of voters per Abacus Data September 2025 poll, n=2,230) [25]; -15 points for high unemployment (14.5% youth rate in August 2025, more than double the adult average, contributing to \$2,000–3,000 in lost household income annually, Fraser Institute 2024–2025) [17, 18]; and -15 points for trade imbalances (20–40% of refined gas imports from the U.S., Canada Energy Regulator 2025, leading to \$15–20 billion in stranded exports yearly) [27, 28].

The pillar's mission, "Slash Bureaucracy Ignite Growth," draws inspiration from India's "Make in India" initiative, streamlining over 1,500 regulations since 2014 to support 6–7% average GDP growth and attract \$300 billion FDI [7, 8]. In Canada, regulatory compliance costs businesses \$51.5 billion annually (~2% of GDP, Fraser Institute/CFIB 2025) [10, 11], adding 15–20% to operational costs (CFIB 2025). Pillar 1 aims to create up to 800,000 jobs by 2033 (from 7.1% unemployment), delivering \$1,500–2,000 per household annually through reduced costs, higher wages, and productivity, while reducing supply chain vulnerability by 15–20% (Canada Energy Regulator 2025) [27]. The target rating is 90/100 by 2033, contributing to an A (80–89/100) national rating.

Pillar 1 addresses student concerns: university students (debt/jobless concerns) benefit from unemployment below 5% by 2033 and bootcamps (Pillar 3) targeting tech vacancies (IRCC/Job Bank 2025) [9], stabilizing debt at \$29,000 (up

~20% since 2020) [9]; high schoolers gain from repatriated roles (Pillar 22), aiming for 8–10% youth unemployment by 2029 and energy jobs at \$78,000/year (Glassdoor 2025) [19]; elementary kids see gas price stabilization at \$1.30–1.50/L by 2033 (from \$1.50/L, saving \$1,200/year for 40,000 km households) [20, 21]. Inclusive growth ensures low-income households gain from jobs amid rising inequality (Statistics Canada July 2025) [23, 24] and indigenous communities receive project equity (Pillar 37, New Zealand model).

Challenges under Carney include a \$68.5 billion deficit for 2025–26 (PBO September 2025) [5, 6], public debt at 110.8% of GDP (IMF April 2025) [13], risking 1–2% higher interest rates (Bank of Canada 2025), trade imbalances (July 2025 deficit \$4.9 billion, non-USMCA exports up 13.6% in H1 2025) [22], and project delays (2+ years for permits, Fraser Institute 2025) [29]. Economy ranks high among voter concerns (Abacus Data 2025), with U.S. tariff worries noted.

2 Mechanics and Influencers

Pillar 1’s mechanics reduce barriers through a “One-In, Two-Out” rule, eliminating two regulations per new one, inspired by U.S. Trump-era orders achieving an 8:1 ratio and \$200 billion savings (Heritage Foundation 2018–2021) [26]. It targets 1,500–2,000 high-impact regulations by Year 2 in energy (~30% of compliance burden), construction (~25%, delaying housing, CMHC 2025), and trade (~20%, linked to deficits, Statistics Canada 2025). The Regulatory Review Commission, integrated with Pillar 42’s Canada Strong Commission, uses AI (80–95% audit efficiency, Deloitte 2025) to eliminate redundant rules, e.g., fast-tracking permits for 20 pipelines (Pillar 15), reducing approval times from 2+ years to 6–12 months, unlocking \$15–20 billion in exports (Canada Energy Regulator 2025) [27].

Infrastructure scales from \$20 billion (Year 1) to \$80 billion (Year 5), funded by \$30–50 billion from trade measures (Pillar 6, World Bank 2025) and efficiency savings. Investments prioritize roads/ports (40%, ~150,000 km, 5–10% trade boost), digital networks (30%, 5G for 1–1.5% productivity lift, Deloitte 2025), and energy (30%, Pillar 32’s SMRs for net-zero by 2033). PPPs with firms like Enbridge/OPG ensure domestic labor (Pillar 30), creating 150,000+ jobs at \$70,000–90,000/year (Glassdoor/Indeed 2025) [19].

Influencers include: - **India’s “Make in India” (2014–2025)**: Streamlined 1,500+ regulations, attracting \$300 billion FDI and supporting 6–7% GDP growth (UNCTAD/IBEF 2025) [7, 8]. Canada adaptation: Target \$500–800 billion FDI, 500,000–800,000 jobs. - **Estonia’s Flat Tax (2000–2025)**: 20% flat rate, 95% online filing, ~6x GDP growth, thousands of startups (OECD 2025) [16]. Canada tie: Pillar 29 simplifies taxes for 90–95% compliance, saving \$2,000–3,000/household. - **U.S. Trump-Era Deregulation (2017–2021)**: Cut ~2,000 rules, adding 2.5% GDP, 6.7 million jobs, \$200 billion savings (Heritage/BLS 2021) [26]. Canada: Target 500,000–800,000 jobs, \$1,500–2,000/household.

Wallet impact: \$1,500–2,000/year per household (\$400–500 deregulation, \$800–1,000 wages, \$300–500 infra, Fraser/CFIB 2025) [10]. Security: Reduces import risks (20–40% refined gas, CER 2025) [27]. Inclusive growth: Low-income gains amid inequality (StatsCan 2025) [23], women/minorities via Pillar 3.

3 Implementation Plan Year-by-Year Breakdown

Implementation is phased: Foundation (Years 1–2: +10 points to 65/100), Acceleration (Years 3–5: B- 75–79/100), Optimization (Years 6–8: A 85–89/100). Funding: \$80 billion from efficiencies (Pillar 48: \$6 billion cuts, e.g., program overlaps) + \$30–50 billion trade measures (Pillar 6). Oversight: Canada Strong Commission (Pillar 42) with AI audits (80–95% efficiency, Pillar 21). Risks: Litigation mitigated by consultations (90% compliance, U.S./OECD models).

- **Year 1 (2026: Foundation +5 points to 60/100):** Actions: Eliminate 400–500 regulations (energy/construction, e.g., 5 pipelines in Alberta/BC, Pillar 15, saving \$4–5 billion, Fraser 2025). Launch \$20 billion infra fund (roads, Western Canada). How: AI scans 800–1,000 rules (Pillar 21), Alberta/BC MOUs (10% overlap reduction). Metrics: +1.0–1.5% GDP, 150,000 jobs (75,000 energy, CAPP 2025), \$800–1,000/household. Risks: Litigation (85–90% success, U.S. precedents). Ties: Pillar 3 (40,000 bootcamps).

Week-by-Week (2026):

- **Weeks 1–4 (Jan):** Commission launch, AI setup, identify 80–100 regulations, \$4–5 billion allocation. Metrics: 40 regulations cut, 8,000 jobs projected.
 - **Weeks 5–8 (Feb):** Alberta/BC pilots, MOUs. 150–200 regulations reviewed. Metrics: +0.1–0.2% GDP.
 - **Weeks 9–12 (Mar):** Infra bids (roads, \$4–5B). 250 regulations cut. Metrics: 40,000 jobs.
 - **Weeks 13–16 (Apr):** Public dashboard (Pillar 42, 70% transparency). 350 regulations cut. Metrics: \$400/household.
 - **Weeks 17–20 (May):** Energy focus (Pillar 15). 450–500 cut. Metrics: +0.3–0.5% GDP.
 - **Weeks 21–24 (Jun):** Infra groundbreaking (Alberta). Metrics: 75,000 jobs.
 - **Weeks 25–28 (Jul):** Mid-year audit (Pillar 42). Metrics: \$600/household.
 - **Weeks 29–32 (Aug):** Scale to Ontario. Metrics: +0.7–1.0% GDP.
 - **Weeks 33–36 (Sep):** Trade regulations cut (Pillar 24). Metrics: 120,000 jobs.
 - **Weeks 37–40 (Oct):** Public consultation (Pillar 42). Metrics: \$800/household.
 - **Weeks 41–44 (Nov):** Infra expansion. Metrics: +1.2–1.5% GDP.
 - **Weeks 45–52 (Dec):** Year-end review; 150,000 jobs. Metrics: +1.0–1.5% GDP, \$800–1,000/household.
- **Year 2 (2027: Foundation +5 points to 65/100):** Actions: Eliminate 1,000–1,200 regulations (total 1,500–1,700, e.g., trade for Pillar 24 India pact). \$40 billion infra (ports, Ontario/Quebec, 150,000 km highways). How: Saskatchewan/Manitoba

MOUs (15–20% overlap cut). Metrics: +1.8–2.2% GDP, 300,000 jobs (150,000 construction, StatsCan). Risks: Provincial pushback (mitigated by \$4–5 billion revenue sharing). Family impact: \$1,200–1,500/household. Ties: Pillar 29 tax simplifications (\$2,000–3,000 savings).

- **Year 3 (2028: Acceleration +5 points to 70/100):** Actions: Full deregulation audit (Pillar 42 dashboard). \$50–60 billion infra (ports/digital, 5G in 40–50% rural areas). How: AI scans 3,000–4,000 regulations, sunset 700–800. Metrics: +2.2–2.5% GDP, 450,000 jobs (200,000 trade, UNCTAD 2025). Risks: Inflation (Pillar 2 controls, < 2%). Family impact: \$1,600–2,000/household. Ties: Pillar 6 funds \$15–20 billion exports.
- **Year 4 (2029: Acceleration +5 points to 75/100):** Actions: Optimize via feedback (Pillar 42, 65–70% approval). \$60–70 billion infra (digital networks). How: National review, cut 400–500 legacy rules. Metrics: +2.5–2.8% GDP, 600,000 jobs. B- milestone (75–79/100): \$15,000/household cumulative. Risks: Recession (Pillar 23 USMCA adjustments). Family impact: \$2,000/household. Ties: Pillar 30 SME supports.
- **Year 5 (2030: Acceleration +5 points to 80/100):** Actions: AI-optimized framework (Pillar 21, < 0.5% issues). \$80 billion infra (national grid). How: Sunset 150–200 rules. Metrics: +2.8–3.0% GDP, 700,000 jobs. Risks: Global shocks (Pillar 26 diversification). Family impact: \$2,200–2,500/household. Ties: Self-reinforcing.
- **Year 6 (2031: Optimization +5 points to 85/100):** Actions: Export refinements (Pillar 23, \$15–20 billion surplus). Metrics: +3.0% GDP, 750,000 jobs. How: Trade engagements (Pillar 24/25). Risks: Supply chain (Pillar 16 infra). Family impact: \$2,500/household. Ties: Pillar 6 to \$30–40 billion.
- **Year 7 (2032: Optimization +5 points to 90/100):** Actions: Sustainability integrations (Pillar 34). Metrics: +3.0–3.2% GDP, 775,000 jobs. How: AI updates 80–100 rules/year. Risks: Labor gaps (Pillar 3 bootcamps). Family impact: \$2,800/household. Ties: Pillar 29 for \$30,000 cumulative.
- **Year 8 (2033: Optimization +5 points to 95/100):** Actions: Full refinement: 3.0% GDP, 800,000 jobs. How: Global benchmarking. A milestone (85–89/100): Top-15 economy. Risks: Geopolitics (Pillar 12). Family impact: \$1,500–2,000/year ongoing. Ties: Holistic integration.

4 Outcomes, Metrics, and Alignment with Other Pillars

By 2033, Pillar 1 aims for 2.5–3.0% GDP growth (from ~1.0%, adding \$800 billion–\$1 trillion, Bank of Canada/IMF models), up to 800,000 jobs (from 7.1% unemployment, addressing tech vacancies, IRCC/Job Bank 2025), and \$1,500–2,000/household annual gain (cumulative \$25,000–30,000, Finance Canada). Metrics: Quarterly GDP (Bank of Canada), monthly jobs (StatsCan), annual audits (Pillar 42, 90% transparency). Success: FDI to \$60–80 billion/year (UNCTAD 2025), productivity +10–15% (Fraser Institute), voter satisfaction +20–25 points (Abacus).

Alignment with pillars: - **Pillar 15 (Energy Independence)**: Streamlines 20 pipelines, adding ~1 million barrels/day, \$200–300 billion earnings by 2033, +0.5–1% GDP (CAPP 2025). Cuts permit times 50–75%. - **Pillar 28 (Housing Surge)**: Supports 1.5–2 million homes (-15–20% prices), easing zoning for 800,000/year (CMHC 2025). - **Pillar 33 (Health Enhancements)**: Funds 50,000–100,000 health-care roles, reducing licensing delays 5% (CMA 2025). - **Pillar 48 (Efficiency Reforms)**: \$50–60 billion savings redirect \$15 billion to infra, cutting waste 50–60% (PBO/CIPS 2025). - **Cross-Pillar**: Jobs support Pillar 3 (70–80% placement), Pillar 29 tax reforms (\$25,000–30,000/household), Pillar 44 efficiencies (\$400–600/household). Low-income gains amid inequality (StatsCan 2025) [23], indigenous equity via Pillar 37.

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