

The Sanctity of Human Life: from Conception to Natural Death

Abortion, Euthanasia & Alternatives | Human Engineering | Population Control

Catholic Teaching

Catholics care about the sanctity of life because the entire purpose of each soul God endows with life is to find its way back to God by loving God and caring for all the souls God has placed around it. Voluntary termination of life any time between conception and natural death necessarily frustrates that purpose.

The source of human dignity is the likeness to God that is bestowed on each of us at the moment we are conceived. We respond appropriately to this gift by using all the time, talent, and treasure that God has entrusted to us to seek and grow closer to God, by sharing in His continuing act of creation and caring for those around us. Our first purpose is to seek God, especially in one another. If we do that, everything else will be given to us. Anything that interferes with that is contrary to the Word of God. *Genesis chapter 1; Matthew chapters 6, 22 & 25*

Abortion & Euthanasia

*"You shall not kill."
– the 5th Commandment*

The right to life from conception to natural death is the foundation of all Catholic Social Teaching, and in particular, implies the illicitness of every form of procured abortion and of euthanasia. – 155, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

*"This is not something subject to alleged reforms or 'modernizations.' It is not 'progressive' to try to resolve problems by eliminating a human life. Who can remain unmoved before such painful situations?"
– Pope Francis, Evangelii Gaudium 214*

Human Engineering

Cloning and Cell Manipulation

An issue of particular social and cultural significance today, because of its many and serious moral implications, is human cloning... the simple replication of normal cells or of a portion of DNA presents no particular ethical problem. Very



Abortion

According to the official government web page "Access to Abortion Services" at <https://www.quebec.ca/en/health/health-system-and-services/service-organization/abortion-services/access-abortion-services> (accessed 19 August 2026):

Time frame for obtaining a voluntary termination of pregnancy:

- a medical abortion is possible only during the first trimester of pregnancy.
- a surgical abortion is legal at any stage of pregnancy. However, services may vary from one facility to the next. It may be necessary to go to another region.
- a referral from a doctor is not necessary for access to abortion services.

Costs

Abortion services are free everywhere they are offered for:

- women who have a Quebec health insurance card;
- women who are covered by the Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP).
- women who are not in one of the two categories mentioned above can have access to abortion services at their expense. The rates charged vary according to the stage of pregnancy, medical conditions, etc. The persons concerned will have to contact the abortion clinics listed to find out their rates.

Age of consent

- adolescents aged 14 and older do not need permission from their parents to get an abortion. The decision on whether to pursue their pregnancy is theirs alone.
- adolescents aged 13 and under must obtain permission from their parents or legal guardian to get an abortion. The parents must take into account the adolescent's option and the decision must be made in the adolescent's interest. If an adolescent and her parents disagree on the decision to make, a CLSC worker will be able to help them. If they are unable to reach an agreement, the court might be called upon to intervene and render a decision.

Euthanasia (Assisted Suicide)

According to the official government web page "Requirements for receiving medical aid in dying following a contemporaneous request" at <https://www.quebec.ca/en/health/health-system-and-services/end-of-life-care/medical-aid-in-dying/requirements> (accessed 19 August 2026), only a person who meets all the criteria set out in the Act may obtain medical aid in dying following a contemporaneous request. They must:

- be an insured person within the meaning of the Health Insurance Act, except in certain legal exceptions
- be of full age
- be capable of giving consent to care, which means being able to understand the situation and the information given by health professionals as well as make decisions
- be in one of the following situations:
 - suffering from a serious and incurable illness and be in a medical state of advanced and irreversible decline in capability
 - have a serious physical impairment causing significant and persistent disability
 - experience enduring and unbearable physical or psychological suffering that cannot be relieved under conditions the person considers tolerable
- although a mental disorder, other than a neuro-cognitive disorder, can, in certain cases, be a serious illness that can cause significant suffering, it is not an illness for which a person can request medical aid in dying.
- in Quebec, the end-of-life criterion initially in the Act Respecting End-of-Life Care no longer applies as of March 12, 2020, following a judgment of the Quebec Superior Court. It was officially removed from the Act in June 2023.

different, however, is cloning understood in the proper sense. Such cloning is contrary to the dignity of human procreation because it takes place in total absence of an act of personal love between spouses, being agamic and asexual reproduction. In the second place, this type of reproduction represents a form of total domination over the reproduced individual on the part of the one reproducing it...

Cloning for therapeutic use does not attenuate its moral gravity, because in order that such cells may be removed the embryo must first be created and then destroyed.

-236, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Gender Election

Everyone, man and woman, should acknowledge and accept his sexual identity. Physical, moral and spiritual difference and complementarities are oriented towards the goods of marriage and the flourishing of family life. -224 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Men and women with homosexual tendencies must be accepted with respect, compassion, and sensitivity. Every sign of unjust discrimination in their regard should be avoided. – 358 *Catechism of the Catholic Church*

Population Growth; Birth Control; Family Planning

Judgment concerning the interval of time between births, and that regarding the number of children, belongs to the spouses alone. This is one of their inalienable rights, to be exercised before God... The intervention of public authorities must be made in a way that fully respects the freedom of the couple. All programmes of economic assistance aimed at financing campaigns of sterilization and contraception are to be morally condemned as affronts to the dignity of the person and the family.

The answer to questions connected with population growth must instead be sought in simultaneous respect both of sexual morals and of social ethics, promoting greater justice and authentic solidarity so that dignity is given to life in all circumstances.

All reproductive techniques — such as the donation of sperm or ova, surrogate motherhood, heterologous artificial fertilization — that make use of the uterus of another woman or of gametes of persons other than the married

The party has further published no official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding:

- the meaning or purpose of life
- human engineering, including cloning or cell manipulation, or gender election surgery
- population control



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couple, injuring the right of the child to be born of one father and one mother who are father and mother are ethically unacceptable both from a biological and from a legal point of view. – 234-235, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Human Trafficking

The solemn proclamation of human rights is contradicted by a painful reality of violations, including new forms of slavery such as trafficking in human beings, illegal drug trafficking, prostitution. “Even in countries with democratic forms of government, these rights are not always fully respected”. Some serious problems remain unsolved: trafficking in children, the phenomenon of “street children, and the use of children for commerce in pornographic material. – 158, 245 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.



Abortion, euthanasia and alternatives

The party’s 2022 platform states that:
-it undertakes to pay particular attention to the right to abortion here and around the world and will stand in solidarity with any struggle demanding the universalization of this right.

The party has published no further official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding:

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Points to Ponder: Life & Human Dignity

The Dignity and Meaning of Life

Many of our parties, along with many of our voters, have stopped talking about or even acknowledging the evils of abortion, Socially-Assisted Death (SAD), and other sins against the sanctity of the body and the dignity of life. How can this be? Is it because we as a society have been distracted by the comforts and worries of modern life, and thereby have lost touch with the purpose of life? Or are we simply hiding, like the timid steward of Matthew 25:18? Abortion, euthanasia, and other sins are a significant issue in Canada: medical homicide (SAD) is the leading cause of death in Quebec. The following table for deaths in 2024 (the most recent year for which comparable data is available) was compiled from a combination of federal and provincial documents:

Deaths in Quebec, 2024		Total Deaths
Socially-Assisted Death (SAD)	Abortion (22,147)¹ + medically-assisted suicide (5,998)²	28,145
Tumors ³	All types	23,370
Circulatory system ³		18,722
Respiratory system ³		8,590
Mental and behavioural disorders ³	e.g., organic dementia	6,977
Nervous system disorders ³	e.g. Alzheimer’s disease	4,311
Digestive system ³		3,548
Falls and accidental injuries		~3,113
Endocrine, nutritiona, metabolic disease ³	e.g diabetes	1,968
Non-assisted suicide		~1,043
Genital and urinary disorders ³		1,817
Motor vehicle accidents ³		379
Non-social homicide (criminal aggression)		97

¹ Canadian Institute for Health Information (<https://www.cihi.ca/en/induced-abortion-in-canada>)
² <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/health-system-services/annual-report-medical-assistance-dying-2024.html>
³ <https://statistique.quebec.ca/en/document/causes-of-death/tableau/causes-of-death-abridged-list-deaths-by-cause-and-sex#tri es=10778&tri sexe=1>

⁴ <https://saaq.gouv.qc.ca/en/saaq/documents/road-safety-record>

- Aside from looking to our Catholic values (<https://catholicconscience.org/catholiccivics/>) in discerning our votes, what can we, as individuals, families, groups, and parishes do to keep this issue alive in the hearts and minds of Canadians?
- Is it possible for us to keep this issue alive in ways that will serve to gather society, rather than to promote scattering and division?
- Aside from appropriate legislation, what forms of response can or should we promote? How can we help all of those affected by the social sins (<https://catholicconscience.org/social-sin/>) of euthanasia and abortion, or tempted by them?

A conscience well formed by the social teachings of the Church will seriously consider the following questions:

- What limits should be placed on voluntary termination of human life, either prior to birth or at any time before death? What can or should be done at the federal level, and what should be left to the provinces, or to private, religious, or other non-profit organizations?
- What options can or should our society, including the church and other non-profit agencies in addition to government, offer to reluctant or unwilling mothers, as alternatives to abortion and to support unwanted children? What can or should be done at the local, or federal, or national or provincial level, or by private, religious, or other non-profit organizations?
- What options can or should be offered by national or provincial or federal governments, or by private agencies, to families of minors who being encouraged to consider medically-assisted suicide? Is it appropriate to allow minors to consider suicide without consulting their parents?
- Are federal restrictions and controls on cloning and the use of human cells, fetuses, and body parts properly crafted? What, if anything, should be done differently including at the national or provincial level? Should there be more discussion of this serious moral issue in our society?
- To what extent should voluntary, elective services that are morally questionable to large numbers of individuals, such as the voluntary termination of life or the voluntary modification of gender, be financed publicly through mandatory taxation? If such services are to be offered, should they be financed by the individuals who elect to access them, or by sympathetic charities, or by dissenting taxpayers?

Stewardship of Creation

Climate Change | Species, Diversity & Wildlife | Energy & Resources | Sustainable Development

Catholic Teaching

God gave humans dominion over the earth, thereby making us stewards of creation as we work with Him in His continuing act of creation.

We must constantly consider how our actions glorify or harm this wonderful gift God has entrusted to us. This is a multi-faceted question, which must not be over-simplified.

With a vocation to glorify all life which includes respect for the inviolability and integrity of life, humans find themselves in the presence of all God's other creatures. We can and are obliged to put them at our own service and to enjoy them, but our dominion over the world requires the exercise of responsibility. It is not a freedom of arbitrary and selfish exploitation. All of creation has value



During its prior term in office, the party stated that it had:

- put forward a realistic and well-funded roadmap to reach Quebec's greenhouse gas reduction objectives before 2030, including emphasis on electrification thanks to Quebec's ability to produce clean energy. More than \$7.6 billion are to be allocated to this effort over the next 5 years
- announced the end of natural gas and petroleum prospecting and production in Quebec, and passed a corresponding bill in the National Assembly, thereby becoming the first administration in North America and the third in the world to do so

Climate Change

and is “good” in the sight of God. This is a marvelous challenge to human intellect. — 112, 113, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Living our vocation to be protectors of God’s handiwork is essential to a life of virtue; it is not an optional or secondary aspect of our Christian experience.
-217, *Laudato Si’*

The Book of Genesis provides us with certain foundations of Christian anthropology, including the meaning of human activity in the world, which is linked to the discovery and respect of the laws of nature that God has inscribed in the created universe, so that humanity may live in it and care for it in accordance with God’s will. — 37, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

When nature is viewed solely as a source of profit and gain, this has serious consequences for society. This vision of “might is right” has engendered immense inequality, injustice and acts of violence against the majority of humanity, since resources end up in the hands of the first comer or the most powerful: the winner takes all. Completely at odds with this model are the ideals of harmony, justice, fraternity and peace as proposed by Jesus. As he said of the powers of his own age: ‘You know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great men exercise authority over them. It shall not be so among you; but whoever would be great among you must be your servant’ (Mt 20:25-26). -82, *Laudato si’*.

Climate Change

There is urgency to this issue. Every Pope since at least Paul VI has written of our need to shift to a more responsible use of the earth and its abundant resources. The Church accepts that that need is now urgent.

“A very solid scientific consensus indicates that we are presently witnessing a disturbing warming of the climatic system... Humanity is called to recognize the need for changes of lifestyle, production and consumption, in order to combat... at least the human causes which produce or aggravate it. It is true that there are other factors, yet a number of scientific studies indicate that most global warming in recent decades is due to the great concentration of greenhouse gases released mainly as a result of human activity.”
– Pope Francis, *Laudato si’*, –23

Energy & Resources

The good steward neither allows the resources entrusted to him to lie fallow or to fail to produce their proper fruit, nor does he waste or destroy them (*Matthew 25:14-30*). Rather, he uses them responsibly, for the Lord’s purposes, to realize their increase so that he may enjoy his livelihood and provide for the good of his family, his descendants, and his neighbors.

Humanity’s relationship with creation and the creatures of the earth “requires

The coalition’s 2026-27 budget states that with disruptions linked to climate change and the challenges of Québec occupying such a vast territory, it is necessary to build resilient communities with the capacity to anticipate and adapt to adverse climate events. It is essential to support communities with infrastructure that meets the needs of their citizens and to continue taking action to protect the environment. To that end, the budget allocates more than \$1.0 billion over six years, including:

—\$445.3 million for the sustainable maintenance of local and regional infrastructure, supporting the growth and vitality of the metropolitan area and the territories, and the continuation of environmental protection initiatives, including assistance to municipalities for maintaining and improving local roads, managing and developing the Route verte, a network of more than 5 400 kilometres of cycling trails that cross several Québec regions and connect with Ontario, New Brunswick and the United States.

—\$583.9 million to enable implementation of additional measures to help households adapt to and fight against climate change.

Species, Diversity & Wildlife

The party has published no official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding species, diversity or wildlife.

Energy & Resources

In an online policy document dated 24 May 2024 and presented as current in June 2026, the Coalition states that climate change and environmental protection are the defining challenges of the 21st century. After decades of fine words without real action, it has launched an extremely ambitious strategy to decarbonize Quebec by 2050, which will make our nation the first to achieve carbon neutrality in North America. This includes:

- adopting a Plan for a Green Economy to achieve its greenhouse gas reduction targets. This plan, updated annually, now includes more than \$9 billion invested in Quebec’s decarbonization efforts. According to Dunskey Energy + Climate, an energy transition expert firm, our nation is now one of the world leaders in the fight against climate change thanks to these concrete and effective efforts.
- implementing an expanded deposit system, particularly for wine bottles. By March 1, 2025, all “ready-to-drink” containers would be subject to the deposit system, a major step forward for the recycling and reuse of disposable materials.
- banning hydrocarbon exploration and production in Quebec. The CAQ government has resolutely turned the page on fossil fuels: since 2022, hydrocarbon exploration and production have been prohibited in Quebec, and all licenses related to these activities have been revoked. This is a powerful symbol of Quebec’s commitment to moving away from oil and gas and embracing green energy.
- as of 2020, achieving its goal of protected areas in Quebec, protecting the equivalent of 17% of its land and freshwater territory, an area larger than the United Kingdom.
- creating a Blue Fund to protect the province’s water. As Quebec is home to nearly 3% of the planet’s renewable freshwater reserves, it has a duty to protect this precious resource. By increasing the water levy, the coalition established a \$500 million Blue Fund dedicated to ensuring the protection, restoration, and enhancement of our waterways.

Churchill Falls Hydroelectric Project

In an online policy statement dated December 12, 2024 and presented as current in June 2026, the Coalition states that:

-it has signed with Newfoundland and Labrador an agreement in principle regarding hydroelectric production in Labrador. The proposed partnership will provide a significant and immediate increase in value for Newfoundland and Labrador, while also greatly contributing to Quebec’s energy security.

The non-binding agreement has two components: (1) new contracts between Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation (CF(L)Co), Hydro-Québec, and Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro for access to existing Churchill Falls production at a new price, and (2) development of new hydroelectric projects in Labrador.

-ultimately, 9,190 MW will be produced, with 7,200 MW to be purchased by Hydro-Québec and 1,990 MW available to Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro

-Hydro-Québec will also pay Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro option payments totaling \$3.5 billion in net present value to acquire the rights to co-develop new projects in Labrador. Combined payments, provincial dividends, and hydroelectric royalties will translate into annual payments of approximately \$1 billion to Newfoundland and Labrador starting in 2025. Under this agreement, the average price paid for electricity generated at Churchill Falls will be approximately 6 cents/kWh. As a shareholder in the generating station, Hydro-Québec will use dividends from its equity stake to reduce the impact on its customers to 4 cents/kWh.

-the agreement will be made in full compliance with existing agreements with Indigenous communities in Labrador.

the exercise of responsibility, it is not a freedom of arbitrary and selfish exploitation.” – 115, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

One of the higher priority issues in economics is the utilization of resources, that is, of all those goods and services to which economic subjects — producers and consumers in the private and public spheres — attribute value because of their inherent usefulness in the areas of production and consumption... Resources in nature are quantitatively scarce, which means that each individual economic subject, as well as each individual society, must necessarily come up with a plan for their utilization in the most rational way possible, following the logic dictated by the “principle of economizing.” – 346, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Because of the powerful means of transformation offered by technological civilization, it seems that the balance between man and the environment has reached a critical point... A reductionistic conception quickly spread, starting from the presupposition — which was seen to be erroneous — that an infinite quantity of energy and resources are available, that it is possible to renew them quickly, and that the negative effects of the exploitation of the natural order can be easily absorbed... – 461, 462, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Conservation & Sustainable Development

Care for the environment represents a challenge for all of humanity. It is a matter of a common and universal duty, that of respecting a common good, destined for all, by preventing anyone from using “with impunity the different categories of beings, whether living or inanimate — animals, plants, the natural elements — simply as one wishes, according to one’s own economic needs.”

Responsibility for the environment, the common heritage of mankind, extends not only to present needs but also to those of the future... This is a responsibility that present generations have towards those of the future... A correct understanding of the environment... at the same time... must not absolutize nature and place it above the dignity of the human person himself. In this latter case, one can go so far as to divinize nature or the earth, as can readily be seen in certain ecological movements that seek to gain an internationally guaranteed institutional status for their beliefs. – 346, 461-463, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Species Diversity & Wildlife

Man and woman find themselves also in the presence of all the other creatures. They can and are obliged to put them at their own service and to enjoy them, but their dominion over the world requires the exercise of responsibility, it is not a freedom of arbitrary and selfish exploitation. All of creation has value and is “good” in the sight of God, who is its author. Man must

Sustainable Development

In its 2026-27 provincial budget, the coalition states that over the next five years it plans to invest a total of \$9.1 billion in the fight against climate change:

- \$8.2 billion for the 2026-2031 Implementation Plan of the 2030 Plan for a Green Economy;
- \$534.7 million for other measures already funded by the government and related to climate change adaptation, mainly for projects associated with transportation infrastructure;
- \$353.6 million earmarked specifically to support the climate transition of large industrial businesses exposed to international trade. These amounts are deposited on behalf of companies, within the framework of the carbon market, in order to support their climate transition investments. These amounts will support households, businesses, municipalities, and civil society organizations in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency and adapting to the effects of climate change.

The 2026-27 provincial budget further states that the coalition remains firmly committed to the fight against climate change, while adopting a pragmatic approach in the current global context of economic and political uncertainty.

-investments of \$8.2 billion are scheduled under the 2026-2031 Implementation Plan of the 2030 Plan for a Green Economy for various initiatives benefiting households, businesses and communities. These funds, which come mainly from carbon market revenues, will enable Québec to adapt to the growing impacts of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, accelerate the energy transition, and support the transformation of society and the economy.

-the 2026-2031 Implementation Plan will be announced in the coming weeks by the Minister of the Environment, the Fight Against Climate Change, Wildlife and Parks. This plan will present all measures funded by the Electrification and Climate Change Fund, including two new initiatives benefiting households, including

*\$425.0 million over five years to implement Rénoclimat – Adaptation, which offers personalized support and financial assistance to homeowners for energy-efficient home renovations; and

*\$158.9 million over four years to enhance the LogisVert Program, which supports work to enable households to save on energy bill, such as installation of heat pumps or purchase of energy-efficient household appliances.

Agriculture

In a policy statement dated 10 April 2025, the party states that in order to reduce red tape and save nearly \$30 million for Quebec farmers, improve the environmental performance of the agricultural sector, and ensure a prioritized water supply for agricultural purposes, it implemented the measures including:

- allowing the use of an estimation tool recognized by the MELCCFP for calculating the volume of water withdrawn;
- postponing applications for water withdrawal authorizations covered by the transitional provisions of the Water Act for five years, in exchange for a mandatory reporting of water withdrawals;
- granting an exemption from filing phosphorus balance sheets in odd-numbered years, including 2025, to producers who have cultivated at least 30% more land than the minimum required based on the amount of phosphorus to be managed on the farm, at least since the preceding even-numbered year, and postponing the deadline for filing phosphorus balance sheets to June 15;
- removing requirements related to the agronomic justification stipulated in the Pesticides Management Code, while maintaining mandatory agronomic prescription for the sale and use of those pesticides;
- reducing by half the information to be recorded in the pesticide use log by agricultural producers; and
- creating a specific certification for pesticide-coated seeds, better suited to agricultural businesses that do not hold a pesticide use certificate.

Bio-Food / Organic food

With the aim of promoting the development of this sector and strengthening Québec’s food autonomy, in Budget 2026-2027, the coalition has allocated \$97.4 million, in addition to initiatives already in place. New allocations include:

- \$95.1 million over three years to increase the competitiveness of the bio-food sector. These amounts will make it possible to continue funding programs and initiatives under the 2025-2035 bio-food policy. In addition, the government is working on developing an integrated approach that takes into account the health of humans, animals and ecosystems, and aimed at controlling antibiotic resistance in livestock.

discover and respect its value. This is a marvellous challenge to his intellect, which should lift him up as on wings towards the contemplation of the truth of all God's creatures, that is, the contemplation of what God sees as good in them. Man must recognize all of God's creatures for what they are and establish with each of them a relationship of responsibility. – 113, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

"Each of the various creatures, willed in its own being, reflects in its own way a ray of God's infinite wisdom and goodness. Man must respect the particular goodness of every creature, to avoid any disordered use of things which would be in contempt of the Creator and would bring disastrous consequences for human beings and their environment." – 339, *Catechism of the Catholic Church*

It is a responsibility that must mature on the basis of the global dimension of the present ecological crisis... This perspective takes on a particular importance when one considers, in the context of the close relationships that bind the various parts of the ecosystem, the environmental value of biodiversity, which must be handled with a sense of responsibility and adequately protected... - 466, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

*The ultimate destiny of the universe is in the fullness of God, which has already been attained by the risen Christ, the measure of the maturity of all things. Here we can add yet another argument for rejecting every tyrannical and irresponsible domination of human beings over other creatures. **The ultimate purpose of other creatures is not to be found in us.** Rather, all creatures are moving forward with us and through us towards a common point of arrival, which is God, in that transcendent fullness where the risen Christ embraces and illumines all things. Human beings, endowed with intelligence and love, and drawn by the fullness of Christ, are called to lead all creatures back to their Creator.* -83, *Laudato si'*

— \$2.3 million over five years to introduce immediate expensing for greenhouses, applicable to greenhouses acquired since November 4, 2025, and that become available for use before 2030. Greenhouse businesses will be allowed businesses to deduct the entire cost of their investment starting in the first year.

Environmental Protection Initiatives

The coalition's 2026-27 budget states that providing the means to protect the environment has long been one of its core objectives. To that end it proposes allocation of \$59.5 million over six years, including

- \$27.0 million in 2025-2026 to support Éco Entreprises Québec, which runs the modernized waste recovery and recycling system. This is a one-time measure to ensure the transition between the old and new systems;
- \$8.0 million over two years to carry out environmental restoration of former landfill sites in Nunavik, which pose a significant environmental and health risk;
- \$10.0 million in 2025-2026 to support the redevelopment of Parc des Pionniers in Rouyn-Noranda by restoring degraded ecosystems and public access to nature and outdoor recreation with cycling and walking paths;
- \$5.3 million over five years to support stakeholders in the rehabilitation of Lac Saint-Pierre to enable agricultural producers and environmental organizations to develop practices for conservation, wildlife habitat restoration and the establishment of permanent grasslands to rehabilitate its ecosystem;
- \$9.2 million over two years to ensure wildlife monitoring and response activities in southern Québec.



Care for Creation

The party's most recent platform statement (dated 2022 and ratified by 2024 General Council resolutions) states that:

- the CPQ recognizes the effects of human activity on the global climate, but proposes to set targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases that are realistic and thus achievable. It would introduce realistic GHG reduction targets to inspire real action.
- the recent upheavals in international fossil fuel markets provide an additional opportunity to increase Quebec's prosperity, while at the same time helping Europe to diversify its energy supply.
- it is perfectly possible to continue growing the economy while maintaining respect for the environment, particularly through innovation, sustainable development, and the protection of natural habitats. Economic growth should not be seen to be in opposition with protection of the environment. Such a dogma is neither realistic, nor logical.
- anyone who undertakes to develop resources in Quebec must be able to do so within a stable and predictable legislative framework.
- to facilitate the acceptance of natural resource development in a given locality, region or territory of Quebec, it advocates that a portion of the royalties should be allocated to the communities within it.
- enormous gas resources are accessible in the St. Lawrence Lowlands, representing one of the only major discoveries on the planet left untapped.
- the environmental impact of mining in Quebec has improved significantly over the past century and we now have some of the world's most stringent environmental regulations.

Climate Change

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that:

- the vast majority of scientists acknowledge the effects of human activity on the global climate.
- Quebec continually misses its targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by setting unreasonable goals in the absence of any concrete actions with the potential to achieve them.
- many experts, including environmentalists, are beginning to point out the unrealistic nature of these targets which undermine their own credibility, as well as public support for the measures, by calling for overly drastic reductions in GHGs. These same experts recommend a more realistic, rational, and innovation-based approach. People are projected to continue consuming oil and gas for decades to come, and the war in

Ukraine has highlighted the importance of energy autonomy for individual nations.

-the war in Ukraine has also underscored the critical importance of supporting European countries in the diversification of their energy supplies. Norway has proven that it is possible to develop fossil fuel resources at the same time as investing in GHG reduction through, for example, the electrification of transportation and increasing energy efficiency.

-all Quebecers must be able to live in a healthy environment. This includes air, water, and soil. Human beings remain at the centre of our concerns. -people do not just consume resources, but also create them through work, invention, and production. This is what gives us confidence in the future.

-all people of good will can also have a real impact by practising local grassroots environmentalism. Individual responsibility can be exercised by reducing waste, travelling outside peak hours, recycling and reusing, and whenever possible walking or cycling instead of driving to help reduce micro- particle emissions, smog and waste that directly affect our surroundings.

-fear of an uncertain cataclysm cannot justify calling into question Quebec's entire way of life and civilization itself. It makes more sense to grow our economy as much as possible now so that we may better cope with the consequences of any climate changes, rather than damaging our economy and compromising our ability to adapt in the future.

-anyone who undertakes to develop resources in Quebec must be able to do so within a stable and predictable legislative framework.

Realistic Reduction Targets; Abolition of Federal Carbon Tax

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that historically, unrealistic GHG reduction targets have been set and continually missed. It is important to develop a new, more grounded and logical approach consisting of concrete, constructive and innovative measures.

-the federal and provincial governments have been implementing carbon exchanges in Quebec, and setting the price of carbon by fiat, since 2013. The carbon tax revenues that have been generated have too often been used to fund unnecessary projects and to solve problems with insufficient evidence for their dynamics. Quebec must govern its own Carbon Exchange and have priority over the federal price for carbon.

-when the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted by Quebec is seen from a global perspective, it is clear that meeting the province's targets would have practically no effect at all on the climate. Canadian GHG emissions represented 1.6% of global emissions in 2013 (the most recent year for which data is available). Since Quebec emits only about 11% of Canada's GHGs, it can be estimated that the province is responsible for about 0.18% (18 hundredths of 1%) of total global emissions. This tiny proportion is probably overestimated, since Canada's share of the world total has been declining in recent years, as has Quebec's share of Canada's emissions.

-between 2005 and 2013 alone, China's emissions increased by 559 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent each year. In comparison, Quebec's total reduction target for the period from 1990 to 2020 is just 17.3. In other words, China cancels out Quebec's entire 30-year reduction target in just 11.5 days!

-within Canada, Quebec is a model province. It boasts the lowest per capita emissions in the country; on average each Quebecer produces half as much GHG as the average Canadian. Quebec also came second among all the provinces for achieving the largest reductions in its per capita emissions between 1990 and 2016.

The party advocates:

-re-evaluating the government's approach to GHG reduction targets and putting in place a concrete, innovative and constructive action plan based on a realistic approach.

-demanding the abolition of the federal carbon tax while establishing a Carbon Exchange in Quebec.

-putting the proceeds of the current taxes into a Generations Fund. If rising temperatures justify climate mitigation measures, these funds will be available

for future generations.

-thoroughly review the mission of the Green Fund and require transparent accounting to eliminate ineffective projects

Species, Diversity & Wildlife

The party has published no official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding species, diversity or wildlife.

Energy and Resources

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that the extraction and processing of natural resources have contributed significantly to the wealth of every region of Quebec. There are clear economic and social costs to delaying material progress and development of our natural resources.

Many of the countries that are prospering the most are investing in the protection of their environment, most notably Norway.

The party advocates:

- promoting diligent environmental assessments based on existing best practices in Quebec and elsewhere, and fostering a balanced approach to weighing the potential risks and benefits of a given action.

- encouraging the exploration and development of natural resources, such as natural gas in the Utica Shale, provided that the following three principles are

respected :

- *agreement among local communities, including indigenous ones.
- *minimization of air and water pollution, both on the surface and underground.
- *planning for site restoration

Water Quality

The party's 2024 General Council resolutions state that the Act Affirming the Collective Nature of Water Resources and Aimed at Strengthening Their Protection incorporates water into the community's heritage and affirms the importance of its proper management for the benefit of future generations;

- the current state of water resources is better than it has been in recent decades, but much improvement remains to be made. Maximum concentration thresholds for various contaminants are exceeded in several lakes and rivers, and swimming is currently often prohibited for this reason;

- not only are the ecosystem services these lakes and rivers provide to human compromised, but aquatic ecosystems are also suffering; the St. Lawrence River is Quebec's iconic waterway, as well as the habitat of many equally symbolic species, several of which are endangered. It is our duty to protect it, and to protect the waterways that flow into it;

- problems related to municipal wastewater overflows (commonly known as "flushgates"), the urban heat island effect, and flooding can be mitigated through urban greening and the implementation of permeable surfaces; and

- there are several financial and environmental issues concerning septic tanks that harm waterways and citizens' finances, and regulations must be modernized.

The party advocates:

- addressing the issue of "flushgates," in particular by allocating funds from the Green Fund for urban greening projects, stormwater harvesting, infiltration wells, and surface permeabilization;

- support for the mandatory upgrading of non-compliant wastewater treatment plants and installation of wastewater treatment plants in municipalities that still lack them;

- banning the sale and use of lead fishing weights, as is the case in some U.S. states;

- assigning municipalities the task of funding the installation of new, compliant septic systems, as they already do for sewer systems; and

- eliminating the minimum frequency requirement for septic tank pump-outs and implement the measurement method set forth in the regulation on the discharge and treatment of wastewater from isolated dwellings.

- prioritizing implementation of permanent, computerized monitoring systems to facilitate management and enable rapid detection of leaks.

LNG-Quebec Re-Launch

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that opponents of the LNG-Quebec project have tended to limit their analyses of LNG-Quebec's ecological impacts only to the impacts at the local level. By failing to consider the large, offsetting positive impacts on the reduction of GHGs at the global level, such tunnel vision enabled a decision highly detrimental to Quebec's economic development.

- the war in Ukraine has reminded us of the importance of supporting European countries looking to reduce their dependence on coal. In addition, the LNG project is essential to diversifying the Saguenay economy and would create thousands of jobs.

The party advocates:

- re-launching the Quebec LNG project in collaboration with all stakeholders and with a guarantee that the environmental protections already established in the original project are maintained.

Mining

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that every mining operation has direct impacts on the community in which its production takes place. Royalties can be a good source of income and serve as a reserve for the post-mining period. The party advocates:

- revising the royalty system to allow the communities concerned to receive their share of these revenues and to develop the local economy.
- paying a portion of mining royalties to the Generations Fund or to structural and environmental projects, notably the electrification of transport.

Hydro Quebec

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that:

- Hydro-Québec is a source of pride for Quebecers and produces some of the cleanest energy available. However, Hydro-Québec could improve its productivity and bring it up to the level of other similar companies in North America in order to maximize its benefits to all Quebecers. The electricity markets of the United States and Ontario present significant opportunities to sell our surplus energy.
- Hydro-Québec subsidizes wind turbines to the tune of \$1 billion a year for intermittent, inefficient energy produced by equipment that is highly polluting to manufacture and recycle.

The party advocates:

- encouraging an upgrade of Hydro-Québec's productivity based on international standards.
- stopping the use of this state-owned company for the distribution of subsidies.
- phasing out the subsidy of preferential rates for wind-generated electricity.
- providing targeted incentives to save energy and reward responsible consumers.

Sustainable Development

Environmental Entrepreneurship

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that the best technologies for preserving the environment will arise from research and innovation in a competitive market.

The party advocates:

- encouraging environmental entrepreneurship, including by facilitating, guiding, and encouraging private companies in the responsible development of natural resources and of innovative projects in environmental technologies and GHG reduction.
- investing in developmental infrastructure for the implementation of major mining or energy projects.
- making the environment one of the driving forces, among others, of our economic development, with better control of industrial and agricultural wastes and with carbon capture, a promising technology that allows for environmentally friendly exploitation of resources.
- gradually phasing out subsidies for electric vehicles, for which commercial viability is now assured.
- gradually phasing out subsidies for biofuels, an energy source that has not demonstrated environmental benefits.
- desisting from the promotion of inefficient, and even harmful, public investment policies, one example of which was the subsidy to McInnis Cement through which the Quebec government contributed to the creation of the province's largest GHG emitter.



The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) states that its nine principle values include:

-Protecting the environment and combating climate change. The party states that this 9th Liberal value was adopted in November 2021, under the impetus of the Youth Commission, and that as a result, every one of its actions is now considered from this angle. Action by a political party is all well and good, but more needs to be done. Society as a whole must follow suit. A Liberal government will include the right to preserve the environment and biological diversity among the fundamental rights protected by the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms.

Species, Diversity & Wildlife

The party has published no official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding species, diversity or wildlife.

Resources

The party's most recent comprehensive policy statement (dated 2022, accessed on the party's official website July 2026) states that:

- without strong, concrete and immediate action, the future and well-being of the next generations are at risk. Flooding, forest fires, tornadoes, shoreline erosion, droughts ; natural disasters are on the rise. The climate emergency is undeniable.
- reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicate that climate change that it is happening faster than expected and the consequences are worse than anticipated.

In response to the threat of climate change, the party advocates its ECO Project, comprising:

- \$100B in public and private investments to rethink the economy and achieve carbon neutrality;
- reaping the full benefits of Quebec's clean energy;
- a new promising industry through green hydrogen;
- ensuring that the water and clean energy needed to carry out this major societal project is available;
- modernizing Quebec's transportation and industries;
- generating wealth in all of Quebec's regions.

Carbon Neutrality

The party states (2022 platform) that first step in preserving the environment is to set an ambitious goal. Today, the 2030 objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 37.5% below 1990 levels. We must demonstrate greater audacity and increase this objective to 45% by 2030.

The party advocates:

- given the magnitude of this issue, making the Premier directly responsible for achieving appropriate greenhouse gas emission reduction targets as part of their responsibility for the fight against climate change.
- to ensure effective governmental coordination, providing support for the Premier in the form of a scientific officer in charge of the issue, based in the Ministry of the Executive Council.
- in order to establish a game plan for achieving provincial goals, organizing a "COP-Quebec", to gather scientists, researchers and governments from throughout North America. This would provide an opportunity to take stock of the climate change measures in place and operationalize collaborative arrangements that will leverage Quebec's expertise, which includes hydroelectricity.

In addition to the ECO Project, the party advocates immediate implementation of the following as map toward keeping its commitments:

- adopting a law on carbon neutrality, establishing five-year targets to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050. Specific targets in the oil and gas sector are anticipated. The necessary exercise of reducing GHGs must be done while taking the impacts on families and businesses into account; also predictability is necessary for success. It is essential to reflect upon a fair transition.
- the Law should be accompanied by a transparency exercise by the State which will measure the entire government apparatus' carbon footprint. It is not fair to ask businesses and individuals to comply without the government doing its part.
- to ensure maximum efficiency of the carbon exchange, while contributing to protecting jobs and ensuring competitiveness, the party advocates ensuring that the Carbon Market reaches its full potential.
- making all provincial buildings, private and public, carbon neutral by overhauling the Quebec Building Code to include the use of more responsible material and efficient systems, and allocating 1% of provincial infrastructure budgets to the development of green infrastructures, including the use of wood as a building material and urban greening measures to mitigate the impact of heat islands.
- ending the exploration and development of oil and natural gas within Quebec, including curtailing issuance of new permits for exploration, halting current development permits, and investing necessary funds to identify and secure several dozen abandoned boreholes which are the sources of methane leaks and soil contaminations. The development of oil and natural gas is not, even as a temporary measure, a solution to the fight against climate change or a means of achieving international climate goals.
- withdrawing the Caisse de Dépôt et Placement du Québec from fossil fuels within 5 years. In 2017, the Caisse de Dépôt et Placement du Québec's

(CDPQ) investments in fossil fuels amounted to a record-breaking 18.5 billion dollars, representing 6.2% of its portfolio. The Caisse committed to liquidating its assets in the oil sector by the end of 2022 and ending all investments in new pipeline constructions.
-working with Energir to hasten its decarbonization. The Energir network should not be grown, but rather used more responsibly.

Green Hydrogen

The party states (2022 platform) that in spite of Quebec's impressive hydroelectric resources, 55% of the energy consumed in Quebec still comes from fossil fuels- mainly oil. The party's goal is to make Quebec carbon neutral by 2050.
-technological solutions exist and will become increasingly affordable and accessible.
-however, electricity is not an option for several industrial processes. For all that cannot be electrified, which according to many is approximately 10% of needs, hydrogen provides a tailor-made alternative. Quebec can produce hydrogen thanks to its hydroelectricity, as well as by enhancing forestry and agriculture biomass. Quebec's hydrogen can therefore be "green"; it can be produced from renewable sources without CO2 emissions. Because hydrogen can be transported, compressed and bottled, it is a solution to replace fossil fuels where electrification isn't possible.
-by 2050, hydrogen will represent up to 24% of the world's energy demands. According to projections, hydrogen production should be multiplied 800 times by 2050. It is a global undertaking of close to \$15 billion that is starting up with long-term sales estimated at \$700 billion. The race to green hydrogen is well underway. France and Germany will each invest \$7 billion by 2030. The European Commission is looking to generate as much as 470 billion Euros in investments by 2050 to hasten this energy shift.
-some interesting examples already exist in Quebec, including Arcelor Mittal factory in Contrecoeur, which is working to replace use of natural gas with hydrogen, and Consortium SAF+ which is developing a sustainable aircraft fuel which will include green hydrogen.

The party advocates:

- to position Quebec as a global leader, establishing a new State-owned corporation, Hydrogène Québec, which will be responsible for coordinating the industry's development, including collaborating with researchers and companies to implement milestones for production.
- to ensure that Quebecers fully benefit from the resource's potential, nationalizing the distribution of hydrogen. Nationalizing hydroelectricity made Quebec a strong nation and North American energy leader.
- because this is a somewhat long-term project, promptly establishing milestones on the path, including:
 - Supporting research and development of technologies here in Quebec ;
 - Supporting the development of industrial green hydrogen power projects ;
 - promoting provincial agriculture and forestry biomass to be better able to use it in the production of hydrogen and biofuels ;
 - establishing strategic clusters for the development and procurement of green hydrogen. As intermodal meeting points that intersect with maritime and/or heavy transport and rail transport, ports will be key players ;
 - inviting all industry stakeholders to a Summit on green hydrogen.
 - in order to meet demand required for production, increasing the production of hydro-electricity.

Electricity

The party states (2022 platform) that:

- in order to decarbonize the economy through electrification and green hydrogen, a lot of green energy will be needed, close to 80% more than today's levels.
- to that end, the ECO plan begins with an ambitious energy efficiency plan to reduce energy waste by two-thirds within 10 years. To serve as models of energy efficiency, office buildings, homes, industrial and institutional buildings, all require renovation, renovate, redesign, equipment updates. To that end the party advocates modernizing the Quebec Building Code to promote the use of more efficient and green materials and systems. The State should lead by example.
- in addition to saving electricity, it will be important to increase electricity production. To that end, the party advocates a plan for major development of new solar and wind energy capabilities. The plan will be developed in partnership with the regions and indigenous communities and will include a smart electric network to allow Quebecers to participate in production themselves, by adding a solar panel on their roofs, for example.

Light Pollution

In an effort to reduce energy use, promote cohabitation and limit inconveniences related to artificial lighting in our cities and villages, the party advocates (2022 platform) action to limit the excessive use of artificial light, also known as light pollution. During the night, artificial lighting has

several negative impacts on ecosystems, health and in some case is actually a poor use of our energy. The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially recognized that disruptions to one's biological clock can lead to a number of health issues including insomnia, depression, diabetes, obesity and even cancer. Specifically, the party advocates:

- ensuring that the renewal of all municipal or governmental lighting equipment is carried out in compliance with recognized standards for limiting light pollution. Four factors have been put forth by the Bureau de la Normalisation du Québec to limit light pollution including the quantity of light produced, the direction it shines, its spectral composition and the duration of its use.
- highway lighting as well as commercial and industrial lighting, architectural lighting and illuminated displays are all included in these parameters

Water

As part of its ECO proposal, the party states (2022 platform) that water is one of Quebec's most important resources, the envy of the planet and an ideal source of renewable energy in the fight against climate change. It proposes a three-tiered approach to use and protect the province's water, and ensure it is carefully used, with priority consideration to ensure its quality for human consumption as well as biodiversity, and to reduce consumption.

The party advocates:

- as much as a six-fold increase in water royalties. Industries that use provincial water spent close to \$3M in annual royalties while they used at least one thousand billion litres of water- the equivalent of 250,000 Olympic-sized swimming pools. That's not enough. Sums collected will be used to support upgrading wastewater treatment systems in collaboration with municipalities and to combat invasive exotic species in provincial lakes.
- no water royalties are charged in the agriculture sector, for engineering works or for non-commercial and residential uses. Extending fees to these sectors would not be welcomed and would have too great a financial impact. Still, there is a need to educate everyone about their consumption. It therefore proposes to finance the installation of water meters in all non-residential buildings to reduce consumption and establish a voluntary program for the agricultural sector.
- developing a plan to protect Saint-Lawrence riverbanks, particularly in Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands. While this is a complex problem, immediate action is required, as a result of climate change. Accordingly, it plans to take into account the different realities of each of Quebec's regions.

Protected Areas

The party states (2022 platform) that:

- the current government has abandoned over 80 protected area projects in Southern Quebec which are the fruit of consensus among municipalities, environmental groups and businesses, have been pending for years.
- the party is committed to achieving the 30% protected area target by 2030. Genuine political will is required in order for those protected areas to be located close to urban centres and for them to be accessible to citizens to ensure the conservation of nature and biodiversity.

Sustainable Development

Raising Awareness about Economic Transformation

The party states (2022 platform) that human nature does not like change. To accomplish transformation to a sustainable, ecological economy, it will be necessary to underscore the importance of science in our society's choices, as well as demonstrate the inherent potential in the proposed ways of doing things.

- it proposes to organize a major tour in each of the regions, in order to speak to government stakeholders and the general public about the importance of swift action in this transition. The tour would allow gathering of ideas for enhancing the ECO Project, as well as ensuring that the project is adapted to different regional realities.
- to ensure that our young people are also aware of the new reality and can see the opportunities it presents, it advocates deployment of more specific educational projects focused on science, including "science studies" programs to awaken interest in the major challenge of fighting climate change and develop a sustained thirst for careers in the sciences.
- it further advocates working with the vocational training sector, the college sector, and the university sector to ensure that all regions' training needs are met in related fields.

Responsible Economy

The party states (2022 platform) that once and for all, Quebec needs to stop presenting the economy and the environment and the fight against climate change as oppositional. Its ECO Project is the proof that these elements can be combined to propel Quebec forward.

-GDP is an indicator of economic activity that does not take into account other issues in our society. But it not really an adequate indicator of a society's progress. Over the years, several more comprehensive indicators have been proposed as alternatives to the GDP. One among them is particularly interesting, Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). In addition to economic statistics, this progress indicator includes social and environmental progress indicators. It has 26 components in all. We believe that it is time for us to expand our understanding of progress.

To that end, the party advocates:

-implementation of a new indicator of socioeconomic progress for Quebec. Developed, calculated and published on an annual basis by the Institut de la Statistique du Québec, for each of the regions and for the province as a whole, it will provide a more accurate and realistic measurement of Quebec society's evolution and of the impacts of its projects and proposed public policies.

-moreover, the government must lead by example. It can take action on several fronts. For example, each year the government spends billions of dollars under the terms of calls for tender which consider particular criteria. The Party confer value to responsible environmental choices. For example, it would be possible to require that a product is made with renewable energy. Or we might favour a local product in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions that would be emitted during the product's transport.

-businesses need to be a part of the change. For example, fighting climate change needs to become an exceptional driver for innovation that combines boldness and social consciousness ; two values that are at the very heart of the Quebec Liberal Party's track record. Companies that benefit from government investments of financial aid should be required to demonstrate economic, social and environmental exemplarity.

Green Industrial Strategies

The party advocates (2022 platform) progress on green industrial strategies and support efforts in the agricultural and forestry sectors for the transformation toward more environmentally responsible technologies and processes, including:

-the population can also take part in the economic component of the transition by making investment choices that coincide with that vision.

-to encourage more Quebecers to follow suit, it undertakes to establish a green RRSP. Investment choices need to become more attractive in responsible investments rather than traditional tax-based investments, as we do with investments in labour-sponsored funds.

-promoting innovation and audacity. It supports contributions and proposals from all stakeholders, including adopting a law to counter programmed obsolescence by enhancing the right to repair goods. Given the scarcity of certain natural resources and the environmental impact of their extraction and transformation, it is essential to encourage better productivity by stimulating new business models. The anticipated benefits are significant, both in terms of the economy and the environment.

Waste management; single-use plastics

The party advocates (platform 2022), in accordance with observations of the Bureau d'Audiences Publiques sur l'Environnement in its analysis of the status and management of final waste products, a review of provincial practices concerning waste management in Quebec, including development of a long-term

vision that will take into account the principles of the 4R-D hierarchy : reduction at the source, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal.

-if nothing is done, nine landfills that are currently being used will reach their maximum capacity by 2030 and new disposal installations, incinerators, will be required. It is clear that reduction at the source and reuse are preferable to increasing recycling efforts.

-rather than focusing on successive dump expansions, it proposes an approach based on local management and cohabitation with the environment, in addition to developing new technologies by entrusting RECYC-QUÉBEC with the mandate of accompanying municipalities and a technological monitoring role.

-to promote reduction in waste tonnage, accelerating deployment of brown compost bins for organic waste collection in all municipalities. Half of our municipalities currently plan to do so.

Transportation

The party states (platform 2022) that achieving carbon neutrality requires a transformation of the transportation sector, which represented 43.3% of provincial greenhouse gas emissions in 2019.

To that end, it advocates:

-improving public transportation offered in metropolitan areas as well as in the regions. Currently, many Quebecers would like to do their part by taking public transportation, but services offered do not meet their needs. For example, 90% of the GHGs produced by urban transportation are

generated by personal automobile use. It proposes to work with local stakeholders to support the public transit projects they have developed and adapted to their needs. -ensuring adequate funding for transit authorities who, since finding themselves with significant deficits due to the pandemic, have turned to reducing their services. The long-term viability of public transit requires both the elimination of public transit authority deficits and funding for development projects. The party proposes to work with them to find the best means of guaranteeing their revenues.

- improving accessibility of public transit, to increase ridership, including introducing free public transportation for students and for those aged 65 and up throughout Quebec, at no cost to the transit authority.
- a freeze on new highway projects announced in metropolitan regions pending a neutral and transparent analysis of the interactions between mobility and highways, urban planning and public transportation service offered areas near metropolitan regions, and prioritizing retention projects, road repairs for safety issues as well as construction to meet essential needs. Only 56% of Quebec's road network is in good condition.
- continued efforts to electrify vehicles, including restoring eligible amounts for Roulez Vert changed and enhancement of the program by reinstating the refund amounts that were cut in a recent budget.
- accelerating electric transformation of government vehicles. Despite the target of 100% of the government's fleet being electric, the province is currently at approximately 28% of the Transport Ministry's total light-duty vehicle fleet. The State should lead by example. To generate popular buy-in for the electrification of a greater number of vehicles, Quebec must develop its own network of electric charging stations in a more intensive manner throughout the territory. The party advocates tripling the number of public network charging stations for electric vehicles, including ensuring that municipalities in rural areas have at least one charging station.
- requiring the addition of electric charging stations in new buildings promoting installation in existing buildings.
- reviewing the framework for vehicle advertising to force gas consumption to be more up front so that consumers can be more aware of the advantages of leaving gasoline powered cars behind and promote the choice of smaller vehicles.



Stewardship of Creation

The party's Statement of Principles (published 2019, accessed on official website July 2026) states that it is determined to lead Quebec to national independence in accordance with fundamental values which include:

- environmental protection, because Quebec's territory defines its national identity, conditions our very existence, and is embodied in an ecological vision that engages all segments of society. The restoration of Quebec's natural heritage, along with an economy based on a just and equitable energy transition, renewable energies, and green technological innovation, contributes to Quebecers' sense of belonging to the territory. Its integrity, vitality, and sustainability are essential to Quebec's collective future.

Energy & Resources

The party's Livre bleu states that in 2026, the issue of natural resources and energy is central to the domestic and foreign affairs of all states and is at the forefront of numerous geopolitical tensions. The energy transition amid rising demand, the race for rare earth metals, the scarcity of drinking water, climate change, etc.: all these issues are at the heart of politics around the world. Quebec is a region exceptionally rich in natural resources and energy:

- Quebec accounts for 3% of the planet's renewable freshwater reserves.
- forests cover more than half of Quebec's total territory, spanning an area of 900,000 km², and 92% of these forests are publicly owned.
- fifteen metals and 13 minerals are mined and processed in Quebec, including lithium, apatite, and rare earth elements, which constitute Canada's largest supply.
- Quebec is one of the world leaders in the proportion of its electricity generated by hydropower and is therefore low in CO₂ emissions. Approximately 94% of Quebec's electricity is generated from hydropower, which undeniably places Quebec among the world leaders in this field.
- as a result of political discussions leading to repatriation of the Constitution in 1982, the federal government and provinces agreed that the provinces would retain exclusive jurisdiction over:
 - >exploration of their respective non-renewable natural resources;
 - >exploitation, conservation, and management of their non-renewable and forest resources, including the rate of their primary production;

>development, conservation, and management of sites and facilities intended for the production of electrical energy within the provinces;
>taxation powers relating to such resources.

-however:

>interprovincial energy exports may fall under federal jurisdiction if the federal government enacts legislation—which it has done—through the Canadian Energy Regulatory Agency. Moreover, the federal government retains three “superpowers” that can be exercised in all areas: residual power, the power to declare “works” to be in the general interest of Canada, and the power in the national interest.

-thus, although the Constitution grants the provinces near-exclusive responsibility for managing their natural resources, that same Constitution provides numerous loopholes allowing the federal government—and the federal government alone—to exercise that authority.

-the key point is not whether an independent Quebec would support or oppose the extraction of oil or any other natural resource. That decision will be up to future governments, which will be guided by the interests of the people and their democratic choices. However, it will be entirely up to Quebec alone to decide whether or not to allow oil and gas pipelines to cross its territory, and under what conditions. Effective control over Quebec’s territory, on such crucial issues, must not be placed in the hands of others.

-Quebec independence will restore such powers to Quebec.

Sustainable Development

The party’s *Livre bleu* states that one of the major challenges related to the environment, within the Canadian system, is the ability to identify the primary responsible party. The answer to this question remains unclear, given the intricate knot that is the division of these powers. This area of uncertainty undermines any possibility of coherent and comprehensive planning for environmental policies, as the Canadian federal government can overturn measures taken by Quebec at will.

-only independence will make it possible to untangle this inextricable knot by removing the external factor—in this case, the federal government—that hinders the ability to determine who is responsible for what.

Transportation

The multitude of stakeholders in the transportation sector makes the transportation situation complex. Independence will simplify transportation administration by eliminating one too-many level of government. By reducing the number of stakeholders, projects and decision-making will be streamlined. It will also lead to greater clarity regarding responsibilities: citizens will be able to more easily assess the work of elected officials if there are fewer of them to pass the buck to when questioned about their inaction. In the strategic field of transportation, simplification is a virtue.

Infrastructure

Independence will allow Quebec to reclaim ownership of several transportation infrastructure assets currently owned by the Government of Canada. These include some twenty-three port facilities and fourteen airports. Very little rail infrastructure is owned by the federal government, except for those facilities owned by VIA Rail. Depending on VIA Rail’s status, its properties could come under the jurisdiction of the Government of Quebec.

-Quebec will become the owner of the St. Lawrence Seaway infrastructure located in Quebec and, as such, will work closely with Canada and the United States.

-Quebec will also acquire ownership of the Samuel de Champlain Bridge and all infrastructure under the responsibility of Les Ponts Jacques Cartier et Champlain Incorporée (PJCCI) and will be the government responsible for the laws and regulations governing the railway bridges in Quebec City and Victoria. This transfer of ownership will have no impact on users of the infrastructure.

Agriculture

The party’s *Livre bleu* states that Agriculture is one of only two areas in the Constitution Act, 1867, that are shared between two levels of government, but in which the federal level has primacy⁵. Thus, the provinces may legislate as they see fit, but if the federal government does so and a conflict arises, federal law will prevail. Independence will provide a solution for this critical sector, at which Quebec excels.

-supply management is based on three pillars: production control, price setting, and import control. It is a model to which Quebec’s agricultural producers are deeply committed. And for good reason: dairy production—which is the main agricultural sector under supply management, though not the only one—alone generated 24% of the agricultural sector’s revenue in 2023, especially since Quebec farms are, on average, smaller than those in Canada. More specifically, “Quebec’s supply-managed production accounted for 31% of Canadian revenue under this system in 2023, a ratio higher than its share of Canada’s population (22%).” An independent Quebec will be able to assert its own interests during trade negotiations and defend supply management.

-the price of farmland makes it extremely difficult to become a landowner: the situation is serious. Between 2021 and 2024 alone, the price of

farmland in Quebec rose by 45.1%; in 2023, it was reported that the increase in farmland prices over the past 10 years was 248%. Independence will put an end to administrative overlap among financing agencies and thereby help consolidate the foundations of La Financière agricole du Québec without undermining the agricultural credit market.

Fisheries

The party's Livre bleu states that having a single level of government responsible for the entire fishing sector, following independence, will make its administration more efficient:

- an integrated sector will prevent the proliferation of stakeholders and authorities, administrative confusion, power struggles, and so on. It will also allow Quebec to participate in international bodies that deal with fisheries.
- the independent Quebec government will necessarily be closer to those it serves, including the fisheries sector, than the Canadian federal government. Freed from a management structure that is inevitably political—where everything depends on who holds the ministerial post (who may come from any of Canada's coastal regions)—an independent Quebec will have the flexibility to establish a fisheries administration directly connected to the region it governs. Quebec's fisheries sector will emerge stronger as a result.

The party has published no official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding:

- species, diversity or wildlife



Among the six principles identified in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the party in February 2026 (accessed online 5 August 2026), the party includes environmentalism. The party states that:

- it believes that the planet must be viable for the people who live there now, but also for generations to come. The resources of this planet are not inexhaustible, and its various ecosystems cannot be disturbed with impunity.
- humanity can and still needs to develop, but development – including housing, drinking water, education, health, culture, etc.- must be done according to both the needs of the peoples and the capacities of the planet. It must therefore be rethought not strictly in economic terms, but in terms of viability. A green economy is needed. It therefore questions the short-sighted productivist system, which seeks only maximum profit.
- with the means at its disposal (laws, regulations, taxation, awareness campaigns, etc.), the State must promote responsible behavior and penalize corporate or other polluters. Companies, especially among the largest, are by far the main culprits of ecological imbalances. The endless accumulation of capital can only lead to the depletion of resources and the suffocation of life. We must agree to change our patterns of production, consumption and life.

As the 4th of four platform priorities identified on the party's website as of August 2026, the party identifies the environment, stating that it's not too late to do the right thing, and that:

- Quebec has it needs to be the greenest country in the world, but the current government lacks political will and competence. Its lack of vision will cause Quebec to miss its 2030 GHG reduction target.
- for over 10 years, the party's environmental plans have been the strongest and most praised by experts. The courses of action are clear: in the 2020s, public transit should improve in Quebec. To change transportation habits, we must offer people reliable, affordable, and comfortable options – that's the foundation. The current government has not delivered any new public transit projects; it has even cut its funding.

To succeed in the ecological transition, the party proposes to:

- >invest massively in public transit, prioritizing the least served regions;
- >fund a climate adaptation fund to better prepare for extreme weather events by repatriating federal subsidies to oil companies;
- >establish an emergency fund to help agricultural producers across Quebec.

As the 1st of 20 planks identified in its 2022 platform, the party identifies fighting the climate crisis and respecting the ecological limits of the territory and the planet. The party states that it is the only party to make the environment its priority. Quebec has been set back by catering to the demands of polluting multinational corporations. The only bet truly worth taking is the bet of ambition and courage. It's about public transit in cities and rural areas, it's about protecting nature, it's about cities and towns where the environment rhymes with quality of life.

Climate Change

To combat climate change, the party advocates adopting a climate law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels, by 2030, with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest. The party's proposal includes:

- implementing eco-tax measures to make major polluters pay for the damage caused by their economic activities.
- setting a "Carbon Budget" to establish annual and sectoral reduction targets, in addition to defining objectives leading to the development of regional transition plans. All new government initiatives would then be subject to an impact assessment on the climate and on the most affected populations.

Species, Diversity & Wildlife

To protect biodiversity while guaranteeing access to nature for everyone, the party advocates:

- ensuring that a representative 30% of the territory and its ecological diversity is protected by 2030, particularly in southern Quebec, establishing wildlife corridors, and granting the St. Lawrence River legal personhood.
- expanding the Sépaq network will be expanded.
- making vacant urban land will be subject to expropriation rights related to the creation of green spaces, and adequately protecting existing woodlands, wetlands, and the animals that inhabit them, taking into account citizen initiatives.
- promoting the protection of waterways while facilitating public access to riverbanks maintained in their natural state.

Sustainability; Consumer Protection

To reduce waste and increase the lifespan of everyday products, the party advocates:

- ending planned obsolescence and enacting legislation to guarantee the right to repair.
- prioritizing household appliances and communication devices, including various computer terminals, and eliminating taxes on repair services.
- introducing legislation against food waste while gradually banning single-use products where possible.

To feed Quebecers with healthy, affordable, and local food by enhancing support programs for local organic and ecological agriculture. To that end, the party advocates:

- implementing a local food procurement policy in the public sector, including a target of 70% local food and 50% plant-based meals.
- support, including financial assistance, to farmers to help them reduce pesticide use and achieve carbon neutrality in their greenhouse gas emissions and carbon capture, notably by encouraging a transition to plant-based agriculture. We will offer technical and financial support for the transition from conventional to organic farming and will reimburse organic certification costs.
- implementing civic mechanisms to avoid the use of inputs that pose a risk to the health of populations and ecosystems (for example, glyphosate and neonicotinoids).
- ensure agriculture remains affordable, including by promoting access to farmland, including blocking urban sprawl and the encroachment of cities on farmland. It advocates issuing will issue land protection regulations compatible with production on small plots and the construction of housing for farmers, and facilitating development of urban agriculture and production for individual consumption.
- developing public agricultural areas (land trusts) to make them available to the next generation of farmers.

To diversify the local food supply and make it more resilient, the party advocates creating collective production and processing infrastructure, including:

- establishing a public network of regional abattoirs while supporting the development of regional agri-food processing centres to support the production and processing of foods with a low environmental footprint, particularly plant-based proteins.
- promoting the creation of public markets and the improvement of existing ones, as well as the development of short supply chains.

Energy & Resources

To accelerate the end of Quebec's dependence on oil, the party advocates a profound transformation of transportation. It proposes to:

- launch a major project in cities and regions to equip Quebec with a public electrified rail network for passengers and freight.

-make public transit (streetcars, trains, electric buses) the focus of the transformation of transportation in cities, regions, and rural areas, and entrust this shift to public companies, while promoting development of a transportation system that reduces reliance on single-occupancy vehicles in order to support active transportation measures, the development of carsharing, and local transportation options.
 -establish a vast network of charging stations and a regionalized bonus-malus system with a view to banning the sale of all new gasoline-powered vehicles by 2030, and implement safe cycling networks in small, medium, and large cities.

To promote a transition to clean power and reduce energy consumption, the party advocates:

-maintaining the ban on hydrocarbon development throughout Quebec, and ensuring that the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec withdraws its investments from companies in this sector. Any new pipeline project intended for the transport of hydrocarbons will be prohibited in Quebec.
 -ensuring completion of heating electrification and improving the energy efficiency of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings.
 -nationalizing, under regional control, all renewable energy industries (wind, solar, etc.) in order to complete the public nature of energy production in Quebec and to plan its development.

To protect Quebec's drinking water, the party advocates:

-regulating the use of this essential common good. Royalties for companies that exploit drinking water for commercial purposes will be significantly increased, and we will progressively prohibit the exploitation of drinking water by private companies for bottling purposes within Quebec.

Points to Ponder: Stewardship of Creation

Many voices, including scientists, the Vatican, and the United Nations, agree that in order to avoid catastrophic global heating, with resulting unpredictable increases in the number and severity of extreme weather events, loss of agricultural land, particularly in the poorest countries, and collapse of ecosystems, the global average temperature increase must be limited to 1.5 degrees Centigrade; and that to achieve such a limit, emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide (collectively, "greenhouse gasses", or GHG) must be cut in half by 2030 and brought to zero net increase by 2050. Prior to the beginning of trade conflict with the United States, Canada was committed to a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, but according to the Auditor General was not on track to meet that goal. There does not appear to be any firm commitment at all, at this point.

Stewardship of Resources

Several of the parties either state explicitly or strongly imply that water, gas, and other resources located in Quebec belong to Quebec and are or should be subject to its absolute independent control. To what extent is such a position consistent with the teachings of the Catholic Church? The Church teaches, for example, that:

God intended the earth with everything contained in it for the use of all human beings and peoples... Whatever the forms of property may be, as adapted to the legitimate institutions of peoples, according to diverse and changeable circumstances, attention must always be paid to this universal destination of earthly goods. In using them, therefore, man should regard the external things that he legitimately possesses not only as his own but also as common in the sense that they should be able to benefit not only him but also others. (Pope St Paul VI, Gaudium et spes, 69)

- Is residency in Quebec a just ground for claims to any share of ownership and control of natural resources located in Quebec? If so, to what extent? Is it fair for those living in a politically-defined regions to claim sole ownership and control of natural geological resources located therein?
 - To the extent that such claims are fair, what length of residence should be required in order for such control to be justified? Multiple generations? A few years? A few weeks? Does birth within the region suffice? Should voluntary relocation to the proximity of valuable resources suffice to support such claims?
 - If resources within Quebec are justly the property of Quebecers, what about the Indigenous peoples who preceeded them? Are they not also located on the grounds of current or former First Nations?
 - Can it not likewise be said that resources located in Quebec are also located in Canada? If so, why do they not rightly belong to everyone living in Canada? Could the same question be asked with respect to North America? The Western Hemisphere? The world?
 - Who is the rightful owner of the earth's resources?

- What rights do future generations have, especially with respect to non-renewable resources, such as air, water, and petroleum? Is it fair for current generations to exhaust supplies of non-renewable resources, without leaving some for those who will follow us? Among other considerations, history suggests that later generations sometimes discover highly valuable uses for substances previously known and used for lesser purposes. What does proper stewardship look like, in such a light?
 - Convenience, too, could be a factor. Future generations may save even more labour from unused resources than we do. Should we consider their circumstances, in addition to our own, in consuming resources?
 - Do the Church's teachings on the Universal Destination of Goods provide any guidance on these questions?

Emissions

The charts below show different aspects of GHG emissions in Canada, using the most recent data available. They provide rich ground for reflection on the application of Catholic Social Teaching. The first chart, labeled "Figure 9", shows emissions per person in each province, by province, according to the most recent data. The second, labeled "Table 2", shows the levels of emissions for various industries as of 2005 (the "benchmark" year by which most international GHG comparisons are measured), 2019, and 2022. The third, "Chart 20", shows the federal government's understanding of past emissions levels, and predictions for getting to its agreed level by 2030.

- **Emissions in Quebec:** Figure 9, the per-capita provincial comparisons, suggests that on a per-person basis Quebec is the lowest emitter of all Canadian provinces, with emissions well below the current Canadian national average of 18.2 tonnes per person. It would appear, however, that work remains to be done if Quebec wishes to catch up with the current global average of 5.9 tonnes per person per year (the gold line in Figure 9), and even more if it wishes to reach the global target for 2030, of 2.1 tonnes per person per year (the green line).
 - What, if anything, can or should fairly be done by the people of Quebec to join a global drive to reduce emissions levels?
 - What, if anything, can or should fairly be done by the other provinces, and/or the federal government? Can or should Quebec do anything to help other provinces, including for example Alberta and Saskatchewan, whose higher levels of emissions are largely driven by processes that result in products that are shipped to other provinces?
- **Industrial Emissions:** Table 2 suggests both encouraging and disappointing trends in various industries. For example, it suggests that Canada-wide emissions caused by the generation of electricity have been reduced by more than half, while significant progress has been made in other heavy industries. On the other hand, emissions in the oil and gas, agricultural, and buildings sectors have continued to rise. What can or should be done about that by individuals and the provinces they live in, bearing the principles of subsidiarity, solidarity, the common good, and the sanctity of life in mind?
- **Canada's Fair Share:** Chart 20 seems to present a challenge for all Canadians, wherever we live.
 - For example, it is disappointing to see that emissions levels for the first 20 years shown in the chart have remained relatively constant, with the bulk of the reductions being predicted for the last 10 years. It seems disappointingly common for curves on social phenomena to show the bulk of the progress in the future, while little improvement has been made in the years since commitments were made or is predicted for the nearer future. Must that always be so? Assuming that it is true in this case, can or should we do better?
 - The chart also seems to suggest that even if we meet Canada's 2030 goal as a nation, we all have much work to do beyond that: our nation has committed only to reduce emissions to a point at which we are producing about six times as many emissions as the rest of the world. Assuming that is true, can or should we do better?
- **Fewer parties are committing in platform statements** to holistic approaches to preservation of the environment, opting instead to indirectly promise improvement on emissions, clean water, and conservation, as parts of efforts to improve the economy. Is that prudent? Is it fair to those who depend on the environment for food, or for breathing? Is it fair to future generations?

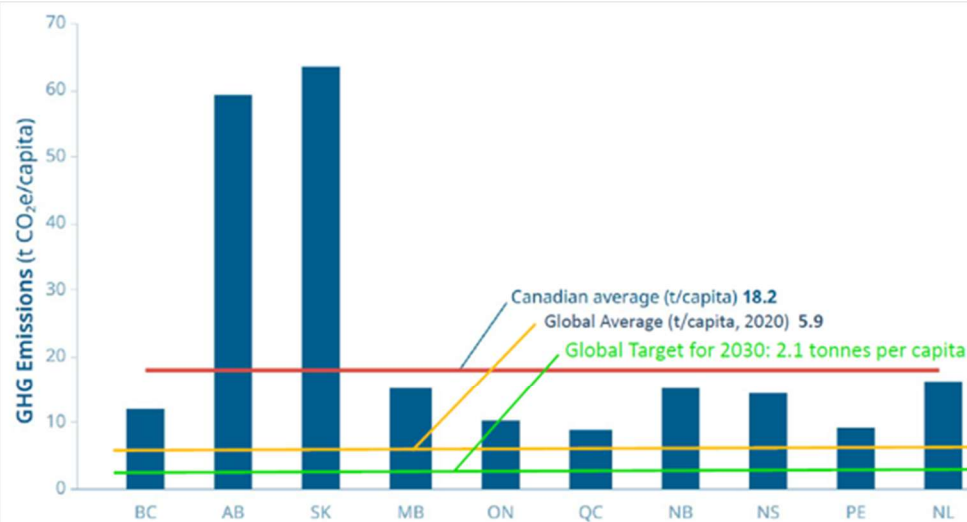


Figure 9. GHG emissions per capita by province in 2022

Data sources: 2024 National Inventory Report, Statistics Canada²²

- Global Average: Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Environment & Climate Change Canada, 2023

- Global Target for 2030: Towards Climate Neutrality by 2025, OECD ILibrary

Chart Source: Pembina Institute, All Together Now (July 2024) - <https://www.pembina.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/All%20Together%20Now.pdf>

Annotated to include Global Average and Global Target by Catholic Conscience using above sources

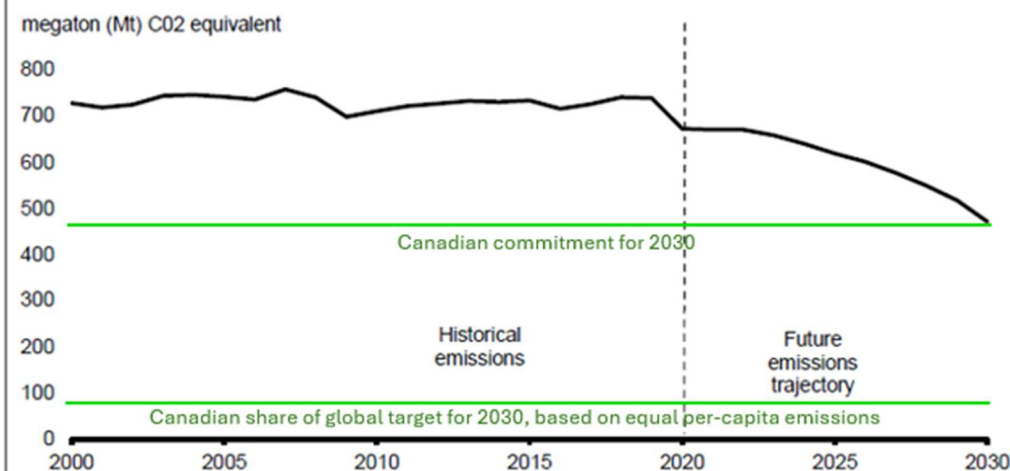
Table 2. Canada's emissions by economic sector in key years

Economic sector	Emissions (Mt CO ₂ e)			% Change 2005-2022
	2005 Canada's baseline year	2019 pre-pandemic	2022 post-pandemic	
Canada total	761	752	708	-7.1%
Oil and Gas	195	226	217	11.0%
Electricity	117	61	47	-59.4%
Transport	156	170	156	0.1%
Heavy Industry	88	79	78	-11.5%
Buildings	85	94	89	4.5%
Agriculture	66	69	70	7.0%
Waste and Others	55	52	51	-7.8%

Note: Waste and Others includes Coal Production, and Light Manufacturing, Construction and Forest Resources

Chart 20

Aggregate Historical and Future Trajectory of GHG Emissions, 2000-2030



Note: Historical data excludes effects from land use, land use change and forestry sector (LULUCF) while future emissions include these effects.

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada (2022), National Inventory Report 1990-2020 and 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.

Sources:

- Left, top & bottom: Pembina Institute, *All Together Now* (2024) accessed at: <https://www.pembina.org/pub/all-together-now>
- Above: Canadian Federal Budget 2023, pg 16
- Annotated by Catholic Conscience, using references cited

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in Canada

Family, Community & the Common Good

Role of the Family | Health Care | Elder Care | Education & Young Workers | Culture, Arts & Tourism

Catholic Teaching

The demands of the common good... are strictly connected to respect for and the integral promotion of the person and his fundamental rights. These demands concern above all the commitment to peace, the organization of the State's powers, a sound juridical system, the protection of the environment, and the provision of essential services to all, some of which are at the same time human rights: **food, housing, work, education and access to culture, transportation...** -166, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The Role & Development of the Family

*"Honour your father and mother."
– the 4th Commandment*

The family is the primary unit in society. It is where education begins and the Word of God is first nurtured. **The priority of the family over society and the State must be affirmed.** – 209-214, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The Church teaches that the proper role of government and other human institutions is **to foster human life and dignity by maintaining social conditions that enable and encourage us to serve God in one another**, and thereby to promote that which is truly in the common interest. This begins with nurturing and enabling families, as well as supporting the elderly and other marginalized members of society.

The Lord sets a father in honor over his children and confirms a mother's authority over her sons. Those who honor their father atone for sins; they store up riches who respect their mother. Those who honor their father will have joy in their own children, and when they pray they are heard. Those who respect their father will live a long life; those who obey the Lord honor their mother. Those who fear the Lord honor their father, and serve their parents as masters. Sirach 3:2-7

Health Care



Role of and support for the family:

To help families cope with the rising cost of living, the coalition's 2026-27 budget allocates \$846.3 million over five years, including:
—\$396.5 million to convert 5,000 non-subsidized childcare spaces into subsidized spaces beginning in 2026-2027;
—\$449.8 million to cap the school tax increase at 3% for 2026.

Childcare

In a published policy statement dated 17 January 2025, the Coalition states that since the creation of early childhood centres (CPEs), no government has done as much to make subsidized spaces accessible to Quebec families. Numerous indicators concretely demonstrate the progress made by the CAQ in providing all children who need it with a daycare spot:

1. The daycare network is 95% complete.
2. More subsidized spaces have been created each year than under previous governments.
3. The flat rate of \$9.10 has replaced the prior government's family tax.
4. Nearly 10,000 unsubsidized spaces have been converted to subsidized spaces.
5. 7,500 more educators have joined the daycare network in the last three years.
6. Conditions are being put in place to accelerate the creation of subsidized childcare spaces

Access to Housing

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition states that:

—since 2018 it has taken significant steps to improve access to housing, particularly for households in more precarious financial situations and for vulnerable individuals with special needs. Such actions have increased the supply of affordable social housing, made it easier for certain households to pay their rent and kept the current housing stock in good condition.

—to further support access to housing, it proposes allocation of \$740.9 million over three years, including:

>\$209.0 million to build 1 000 affordable housing units, mainly under the Quebec Affordable Housing Program (PHAQ);

>\$259.5 million to secure access to housing for the most vulnerable households. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the average rent in Québec rose from \$845 in 2020 to \$1,232 in 2025, representing an average annual increase of approximately 8% [sic]. Moreover the specific climatic and economic conditions in Nunavik requires more frequent and costly repairs for housing than in the rest of Québec. Access to affordable housing remains essential in this region, where the private housing market is particularly difficult to access. The proposed allocation of \$259.5 million includes:

*\$185.9 million over three years to renew units under the Rent Supplement Program whose funding is about to expire, thereby preventing households, which pay only 25% of their income in rent, from ending up on the street, including adding 1 000 emergency units under the Rent Supplement Program to address specific situations.

*\$52.7 million in 2026-2027 to fund the operating deficit of the low-rent housing stock, which, given their nature, may operate at a loss because the revenue from the rent paid for these housing units does not always cover all the costs associated with maintenance, electricity and insurance;

*\$20.9 million over three years to maintain the accessible housing stock in Nunavik, of which \$19.8 million will go to rebuilding low-rent housing destroyed by disasters and \$1.1 million will go to supporting the renovation of a residence for people with mental health issues.

—\$272.4 million to adapt and renovate the housing stock, including.

Among the causes that greatly contribute to underdevelopment and poverty, mention must be made of illiteracy, lack of food security, the absence of structures and services, inadequate measures for guaranteeing basic healthcare, and the lack of safe drinking water and sanitation. -166, 447 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Support for the Elderly

If the elderly are in situations where they experience suffering and dependence, not only do they need health care services and appropriate assistance, but and **above all they need to be treated with love.** - 222 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Be steadfast in honoring your father; do not grieve him as long as he lives. Even if his mind fails, be considerate of him; do not revile him because you are in your prime. Sirach 3, 12-13

Education

“May Nazareth remind us what the family is, what the communion of love is, its stark and simple beauty, its sacred and inviolable character; may it help us to see **how sweet and irreplaceable education in the family is;** may it teach us its natural function in the social order. May we finally learn the lesson of work.” – 210 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church, citing St Paul VI, Address at Nazareth (5 January 1964)*

Maintaining employment depends more and more on one’s professional capabilities. Instructional and educational systems must not neglect human or technological formation, which are necessary for gainfully fulfilling one’s responsibilities.

Young people should be taught to act upon their own initiative, to accept the responsibility of facing with adequate competencies the risks connected with a fluid economic context that is often unpredictable in the way it evolves. – 289, 290 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

“[T]here is a growing loss of the sense of history... A kind of “deconstructionism”, whereby human freedom claims to create everything starting from zero, is making headway in today’s culture. The one thing it leaves in its wake is the drive to limitless consumption and expressions of empty individualism. Concern about this led me to offer the young

>\$236.5 million over three years is earmarked to accelerate the renovation of low-rent housing stock, which, given its aging state, requires significant renovations in order to be preserved and ensure adequate living conditions for the households that live there;
>\$30.0 million over two years to continue the Residential Adaptation Assistance Program, which helps homeowners cover the cost of adaptations needed to make their dwelling barrier-free for residents with disabilities to enable them to stay in their home longer;
— \$5.9 million in 2026-2027 to continue the RénoRégion program, which provides financial assistance to low- and moderate-income owner-occupants living in rural areas, for work to correct major defects in their homes.⁹ Considering the amounts already announced, \$18.2 million will be allocated to this program in 2026-2027.

Health Care

The coalition states, in its 2026-27 Budget, that it has made significant efforts in the health and social services portfolio to allow it to provide care and services tailored to the needs of the population and to restructure its operations to better respond to the population’s current and future challenges. In particular, the investments have supported:

- deploying family medicine groups for nearly 7.3 million people;
- increasing the number of employees in the network, which rose from 281 000 workers in 2018-2019 to 345 000 workers in 2025-2026;
- providing digital access to the Primary Care Access Point, which was previously only available by telephone;
- opening 18 specialized nurse practitioner clinics;
- expanding the supply of short-term training programs for patient-care attendants (CHSLD, home-support services, etc.);
- increasing the annual offer of home-support services, which rose from 19.5 million hours as at March 31, 2019, to 34.7 million hours as at March 31, 2026.

Thus, over the same period, an increase in expenditures is observed for all programs in the Santé et Services sociaux portfolio, including:

- 136% for public health;
- 44% for intellectual disabilities and autism spectrum disorder;
- 91% for young people in difficulty;
- 71% for addictions;
- 55% for mental health;
- 263% for health-related refundable tax credits for Quebecers;
- 82% for community organizations that help the most vulnerable individuals.

The coalition further identifies, in its 2026-27 Budget, health care and social services as one of government’s three main missions, along with education and Quebecers’ safety and access to justice. To promote access to health care and social services, the party proposes allocation of nearly \$2.2 billion to improve access to health care and social services, including:

- \$811.5 million to consolidate the provision of care and services within the public health and social services network;
- \$756.2 million to support access to medications. This includes \$663.5 million to consolidate funding for treatments provided in health care institutions, and \$92.7 million to fulfil the commitments announced in the Québec Life Sciences Strategy 2025-2028 and efforts to expedite new drug listings.
- \$200.0 million to continue efforts to shorten surgical wait lists;
- \$164.8 million to strengthen access to front-line services, including expanded services available through pharmacists, a new remuneration model for general practitioners, and improved coordination of government actions in support of front line care.
- \$100.0 million to implement actions arising from the national health prevention strategy, particularly by reducing the burden of preventable diseases, improving the living conditions of vulnerable individuals and creating healthy and sustainable living environment.

Universal Access

In an online policy statement dated November 8, 2024, and still published as of June 2026, the coalition states that in order to relieve the provincial healthcare burden, it advocates an improved role for pharmacists, including:

- it is well aware that the public wants better access to the health and social services network, and has geared all fundamental changes implemented over the past two years toward that objective. It is the Coalition’s goal is to provide care to all 8.5 million Quebecers by the summer of 2026.
- several of the 50 measures in the Health Plan are geared towards improving the health and social services network, for both patients and staff. For example:
 - Increased powers for other professionals, such as nurse practitioners and pharmacists, to facilitate access to care for the population;
 - Conclusion of collective agreements with the Common Front and the FIQ to improve working conditions for staff;
 - Collective care through the Primary Care Access Point (PCAP) to improve access to a physician or other healthcare professional;

some advice. “If someone tells young people to ignore their history, to reject the experiences of their elders, to look down on the past and to look forward to a future that he himself holds out, doesn’t it then become easy to draw them along so that they only do what he tells them? He needs the young to be shallow, uprooted and distrustful, so that they can trust only in his promises and act according to his plans.

That is how various ideologies operate: they destroy (or deconstruct) all differences so that they can reign unopposed. To do so, however, they need young people who have no use for history, who spurn the spiritual and human riches inherited from past generations, and are ignorant of everything that came before them”.

Pope Francis, *Fratelli tutti*, 13

Culture, Arts & Tourism

Faced with rapid technological and economic progress, and with the equally rapid transformation of the processes of production and consumption, **a great deal of educational and cultural work is urgently needed.** *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*, 376, 401

Certain economically prosperous countries tend to be proposed as cultural models for less developed countries; instead, each of those countries should be helped to grow in its own distinct way and to develop its capacity for innovation while respecting the values of its proper culture. **A shallow and pathetic desire to imitate others leads to copying and consuming in place of creating, and fosters low national self-esteem.**

We forget that “there is no worse form of alienation than to feel uprooted, belonging to no one. **A land will be fruitful, and its people bear fruit and give birth to the future, only to the extent that it can foster a sense of belonging among its members, create bonds of integration between generations and different communities,** and avoid all that makes us insensitive to others and leads to further alienation.” – *Fratelli tutti*, –51-53

- Gradual phasing out of private agencies and the progressive deployment of mobile teams to reinforce teams in the regions;
- Increased admissions to medical school and the intention to introduce legislation requiring physicians to practice in the public sector in the first few years after completing their studies;
- Accelerated training for personal support workers and licensed practical nurses;
- Enhanced access to mental health services through partnerships with community organizations for youth and the Early Intervention program;
- Continued shift towards home support and an increase in the number of hours of home support services provided;
- Reduced paperwork for physicians so they can focus on patient care.

Retaining Doctors

In an online policy statement dated 11 April 2025 and presented as current as of June 2026, the coalition states that in order to relieve the provincial healthcare burden, it began a detailed study today of Bill 83, which promotes the practice of medicine within the public system in Quebec, and based on suggestions made during consultations introduced amendments requiring that all physicians receive authorization from Quebec Health (Santé Québec) to opt out of the public system.

- each application is to be analyzed to preserve public system capacity, in the best interests of patients.
- specific criteria will guide the authorizations granted, including:
 - whether a sufficient number of physicians are working in in the public healthcare system in the physician's region;
 - departure of physicians from the public system must not have negative consequences for patients in their region;
 - the public system's inability to utilize this physician in the facilities in their region must be demonstrated.
- a minimum of five years of practice in the Quebec public healthcare system for new physicians. On pain of a fine, new physicians are required to begin their practice and remain participating physicians in the Quebec public healthcare system for at least five years before being able to practice privately.
- fines stipulated in the bill range from \$20,000 to \$100,000 per day and per offense. In the case of repeat offenses, they range from \$40,000 to \$200,000. These amounts will apply each time a professional violates their obligations regarding public practice.

Expanded Role for Pharmacists

In an online policy statement dated 13 June 2019 and presented as current as of June 2026, the coalition states that in order to relieve the provincial healthcare burden, it advocates an improved role for pharmacists, including:

- allowing pharmacists to prescribe and administer vaccines, such as the flu vaccine, similar to pharmacists in other Canadian provinces. This would be a complementary service to the existing services offered within the health and social services network. It would increase the number of vaccination sites and available hours to promote better vaccination coverage among the population. Note that only individuals aged six and over will be eligible for vaccination by a pharmacist.
- allowing pharmacists to prescribe and administer medications in emergency situations, primarily for vaccinations.
- allowing pharmacists to prescribe all over-the-counter medications. Allowing pharmacists to prescribe them would help avoid unnecessary medical consultations.
- adding intranasal administration to the other routes a pharmacist can use.
- adjusting or extend prescriptions from all prescribers, not just physicians.
- initiate, adjust, or discontinue medication therapy according to a prescription or following a consultation, at the request of a prescriber.
- substitute another medication for the prescribed medication, even if it does not belong to the same therapeutic subclass.
- prescribe and interpret not only laboratory analyses, but also any other tests, for the purpose of monitoring drug therapy.
- assess a patient's physical and mental condition to ensure the appropriate use of medication.

Elder Care

In an online policy statement dated 14 March 2025 and presented as current as of June 2026, the coalition:

- acknowledges that the province’s seniors are the ones who built Quebec, and that the province has a collective responsibility to care for them. After working their entire lives for the common good, many of them now face health and financial challenges that we must address as a nation. The concerns of seniors are all the more significant with the aging population, as Quebecers aged 65 and over, who represented 20% of the population in 2021, will soon represent 28% by 2041.
- states that since assuming office in 2018, it has implemented five important changes to benefit Quebec seniors:
 - \$2,000 per year for low-income seniors aged 70 and over. To help low-income seniors make ends meet, the coalition established the Tax Credit for Seniors in 2018. Initially set at \$200 per year, this refundable tax credit was gradually increased to \$2,000 starting in 2022. The credit provides a significant boost to more than 552,759 Quebecers aged 70 and over.
 - Option to stop contributing to the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) for workers aged 65 and over. To assist the approximately 222,000 workers aged 65 and over in Quebec (about 4.9%) of the employed population, since January 2024, the coalition government has made QPP contributions optional for workers aged 65 and over.

- Increased Housing Allowance for 93,000 senior households. From its creation by prior governments in 1997, the Housing Allowance program provided a maximum of \$80 a month in assistance to families with at least one dependent child and to people aged 50 and over who spend a significant portion of their income on housing. In 2021 the current government increased it to \$100 per month, then to \$170 in 2022, to address the rising cost of living. It also broadened the eligibility criteria for the program, so that today 93,000 senior households benefit from it.
- 66% more hours of in-home support for seniors. 97% of people aged 65 and over live at home in Quebec. The vast majority of seniors wish to continue living at home for as long as possible, and home support is invaluable in helping them achieve this. Since the coalition assumed office, the number of hours of home support provided each year has increased by 66%, benefiting more than 386,000 users across Quebec. This is the result of a 50% increase in the health budget, as well as a reduction in red tape implemented by Minister Sonia Bélanger for home care.
- addition of more than 3,000 spaces in Seniors' Residences. Not all seniors can remain in their own homes. For the 3% experiencing severe loss of autonomy and requiring long-term care, adapted and compassionate facilities are essential. In view of recently-recognized the limitations of the CHSLD (long-term care facility) model, the coalition has proposed replacement of CHSLD with a new model, residences comprised of 12 individual rooms, each equipped with an adapted bathroom. They also include common areas, an outdoor garden, and spaces to host caregivers and families for events. These are warm and welcoming environments, focused on the residents' needs. Seniors' Residences are highly valued by residents and their families.

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition proposes:

- allocation of \$136.0 million over four years to complete funding for the government action plan for caregivers 2026-2031 to ensure the continuation of support services for these individuals and to deliver assistance toward direct services to the population that meet priority needs;
- extending the assistance program for private seniors' residences and other related private entities for 2026. This assistance helps limit the impact of insurance premium increases, which affect the cost of rent for seniors.

Education and Young Workers

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition identifies education as one of government's three main missions, along with health care and social services and Quebecers' safety and access to justice. To promote education, the party proposes allocation of:

- nearly \$640 million to support pre-K through secondary education, including meeting urgent and temporary school space needs and make the education network more attractive to workers.
- nearly \$400 million to support higher education training, labour market integration and research, particularly to continue promoting and raising the profile of engineering and information technology, extend employment assistance allowances and support research bodies.

Pre-K and Elementary Education

In an online policy statement dated 24 May 2024 and presented as current as of June 2026, the coalition states that in order to revitalize the education system and the teaching profession, since 2018 it has:

- launched a major project to build a new generation of beautiful schools, with large windows that let in natural light and natural materials. With schools that inspire a love of learning and teaching, students and teachers benefit from a welcoming and stimulating environment.
- begun deploying classroom assistants, providing a second adult to support students during class time. Ultimately, more than 4,000 classroom assistants will be available in elementary schools to assist teachers.
- to address a teacher shortage, partnered with universities to offer short programs to help qualified but uncertified teachers to obtain certification.
- introduced a \$300 subsidy, covered by the government, for each public school student who wishes to participate in a specialized program. As a result, more and more students have access to specialized programs that interest them and motivate them to attend school.
- to make the teaching profession more attractive, significantly increased teachers' salaries. After an initial increase described as "historic" by unions, the government has again significantly increased teachers' compensation, bringing their maximum salary to over \$109,000 per year.
- introduced a provincial Culture and Citizenship course in schools to focus on critical thinking, shared Quebec values such as secularism, and Quebec culture to cultivate informed citizens who can fully participate in our democratic and social life.

In an online policy statement dated November 26, 2024, the Coalition states:

- it confirms successful deployment of promised classroom support measures for the current school year in all regions of Quebec. More than 12,700 support staff members, primarily educators already employed by school service centres and school boards, are in classrooms to provide support to teachers and students.
- deployment of the classroom support staff was made possible by the implementation of new collective agreements with school staff. Teachers now have the support of a second adult in their classroom, and support staff are able to increase their working hours and, consequently, their income.
- five-year-old preschool and elementary school students benefit most from increased in-class support thanks to this measure.

Higher Education, Labour Market Integration and Research

The coalition's 2026-27 budget states that:

-over the past decade, more than 150 000 people have entered higher education in Québec each year, thanks to the presence of colleges and universities in all regions of Québec, tuition fees that are among the lowest in North America, the sustained availability of government financial assistance for studies, and a rich and diverse range of training programs designed to meet not only the needs of individuals but also the evolving needs of the labour market and key sectors of Québec's economy.

-it wants to continue its efforts to promote the integration of all Quebecers into the labour market. However, challenges must be overcome to put in place the necessary conditions to promote this integration in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

-to that end it is allocating \$391.9 million over five years:

*\$346.6 million to continue to intensify training and qualification in targeted areas. This includes:

— \$150.0 million to continue promoting and raising the profile of engineering and information technology;

— \$19.2 million to support the training and qualification of childcare educators;

— \$15.5 million to enable the increase in medical school cohorts;

— \$131.8 million to extend the employment assistance allowances;

— \$28.6 million to maintain efforts to integrate immigrants into the workforce;

— \$1.5 million to support the development of the Indigenous workforce.

*\$45.3 million to support university research

Culture, Arts & Tourism

In an online policy statement dated 24 May 2024 and presented as current as of June 2026, the coalition states that Quebec being the only French-speaking province in North America, it has a unique responsibility of defending its identity, language, and values. To that end, it has:

-in response to the 2006-2007 religious accommodation crisis, adopted Bill 21 on state secularism, which prohibits state employees in positions of authority, such as police officers, judges, teachers, and prison guards, from displaying their religious beliefs in the course of their work. This law, supported by a large majority of Quebecers, represents a reasonable compromise that has put an end to this debate that has divided our nation for far too long.

-to address the decline of French that has unfortunately been observed in Quebec in recent years, adopted Bill 96, the most ambitious protection of our common language since Bill 101 in 1977. Thanks to this law, French is reinforced as the sole official and common language of the state, the justice system, and education in Quebec, and Quebec's distinctiveness is enshrined for the first time in the Constitution of Canada.

-required all economic immigrants to be proficient in French.

-created a National Museum of Quebec History, honouring Quebec as a Francophone nation that has persevered and prospered for 400 years in North America.

-introduced a provincial Culture and Citizenship course in schools to focus on critical thinking, shared Quebec values such as secularism, and Quebec culture to cultivate informed citizens who can fully participate in our democratic and social life.

Community Support

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition proposes allocation of more than \$3.6 billion over six years to support Quebecers and communities, including:

— more than \$1.0 billion over six years to ensure community resilience, in particular by strengthening the vitality of the territory and providing households with additional support to adapt to and fight climate change;

— nearly \$220 million over five years to promote Québec culture and cultural heritage, in particular by maintaining funding for cultural activities in schools, supporting cultural bodies and preserving our cultural heritage.

Cultural Industries

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition states that artists and the creation of original works are central to Québec's identity and contribute to its international standing.

To support growth within the cultural sector, it allocating a total of \$429.1 million, namely:

— \$280.4 million over five years to address challenges in the audiovisual sector. Audiovisual content consumption in Quebec is fragmented and dominated by global platforms, which reduces the place of Québec works in viewing habits, particularly among young people. Québec's audiovisual sector must adapt to new digital uses and make local production a driver of original creation by placing audiences at the heart of cultural development.

— \$75.4 million over five years to ensure the sustainability of Québec's media ecosystem. In view of loss of advertising revenue and changes in the way people obtain information, the government is allocating \$40.2 million to implement the tax credit for Québec news media and \$35.2 million to promote dissemination of information of general interest in a digital environment.

— \$73.3 million over three years to promote Québec cultural content. This includes:

*\$63.0 million to increase the funding available to SODEC, which will enable initiatives to be maintained in cultural fields other than audiovisual;

*\$6.0 million to continue to support the Vitrine culturelle;
*\$1.5 million to support the mission of Culture pour tous;
*\$2.8 million to maintain funding for the operational assistance program for arts training bodies (PAFOFA).

In addition, Budget 2026-27 allocates nearly \$220 million over five years, in order to promote Quebec culture and heritage, including:

- \$119.0 million to maintain funding for culture in schools and school outings to cultural venues, including support for projects with artists, writers, and organizations, and visits to professional cultural venues such as museums, theatres, or heritage sites.
- \$58.2 million to support cultural bodies, including digital transformation of the public library network, aid for museums, and work for Maison symphonique;
- \$39.9 million to preserve provincial cultural heritage, including restoration of cultural infrastructure.

Tourism

To promote tourism within Quebec, the coalition's 2026-27 budget further allocates:

- \$26.0 million to increase investment in provincial tourist attractions through the Program Supporting the Development of Tourist Attractions (PADAT), which is a loan or loan guarantee program administered by Investissement Québec;
- \$34.9 million to renew initiatives that support provincial partners in the tourism sector, including
- *\$21.9 million to renew agreements with regional tourism associations, in addition to \$6.1 million already earmarked for their support;
- *\$7.2 million to promote Québec as a tourist destination in partnership with the Alliance de l'industrie touristique du Québec, in addition to \$7.0 million previously set aside to support this partner.
- *\$4.0 million to support innovation in tourism;
- *\$1.0 million to help make tourism more accessible to all;
- *\$0.8 million to strengthen workforce initiatives;
- \$18.0 million to renew the support program for international sporting events, such as the Davis Cup and Billie Jean King Cup Junior Final Qualifiers in 2026, the MSA Snowboard Cross Tour in 2026, and the Women's Ice Hockey World Championship in 2027.

Encouraging participation in sports, recreation and outdoor activities

The coalition states, in its 2026-27 provincial budget, that participation in sports and recreation is essential for improving the well-being and health of the population. To encourage participation, the government priority is given to extending key measures aimed at expanding access, strengthening equity, and encouraging active and lifelong participation across the entire sports, recreation and outdoor activities sector. To that end, it is allocating \$14.9 million over five years

- \$9.9 million over five years to support recreation for people with disabilities by funding the hiring of support workers, particularly for children aged 6 to 12 in day camps, to encourage their participation in adapted activities
- \$5.0 million over two years to promote the accessibility of physical activity, sports, and active or outdoor recreation, the quality of these experiences and the promotion of regular participation. This will make it possible to meet communities' needs and maintain a range of services that encourage vulnerable and less active populations, particularly seniors and people with disabilities, to participate in activities.



Family, Community & the Common Good

The party's most recent comprehensive policy statement – its 2022 platform, which was ratified by General Council resolutions of November 2024 – states that the family is the most fundamental institution in our society and the backbone of our nation. A nation is a family of families! When this core institution is under strain, the resilience of the entire nation is weakened.

-rigid and inefficient bureaucratic structures can sometimes make family life far more convoluted and expensive than it needs to be. Quebec's model of family assistance is discriminatory and penalizes many children and parents. By opting for a quasi-monopoly on childcare, the Liberal, PQ and CAQ governments have all neglected the differences inherent in the situations of each family unit, reduced the diversity of solutions available, and even spawned a new waiting list.

It advocates increased parental choice and ending the state's mismanagement of early childhood services, including:

-changing the way schools are funded in order to democratize school choice for parents. School funding will flow through the parents. It should not be up to our children to adapt to a rigid system. Rather, it should be up to the system to provide alternatives that rise to the diverse needs of families.

The party's five major proposals for making Quebecers "Free in our own homes" include:

- 1 – reducing taxes substantially, by approximately \$2,000 for a worker earning \$80,000 a year and suspend gasoline taxes to help Quebec families cope with the rising cost of living.
- 2 –decentralizing the health care system, establishing competition between different institutions and enabling participation of the private sector in order to finally improve the efficiency of care.
- 3 –promoting public transportation by offering free buses rather than investing in a costly and useless tramway in Quebec City.
- 5 –assisting all families with childcare by offering an allowance of \$200 per week, per child, for parents who do not have access to CPEs or who wish to use a different Service.

To support family solidarity, the party advocates:

- maintaining the family allowance program in full and increase it annually in line with the cost of living and inflation.
- providing an additional tax credit for households that give birth to, or adopt, more than two children.
- facilitating adoption processes for citizens wishing to act as foster families for children placed under the authority of the DYP, thus promoting the primacy of parents.
- abolishing the transfer tax on the purchase of a home for families with two or more minor children (this program will only be available once per household).
- intervening at the municipal level to reduce the restrictiveness of rules regarding the construction, development, or conversion for resale of intergenerational homes.
- increasing substantially the caregiver tax credit to the level of the costs that the state would have to bear if the person in question were housed in an institution.

Child Care

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that:

- all children should have access to a system of childcare that stimulates and challenges them, thereby promoting healthy development.
- parents must have the freedom to send their children to the childcare centre of their choice.
- rather than subsidizing one-size-fits-all services, the state should support parents and families directly wherever possible. This will foster a market for services that is able to respond more quickly and effectively to the specific needs expressed by families themselves.
- Quebecers are justified in expecting government to spend taxpayer money responsibly to create childcare spaces, rather than allowing their ideological biases to favour one sector over another.
- competition and diversity in education and childcare systems will lead to a network that is more flexible, more successful, and more attractive to educators.

To make the childcare system accessible to all, the party advocates:

- providing vouchers worth \$200 per eligible child per week to cover the cost of childcare, to enable parents to choose the childcare option that suits them best, be it a private daycare, a home daycare, or a CPE. Vouchers will be issued to either parent of the child, provided at least one parent is working full-time. A proportional voucher will be provided to those working part-time.
- increasing the \$8.70 per day that parents currently pay for subsidized private daycare, or a CPE, as the childcare voucher increases to \$200. This will reduce the amount of subsidy paid to subsidized daycares and to CPEs. The voucher will be phased in over four years, eventually replacing public funding for CPEs and subsidized childcare services, as well as advance reimbursements for childcare costs.
- when the voucher reaches \$200 per week per child, the rate for daily childcare will be deregulated, and childcare centres will be able to set their own price for services.
- allowing any qualified person to open a childcare centre in accordance with government standards, provided that they are able to self-finance the service offered. Waiting lists will quickly disappear while competition between centres will allow parents more choice in the hours and nature of services offered.

Day Camp

The party's 2024 General Council resolutions advocate:

- creation of a framework aimed at promoting the well-being, development, and safety of children during the summer months, reducing the size of government, and promoting the swift resolution of issues by bringing decision-making authority as close as possible to day camp staff throughout Quebec;
- implementing two-year terms for day camp liaisons in each electoral district;
- establishing a liaison officer coordinator—reporting to the Ministry of Family Affairs—elected for two-year terms by the one hundred twenty-five (125)

representatives from each of the following groups in each electoral district: municipalities; School Service Centers (CSS); and the Quebec Day Camp Association (ACQ).

Health Care

Mixed Public-Private System

The party's most recent comprehensive policy statement – its 2022 platform, ratified 2024 – states that:

- with progressive aging of the population and Quebecers requiring more and more resources for care and accommodation, the system is headed for an implosion. Doing nothing about it will endanger the population. To avoid implosion, the party proposes a mixed system in which the private and the public join forces. Almost all developed countries allow parallel public and private health care systems that compete with each other, as well as the option of taking out supplementary insurance for medical and surgical procedures. Countries with parallel systems include Switzerland, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Their health care systems all achieve higher performance indices than Quebec's in terms of surgical waiting lists, specialized services, access to first line care and emergency room waiting times.
- the CPQ proposes modernization through maintenance of universal health care coverage while improving accessibility through the talents and resources of private entrepreneurship. Quebecers should be able to exercise their freedom of choice.
- Operation of Quebec's current health care system costs nearly \$1 billion per week (\$50 billion per year). This represents 45% of the province's total budget. Quebec spends more than 13% of its GDP on health care, one of the highest percentages among developed countries. Yet the median waiting time for patients in Quebec emergency rooms had increased by 2022 to 17 hours, while more than one in five Quebecers lack a family doctor.
- Quebec and the rest of Canada are the only places in the developed world that maintain a public monopoly on medical and surgical procedures. In France, 50% of all operations are performed in private hospitals.
- all Quebecers have the right to universal access to medically necessary care, and have the right to choose whether to be treated in the public or private sector.
- all Quebecers must have real, full, and complete access to medical treatment and long-term care through appropriate insurance plans.

To address its health care concerns, the party advocates:

- allowing physicians to maintain mixed public/private practices.
- launching pilot projects to outsource the administrative management of some hospitals to experienced private providers, and a pilot project establishing a fully private hospital.
- encouraging local and foreign investors to build new health care infrastructure, with the goal of increasing funding for new resources and expertise.
- allowing public insurance (RAMQ) to reimburse patients for private sector medical care when public sector waiting times have been deemed unreasonable in view of the level of urgency of the illness. Reimbursement should also be provided whenever the cost of private services proves less expensive than the equivalent care in the public sector.
- allowing every citizen the option to purchase private supplementary insurance covering medical and surgical procedures.

Hospital funding

The party advocates (2022 platform) changing the way many provincial hospitals are funded by ending the fixed budget system and instead allocating resources based on the number, and the nature, of cases treated in previous years. This will involve the use of payment scales per episode of care, based on the average costs of each medical intervention, in line with the practices of almost all developed countries.

- the party says that this approach allows the patient to become a source of revenue for the hospital, rather than a source of expense, and provides powerful incentives for health care providers to increase their responsiveness and efficiency.

Digital Health Care Records

The party's 2022 platform states that Quebec's health care system suffers from major shortcomings in the communication of medical results, and that this hampers its efficiency. To address this situation, the party proposes rapid transmission of information through digitization, using the Alberta Netcare Portal (ANP) system, among others. Interconnection between diverse platforms used in the health care industry will provide:

- rigorous security for confidential patient data.
- access to data essential to improving the way hospitals are funded.

Increasing the Supply of Health Care Systems

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that Quebec employs only 2.5 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants, a ratio less than half that of many OECD countries. Furthermore, the province counts fewer than 900 specialized nurse practitioners, compared with nearly 3,500 in Ontario. This shows that Quebec is failing to keep up with its peers in terms of the provision of health care services. The party advocates:

- increasing the number of medical school admissions to Quebec universities from 300 to 500 per year, while taking into account the capacity of each institution.
- increasing the number of “super nurses” to achieve a ratio comparable to that of Ontario within its first term.
- expanding the scope of practice of many health care professionals including nurses, pharmacists, and physiotherapists.
- accelerating the recognition of foreign diplomas and simplifying the requalification of health professionals with training equivalent to North American standards.
- participating in international recruitment campaigns in order to attract foreign professionals.

Localized Decision-Making

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that the current health crisis has highlighted inefficiencies in the ponderous bureaucracy and hyper-centralization of the Quebec health care system. The system inhibits rapid, efficient, and fluid communication between health care providers and the senior administration. The party’s goal is to have decisions made as close as possible to the communities being served. To that end, the party advocates:

- significantly reducing the number of deputy and assistant deputy ministers in the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MSSS).
- relocating the positions of Associate Executive Director (AED) of the CISSS and CIUSS to local health care institutions, with one AED per hospital centre and per CHSLD. They would have autonomy in the management of finances and logistics for their institutions and would be encouraged to experiment with new management processes. Their funding would come directly from the MSSS, according to a funding method based on the services rendered to patients.
- relocating the position of Director of Professional Services (DPS) to each local health care facility. The DPS would report to the local AED.
- relocating the Council of Doctors, Dentists and Pharmacists to each local health care institution.
- allowing more flexibility and freedom to the different regions to create their own coordination agencies (CISSS and CIUSSS) in accordance with the specific needs of each region.

Elder Care

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that:

- Quebec’s elders have given Quebec its cultural heritage. They deserve respect and the right to carry on their lives in dignity and with care appropriate to their needs, whether at home or in a specialized institution.
- the party would take its inspiration from the long-term care management models used in the Netherlands, Japan, South Korea and Germany. Following reforms to their health care systems, these countries have achieved the most effective management systems for long-term care and chronic diseases.: they have introduced universal long-term care insurance for everyone over the age of 65, in some cases with the option of taking out insurance from the age of 40. This type of insurance also includes access to home care when less severe losses of autonomy occur, thus minimizing and postponing their coverage by more costly institutional resources.

The party advocates providing Quebecers with the same level of insurance coverage as the best-performing countries for both home care and long-term care, through either public or private insurance.

Education

The party states (2022 platform) that:

- education is a key element for success in life and represents a crucial stage in the younger generation’s journey to personal autonomy. We must therefore do everything possible to make it easier to raise a family in Quebec so that we may foster the development of happy and accomplished citizens.
- the strength and influence of a people depends on education as a catalyst for individual autonomy and fulfilment. The realization of one individual’s full potential is also closely linked to the ability of every individual among us to earn a good living and to make good use of the skills they have developed primarily through education.
- the birth rate in Quebec has been below the threshold for population renewal since about 1970. It now stands at about 1.5 children per woman.
- the state of provincial schools is deteriorating. 53% of them are in poor or very poor condition, school dropout rates are increasing, and teachers are leaving the profession at an unsustainable pace.
- vocational training is being neglected and Quebec is suffering from labour shortages in many skilled trades, including electrical, welding, carpentry, plumbing, IT, and logistics fields.
- many developed countries, such as Denmark, Sweden, the United States and New Zealand, have successfully adopted a competitive approach to school funding.
- numerous and repeated violations of freedom of expression in Quebec’s CEGEPs and universities were documented during the Cloutier Commission’s hearings on academic freedom in the university environment.

-a government that truly values the success of young people does not implement levelling-down policies, but rather encourages a culture of effort and discipline while nurturing the self-actualization of the children and students.
-diversity in the educational environment must also include the diversity of ideas. Freedom of expression is a value that must be firmly defended.

The party's 2025 General Council Resolutions note in addition that:

- Quebec society aspires for children to become self-reliant and creative adults;
- physical inactivity results in high healthcare costs for Quebec;
- the education system faces considerable financial pressure, particularly due to an excess of civil servants hired to manage excessive bureaucracy, which deprives students of specialized services; and
- obtaining a high school diploma (DES) is required only by postsecondary institution

To serve the diversity of educational needs, the party advocates:

- introducing an education voucher system that allows all parents to choose the best school for their children, whether that be private or public. As a result, the schools that offer the best training and that are best adapted to the needs of the pupils will be favoured by the parents. This will improve the quality of service for all families, including children from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- promoting school autonomy by increasing the responsibility of the school boards to transform them into true governing bodies, and by allowing school principals to exercise full leadership in both pedagogy and administration. Management of the hiring and supervision of teachers, specialists and support staff will be entrusted to the school principals in collaboration with the existing service centres.
- launching a major initiative promoting literacy and the quality of the French language.
- encouraging private investment in education, such as in health and ventilation systems, in order to upgrade our school facilities more quickly and efficiently, and encouraging the establishment of charter schools. These schools promote parental accountability, the service of special needs, both private and community investment, and are found everywhere else in North America.
- increasing school maintenance budgets and set up a province-wide initiative for the creation of new and modern schools, and for the renovation of schools still in acceptable condition.
- ensuring that air and water quality in schools meets the highest standards.
- implementing a strategy to increase graduation rates, particularly in vocational and technical fields, in order to meet employers' expectations and catch up with the averages in other developed countries.
- encouraging healthy lifestyles by exempting youth sports activities from taxation.

The party's 2024 resolutions further advocate:

- doubling the time allocated to physical education;
- improving the education system by aiming to offer schools greater autonomy and freedom, while fostering creativity. The goal is to promote—without imposing—a revaluation of the high school diploma.
- reinvesting any budget surplus generated by reductions in civil service positions within the Ministry of Education into the renovation and construction of schools.

Post-Secondary Education

The party advocates (2022 platform, ratified 2024):

- changing student loan and bursary programs in order to stop penalizing students who are also working.
- offering enhancements to scholarships, loan repayment programs, etc., for students working in essential and understaffed sectors such as agriculture, elder care, health care, etc.
- defending freedom of expression in universities by strengthening student democracy. Law 32 on the accreditation and financing of student associations will be amended so that all students, whether full- or part-time, will have the opportunity to elect their executives and accredit their representative associations via secret ballot over the internet. This provision will limit the use of funds by certain associations that lack any clear mandate from the students despite being funded primarily through fees collected at registration. At present these associations have access to large sums of money that they use to subsidize causes that are often external to student life, while muzzling debates and speakers they disapprove of. It is these same groups that impose illegal strikes on students, depriving them of a normal academic career. Strengthening student democracy will limit these abuses and foster a healthier intellectual climate in our colleges and universities.
- guaranteeing academic freedom within higher education by committing universities to the prompt establishment of committees monitoring freedom of expression. A thorough assessment of the activities of these committees will be produced before the end of the CPQ's first mandate in order to make any necessary adjustments.

Culture, Arts & Tourism

The Party's Constitution states that it is made up of Quebecers from diverse backgrounds who adhere to and rally to the following fundamental principles. These principles serve as the party's compass, guiding its actions and political directions and defining its vision for Quebec:

- Quebec is part of Canada and, in order to develop within it, it must have the full exercise of its constitutional rights and freedoms. Quebecers must contribute to a united and democratic Canada within which they can affirm their national identity.
- Quebec is open to the world and we are confident that Quebecers have the ingenuity and potential to showcase their talents across the planet.



The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) that party's nine principle values include:

-Economic Development. The party states that it has always been committed to promoting both economic and social development in Quebec. Because it creates the wealth on which a society must rely to finance its social development, economic development has been a major preoccupation for every Liberal government of the modern era.

Role of and Support for Families

The party's most recent comprehensive policy statement (platform dated 2022, accessed on the party's official website July 2026) states that supporting families is about accompanying them in all facets of their daily lives, which includes finances, as well as the services that are available to them. During this post-pandemic period, marked by a significant increase in the cost of living, Quebec needs a government that is there for families in an effective and humane manner.

Cost of Living

The party states (2022 platform) that inflation is on the rise throughout the world, including in Canada. Quebec is experiencing a rate of 5.4% as of April 2022.

-there is no miracle cure to fight inflation.

-the party believes that the State has a duty to help Quebecers face the challenge. As a means of supporting the population during an inflationary period, the State can take quick action on the cost of the services that it charges to the population, the taxes it imposes and the income taxes it levies. In such circumstances, effective action is needed to have the greatest possible impact for families.

To that end, the party advocates:

- lower income taxes for the middle class. In the interest of fairness, this income tax reduction will be accompanied by a tax increase for the very wealthy ;
- freezing electricity rates while implementing an independent rate-setting mechanism rather than linking rates to inflation as the current government has done ;
- ending sales tax (QST) on electricity, until the new rate setting mechanism has been implemented ;
- removing QST on all basic necessity products, for example toothbrushes, toothpaste, bodywash, shampoo, over-the-counter medications.

Moreover, the party states, in an inflationary period, it is of the utmost importance to support the most vulnerable among us. To that end it advocates introduction of an anti-inflation benefit. We will also work to ensure increased and more predictable support for community organizations.

Family Housing

The party states (2022 platform) that the current, unprecedented housing crisis is affecting all of Quebec's regions. Vacancy rates are at record lows. Families are struggling to find an apartment. Social housing availability is not able to keep up with demand.

-single family home prices are peaking with a median price of \$415,000 in April 2022.

-a housing strategy that addresses all facets is needed: access to property, access for affordable housing and access to social housing. There needs to be a balance of measures that supports people and stimulates increased supply.

As part of its housing strategy, the party advocates promoting access to property by:

- eliminating the welcome tax on the purchase of a first property, while fully compensating the municipalities ;
- enhancing the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) by increasing the eligible amount to \$50,000 and by providing more flexibility to allow it to be used more easily for the purchase of a second property or for major renovations such as conversion to a bi-generational home and by allowing parents to contribute ;
- regulating house flipping to limit overpricing on renovated properties.
- granting municipalities a first right of refusal ;
- taxing vacant properties that are owned by non-residents so that they return to the rental market ;
- allowing municipalities with fewer than 100,000 residents to offer financial incentives for the construction of affordable housing and homes ;
- identifying State-owned lands that could be used to create affordable housing and working with the Société d'Habitation du Québec and the municipalities in question to support projects' development ;
- supporting decontamination of lands that can be used for building affordable housing ;
- promoting the conversion of office spaces vacated through the hybrid working model into affordable housing ;
- requiring more transparency from property owners regarding the cost of the previous lease when they advertise for a rental unit ;
- modernizing the Accès-Logis Program to include a regional dimension for student housing, for private seniors' homes and housing for the homeless ;
- involving municipalities further upstream when regional public infrastructure projects are developed, in order to better anticipate the housing needs that ensue.
- increase the supply of social housing by deploying an enhanced year investment plan to build 50,000 new units.

Child Care

The party states (2022 platform) that Quebec's child care services network has proven its worth over time, among others by allowing thousands of parents, particularly women, to reintegrate the workforce after having children. Despite all that, families still have difficulties finding a space, especially in a subsidized environment.

- the situation has deteriorated since 2018. Quebec has now reached a new record with close to 52,000 children waiting for a place, that's 10,000 more than there were in 2018. On the whole, given the closure of child care spaces, there have not been significant increases to the overall number of places over the past 4 years.
- there is an anxious family behind each child waiting for a space. There are parents who cannot return to the workforce. That is why all children in Quebec should have access to child care services, regardless of their region or their parents' incomes. We would never allow a 6-year-old child to be on a waiting list to attend school, so the same principle should apply to child care services.
- to ensure that access to child care services is an unconditional right, the government must make an obligation of providing child care spaces and do everything in its power to fulfill that obligation.

To that end, the party advocates:

- completing the child-care network over a 5-year period so that children on wait lists all have a space, including through prioritizing nursery spaces (0-18 months) and workplace childcare.
- ensuring that parents' revenues are not an obstacle to access, by converting non-subsidized spaces into subsidized ones, so that all Quebec parents will ultimately pay the same \$8.70 daily fee, which will be indexable on an annual basis.
- because it will take time to implement this plan, the party proposes extending parental leave for an additional 6-month period for parents who are looking for a space in child care but are not able to find one.

Health Care

The party's most recent comprehensive policy statement (platform dated 2022, accessed on the party's official website July 2026) states that everyone wants to live healthy lives and age well, because being in good health allows us to really enjoy life.

- the provincial health and social services system isn't perfect. Government should do all that it can to provide the population with the care and services to which they are entitled. With more than half of provincial spending budget dedicated to health care, it makes sense that public expectations are high.

Primary Care

The party states (2022 platform) that one of the most common criticisms of the Quebec health care system is the difficulty to access care for minor health concerns – what is called primary care. Approximately 1 million people are looking for a family physician. Access to a walk-in clinic now requires an appointment. A third of superclinics, which are open 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, have referred their services elsewhere. The CAQ government is no longer aiming to provide the population with a family doctor and is betting on a telephone system which, in reality, is a walk-in service. In short, families are too often forced to turn

to hospital emergency rooms – while average emergency room wait times have increased by more than 3 hours since 2018.

-with an aging population and an increase in the prevalence of chronic illnesses, we find ourselves at a turning point. What is needed is a viable system of family physicians supported by other health care professionals who are members of a global team. The science is clear : a person's overall care is an important key to preventing health issues and recovering effectively from them.

To address the above issues, the party advocates making family physicians available to all Quebecers who want one. Receiving global care throughout one's life helps to prevent illnesses and also avoids hospitalizations, benefitting both patients and the system.

-to achieve this while making proper use of the skills of other professionals will require a real shift in the way that medical clinics are managed. The party proposes returning to an earlier model, adapted to 21st-century realities, calling the result Healthcare Access Teams, each comprising at least one specialized nurse practitioner (SNP) , and reviewing the physician-caregiver ratio to make sure that they respond better to local realities and interdisciplinary objectives.

-to ensure that teamwork goals are met, each Healthcare Access Team will be given a territorial responsibility and will have to work together as required to distribute the work in order to eliminate their region's wait list. Moreover progressive targets will be set to eliminate wait lists in each region.

-financial incentives will be provided to teams that exceed the set objectives based on the number of patients enrolled and their regional platform wait list for access to a family physician. These incentives could be used to establish pilot projects or purchase new technological materials, for example., to support local innovation, not medical remuneration.

-it is also necessary to adapt Teams' funding methods to require interdisciplinary work, meaning that professionals with diverse skills who share tasks according to their particular skill sets. It does not mean an array of professionals who work independently in the same office. It is even less so physicians who delegate work they don't want to do to other professionals.

-the party also believes it is necessary to undertake a real reflection with the medical federations to assess the work of family physicians within hospital activities, namely specific medical activities (AMPs). In Quebec, their participation is even more important than it is elsewhere, so it's legitimate to question the relevance of them spending so much time on these activities when we want to promote better care.

-it is also necessary ensure a fairer distribution of family physicians throughout the territory.

-of 400 planned Healthcare Access Teams in Quebec, the party proposes that 100 be superclinics open 7 days a week, 12 hours a day. With their extended hours, superclinics represent an interesting means of deviating patients from emergency rooms.

-to facilitate exchanges between patients and the team of professionals that care for them, the party advocates creation of to allow patients to interact with the professionals from their Healthcare Access Teams and also access other health care information.

Specialized Care

The party states (2022 platform) that while a significant number of Quebecers have significant health concerns, waiting lists have exploded in the last 3 years. To decrease the risks to patients, everything must be realigned. The party advocates a comprehensive catch-up, divided into two parts :

-a blitz of diagnostic evaluations ; for example, colon, lung and cervical cancer

-catching up on surgeries, particularly those for cancer patients and in orthopedics.

To achieve this the party advocates increasing the health care network's capacity by adding \$6B of investments in the network's infrastructures, including 4,000 additional beds. Quebec currently has 1.8 beds for each bed for million residents [so in original]. Given the projects currently underway, these investments will allow us to return to a level that is comparable to Canada and the rest of the G7.

-adding beds is a medium-term solution. To increase short-term capacity the party advocates entering into agreements with as many private clinics as possible so that they can serve as alternate means of taking on patients from the health care network. That way, patients could be treated in these clinics more quickly and free of charge.

-the party also proposes to improve transparency concerning cancer data using the Cancer Registry, and undertakes to develop a real strategy.

-finally, the party advocates facilitating tissue and organ donation by introducing a presumption of consent after death.

-to ensure the availability of a workforce adequate to handle the above, the party advocates:

- ending mandatory overtime ;

- improving work conditions for nurses by implementing safer staff/patient ratios ;

- increasing the number of registrations in nursing and medicine, especially in the regions ;

- tripling the number of SNPs in the network by 2030 ;

- accelerating obtaining Quebec's Certificats de Sélection (CSQ) for Quebec's temporary foreign workers and international students in the health and social services sector, and working to accelerate the recognition of foreign diplomas;

- recruiting in other provinces to attract trained staff, including a coordinated international offensive for particularly in-demand employment sectors, namely anesthesiologists, institutional pharmacists, respiratory therapists and nurses.

Organizing the Health and Social Services Network

The party states (2022 platform, accessed on official website July 2026) that there is no clear consensus on the state of the provincial health and social services network. Rather than a further major reorganization, it advocates giving the health and social services staff a chance to settle down following a number of prior re-organizations. It would focus instead on making adjustments to the solid aspects of the existing organization, to generate more local accountability. This would help, for example, with issues caused by centralization.

-first, to ensure a better representation of the establishments' realities, it should be required that each regional board should have members representing each sub-territory, as well as a patient as one of the independent members. Boards of directors should be required to hold 4 public meetings per year, rather than one.

-each establishment must also be required to have Permanent Citizen Forums to support the board of administration in all of its major projects.

-in order to depoliticize the health care system the National Public Health Directorate should be made completely independent.

-in-the-field parts of the health care system, namely the CISSS, CIUSSS and the University Health and Social Services network should have more responsibilities and latitude in the development of care trajectories and organization.

-to improve network management, the party advocates completion of the digital transformation.

-to avoid reliving challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic, it advocates a public inquiry commission on the management of the pandemic.

Seniors

The party states (2022 platform, accessed July 2026 on official website) that since 2011, those 65 and up represented 16% of the population. That number reached 19% in 2020 and is expected to peak at 26% by 2031. We must prepare ourselves if we want people to be able to age with dignity.

Long-term healthcare facilities (CHSLDs)

The party states that public debate is focused on seniors living in long-term health-care facilities (CHSLDs). That makes sense as those are the most vulnerable seniors and they deserve special attention. The party is committed to:

-ensuring safer staff-patient ratios in all CHSLDs, particularly based on COVID-19 experience ;

-training twice as many geriatricians to better meet seniors' needs ;

-deploying institutional pharmacists in all CHSLDs to help take care of the seniors who reside there and ensure that their medication is well adjusted and safe.

Helping seniors stay in their homes

The party states that while some 35,000 seniors live in CHSLDs, Quebec has over 1.75 million people aged 65 and up. Active seniors who are living at home are worthy of our time and interest too. Some are active and others have more extensive needs. But for a significant portion, maintaining their homes on a fixed revenue while facing evolving needs presents a challenge. The party states that the best seniors' home is their own home. They must therefore be provided with more resources so that they can grow older more gracefully and in their own home. To achieve this, the party advocates :

•introduction of a seniors' benefit of \$2,000 per year to support each person aged 70 and up who wants to remain in their own home ;

•deploying home intensive care units in all of Quebec's regions, with the appropriate technological tools ;

•providing better funding for community organizations who work with seniors in their own homes.

Mental Health

The party states (platform 2022, accessed July 2026) that as a society we have avoided talking openly about mental health for far too long. Taboos took over and mental health didn't get the attention it deserved. Despite several initiatives having been undertaken in the past few years, there is still much work to be done, especially considering the 20,000 people currently waiting for mental health care.

-the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to increasing psychological stress and mental health issues by and large. The full impacts will only be learned in years to come, but with growing waiting lists, the high cost of private services and workforce shortages, we find ourselves at a crossroads. We need to make sure that Quebec does not face a mental health pandemic.

To that end, the party advocates:

-establishing a public psychotherapy program to ensure universal access ;

-ensuring that CLSC workers are better able to contribute to the development of mental health care solutions ;

-ensuring better funding for community organizations in the mental health care sector ;

-undertaking an emergency outreach plan through social and traditional media to promote positive measures, prevention and the various available services.

Youth Protection

The party states (2022 platform, accessed July 2026 on official website) that to this day the comprehensive recommendations given in 2019 by the Special Commission on Children's Rights and Youth Protection, which was composed of MNAs from all parties represented at the National Assembly, concerning the rights of Indigenous people to equitable access to social services, have yet to be implemented. It believes that they should be.

The party undertakes, upon taking power, to table a calendar for implementing the recommendations and ensuring that the necessary resources are available to fulfill them, including improving working conditions for youth protection staff.

Young People and Healthy Living

The party states (2022 Platform) that during the pandemic many young people were cut off from their friends, activities and schools, with the result that many of them lost motivation and became isolated. Use of antidepressants is on the rise: according to a recent study, 48% of young people between the ages of 12 and 25 are currently reporting symptoms compatible with generalized anxiety disorder or major depression.

-the prevalence of obesity has skyrocketed in the past 30 years. Preventive action is needed to improve the outcome. The should be encouraged to move more.

The party advocates:

- appointing a Minister of Sports and Recreation who is be able to give it all the attention it deserves. The earlier healthy lifestyle habits are integrated into daily lives, the more likely it is that those habits will last a lifetime.
- encouraging young people to move and play sports for fun, including aiming for all elementary school students to move for 1 hour each day.
- because fees associated with participating in these activities can be too much for families, the party proposes to review the government assistance that is made available. There is currently an income tax credit, but it only applies to registering for activities and is capped at \$500. It advocates doubling the amount of the refundable tax credit for registration for physical, artistic, cultural or recreational activities and extending it to all expenses related to practising activities, for example equipment purchases or competition fees so that parents can receive up to \$1000 per child. It should also be recalled that the free special educational projects in public schools will encourage the practice of sports and activities.
- working with various sports associations and municipalities to decrease sporting activities' registration costs in underprivileged areas.
- implementing a major school infrastructure project to provide all interested schools with a gymnasium.
- to support sports infrastructure projects, opening a new call for projects within the Financial assistance for recreational and sports infrastructures.
- to ensure that practising sports becomes safer, introduction of a concussion registry and prohibiting fighting in sports for those 18 and under.

Education & Young Workers

Education

The party states (2022 platform) that education is the wealth of a population, an essential element that allows each person to develop to their full potential.

In order to foster student retention and academic success, particularly following the pandemic, the party advocates:

- free access to a specific pedagogical project in public schools, for example a particular concentration or sports-study program, up to a maximum of \$5000; making the tutoring program permanent;
- introducing an income tax credit of up to \$500 to help families cover costs associated with academic success, for example to cover speech therapy or tutoring fees when such services are not offered by the school;
- abolishing lunch-time child care costs in public elementary schools, with compensation for school boards and school service centres.
- through such measures, increasing all children's chance of success while forming citizens who are better prepared to face current challenges.
- making public school truly public, while allowing students and parents to opt for private school.

To ensure that provincial young people and school staff are in the best possible learning environments and thereby address important issues of space, environmental quality and modernization, the party advocates a major undertaking to upgrade provincial primary and secondary schools, including:

- adding \$4B to the planned investments in our school infrastructures, to hasten the construction of new schools to better meet the demands of growing sectors, as well as for expansion projects in schools that have urgent needs in order to better adapt school environments to the realities of both our young people and the staff.
- to ensure safety and security in schools, using a portion of the \$4B to launch a comprehensive air quality improvement initiative, including establishment of clearer standards and implementation monitoring.

-to increase the number of teachers, facilitating access to qualifying masters' degrees and working with school service centres and school boards to establish the number of professionals they need in each category.

Post-Secondary Education

The party states (2022 platform) that development of the CEGEP and University network has allowed Quebecers to develop and the economy to evolve through innovation. Their role is essential throughout Quebec.

In order to expand and balance labour pools throughout the province, the party advocates:

- development of higher education clusters in the regions, including through the development of exclusive programs outside of major centres.
- providing CEGEPs with additional flexibility to develop their own course offerings so that they can attract more students, while maintaining their pre-university training offer.
- to prepare for increased numbers of CEGEP students in future, upgrading infrastructure.
- giving students back the possibility for choosing their CEGEP, regardless of their language, and ensuring that measures aimed at improving knowledge of French among students in English-language CEGEPs do not hinder their success.
- to better support certain categories of students in the pursuit of their studies, reviewing the Perspective bursary program with college and university stakeholders, as well as with student associations to find a formula that generates more consensus.
- to improve access to masters and doctoral programs, increasing the number of bursaries available to support such students through the Fonds de recherche du Québec.

To support universities, the party advocates:

- working with rectors to find funding solutions, without increasing student tuition fees, with particular concern for helping ensure the energy transition transformation of their infrastructures.
- to support female students, making menstrual products free on all CEGEP and university campuses.

Religious Education

According to a policy paper published in or about 2025 and accessed on the party's website in July 2026, a special party committee has advised that:

1. the party adopt the following recommendations concerning public funding of religious education:
 - a. Public money should not be used to teach religion;
 - b. Schools must respect the entirety of the curriculum set by the Ministry of Education;
 - c. There must be a dialogue with each institution involved.
2. the party demand that the Government of Quebec provide a complete and detailed portrait of religious education in all schools where such teaching occurs.
3. that the Quebec Liberal Party demand that the Government of Quebec place any private school, subsidized or non-subsidized, that does not fully respect the curriculum set by the Ministry of Education under supervision, and that by the end of the academic year, if the situation is not corrected, the school's public funding be suspended

Culture, Arts & Tourism

The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) that its nine principle values include:

-A Sense of Belonging to Quebec, which begins with identifying with its French-speaking majority. This means accepting the aspirations of this majority, as well as its history, language and culture, institutions, lifestyles and particularities. The party states that it recognizes the special character that the French-speaking majority confers on Quebec society, and is committed to always asserting and defending the French character of Quebec. Above all, it is committed to being a party with a clear French-speaking preponderance, without prejudice to the equal rights of all its members.

-The Canadian Way. While adhering to Canadian federalism, the states that it has always maintained that, as the principal expression of the French fact in Canada, Quebec cannot be simply another province within the federation. Through all its leaders to date, it has maintained that, in addition to being a province in the legal sense of the term, Quebec forms a distinct society in many respects, notably because of its language, culture, legal system, institutions and way of life. The Quebec Liberal Party is nevertheless convinced that maintaining the Canadian federal link is the most appropriate constitutional option to promote the best interests of Quebec and its partners.

The party further states (2022 platform) that the above in mind, it will continue to make clear demands to the federal government, including:

- vigorously defending Quebec's jurisdictions within the federation;
- ensuring that Quebec's demographic weight within the federation is maintained, particularly with regards to the number of seats in the House of Commons;
- legislating to frame the federal government's spending powers in areas of provincial jurisdiction, including formally providing for withdrawal rights with full compensation;
- requiring increased federal health transfers so that they represent 35% of the province's health expenses and so that no conditions are imposed on these transfers;
- obtaining full control over the Temporary Foreign Worker Program;
- receiving compensation owed to Quebec to follow up on federal support for the Muskrat Falls project which constitutes unfair competition to Hydro-Québec;
- building on the work undertaken by Robert Bourassa in terms of cultural sovereignty and repatriating complete jurisdiction over culture.

Protection of Individual Rights

The party states (2022 platform) that "it is primordial" to ensure that government actions do not generate unjustified restrictions on individual freedoms. In order to be acceptable, any limitation of individual freedoms must be justified by a conclusively established greater good.

- on that basis it believes that the government's Bill 21 on the laicity of the State is too far-reaching, particularly in terms of its prohibition of religious symbols for teachers, and advocates (a) reversing the prohibition and (b) not renewing the law's notwithstanding clause.
- it opposes application of the notwithstanding clause without clear guidelines.

French Language

The French language is at the very heart of the Quebec identity, the focal point around which Quebecers can come together to maintain a just, prosperous and inclusive society. Protection of the language, which is only spoken by 2% of North America's inhabitants, calls for vigilance. That vigilance does not, however, mean disavowing the rights of the English-speaking community. It has rights and we wholeheartedly defend their institutions.

- to that end it defends the right of anglophones to maintain the structure of school boards, and will continue to do so. It is also opposed to the reforms to the Charter of the French Language, Bill 96, which was too far-reaching to be considered constructive. It favours a more balanced approach that will also improve the quality of the French language, as demonstrated in the 27 proposals that advanced by the party in the spring of 2021.

With a goal of balance and inclusion, the party advocates:

- reinstating the right of students to attend the CEGEP of their choice;
- reinstating the right of the magistrature back the right to appoint judges according to their needs;
- dispelling concerns about access to health care and social services ;
- ensuring that all infrastructure project assessments in the health and education networks are considered in accordance with real needs, rather than according to language ;
- evaluating the administrative burden imposed on businesses by Bill 96 ;
- eliminating the 6-month delay imposed on immigrants for communicating with the State in French ;
- removing the notwithstanding clause that has been imposed without guidelines in Bill 96.

Protection of Minorities

The party states (2022 platform) that provincial objectives must include equality of opportunity for all. The responsibility for achieving that falls to Quebecers collectively and calls on us to offer minorities adequate protections.

- accumulation of racial profiling cases among people of diverse ethnocultural origins has led to a collective consciousness about the issue of systemic racism. In Quebec people of diverse ethnocultural origins as well as First Nations People are subject to behaviours or processes which include discriminatory or racial bias, whether conscious or unconscious in nature. It is important that we correct these situations, by having the maturity, as a society, to recognize them openly and advance solutions.
- it also advocates protection and promotion of the rights of the LGBTQ+ community, and will continue awareness efforts within the population while supporting initiatives among organizations that work on the ground.

Recognition of Indigenous Communities

The party remembers (2022 platform) the tragic events that led to the death of Joyce Echaquan at the Joliette Hospital, the discovery of mass graves linked to indigenous residential schools, or the deaths of several homeless indigenous people in Montreal's downtown core during cold snaps. Solutions will require genuine political will.

-it should first be recognized that Indigenous communities are in the best position to make decisions for themselves, whether that has to do with youth protection, training, economic development, land planning, etc. Recognition for nation-to-nation dialogue must be conveyed in our actions, especially when it comes to adapting public services to their realities.

-several reports have offered solutions to pave the way towards reconciliation, including those of the Vien Commission and the Federal Report on the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

The party advocates:

-following up on the recommendations related to the Government of Quebec, for example the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and launching a public inquiry on the issue of residential schools. Families have the right to know exactly what occurred and why.

Culture & Communications

The party states (2022 platform) that culture is essential to affirming the identity of Quebecers. Following the pandemic, morale has been low and the living arts sector has needed additional support. But the sector needs so much more than money. It needs to be considered and truly heard so that culture can reclaim the place it once held in Quebecer's lives, and so that Quebec's creativity and inventiveness can be showcased throughout the world.

-to that end the party advocates holding estates general on the living arts which will focus on theatre, music, dance, children's theatre, the top schools (École Supérieure de Danse, Conservatories, etc.), and public hearings to take stock of needs and future prospects.

-many of the solutions are already known. For example, as a central element of the new cultural policy "Partout la culture", revising the laws on the status of the artist is essential. It will ensure that a modernization of the laws on the status of the artist is completed, not only in terms of legislation, also implementation. This would include broadening the scope of application of two laws which were adopted in the late 1980s, to ensure a healthy and safe work environment for creators, to fight harassment and to help self-employed artists improve their socio-economic conditions. A fund to support these efforts would include a temporary 3% tax on the revenues of digital giants whose global revenues exceed \$1B and who do not declare revenues in Quebec, until the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) adopts coherent universal tax measures.

-to protect and showcasing Quebec culture, the party advocates promoting Quebecois heritage, including preservation of at-risk heritage buildings by making conservation more profitable than demolition. This will include offering a 10-year property tax break in the form of compensation to municipalities for any owner or purchaser of an unoccupied heritage building who restores the building to live there or rent it for residential or commercial purposes.



The party has published no official current statement regarding its policies or positions regarding:

- role of or support for the family
- health care
- elder care
- education & young workers

Culture, Arts & Tourism

Language

The party's *Livre Bleu* (published 2026 and accessed on its official website July 2026) states that the most central fact that sets Quebec apart is that Quebecers speak French, serving as the cornerstone of their collective identity, which has survived for centuries in the shadow of humanity's most powerful cultural empire due to both the unwavering tenacity of its inhabitants and a certain measure of luck.

-language is not merely a tool for communication: it also shapes the way people perceive the world and make sense of life. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, which has been at the heart of linguistic studies for several decades, holds that language structures thought. Even critics of this approach acknowledge that language represents an essential dimension of human diversity. Linguists such as Claude Hagège consider that defending languages is equivalent to defending global diversity.

-the continuity of French has allowed, both in the past and today, for greater openness in Quebec to ideas from continental Europe. Who can say to what extent this has shaped—and continues to shape—the lives of Quebecers? For example, Quebec's civil law-based legal system has certainly been influenced by Quebecers' ability

to read the French Code Napoléon, just as common law remains intimately linked to the English language. Thus, every day, Quebecers live under the umbrella of rules adopted, at least in part, thanks to the language spoken by the majority of its inhabitants.

-the preservation of national cultural differences must go hand in hand with respect for democracy, as it has been developed since the Enlightenment. The people of Quebec have never sought to subordinate democracy to the protection of their cultural distinctiveness, even though inevitable tensions may sometimes arise between collective rights and individual rights.

-Canada's greatest illusion lies in the idea that it is supposedly a bilingual country. Yet nothing could be further from the truth. While the number of English speakers has remained largely stable over the past 150 years, the proportion of native French speakers has fallen by 33%, mainly due to the rise in the number of citizens whose native language is neither French nor English.

Federal Control of Culture

The party's *Livre bleu* (published 2026 and accessed on its official website July 2026) states one example of the federal-provincial imbalance imposed by the Canadian Constitution on the cultural front is the use of institutions such as Heritage Canada, Radio-Canada, and Telefilm Canada to exert a decisive influence over the distribution and funding of cultural works. Under the pretext of "promoting Canadian culture," these institutions define Quebec's cultural priorities according to a Canadian vision, imposing criteria that prioritize coast-to-coast issues and neglect coverage of certain topics.

-as a result, a significant portion of Quebec's tax revenue is sent to Ottawa to fund programs whose primary objective is not to support Quebec culture, but to strengthen Canadian national unity. Quebec thus finds itself paying for its own cultural dilution.

-a sovereign Quebec could break this deadlock by repatriating jurisdiction over broadcasting and telecommunications, creating a Quebec Broadcasting and Telecommunications Council, and funding various cultural projects based on criteria rooted in Quebec's own national reality

Quebec-Canada Memorial Sites

The party's *Livre bleu* states that Canada owns several dozen memorial sites related to veterans and the wars fought throughout its history. None are located in Quebec, but Canada owns or helps maintain 139 sites abroad. It is clear that thousands of Quebecers are buried at these memorial sites and that these sites honor them just as much as they honor Canadians. Quebec will propose converting some of these into joint Quebec-Canada memorial sites and funding a portion of their maintenance.

Communications

The party's *Livre bleu* states that in order to realize Quebecers' collective ambitions in the areas of communications and, by extension, culture, it advocates, upon independence:

-the creation of an organization such as "Télécommunications Québec" to regain control of its media and digital space. This organization would play a role much better suited to the modern technological context than that of the CRTC, exercising integrated jurisdiction over both digital and traditional platforms—including social media—much like France's National Digital Council. In addition, "Télécommunications Québec" would have the following specific mission:

> to regulate traditional and digital platforms;

> to promote the emergence and sustainability of Quebec content;

> to support Quebec culture;

> to support Quebec's digital economy;

> to maintain a healthy, free-market-based competitive environment that benefits consumers and Quebec society as a whole;

> to penalize digital companies that do not comply with Quebec laws

-overhauling the ineffective existing legislative framework, particularly respecting telecommunications and transnational data flows.

-repatriating Radio-Canada's assets located in Quebec and merging them with the proposed Télé-Québec. The mission of a public broadcaster in an independent Quebec would be distinctly different from that of Radio-Canada, being firmly rooted in the reality of Quebec, shielded from political or institutional pressures, as well as from ideological excesses of any kind. Its primary mission should be to inform, nurture, educate, and bring people together, while upholding journalistic integrity and respecting the intelligence of the Quebec public.

-direct participation in the development of international standards on crucial issues such as the governance of artificial intelligence, the discoverability of cultural content, and secure data sharing. For example, an independent Quebec will be able to influence international debates on AI and protect its citizens from potential abuses related to these technologies, including a leading role in creating an international regulating body.



Role of and Support for Families

Family Support

The party advocates:

- for low-income individuals with access to the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP), paying 100% of salary during parental leave provided for by this plan.

Child and Youth Protection

To strengthen youth protection services and establish a genuine national policy for the well-being of children and youth, the party advocates:

- implementing all the recommendations of the Laurent Report, including strengthening and stabilizing, in particular, the links between the various partners in their prevention and intervention efforts.
- creation of an independent position of Commissioner for the Welfare and Rights of Children, to give children and youth a real political voice within our institutions.

Childcare; early childhood education

To ensure that every child in Quebec has access to quality and affordable educational services, the party advocates:

- recognizing early childhood education as a fundamental right, regardless of the child's immigration status.
- expanding the network of CPEs (early childhood centres) and family daycare services while supporting the development of micro-CPEs in small communities and in workplaces and educational settings.
- enhancing the status of early childhood educators by increasing their salaries and improving their working conditions.

Health Care

The party states (2022 platform) that it seeks to ensure social, physical, and mental health services are tailored to the needs expressed by the population, are accessible, and are focused on prevention. For over 20 years, the party states, Quebec has been promised reduced emergency room wait times and a family doctor for everyone. Unfortunately, access to healthcare has declined. Instead of putting small bandages on a giant wound, it advocates doing what is necessary to heal it completely.

- to ensure that health and social services are adapted to the diverse communities of Quebec, it advocates placing Centres local de services communautaires (CLSCs) at the heart of its vision for health. With a network of CLSCs open 24/7, accessible throughout the province, we will create a local gateway to allow Quebecers to access the services of the health and social services network. Multidisciplinary teams, including physicians, will be created, as well as programs aimed at providing preventive care services in schools and childcare centres. The party would reinvest massively in prevention programs to make them the cornerstone of the health and social services network.

- to enhance the services offered by the health network, the party advocates including all essential health services, including as a priority ensuring public coverage of mental health services so that everyone has access to a psychosocial intervention professional suited to their needs. It also proposes implementing a universal, free, public dental insurance system.

- ensuring access to health and rehabilitation services that are effective alternatives to medication and invasive medical interventions, in order to reduce the amount of medication consumed and thus drastically reduce the costs of our healthcare system.

- to revolutionize the care and integration of people with autonomy challenges, Québec solidaire is committed to ending the accounting-based approach that presents them as a financial burden.

Free, high-quality services will be offered based on the needs of people experiencing a loss of autonomy or various functional limitations. Furthermore, these individuals will benefit from a continuum of care and appropriate support throughout their lives. They will be supported so that they can participate in meaningful activities in their neighbourhood, their city, their community, and their families.

- to ensure that the entire population has access to needed medications, the party advocates establishing Pharma-Québec and a universal public pharmaceutical insurance plan. Pharma-Québec will create a local production centre for vaccines, generic drugs, and medical supplies to prevent stock shortages and thus assert our independence in this strategic sector.
- to increase Quebec's resilience to infectious diseases and climate events, increasing the public health budget and ensuring its independence from political power.

Elder Care

To give families more free time and genuine respite, the party advocates:

- fundamental transformation of support programs for caregivers, including a new family policy ensuring recognition of their work, as well as financial support and protection of their employment conditions during family leave.
- increased funding for respite care organizations for caregivers.
- ensuring that seniors can remain in their preferred living environment for as long as they wish, including giving them the option of living at home or with their loved ones.
- increasing support services from the first signs of loss of autonomy, and subsidizing the development of intergenerational homes and the transformation of residences needing to be adapted to functional limitations, with ensured access to low-cost equipment to support independence.
- gradually bringing all healthcare services for seniors back into the public sector, notably by nationalizing private long-term care facilities and promoting the development of purpose-built non-profit residences (cooperatives, social housing, non-profit organizations, etc.).

Education

The party advocates (2022 platform) putting education at the heart of Quebec's communities, by"

- to ensure that universal access to quality education is a reality, the party advocates immediate elimination of all school fees charged in public institutions, from preschool to secondary school, including adult general education and vocational training. We will implement a national internship policy to regulate the status of interns and ensure that all internships are paid. We will also begin reducing fees at the post-secondary level, with the ultimate goal of achieving free education.
- converting private institutions that wish to do so into public schools while gradually ending public funding for private schools.
- ensuring universal access to special projects in public schools by eliminating academic and financial selection for these projects.
- to ensure the quality of services in our schools, establishing a minimum level of professional services. School service centres will be required to hire the necessary staff to meet these minimum levels so that each professional has fewer students to teach.
- revising the school disadvantage index so that school funding reflects the real needs of communities, and implementing budget protection legislation to prevent cuts that jeopardize the sustainable funding of our school system.
- addressing the dilapidated state of schools, including a major renovation, expansion, greening, and construction program.
- promoting access to post-secondary education through increased financial support to CEGEPs and universities in regional areas, based on their specific needs, including in particular, promoting student mobility to CEGEPs and universities in regional areas and working towards establishing an interregional exchange program.
- to enable future generations to have a better understanding of the history of First Peoples, updating school content concerning Indigenous realities, particularly with regard to contemporary history, colonization, and the resulting realities.

Culture, Arts & Tourism

The party states (2022 platform) that in order to ensure that Quebec values its creative talents and that the population appreciates, from a young age, the richness and diversity of local artists, it is committed to making the promotion of Quebec culture and the development of audiences a national priority. To that end, the party advocates:

- making four cultural activities per year mandatory for all elementary and secondary school students, as well as for students in CEGEPs
- making Télé-Québec a major national broadcaster in television, radio, and digital media.
- to ensure the decentralization of culture, strengthening cultural life in the regions and enabling artists to practice their art throughout the province, including increasing the budgets of regional and municipal cultural centres, libraries, and organizations that serve as artistic hubs in the regions. In addition, the party advocates supporting local media to provide communities with access to diverse local information and establishing a new Media Fund to ensure the quality of public debate through varied sources of information.
- to preserve Quebec's architectural heritage, creating "SÉPAQ-Heritage" to acquire heritage buildings and transform them into tourist establishments and cultural centres, and creation of a permanent heritage commission to manage Quebec's built, natural, movable, archaeological, and intangible heritage.

- improving the living and working conditions of cultural workers and ensuring a decent standard of living by developing an income security model for self-employed artists and workers.
- increasing funding for the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ) and the Société de développement des entreprises culturelles (SODEC), and requiring funders to allocate a proportion of grants and creation subsidies to emerging artists; and recognizing self-producer status at SODEC.
- to strengthen the role of books in Quebec society and preserve the network of independent bookstores, adopting regulated pricing for new books and ensuring that a fair share of this price goes to authors.
- to facilitate the digital transition within the Quebec cultural sector, increased funding dedicated to the digital distribution of Quebec artistic productions to make them accessible throughout Quebec and around the world.

The party further states (2022 platform) that in order to put digital technology at the service of the common good it advocates:

- ending unfair competition from web giants by bringing cultural and telecommunications powers back to the state in order to impose greater control over digital multinationals and to fund local culture and media, and requiring the various digital platforms to guarantee access to and promotion of Quebec content.
- ensuring access to high-speed Internet in all regions by creating a project office responsible for studying the feasibility of establishing Réseau-Québec, a Crown corporation responsible for providing a public Internet infrastructure. The party also undertakes to make the cellular network accessible at a lower cost.
- ensuring the security of users' personal data and achieving digital sovereignty by making the storage of personal data more secure by protecting it from the control of the GAFAM (Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft), and developing local storage infrastructures.
- mandating the Auditor General to conduct a systematic review of the security of Quebec's digital infrastructures and the processes for acquiring software and computer hardware.
- reducing the digital divide and promoting digital literacy among the population by democratizing technological tools, including strengthening a network of digital fabrication workshops, particularly in libraries, and promoting greater accessibility of digital public services.

French language rights and diversity

The party's 2022 platform states that:

- in order to better protect French, the party is committed to promoting its use in all workplaces.
- it advocates application of Bill 101 to all businesses with ten or more employees with respect to the French language training process, and limiting the undue requirement of English proficiency for hiring.
- to proudly defend Quebec's linguistic distinctiveness, it advocates reaffirming that French is Quebec's only official language, and strengthening the application of Bill 101 in the digital world, including in signage.
- to ensure that French truly becomes Quebec's common language, the party advocates making it a better vehicle for integration, through increased funding for the French-language higher education network to make it more attractive to non-Francophones and will application of Bill 101 to unsubsidized private schools.
- it supports the media and artistic production of non-Francophones who choose to work in French, and will distribute cultural vouchers to newcomers to facilitate their access to Quebec's French-language culture.
- in a spirit of inclusivity and cultural pride, the party undertakes to recognize Quebec Sign Language (LSQ) and facilitate its use and teaching by adopting a comprehensive language planning policy.

Regions

To foster the development of communities in maritime Quebec, the party advocates encouraging the local marketing of Quebec seafood products, including:

- focusing on a common system for the traceability and identification of local and sustainable seafood products, as well as on mechanisms for coordinating supply, notably by creating common marketing platforms and community-supported fishing networks.

Points to Ponder: Family, Community & the Common Good

Consider discussing the following questions with your local candidates, elected officials, and the parties, and with your family, friends, neighbors, coworkers, and fellow parishioners:

Families & Child Well-Being

- When, if ever, is it appropriate for governments to place limits on the right of parents to make decisions pertaining to the care or education of their children?
- To what extent is child poverty a problem in Quebec? To the extent it is a problem, what, should be done about it, and by whom? By federal, national or provincial governments, by individuals, or by private, non-profit, or community organizations, including the Church and lay Catholic organizations?

– Some political parties have suggested that full participation by all eligible work force members, including both parents of two-parent couples and single parents, is critical in order to maximize return from the national economy, so that economic well-being can be optimized; and that in order to maximize those returns and ensure full economic participation, it is critical to ensure that affordable child care is accessible by all families. Which is more important for children, a stable and dignified home with two loving parents, or maximized national economic returns?

Health Care

- What can or should be done, by federal, national or provincial governments, or by private, non-profit, or community organizations, including the Church and lay Catholic organizations, to ensure that quality health care is available to all who need it, without undue delays or waiting times?
- While birth control pills (like abortion) are covered by provincial health care, the costs of counselling for natural family planning are not, and can be a challenge for young families. Is it reasonable to provide free drugs to young couples while requiring those who seek natural, non-chemical methods, to pay, or should the federal government consider requiring coverage for proven natural family planning methods?
- In a publicly-funded healthcare system, does there exist any obligation for an individual to take reasonable measures to avoid health issues (e.g., wearing a mask in a pandemic, when recommended by public health authorities), so as to avoid becoming a publicly-funded health care burden when preventable illness or injury occurs? If so, what can or should be done to encourage such measures?
- It is it wise for a country or a province to ensure that it is self-dependent for important health care products, such as vaccines? If so, what can or should the federal government do to encourage and support self-dependence?

Care for the Elderly

- Some parties are calling for increased space in publicly-funded facilities for the elderly and long-term care patients. Should any other solutions, such as nurturing a culture of life-long intergenerational family cohesiveness and support, including home caregivers, be considered also, in addition or as alternatives to long-term residential care?
- Who should be responsible for long-term support for the elderly? Themselves? Their families? The federal or provincial governments? Charitable institutions? Some combination of these? To what extent?

Education

- It has been suggested that too many Canadians, including Quebecers, fail to understand democratic principles, such as the responsibilities of federal, provincial, and local governments, and the proper roles of non-governmental institutions such as charities, schools, businesses, news media, and moral and religious organizations. What, if anything, can or should the federal or provincial governments do in order to promote a more comprehensive understanding of civics in Quebec?

An Economy to Serve People

The Dignity of Work | Poverty Reduction | Jobs, Unions, & Employment | Industries, Corporations, and Consumers

Catholic Teaching

An Economy to Serve People

I encourage financial experts and political leaders to ponder the words of one of the sages of antiquity: 'Not to share one's wealth with the poor is to steal from them and to take away their livelihood. It is not our own goods which we hold, but theirs...' Money must serve, not rule!
—Pope Francis, *Joy of the Gospel*, 57-58

The development of economic activity and growth in production are **meant to provide for the needs of human beings. Economic life is not meant solely to multiply goods produced and increase profit or power;** it is ordered first of all to the service of persons, of the whole man, and of the entire human community. For many people, a living wage and dignified housing are beyond reach. — 2426, *Catechism of the Catholic Church*

As taught by the Catechism (2426 above), human economic activity serves **two fundamental and related dimensions:** it is ordered:

- *first to the service of persons, of the whole person, and
- *second, to the service of the entire human community.

Accordingly, the two primary considerations of economic activity are:

1. The dignity and importance of work, and
2. The universal destination of goods

The Dignity & Importance of Work

The use of one's gifts to seek and serve God **necessarily includes work**, by which humans cooperate with God in God's continuing act of creation. **Work has a place of honour because it is a source of the conditions for a decent life**, and is, in principle, an effective instrument against poverty. **But one must not succumb to the temptation of making an idol of work**, for the ultimate and definitive meaning of life is not to be found in work. Work is essential, but it is God — and



Economy at the Service of All

In a policy statement dated February 20, 2025, and accessed online in June 2026, the Coalition states that after six years of its governance, many indicators show that its economic strategy is a success:

- 92% of business investments go to small and medium-sized entities (companies with fewer than 200 employees), while only 8% have benefited large companies.
- Quebec's productivity is catching up with Ontario's. The Coalition considers that if Quebec falls behind its neighbour provinces in productivity, Quebecers lose the means to achieve their ambitions. Since the Coalition took office, Quebec's productivity has increased significantly (6.35%), while Ontario's has stagnated (0.35%).
- there has been an exponential increase in foreign investment. In view of the economic shift in Quebec's delegations and offices abroad, as well as strengthened efforts of Investissement Québec International, Québec International, and Montréal International, a veritable explosion of investment in Quebec has been seen since 2019, from \$2.9 billion in 2019-20 to \$13.1 billion in 2023-24.
- there has been a 33% increase in extra-provincial exports to Canada. Since 2019, Quebec's exports to the rest of Canada have increased by 33.5%, compared to 14.6% growth under the previous government.
- there has been a 30% increase in international exports. International exports increased by 23.2%, compared to 29.7% under the previous government, largely the result of Quebec's greater economic presence internationally and the efforts of provincial delegations and offices to open doors for Quebec businesses around the world.

Housing

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition states that:

- since 2018 it has taken significant steps to improve access to housing, particularly for households in more precarious financial situations and for vulnerable individuals with special needs. Such actions have increased the supply of affordable social housing, made it easier for certain households to pay their rent and kept the current housing stock in good condition.
- to further support access to housing, it proposes allocation of \$740.9 million over three years, including:
 - \$209.0 million to build 1 000 affordable housing units, mainly under the Quebec Affordable Housing Program (PHAQ);
 - \$259.5 million to secure access to housing for the most vulnerable households. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the average rent in Québec rose from \$845 in 2020 to \$1,232 in 2025, representing an average annual increase of approximately 8% [sic]. Moreover the specific climatic and economic conditions in Nunavik requires more frequent and costly repairs for housing than in the rest of Québec. Access to affordable housing remains essential in this region, where the private housing market is particularly difficult to access. The proposed allocation of \$259.5 million includes:
 - *\$185.9 million over three years to renew units under the Rent Supplement Program whose funding is about to expire, thereby preventing households, which pay only 25% of their income in rent, from ending up on the street, including adding 1 000 emergency units under the Rent Supplement Program to address specific situations.
 - *\$52.7 million in 2026-2027 to fund the operating deficit of the low-rent housing stock, which, given their nature, may operate at a loss because the revenue from the rent paid for these housing units does not always cover all the costs associated with maintenance, electricity and insurance;
 - *\$20.9 million over three years to maintain the accessible housing stock in Nunavik, of which \$19.8 million will go to rebuilding low-rent housing destroyed by disasters and \$1.1 million will go to supporting the renovation of a residence for people with mental health issues.
 - \$272.4 million to adapt and renovate the housing stock, including:
 - \$236.5 million over three years is earmarked to accelerate the renovation of low-rent housing stock, which, given its aging state, requires significant renovations in order to be preserved and ensure adequate living conditions for the households that live there;

not work — who is the origin of life and the final goal of man.

The underlying principle of wisdom is the fear of the Lord. The demand of justice, which stems from it, precedes concerns for profit: “Better is a little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble with it” (Prov. 15:16). “Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues with injustice” (Prov. 16:8). – 257, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Work is not only an essential part of life, but **when we work in accordance with our inner passions – our individual vocations – it is a joy. And it is also an obligation to one’s family, neighbors, and nation.** Man must work, both because the Creator has commanded it and in order to respond to the need to maintain and develop his own humanity. We are heirs of the work of generations and at the same time shapers of the future of all who will live after us. – 274, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

But work, and particularly dignified work, is **not readily available** for all who seek it. **Those who are unemployed or underemployed suffer the profound negative consequences** that such a situation creates in a personality and they run the risk of being marginalized within society, of becoming victims of social exclusion... –289, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The Universal Destination of Goods

Among the numerous implications of the common good, immediate significance is taken on by the principle of the universal destination of goods: **“God destined the earth and all it contains for all men and all peoples so that all created things would be shared fairly by all.”** -171, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

God intended the earth with everything contained in it for the use of all human beings and peoples. Thus, under the leadership of justice and in the company of charity, created goods should be in abundance for all in like manner.

Whatever the forms of property may be, as adapted to the legitimate institutions of peoples, according to diverse and changeable circumstances, attention must always be paid to this universal destination of earthly goods. In using them, therefore, man should regard the external things that he legitimately possesses not only as his own but also as common in the sense that they should be able to benefit not

— \$30.0 million over two years to continue the Residential Adaptation Assistance Program, which helps homeowners cover the cost of adaptations needed to make their dwelling barrier-free for residents with disabilities to enable them to stay in their home longer;
— \$5.9 million in 2026-2027 to continue the RénoRégion program, which provides financial assistance to low- and moderate-income owner-occupants living in rural areas, for work to correct major defects in their homes.⁹ Considering the amounts already announced, \$18.2 million will be allocated to this program in 2026-2027.

Support for Vulnerable Individuals

The coalition’s 2026-27 Budget states that the needs of community organizations remain high in every region of Québec, and it wishes to continue supporting them in offering services adapted to the most vulnerable individuals. To that end, the government is allocating \$257.1 million over five years, including:

—\$157.6 million over five years to support community organizations, including \$100 million over five years to support organizations linked to the health and social services network funded by PSOC; \$45.6 million to support the overall mission of organizations involved in the collective defence of rights, citizen engagement, and community development; and \$12 million for the volunteer support program.

—\$61.0 million over five years to ensure food bank supplies;

—\$38.5 million over two years to continue supporting vulnerable individuals. These may include people who are further removed from the labour market, people with disabilities, people facing exceptional circumstances, crime victims and people with special needs related to mental health challenges. Allocations are to be directed to compensation program for victims of criminal offences to improve case processing, to support people with disabilities after they finish work programs, and to support the mobility of people with disabilities by consolidating financial assistance for the purchase of an adapted collective transportation vehicle or the adaptation of a collective transportation or personal vehicle.

In addition, the coalition has announced that Revenu Québec will automatically file tax return for certain clienteles. This new initiative will automate the payment of certain types of tax assistance to a greater number of vulnerable individuals and ensure that they receive the support to which they are entitled. These initiatives aim to maintain the accessibility and continuity of services offered to the public, while supporting environments that contribute to social vitality and community cohesion.

Dignity & Importance of Work

The Party’s 2026-27 budget states that:

-the global economy is in a period of profound transformation. After several decades of growth fuelled by globalization and free trade, a new context characterized by rising protectionism and heightened geopolitical tensions is emerging, disrupting supply chains and creating a climate of uncertainty that is weighing on investment and international trade.

-meanwhile, accelerated investment in artificial intelligence (AI) is supporting productivity gains. This dynamic is encouraging the emergence of new innovation hubs and reshaping global competition. Still, enthusiasm surrounding AI in financial markets raises the risk that these markets may overestimate the speed and scale of expected economic benefits.

Industries, Corporations & Consumers

In response to the changing global economic context, the Coalition has proposed, as part of its 2026-27 budget, provision of more than \$1.7 billion over five years to intensify the adaptation of businesses to the new economic climate and thereby accelerate Québec’s economic transformation:

—\$693.1 million to support businesses in adapting to the new economic climate;

—\$581.3 million to take action to benefit small & medium-sized businesses (SMBs) in all regions;

—\$429.1 million to support the growth of the province’s cultural sector.

-in addition to capitalization of provincial investment funds that could reach \$2.0 billion will enable the government to encourage strategic businesses to keep their head offices in Québec, particularly through business succession, and for the development of the critical and strategic minerals sector.

Innovation

The coalition’s 2026-27 budget states that it intends to continue to optimize overall support for innovation in order to ensure an attractive business environment conducive to innovation within businesses and public administration, with the aim of increasing the productivity and resilience of the Québec economy. To that end, it is providing \$187.7 million in Budget 2026-2027, including:

— \$90.5 million in 2027-2028 to ensure the funding of the innovation ecosystem;

— \$54.8 million over five years to support public research and leverage its results, including

*\$20.0 million over two years for the Fonds de recherche du Québec to support its mission aimed at supporting, structuring and promoting research in Québec;

only him but also others.

The right of having a share of earthly goods sufficient for oneself and one's family belongs to everyone. The Fathers and Doctors of the Church held this opinion, teaching that men are obliged to come to the relief of the poor and to do so not merely out of their superfluous goods. If one is in extreme necessity, he has the right to procure for himself what he needs out of the riches of others.

– *Gaudium et spes*, 69

Poverty Reduction

The poor, the marginalized and in all cases those whose living conditions interfere with their proper growth should be the **focus of particular concern**. To this end, the preferential option for the poor should be reaffirmed in all its force... Today, this **love of preference for the poor, and the decisions which it inspires in us**, cannot but embrace the immense multitudes of the hungry, the needy, the homeless, those without health care and, above all, those without hope of a better future.” – 182, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Catholics are called to remember Jesus’ own words: **What we do to the least among us, we do to Him.** – *Matthew 25:31-46*

Since there are so many people prostrate with hunger in the world, this sacred council urges all, both individuals and governments, to remember the aphorism of the Fathers, "Feed the man dying of hunger, because if you have not fed him, you have killed him," and really to share and employ their earthly goods, according to the ability of each, especially by supporting individuals or peoples with the aid by which they may be able to help and develop themselves. -69, *Gaudium et spes*.

“Helping the poor financially must always be a provisional solution in the face of pressing needs. **The broader objective should always be to allow them a dignified life through work**”. – Pope Francis, *Laudato si'*, 128

Small businesses, trades, and crafts

The **decentralization of production**, which assigns to smaller companies several tasks previously undertaken by larger production interests, **gives vitality and new energy** to the area of small and medium-sized businesses. In this way, alongside traditional artisans there emerge new businesses characterized by small production interests at work in

*\$17.8 million over five years to enable the Institut de la statistique du Québec to continue developing access to data for research purposes;
* \$17.0 million over three years to further leverage public research and protect intellectual property throughout Québec, particularly with the help of Axelys
— \$42.4 million over four years to increase technological autonomy and administrative efficiency by strengthening the agility, security and resilience of public services, reduce dependence on external suppliers, and support digital sovereignty, and support the development of a platform designed to provide a unified, modern and secure environment for developing digital solutions to accelerate the digital transformation of public bodies.

In addition, Budget 2026-27 states that in order to support the growth of innovative industries and the adoption of cutting-edge technologies, it proposes allocation of \$73.3 million in Budget 2026-2027, as follows:

— \$45.8 million over four years to continue the development of innovation zones in Québec, notably businesses operating in the DistriQ quantum innovation zone in Sherbrooke.
— \$24.5 million over three years to encourage the adoption of AI and quantum technologies. The coalition states that Québec stands out for its world-renowned ecosystem in AI and quantum technologies, and that in order to reap the full benefits, it is imperative that Québec businesses intensify their integration of these technologies in promising sectors, such as defence, aerospace and energy. The \$24.5 million allocation will be used to launch a call for projects, as part of the Innovation program, and to support various bodies in the sector, including PINQ2, Calcul Québec, Institut quantique, IVADO, and QV Studio.
— \$3.0 million over five years to create a joint research unit in quantum photonics, including creation of a joint research unit (UMR) specializing in quantum photonics to stimulate innovation in this sector and generate a range of positive spin-offs, particularly in the fields of cybersecurity, AI and early disease detection.

Agriculture

In a policy statement published 10 April 2025, the party states that in order to reduce red tape and save nearly \$30 million for Quebec farmers, improve the environmental performance of the agricultural sector, and ensure a prioritized water supply for agricultural purposes, it implemented the measures including:
-allowing the use of an estimation tool recognized by the MELCCFP for calculating the volume of water withdrawn;
-postponing applications for water withdrawal authorizations covered by the transitional provisions of the Water Act for five years, in exchange for a mandatory reporting of water withdrawals;
-granting an exemption from filing phosphorus balance sheets in odd-numbered years, including 2025, to producers who have cultivated at least 30% more land than the minimum required based on the amount of phosphorus to be managed on the farm, at least since the preceding even-numbered year, and postponing the deadline for filing phosphorus balance sheets to June 15;
-removing requirements related to the agronomic justification stipulated in the Pesticides Management Code, while maintaining mandatory agronomic prescription for the sale and use of those pesticides;
-reducing by half the information to be recorded in the pesticide use log by agricultural producers; and
-creating a specific certification for pesticide-coated seeds, better suited to agricultural businesses that do not hold a pesticide use certificate.

Forestry

As a part of its 2026-27 budget the coalition proposes, in view of challenges faced by the forestry industry,
— an immediate review of forestry tariffs in summer 2025 to reduce fibre costs in order to reflect the decline in the market value of wood following the increase in U.S. tariffs;
— a temporary holiday from contributions to the Health Services Fund for businesses in the sector in 2026 and 2027.
-allocation of \$365.1 million over five years to support forestry businesses and communities;
— a reduction in the cost of fibre to improve the competitiveness of forestry businesses;
— targeted interventions aimed at ensuring business continuity and the adaptation needed for the survival of businesses in the sector, in order to preserve jobs and economic activity in forestry communities. This includes \$164.5 million to support forestry businesses in response to the difficulties facing the sector, namely:
*\$104.5 million over five years to eliminate the annual royalty to improve the competitiveness of the forestry sector by reducing the cost of fibre;
*\$60.0 million in 2026-2027 to support transformation activities in the forestry sector.
*\$179.9 million over two years to maintain investments in silviculture work in public forests;
*\$16.0 million in 2027-2028 to continue efforts to combat the spruce budworm epidemic;
*\$1.7 million over four years to adapt forests to climate change by acquiring forest plant growth chambers, which will support forest development and the profitability of silviculture investments;
*\$3.0 million in 2026-2027 to increase the funding available in the exceptional program for the disposal of low-quality hardwood in the Outaouais and Laurentides regions.

Budget 2026-27 further notes that since 2023, it has announced more than \$1.8 billion in support for the forestry sector, namely:

modern production sectors or in decentralized activities of larger companies.

Work in small and medium-sized businesses, the work of artisans and independent work can represent an occasion to make the actual work experience more human, both in terms of the possibility of establishing positive personal relationships in smaller-sized communities and in terms of the opportunities for greater initiative and industriousness. In these sectors, however, there are more than just a few cases of unjust treatment, of poorly paid and, above all, uncertain work. – 315, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Industries, Innovation, & Agriculture

Thanks to technological innovations, the world is being enriched with new professions while others are disappearing. In the present phase of transition there is a continuous movement of workers from the industrial sector to that of services... In particular, there is an increase in...part-time, temporary and “non-traditional” employment... – 313, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Unions & Workers’ Rights

The demands of competition, technological innovation and the complexities of financial fluxes **must be brought into harmony** with the defense of workers and their rights. – 313, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Any form of materialism or economic tenet that tries to reduce the worker to a mere instrument of production, a simple labour force with an exclusively material value, would hopelessly distort the essence of work and strip it of its most noble and basic human quality. 270-271, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Among the rights of workers, the Church recognizes:

- the right to a just wage;
- the right to rest;
- the right “to a working environment and to manufacturing processes which are not harmful to the workers’ physical health or to their moral integrity”;
- the right that one’s personality in the workplace should be safeguarded “without suffering any affront to one’s conscience or personal dignity;
- the right to appropriate subsidies that are necessary for the

- \$128.0 million in Budget 2023-2024, in particular to increase investment in silviculture work;
 - \$469.0 million in the fall 2023 update, including initiatives implemented in response to the exceptional forest fires of summer 2023;
 - \$527.5 million in Budget 2024-2025, in particular to increase silviculture investments in public and private forests;
 - \$455.0 million in the fall 2024 update, in particular to invest in reforestation efforts, including a \$220.0-million contribution from the federal government;
 - \$94.7 million in Budget 2025-2026, in particular to diversify the forest products industry and foster innovation;
 - \$130.4 million in the fall 2025 update, in particular to offer a temporary holiday from contributions to the Health Services Fund in 2026 and 2027.
- Taking into account the \$365.1 million provided in Budget 2026-2027, government support for the forestry sector will total nearly \$2.2 billion since 2023.

Infrastructure

The coalition states, in its 2026-27 budget, that funding for the government’s main missions is part of a broader plan to contribute to the delivery of public services, which also includes investments in infrastructure. In this regard, investments of \$167.0 billion over 10 years,² spread across all regions of Québec, will enable the government to continue its efforts to maintain and enhance the infrastructure required to provide services to the population. In particular, they will enable:

- building, renovating and expanding hospitals, building seniors’ homes as well as replacing medical equipment;
- renovating schools and adding classrooms;
- maintaining the university and college network infrastructure;
- building and renovating social and affordable housing;
- keeping the road network in good condition and further developing it;
- developing core public transit networks and refurbishing existing networks;
- continuing with the digital transformation of public bodies.



An Economy to Serve People

The party’s most recent platform statement, published in 2022, ratified 2024, states that:

- it believes in the power of the market to drive progress and collective prosperity: the greater the economic freedom of a nation, the greater the increase in its population’s standard of living.
- the role of the state is not to substitute for private enterprise, and it should not be telling us where to work, how to save our money, or what to build and produce. Rather, it should provide an environment that fosters the competition that generates the beneficial innovations that meet the needs of consumers.

To protect the purchasing power of Quebec taxpayers, the party’s 2022 platform states that the party is committed to applying the following measures:

- increasing the basic personal tax exemption to \$20,000 from the present \$15,728, retractive for fiscal year 2022.
- reducing the tax rates for the following brackets, retractive for fiscal year 2022:

*for the first \$46,295: from 15% to 13%

*from \$46,295 to \$92,580: from 20% to 18%

- suspending collection of provincial gasoline taxes

- in addition, to reduce taxes and extend lifetimes of consumer products, the 2022 platform states that the party advocates ending taxation on the resale of all consumer goods, including automobiles.

Housing

The party’s most recent platform statement, published in 2022, ratified 2024, states that according to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) there exists a shortage of rental housing for people with modest incomes.

- according to the calculations of the Administrative Housing Tribunal, in 1985 amortization of the costs of major work on rental housing allowed for recovery of the investment within 7.5 years. Since 2021 a gradual deterioration has stretched this period of recovery to 43 years, leading to a real lack of interest in renovating, or even maintaining, rental housing.
- the cost of building a new low-income housing unit is at least 50% higher than for a range of new private units of comparable capacity. Public management provides

subsistence of unemployed workers and their families;
– the right to a pension and to insurance for old age, sickness, and in case of work-related accidents;
– the right to social security connected with maternity;
– the right to assemble and form associations.
– 301, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The Church recognizes the fundamental role played by labour unions... Such organizations, while pursuing their specific purpose with regard to the common good, are a **positive influence for social order and solidarity**, and are therefore an indispensable element of social life. Work, because of its subjective or personal character, is superior to every other factor connected with productivity; this principle applies, in particular, with regard to capital.

The Church's social doctrine teaches that **relations within the world of work must be marked by cooperation**: hatred and attempts to eliminate the other are completely unacceptable. This is also the case because in every social system **both "labour" and "capital" represent indispensable components of the process of production**.

Corporations & Competition, and Consumers

You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.
– the 10th Commandment

The individual profit of an economic enterprise, although legitimate, must never become the sole objective. **Social utility is an objective of even higher order**. When the free market carries out the important functions mentioned above it becomes a service to the common good and to integral human development. When focused on profit alone, however, the market can degenerate into an inhuman and alienating institution, with uncontrollable repercussions.

Freedom in the economic sector... must be regulated by appropriate legal norms so that it will be placed at the service of integral human freedom... A great deal of educational and cultural work is urgently needed, **including the education of consumers in the responsible use of their power of choice, the formation of a strong sense of responsibility among producers and among people in the mass media in particular**, as well as necessary intervention by public authorities. In order to balance the principle of solidarity with the rights and obligations of the individual, **the State's intervention in the economic environment must be neither invasive nor absent, but commensurate with society's real needs**. "The State has a duty to sustain business

fewer incentives to control costs, and low-cost housing remains much more expensive to build than private housing. For the same amount of money, "per capita" subsidies can accommodate four times as many beneficiaries as "per brick" subsidies. It makes much more sense for governments to supplement rents for low-income families than to subsidize so-called "social housing."

- the party sees the free market as a powerful tool for addressing housing issues, rather than an obstacle. By liberalizing the market, the province can accelerate the construction of low-cost housing. Housing itself is not in crisis, except by being subject to an outdated and inefficient regulatory model. Politicians have long obstructed a free and productive housing market in favour of short-sighted electoral advantages, pretending they can "protect" tenants from the vicissitudes of the market by strengthening rent controls. This has resulted in a significant shortage of affordable housing.
- the province needs to restore the equilibrium by making investment in rental properties competitive with other investment alternatives, while continuing to provide assistance to poorer tenants through the Housing Benefit program
- tenants have the right to continuity in their living spaces and to be protected against unfair rent increases.
- landlords need an incentive to maintain and improve their rental properties.
- social and/or subsidized housing is a solution for those facing specific problems not adequately addressed by the market, for example motor disabilities or mental health or addiction issues, very large families or work disabilities. For the rest, existing housing allowances and rent supplement programs are preferable.

Low-Income Housing

To help low income tenants, the party states that it is committed to:

- revision of the Regulation respecting the fixing of rent and entrusting that responsibility to an economically oriented authority so that it could assess the current situation free from the influence of politicians.
- abolishing the recourse to rent review under Section G of the standard lease if the true amount of the previous rent is included. This type of clause is found only in Quebec, and nowhere else in Canada or the rest of the world.
- exempting fully renovated dwellings from rent control for a period of five years, in order to encourage landlords to upgrade their dwellings, after the tenant has left, and to approach the work as a total refurbishment, rather than doing renovations in a sketchy, piecemeal fashion.
- exempting high rents from rent control.
- improving housing benefits for the most economically disadvantaged tenants.
- opposing the maintenance of Lease registries, a costly and unnecessary expense that has been abandoned by other jurisdictions.
- allowing for a security deposit of one- or two-months' rent in a trust as is customary throughout Canada, North America, and Europe. This voluntary arrangement is intended to reduce the large losses incurred by landlords when units are damaged and/or rents are not paid. This would also allow tenants on social assistance to win the confidence of a prospective landlord.
- in addition, it is unreasonable to demand that older buildings be renovated to the expensive standards of this Code.

A General Council Resolution dated November 2024 ratifies its 2022 policy statements while noting that:

- loneliness and isolation have become a major public health issue in most industrialized countries, to the point where some, such as the United Kingdom and Japan, have even appointed a minister tasked with combating these scourges of our time;
- solutions proposed by the party in its 2022 platform to address the housing shortage will be highly effective, but will primarily take effect in the longer term;
- many Quebecers live in apartments or houses with vacant bedrooms. Any Quebecer who offers, either free of charge or for rent, an empty bedroom to an adult in need of housing saves the government considerable expenses related to public housing, shelters, and homeless shelters, etc..
- cost savings resulting from shared living would provide financial relief to a large number of Quebecers who have been struggling with the rising cost of living in recent years. Two people who share a home consume fewer resources—and therefore have a smaller ecological footprint—than if they each lived alone in their own homes.

The party advocates:

- allowing any Quebec taxpayer to split their income with that of the adult with whom they share an address, regardless of whether the two people are married or related;
- allowing a non-refundable tax credit resulting from this splitting to reach a maximum amount of \$10,000 per tax year; and
- analyzing the implementation of such a measure while taking into account its impact on Quebec's budget.

Jobs, Unions, and Employment

The party's most recent platform statement, published in 2022, ratified 2024, states that:

- Quebec businesses have suffered greatly under the measures imposed by the Quebec government over the last several years. Several factors have contributed to

activities by **creating conditions which will ensure job opportunities**, by stimulating those activities where they are lacking or by supporting them in moments of crisis. The State has the further right to intervene when particular monopolies create delays or obstacles to development. -305-307, 351, 376 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

There is a growing loss of the sense of history, which leads to even further breakup. A kind of “deconstructionism”, whereby human freedom claims to create everything starting from zero, is making headway in today’s culture. The one thing it leaves in its wake is **the drive to limitless consumption and expressions of empty individualism** – 12, *Fratelli Tutti*

Transportation & Infrastructure

The demands of the common good... are strictly connected to respect for and the integral promotion of the person and his fundamental rights. Among other things, these demands concern commitment to **the provision of essential services to all, some of which are at the same time human rights: food, housing, work, education and access to culture, transportation...** -166, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

exacerbation of the labour shortage, including the multiple assistance programs that have had the effect of discouraging a return to work.

-Quebec has the highest payroll taxes in all of North America.

-numerous seniors aged 60 and over are increasingly able (and willing) to contribute to the growth of the Quebec economy.

To create a competitive tax regime for the labour force, the party states that it is committed to:

-increasing the tax credit for career extension for experienced workers, and ensuring that it is a refundable tax credit:

*From \$1500 to \$3000 for those from 60 to 64 years old

*From \$1650 to \$5000 for those 65 years and up

-gradually reducing payroll taxes to bring them in line with the Canadian average.

Industries, Corporations & Consumers

Transportation

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that:

-fossil fuels account for 56% of energy consumption in Quebec, while electricity accounts for 36%. Hydro-Québec’s energy surpluses (18 TWh in 2019) represent about 10.3% of Quebec’s annual electricity consumption. This amount is only sufficient to increase the share of electricity in the province’s energy balance from 36% to 40%, not to mention the fact that Hydro-Québec is negotiating to sell some of this surplus to the northeastern United States.

-heating with natural gas instead of electricity would allow Quebec to free up a significant amount of electricity and would facilitate the electrification of other sectors of our economy.

-Quebec’s electrical potential is estimated at just over 80,000 MW, double what is currently being produced. The entire Quebec economy could be powered by harnessing all of Quebec’s rivers, rapids, and waterfalls, but social and political pressures and the aquatic reserve status of large rivers are likely to remain barriers to achieving any such objective.

-in addition, electrical energy has some disadvantages: unlike fossil fuels, which can be stored, electricity has to be used when it is produced, and produced when it is needed.

-CO2 accounts for more than three quarters of greenhouse gas emissions and the transportation sector is by far the largest contributor.

-the manufacture of electric vehicles requires the input of strategic minerals (copper, nickel, lithium, cobalt, etc.) for which both price and demand are increasing.

-market mechanisms are far more proficient than any government interventionism or economic protectionist efforts at identifying the entrepreneurs developing the best technologies and the most cost-effective processes.

-it always considers the needs of the elderly, of families, and of people in more rural areas who are more dependent on their cars for travel and shopping.

-road congestion produces visible effects such as delays and pollution, but also has more indirect effects such as significant reductions in economic competitiveness.

In order to stimulate economic growth and rational consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of different forms of transportation, the party advocates:

-a 3rd link between the North and South shores in the Quebec City region. The party rejects the costly tunnel project in favour of a link consisting of two bridges: the first, which already exists, between Québec City and the north shore of Île d’Orléans, and the second, connecting the south shore of Île d’Orléans to Beaumont. The route already planned on the north side for the new bridge will be retained. This bridge will replace the old one, located approximately 120 m west of the current bridge. A second bridge built on the south side, with two traffic lanes and two shared-use paths for cyclists and pedestrians, similar to the bridge announced for the north. This bridge will connect Île d’Orléans to Beaumont, running alongside Hydro-Québec’s power transmission line. The bridge will be elevated to allow for maritime traffic, providing residents of Île d’Orléans with direct access to the south shore for the first time.

-the tramway project, which does not have sufficient support, should be put on hold, and replaced in the interim by free public transportation for the entire Quebec City region.

*according to the most recent data, making travel free in the Quebec City region would require an investment of about \$80 million (\$69 million for Quebec City and \$6.5 million for Lévis, to which must be added a few million for Boischatel and Côte-de-Beaupré-Île d’Orléans). This is a very modest sum in comparison with the \$4 billion expenditure planned for the tramway (which does not account for probable cost overruns and unforeseen maintenance costs).

*unlike the tramway, which would take at least six years to build, free public transportation can be introduced without delay, allowing citizens to benefit from it immediately.

*at various times of day, buses in much of the Quebec City area run empty. Taxpayers are therefore paying for a service that is underused. Making it free would allow us to measure the population’s true interest in public transit. If people do not use it even when it is free, they will probably not use other forms of public transportation either. Conversely, if the free pilot project leads to a significant increase in the use of public transport, we can draw useful conclusions for future development of the network.

-extraction of natural gas in Quebec and its use for winter heating at competitive prices. This will free up the electrical capacity required for large fleets of electric vehicles.

Progressive Electrification of Transport

The party states (2022 platform, ratified 2024) that:

- in favour of the electrification of transportation and is committed to financing this progressively by harnessing our natural gas resources following the example of Norway, a country that has had great success in becoming one of the most electrified countries in Europe through responsible and judicious use of its oil and gas resources.
- from an economic perspective, Quebec enjoys a comparative advantage due to low-cost hydroelectricity. This can function as a driver of Quebec's energy autonomy, because we both control our electricity production, and possess the expertise necessary to increase it.
- the electrification of transport will make it possible to drastically reduce not only greenhouse gas emissions, but also the particulates hazardous to the health of our urban citizens. Electric vehicles such as buses, light trucks and SUVs also offer new possibilities for urban development, especially near busy highways and boulevards.
- it advocates implementation of transport, without making hasty decisions or getting caught up in fads. Electrification of the various forms of transportation must proceed in step with achievement of the necessary economic and technological preconditions.
- it is committed to a moratorium on the tramway project, which needs to be re-evaluated from top to bottom.



The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) states that its nine principle values include:

-Economic Development. The party states that it has always been committed to promoting both economic and social development in Quebec. Because it creates the wealth on which a society must rely to finance its social development, economic development has been a major preoccupation for every Liberal government of the modern era.

-Social Justice. A society that focused exclusively on the exaltation of individual values would quickly become a selfish society. Its stronger members would eventually dominate, to the detriment of its weaker members. Many lower-income individuals and households would be deprived of access to services such as education and healthcare, which they cannot access on their own. A pooling of resources is therefore necessary to ensure reasonable equality of opportunity for all, and a minimum of justice throughout society.

In addition, the party's 2017 Constitution includes the following as bases of its philosophy:

- d) the harmonization of two progressive ideas: social justice and economic vitality;
- e) faith in innovation and creativity as keys of personal and collective progress;

Industries, Corporations & Consumers

Support for Businesses; Small & Medium Enterprises

The party states (2022 platform) that following the pandemic, rising inflation and workforce shortages had significant financial impacts on Quebec businesses, particularly its SMEs. The number of bankruptcies increased proportionally more in Quebec than elsewhere in Canada. As an example, Quebec SMEs accumulated an average debt of over \$108,000 during COVID-19, according to the Canadian Federation of Independent Business.

-the province cannot allow massive waves of business closures. They would negatively impact all of the regions and the families who make a living from them.

To that end, the party advocates:

- extending deadlines for reimbursement of pandemic assistance given to SMEs.
- revising taxation for SMES by reviewing the parameters of the SME deduction so that it fulfills the original purpose for which it was introduced
- reducing the pressure of payroll taxes by lowering contribution rates to the Health Services Fund

- offering more effective support for research and development by reviewing existing tax credits to make them more efficient
- evaluating the sustainability, enhancement and value-added of jobs when analyzing applications for government funding, rather than focusing solely on job creation
- ensuring that companies with government contracts are not subject to late payments.
- to reduce administrative burdens for SMEs, implementing 1 to 1 concept as a minimum goal for reducing business' burdens. According to this principle, each new administrative formality must at the same time be accompanied by the abolition of another existing formality with an equivalent cost to the business.
- to ensure economic vitality, review the rules for public calls for tender to offer more consideration for local purchasing criteria, and implementing a strategy to promote business takeovers.

Mission-Based Companies

As part of its plan to transform the economy, the party advocates (2022 platform) creation of new companies : mission-based companies. Mission-based companies pursue social and environmental contribution goals in addition to financial profitability. These public interest objectives are enshrined in the company's articles of association and the administrators must ensure that the company conducts its operations in a responsible and sustainable manner.

- the company must also publish an annual social and environmental report in accordance with accepted standards.
- the modern economy of the 21st century will be able to rely on a new generation of entrepreneurs that are aware of the world's environmental realities.
- after the creation of a legal status for these mission-based companies, we will encourage their development including through tax incentives and accelerated qualification for public procurement. Mission-based companies exist in close to 40 American states, as well as in British Columbia. Mission-based companies will have access to an accelerated and simplified procedure to acquiring government authorization or for eligibility for assistance programs, for projects that fall within the government's priorities for the climate transition and the green economy. They will also benefit from tax breaks.

Agriculture

The party states (2022 platform) that recent events have raised concerns to ensure provincial food security, and reminders concerning the importance of strong local agriculture, which is too often taken for granted. Agriculture is at the heart of the regions. The entire biofood chain plays a key role in territorial occupation and gives life to hundreds of cities and towns in our regions.

With that in mind, the party advocates:

- defending the supply management model
- reforming the Act Respecting the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities in partnership with the agricultural sector, including to review the governance of the Commission de la Protection du Territoire Agricole and provide for a better application of the regulations according to regional specificities.
- developing a plan to better use fallow farmland
- promoting agricultural succession through creation of a tax incentive on the sale of land to the next generation of farmers to provide young farmers with additional support; regulating acquisition of farmland by people who do not intend to farm on land with high agronomic potential; allowing farmland to be parcelled out while ensuring that this possibility does not become an open bar for real estate developers and speculation.
- supporting farmers in their transformation towards greener, pesticide-limited agriculture, and establishing a one-stop-shop for adapting to rapidly changing regulations.
- to promote mental health among farmers faced with challenges such as fierce international competition, the development of new technological tools, the research and development of new procedures to facilitate greener agriculture and collaboration to implement environmental protection measures, etc., the party advocates establishment of a fund to promote farmers' well-being and the deployment of rank and file workers throughout the territory.

Forestry

The party states (2022 platform) that the forestry industry represents a GDP of approximately \$6B year or close to 2% of Quebec's GDP, and close to 60,000 direct jobs distributed throughout all of Quebec's regions. It is therefore merits particular attention within the provincial economy.

To better support the industry, it is committed to reviewing the forestry regime, which has not yielded the desired effect, in collaboration with sector stakeholders, and presenting a bill as a priority. The bill will be intended to promote predictability in silvicultural work over at least a 5-year, as well as recurrent financial support.

- development of a sustainable forestry management policy, designed to ensure adequate protection for the resource while meeting Quebec's lumber needs, notably with areas of intensified silvicultural work.
- promoting sharing of the forest's uses, in an efficient manner, with a goal of protecting what needs protecting while developing the resources as much as possible.
- in view of the forestry industry's strategic role in the fight against climate change and in achieving Quebec's green house gas reduction targets, the party advocates supporting the industry in its efforts to valorize the forestry biomass, including support for projects to convert polluting products to wood-based products, for example the creation of cardboard packaging instead of single-use plastics, and accelerating initiatives to use wood in the construction industry.

Fishing

The party states (2022 platform) that the fisheries sector is both essential in eastern regions and profitable for Quebec as a whole, yet its potential is little known. Over 80% of the fisheries and aquaculture industry's production is destined for export.

To help the industry grow, the party advocates:

- appointing a Minister of Fisheries, exclusively dedicated to this sector, to help the industry will benefit from better communication with the government in addition to having more targeted support for companies and workers.
- as a part of the promotion of food autonomy in Quebec, mandating the Minister of Fisheries to develop and implement a real strategy to valorize fishing and aquaculture products. It is not normal that our products are better known and loved outside of Canada than they are here at home.

Mining

The party states (2022 platform) that Quebec's mining sector represents \$9B for Quebec's GDP. In some of Quebec's regions it is a major economic factor. Its potential and capacity for development complemented by social acceptability, tried-and-true environmental practices and adequate financial guarantees.

- it is particularly important to ensure that the municipalities, where the mines are operated, receive fair consideration for the impact of those operations. We are committed to reviewing the proportion of mining royalties that are paid to the local communities.
- mining operations must be executed responsibly. Dumping mine waste into lakes will no longer be an option. In addition, the annual value of restoration work on abandoned mines must be increased, prioritizing sites whose contamination compromises the quality of residents' drinking water or the economic and tourism-based development in the affected communities.



The dignity and importance of work

The party's I (2026) states that:

- no prejudice is as widespread and persistent as the feeling or conviction that Quebec is economically inferior among other provinces in Canada. Yet this is false today; in fact, according to several indicators, the opposite is true.
- starting in 2009, the historic employment gap became negligible, and since 2017, the unemployment rate has consistently been lower in Quebec than in the rest of Canada. In 2025, for example, the unemployment rate was:
 - >5.6% in Quebec;
 - >6.8% in Canada (including Quebec);
 - >7.7% in Ontario;
 - >7.2% in Alberta.
- in 2024, Quebec had the lowest unemployment rate of all Canadian provinces.

Job, unions, and employment

Workforce Education

The party's *Livre Bleu* (2026) states that:

- the postsecondary graduation rate in Quebec is comparable to that of the rest of Canada and the United States, while Quebec's emphasis on college education has meant not only that CEGEPs have taken on a prominent role in students' choices, but also that college diplomas enjoy a strong reputation among employers. This means that in workforce education Quebec's situation is more comparable to that of Germany, France, and Switzerland, where university graduation rates are even lower than in Quebec, yet this does not prevent these countries from having highly developed economies.
- the vast majority of jobs in Quebec are in fields that make little use of university graduates: manufacturing, construction, retail, transportation, food service, hospitality, personal care, etc.

Industries, Corporations, Consumers

Diverse Economy

The party's *Livre Bleu* (2026) states that in 2024, Quebec's GDP reached \$611 billion, of which \$435 billion came directly from the activities of private companies. These companies generate the vast majority of jobs, exports, and investments in Quebec. Quebec's economy is distinguished by the diversity of its productive activities. The services sector accounted for 76% of Quebec's GDP in 2025, while the goods-producing sector accounted for 24%. The main sectoral contributions to GDP are as follows:

- Financial, insurance, and real estate services (17%);
- Manufacturing (12%);
- Retail and wholesale trade (12%);
- Information technology and professional services (8%);
- Construction (7%);
- Mining, energy, and natural resources (5%);
- Information and cultural industries (3%).

This sectoral diversity helps reduce the vulnerability of Quebec's economy to international economic cycles.

In addition, the *Livre Bleu* states that:

- Quebec's social economy sector comprises approximately 11,300 enterprises in the form of cooperatives, nonprofit organizations, or mutuals, which employ nearly 248,000 people and collectively generate revenue of 53.6 billion dollars. These organizations operate in fields as diverse as healthcare, culture, the environment, personal services, and community housing.
- their management model is based on striking a balance between economic viability and social mission, thereby promoting sustainable development and territorial cohesion. The social economy complements the private and public sectors by offering community services tailored to local needs.
- Quebec stands out for the prominent role the cooperative model plays in its economy. Its economic impact is significant: cooperatives and mutuals generate more than \$43 billion in annual revenue and support more than 130,000 jobs across Quebec. The Desjardins Group is the prime example: it is the largest financial cooperative in North America, with more than 7 million members and clients and assets totaling more than \$471 billion in 2024²¹.
- still, the cooperative sector extends beyond the financial sphere alone, spanning a variety of fields, including agriculture, forestry, housing, consumer services, and culture. For example, Sollio Cooperative Group, active in the agri-food sector, has more than 120,000 members and partners and contributes to the vitality of the agricultural and rural sectors.

Economic Challenges

The party's *Livre Bleu* states that despite its strength and diversity, Quebec's private sector faces several structural challenges that affect its competitiveness and long-term growth potential. These challenges are economic, demographic, technological, and environmental in nature.

A. Productivity

-productivity in Quebec remains lower than that observed in several comparable economies. In 2024, productivity per hour worked was \$59.00 in Quebec, compared to \$63.20 for Canada as a whole²³. This situation can be attributed in part to sometimes insufficient capital investment and a slower adoption of digital technologies in certain sectors. The issue of productivity is a strategic priority for competitiveness and for raising the standard of living in the long term.

B. Skilled Workforce

-recruitment of a skilled workforce remains one of the obstacles to business growth. In the second quarter of 2025, there were approximately 123,800 job vacancies in Quebec. This shortage stems from an aging population, a decline in labor force participation rates among certain age groups, and a mismatch between available skills and market needs.

-businesses are being driven to invest more in training, automation, and improved working conditions to attract and retain a skilled workforce.

C. Electricity Capacity

-the transition to a low-carbon economy represents both a challenge and an opportunity for Quebec's private sector. The electrification of transportation, industrial decarbonization, and the development of clean technologies are creating new opportunities for investment and innovation. However, Hydro-Québec no longer has any energy surpluses, meaning that companies with significant electricity needs for certain projects are unable to carry them out. This situation is slowing the growth of Quebec's economy.

D. Dependence on the United States

-the Quebec economy, which is deeply integrated into international trade, is particularly tied (as are the economies of other Canadian provinces) to the United States, which accounted for nearly 73% of goods exports in 2024. This dependence increases Quebec's vulnerability to U.S. economic fluctuations, tariff barriers, and trade tensions. Diversifying markets toward Europe and Asia must remain a priority for exporting companies.

Monopolies, Cartels, and Collusion

The party's *Livre Bleu* states that in sectors requiring significant capital, advanced technical expertise, cutting-edge research capabilities, or access to large distribution networks, it is common to find an oligopoly—that is, a limited number of large companies that together dominate the entire industry. There is then a danger that these companies, due to their small number, may collude to set inflated prices for their products or divide up the market when it comes to public contracts. This is referred to as “cartelization” or “collusion.”

-Canadian households—and therefore Quebec households—must contend with particularly high costs in several essential sectors of everyday consumption. This is particularly true for mobile phone service, where the plans offered in Canada remain among the most expensive compared to similar countries. These high costs directly burden families, especially since access to digital services is now essential for professional, academic, and social life.

-groceries are another area where Quebec families are at a disadvantage. The Canadian market remains highly concentrated among a small number of large chains, which limits the competitive pressure that could drive prices down. This situation is evident against a backdrop where food inflation in Canada has proven to be particularly high compared to other G7 countries.

-banking services also represent a significant burden for consumers. Fees for accounts, overdrafts, insufficient funds, and ATMs are higher in Canada than in certain comparable countries, notably the United Kingdom and Australia. This reality is part of a financial sector dominated by a few large institutions, where competition remains limited.

-Quebec currently lacks tools to combat monopolies, cartels, and collusion, responsibility for which is assumed by the federal government through the Competition Bureau and the Competition Tribunal. Quebec's independence will provide an opportunity to overhaul this model.

-should a single market exist between Quebec and Canada, the Tribunal and the Competition Bureau could operate jointly.

Supply Management

The party's *Livre Bleu* states that:

-fluctuations in the quantity, quality, and prices of products or services offered in certain markets can be excessive and cause harm to competitors and customers. To address these issues, the government can intervene directly in the market by setting minimum or maximum prices, regulating the entry of new competitors, establishing quality standards for products, setting production quotas, and so on. In this regard, four federal agencies exert a major influence on developments within their respective sectors of responsibility. These are the CRTC, the Canadian Dairy Commission, the Patented Medicines Price Review Board, and the Canadian Grain Commission.

-Quebec will need to establish institutions that will enable it to assume the functions currently delegated to the other three federal entities, which could be consolidated into a single entity to achieve cost saving



ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

Among the principles identified in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the party in February 2026 (accessed online 5 August 2026) are included:

Social justice, equality, solidarity

The party believes that the state must intervene to ensure respect for human rights, redistribute wealth, and regulate the economy. In contrast to neoliberalism, it seeks to ensure the universality of public and parapublic services, full accessibility to education and social programs throughout Quebec.

-a primary concern is the eradication of poverty, which is neither a fatality nor a mere individual responsibility. Rather, it is a consequence of social choice, including allowing the income gap between rich and poor to widen.

-it proposes a comprehensive and preventive approach to poverty reduction to intervene in all relevant areas, including income, work, education and training, housing, access to public services. Its approach will be based on respect for human rights and the inclusion of people living in poverty. It will be accompanied by

measures to ensure a better redistribution of wealth, which implies, among other things, a thorough review of taxation and the adoption of a local and regional development policy.

-it wants to rethink the economy so that it is more at the service of individuals and communities. All sectors of the economy will be involved and will have to operate in accordance with the common good and social, environmental and other rules in force in Quebec.

-across all sectors, it seeks to strengthen collective control and initiatives of the population within companies and in relation to economic decisions that concern that population.

Alter-Globalism

The party seeks stronger, more egalitarian, and more harmonious ties between the peoples of the world. Many environmental, social, and political problems require solutions on a global scale. Such issues will not be resolved within a framework of capitalist globalization, which favors a minority of wealthy individuals at the expense of fundamental human rights. Equitable solutions are needed to put an end to the exploitation of developing countries.

-it seeks to join the efforts of those working towards a world that respects the rights of peoples and individuals, and seeks to combat scourges such as poverty and pollution.

-being alter-globalist also means lending a hand to peoples struggling against situations of oppression, including the billions of people living in abject poverty, to exploited and oppressed women around the world, and to child slaves and soldiers.

-the party is also pacifist. It believes that no tradition, no religion, no ideology, no economic or political system justifies discrimination or violence between individuals and peoples. Justice is an essential condition for peace, as are openness and dialogue.

Economy for All; Poverty Reduction

Cost of Living

As the first of four platform priorities identified on the party's website as of August 2026, the party identifies addressing the high cost of living. The party states that:

-between groceries, dentists, school supplies, rent, and mortgages, Quebec families are struggling to make ends meet. With nearly a million people using them each month, food banks are fuller than ever.

-the prior government mismanaged public finances by: increasing the salaries of members of parliament, funding the Los Angeles Kings, and refusing to raise taxes on the ultra-wealthy. A Québec solidaire government would have used that money to help households get through the crisis.

-to help families make ends meet, the party proposes to:

>implement a Universal School Food Program;

>abolish the QST (Quebec Sales Tax) on used goods and repair services;

>increase the minimum wage to \$20 per hour

Housing

As the 3rd of four platform priorities identified on the party's website as of August 2026, the party identifies housing, stating that housing is a right. The party further states that:

-Quebec housing has become prohibitively expensive. Finding affordable housing is an uphill battle, buying a first home an unattainable dream. Other parties have denied the housing crisis for years. The result: it's the worst in 40 years, and Quebec has the largest housing construction deficit in Canada.

-instead of solving the problem, the current government prefers to blame immigrants and advises us to invest in real estate.

-to help tenants and first-time homebuyers, the party undertakes to:

>establish a rent registry and prohibit excessive rent increases;

>end blind auctions for purchase offers;

>launch a new Housing Improvement Program: a major undertaking to ensure the government quickly builds affordable, multi-family, and social housing;

>reimburse the QST (Quebec Sales Tax) on new construction to encourage the building of new affordable homes.

The party further states, in its 2022 platform, that it advocates developing the local economy, supporting community action, and diversifying regional economies by:

-implementing a new social contract governing the exploitation and processing of natural resources by developing a sustainable and responsible industry related to the metals needed for battery production, from extraction to recycling.

-promoting local energy production from biomass and other renewable and residual sources.

-reforming forest management practices by developing multi-use forest farms and community forests.

-establishing targets for the use of lumber in construction, prioritizing first the ecological renovation and restoration of existing buildings and second, moving towards the construction of new, more environmentally friendly buildings.

- stimulating local consumption and promoting the development of a social and circular economy, including creating a “Made in Quebec” certification and a local procurement policy. This policy will aim to support regional SMEs by creating local distribution centres that facilitate the marketing and distribution of local goods, products, and services.
- to ensure that community action can play its role as a structuring pillar of Quebec communities, increasing funding for the mission of autonomous community action groups to a sufficient level.
- to ensure a just economic transition, creating a workforce retraining fund to help workers in polluting industries find green jobs that match their skills.
- to relocate Quebec’s economy, reduce dependence on imports, and combat North-South inequalities, renegotiating the free trade agreements negotiated by Canada on our behalf and to concluding trade cooperation agreements with countries based on respect for individual and collective rights, particularly those of Indigenous peoples, as well as social and environmental justice.

Labour, Unions & Employment

The party’s 2022 platform states that in order to truly improve the quality of life of the population and work-life balance, it advocates:

- reducing working hours, by reforming the Act respecting labour standards so that a minimum of 10 paid days off (sick/family) and 12 statutory holidays are granted to all employees, and establishing the principle of one statutory holiday per month as well as access to a minimum of 4 weeks of vacation per year.
- in consultation with workers and the organizations that represent them, gradually implement a 35-hour work week without loss of pay.
- to ensure that teleworking benefits employees, facilitating and regulating this practice and guaranteeing the right to disconnect. Teleworking must stem from the choice of employees, not managers. Managers will be required to financially compensate employees for the purchase of the necessary equipment for working from home. Furthermore, clear boundaries will be established between professional and personal life to allow employees to enjoy quality time without work interference.
- to ensure that workers have an effective say in the management of their workplace, increasing their direct participation in decisions that affect them, including facilitating the unionization process and expanding employees' autonomy in defining their daily tasks. In the event of a labour dispute, we will consider suspending, for the duration of the dispute, any form of state subsidy, tax breaks, or government support to the company.
- promoting and supporting the creation of worker cooperatives.
- to protect workers from economic insecurity and precarious employment, prohibiting lockouts and extending the right to strike for workers, including by lowering essential service quotas in the public sector and avoiding use of special laws to force a return to work in the event of a dispute.
- banning the use of staffing agencies in the healthcare system and minimizing their use in other sectors, while limiting the misuse of self-employed status. In the event of dismissal, introducing mandatory severance pay.
- protecting the rights of workers hired through digital platforms through adoption of suitable labour standards.
- amending the "anti-scab law" by broadening the concept of "establishment" to include all individuals working for a company, including those working remotely, regardless of their actual location.
- reforming the occupational health and safety system to ensure better prevention, expand coverage, and provide fairer compensation.

Industries, Corporations, Consumers

Agriculture

The party states, in its 2022 platform, that it is committed to feeding Quebecers with healthy, affordable, and local food by enhancing support programs for local organic and ecological agriculture. To that end, the party advocates:

- implementing a local food procurement policy in the public sector, including a target of 70% local food and 50% plant-based meals.
- support, including financial assistance, to farmers to help them reduce pesticide use and achieve carbon neutrality in their greenhouse gas emissions and carbon capture, notably by encouraging a transition to plant-based agriculture. We will offer technical and financial support for the transition from conventional to organic farming and will reimburse organic certification costs.
- implementing civic mechanisms to avoid the use of inputs that pose a risk to the health of populations and ecosystems (for example, glyphosate and neonicotinoids).

To support farmers, the party advocates strengthening their social safety net, including by:

- reforming agricultural support, financing, and income stabilization programs to take into account socioeconomic factors and climate risks, in addition to providing better psychosocial support, including hiring frontline workers, helping to address the shortage of experienced labour, and promoting automation where possible.
- ensure agriculture remains affordable, including by promoting access to farmland, including blocking urban sprawl and the encroachment of cities on farmland. It advocates issuing will issue land protection regulations compatible with production on small plots and the construction of housing for farmers, and facilitating development of urban agriculture and production for individual consumption.
- developing public agricultural areas (land trusts) to make them available to the next generation of farmers.

To diversify the local food supply and make it more resilient, the party advocates creating collective production and processing infrastructure, including:
-establishing a public network of regional abattoirs while supporting the development of regional agri-food processing centres to support the production and processing of foods with a low environmental footprint, particularly plant-based proteins.
-promoting the creation of public markets and the improvement of existing ones, as well as the development of short supply chains.

To foster the development of communities in maritime Quebec, the party advocates encouraging the local marketing of Quebec seafood products, including:
-focusing on a common system for the traceability and identification of local and sustainable seafood products, as well as on mechanisms for coordinating supply, notably by creating common marketing platforms and community-supported fishing networks.

The party also advocates:
-implementing minimum standards for animal welfare and safety, Québec solidaire is committed to eliminating the most problematic practices in this regard.
-ensuring representation of all Quebec farmers and all agricultural models by amending the law to promote union pluralism.

Points to Ponder: An Economy to Serve People

Consider discussing the following questions with your local candidates, elected officials, and the parties, and with your family, friends, neighbors, coworkers, and fellow parishioners:

Poverty Reduction

- What is an appropriate definition of poverty, particularly in a society overflowing with consumer objects and material wealth? Should such definitions include consideration of the ability of individuals to seek personal fulfillment in pursuing truth?
- What, if anything, should be done to ensure that a dignified living wage, capable of providing a dignified home and opportunity to support a family is available to workers, or those willing to work, or to reduce poverty in Quebec? Should a basic income policy be considered? If so, what form should it take? What can or should be done by the provinces, and what should be left to the federal government, or to private or community organizations?
- It has been observed that debt levels among the elderly are increasing, especially as the costs of long-term, dignified care increase. What can or should be done to alleviate poverty and debt among the elderly?
- What can be done to ensure that all Quebecers are encouraged and enabled to apply the full range of their talents and gifts to the care of their families, to lift themselves out of poverty, and in doing so to give praise to God as co-creators, through meaningful creative work?
- How can Quebec best strike a balance between the principles of solidarity – ‘we’re all in this together’ – and subsidiarity – ‘everyone should do what he or she can to support themselves, before burdening others?’

GDP & Well-Being

For decades, governments have focused exclusively on gross domestic product – a measure of an economy’s sheer productivity – as the best measure of national economic health. More recently, some voices have begun to advocate for a broader index of national well-being, to include factors such as the physical and emotional health of the people, the health of the environment, equity in housing, income, and opportunity, and food security, in addition to raw production.

- Which of these approaches is more likely to reflect the well being of current and future national, provincial, or local populations, and their ability to achieve personal fulfillment in seeking and finding truth?
- What else can or should be done to ensure that Quebec’s economy serves the people, rather than the other way around? Is it reasonable to demand continuous economic growth, or might it be preferable to seek sustainable contentment?

Businesses and Corporations

For decades, corporate lobby groups and business schools have taught that the only legitimate object of a business corporation is to make money for its shareholders. More recently, some business voices have begun to advocate a broader role for corporations, to include service of its employees, its customers, and the community, and protection of the environment, as part of a corporation’s proper role.

- Which of these object definitions is more consistent with church teachings? Should anything be done to encourage development of a corporate and business culture that aims to serve people, communities, and future generations, in addition to profits? If so, what?

The Individual & Society: Civil Rights & Obligations

Civil Liberties | Human Rights | Responsibilities: Participation & Subsidiarity

Catholic Teaching

Civil Rights & Obligations

Each member of society is invested with a certain number of rights. With them come responsibilities.

Each of us, for example, is intended to use all the time, talent and resources entrusted to us during our lifetime, including all advantages and disadvantages given to us through the circumstances of our births, to accomplish the Lord's work of seeking the truth and leading others to it. Because others very often do not all enjoy the same benefits entrusted to us, a large part of our work for the Lord is to ensure that all within our reach are able to care for themselves and fulfill their own duties to the Lord, within the limits of the capacities entrusted to them. See, for example, Matthew, chapter 25.

Racism & Discrimination

The unity of the human family is **not yet becoming a reality**. This is due to obstacles originating in materialistic and nationalistic ideologies that contradict the values of the person integrally considered in all his various dimensions, material and spiritual, individual and community. **In particular, any theory or form whatsoever of racism and racial discrimination is morally unacceptable.** - 433, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Conscience & Religion

The Catholic Church emphasizes, among other rights, **the right to religious freedom**. Emphasis is given to the paramount value of the right to religious freedom: **“all men are to be immune from coercion** on the part of individuals or of social groups and of any human power, in such wise that no one is to be forced to act in a manner contrary to his own beliefs, whether privately or publicly, whether alone or in association with others, within due limits”. The respect of this right is an indicative sign of “man’s authentic progress in any regime, in any society, system or milieu.” -320, 321 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*



In an online policy statement dated 24 May 2024 and presented as current as of June 2026, the coalition states that Quebec, being the only French-speaking province in North America, has a unique responsibility of defending its identity, language, and values. To that end, it has:

- in response to the 2006-2007 religious accommodation crisis, adopted Bill 21 on state secularism, which prohibits state employees in positions of authority, such as police officers, judges, teachers, and prison guards, from displaying their religious beliefs in the course of their work. This law, supported by a large majority of Quebecers, represents a reasonable compromise that has put an end to this debate that has divided our nation for far too long.
- introduced a provincial Culture and Citizenship course in schools to focused on critical thinking, shared Quebec values such as secularism, and Quebec culture to cultivate informed citizens who can fully participate in our democratic and social life.

The party has published no further current official statement regarding its policies or positions regarding:

- civil liberties
- human rights
- responsibilities, participation, subsidiarity



The Party's Constitution states that it is made up of Quebecers from diverse backgrounds who adhere to and rally to the following fundamental principles. These principles serve as the party's compass, guiding its actions and political directions and defining its vision for Quebec:

- individual freedom is the party's fundamental political value. It believes, in particular, in the freedoms of expression, association, religion, and assembly, the right to property, and the economic freedoms so necessary for our development. It defends fundamental rights and freedoms against encroachments by state power.
- individual freedom and rights entail individual responsibility and obligations. It is the citizen's responsibility to provide for their own needs, those of their family, and those of their dependents. Free citizens assume their obligations, the responsibility for their choices, and the consequences of their actions without expecting the State to do it for them.
- the State's primary mission is to protect individual rights and freedoms, administer civil, criminal, and penal justice, invest in public infrastructure, intervene in the event of natural disasters, and create the conditions conducive to citizens' development and the exercise of their talents. The State and private charity provide assistance to the most disadvantaged citizens who are unable to meet their basic needs. Government aid is then well-targeted and geared towards a gradual return to self-sufficiency whenever possible. Civil society institutions, such as the family and charitable organizations (religious or secular), community groups, or cooperatives, are generally better positioned than the state and its bureaucratic rules to help members of society who are in need.
- the principle of the rule of law provides citizens with a safeguard against state arbitrariness and serves to maintain order in our society. The rule of law notably guarantees equality for all before the law. It believes in a sound and fair justice system that protects public safety and is mindful of victims of crime.

Civil Rights

Emergency Powers

The party's most recent platform publication (dated 2022) states that during the COVID pandemic brought to light extraordinary powers the government has

With euthanasia and medically-assisted death and abortion legalized, it is critical that healthcare providers whose deepest moral convictions tell them that such procedures are wrong, not be forced to participate. Catholic teaching says workers should be safeguarded from suffering any affront to conscience or personal dignity.

It is a grave duty of conscience to avoid cooperating, even formally, with practices contrary to the Law of God.

Freedom of Speech: truth, the press & the media

Information is among the principal instruments of democratic participation. **Participation without an understanding of the situation of the political community, the facts and the proposed solutions to problems is unthinkable.**

It is necessary to guarantee a real pluralism in the dissemination of information, ensuring that there are many forms and instruments of information and communications. Special attention must be given to the phenomenon of the news media being controlled by just a few people or groups. This has dangerous effects for the entire democratic system... The media must be used to build up and sustain the human community in its different sectors: economic, political, cultural, educational and religious. Society has a right to information based on truth, freedom, justice and solidarity. **The essential question is whether the current information system is contributing to the betterment of the human person;** that is, does it make people more spiritually mature, more aware of the dignity of their humanity, more responsible or more open to others, in particular to the neediest and the weakest.

A further aspect of great importance is that **new technologies must respect legitimate cultural differences.** In the world of the media the intrinsic difficulties of communications are often exacerbated by ideology, the desire for profit and political control, rivalry and conflicts between groups, and other social evils. Moral values and principles apply also to the media.... 414-416, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Gender Equity

The feminine genius is needed in all expressions in the life of society. The first indispensable step in this direction is the concrete possibility of access to professional formation. The persistence of many forms of discrimination offensive to the

assumed by arrogating rights to itself without the consent of opposition parties, and with no regard for the principles of democracy with respect to civil liberties and the awarding of public contracts. Moreover, the lack of transparency in decision-making by government and health authorities has generated significant mistrust in a large portion of the population with respect to the measures taken during the pandemic.

The party advocates:

- reaffirming and protecting the civil rights of Quebecers by enshrining in the Public Health Act the primacy of the Quebec Charter of Rights and Freedoms over any other legislative provision.
- requiring the agreement of 80% of all members of the National Assembly if the government deems it necessary to extend a state of health emergency beyond 30 days. This commitment would have to be reconfirmed every 30 days.
- ensuring complete independence between the government and the National Director of Public Health (NDPA), upon whom the title of Deputy Minister could not be conferred. During a health emergency, all recommendations of the NDPA and expert advisors should be made public at each renewal of the state of health emergency, i.e., every 30 days.
- ensuring full transparency with respect to the awarding of untendered contracts. It would be mandatory to make these contracts public at each period of renewal of the state of health emergency.

Responsibilities, Participation, Subsidiarity

Subsidiarity

The party's most recent platform statement, dated 2022, states that:

- it does not believe that more and more state intervention is an effective solution to every problem. The fundamental missions of the state are to protect individual rights and freedoms, to administer civil, criminal, and penal justice systems, to invest in public infrastructure, to respond to natural disasters and to create the conditions in which free citizens can flourish.
- regulations may be necessary in order to establish the rules of the game and to protect the most vulnerable among us, but the state should never micro-manage markets, nor impede a free and flourishing market. Government must avoid granting privileges and encouraging dependence on the part of individuals and businesses.
- when the state does have to act on behalf of its citizens, resources and decision-making power should be delegated insofar as possible to the organizations closest to the beneficiaries.



The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) that its nine principle values include:

- Individual Freedoms.** The party states that it is all about respect for individual freedoms. The first concern of a liberal mind is to ensure that it will not result in unjustified restrictions on individual freedoms. Any limitation of these freedoms, to be acceptable, must be justified by a higher good, which must be conclusively established.
- Social Justice.** A society that focused exclusively on the exaltation of individual values would quickly become a selfish society. Its stronger members would eventually dominate, to the detriment of its weaker members. Many lower-income individuals and households would be deprived of access to services such as education and healthcare, which they cannot access on their own. A pooling of resources is therefore necessary to ensure reasonable equality of opportunity for all, and a minimum of justice throughout society.
- Respect for civil society.** The term "civil society" is generally used to refer to all human activities that take place in places other than the market and political society. Each individual and each group has its own conception of life and its own values. Instead of trying to impose its own conceptions at all costs, the state should seek institutional arrangements which, while respecting public order and morality, take account of the constant evolution of opinions and modes of behavior.
- Intergenerational Equity.** Intergenerational equity defends the right of future generations to live in a society as prosperous and developed as those who helped build it. This principle urges decision-makers to think about public policy from a long-term, innovative perspective, so that the next generation does not have to suffer

dignity and vocation of women is due to a **long series of conditioning that penalizes women**, who have seen themselves relegated to the margins of society and even reduced to servitude... An urgent need to recognize effectively the rights of women in the workplace is seen **especially under the aspects of pay, insurance and social security**. –295, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Property

Private property and other forms of private ownership of goods “assure a person a highly necessary sphere for the exercise of his personal and family autonomy and ought to be considered as an extension of human freedom ... stimulating exercise of responsibility, it constitutes one of the conditions for civil liberty.” –171, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The Church’s social doctrine requires that ownership of goods be equally accessible to all, so that all may become, at least in some measure, owners. **The world exists for everyone, because all of us were born with the same dignity**. Differences of colour, religion, talent, place of birth or residence, and so many others, cannot be used to justify the privileges of some over the rights of all. As a community, **we have an obligation to ensure that every person lives with dignity and has sufficient opportunities for his or her integral development**. –176, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Not to share our wealth with the poor is to rob them and take away their livelihood. The riches we possess are not our own, but theirs as well... Other rights having to do with the goods necessary for the integral fulfilment of persons, including that of private property or any other type of property, should in no way hinder [this right], but should actively facilitate its implementation. *Fratelli tutti*, –188-120

Human Rights

The Church also recognizes a number of Human Rights, including “**the right to life**, an integral part of which is the right of the child to develop in the mother’s womb from the moment of conception; **the right to live in a united family** and in a moral environment conducive to the growth of the child’s personality; the right to develop one’s intelligence and freedom in seeking and **knowing the truth**; the right to share in the **work** which makes wise use of

the economic, social and environmental repercussions of decisions taken by their predecessors. A responsible state must meet the needs of the current generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the Quebec public debate, this notion is reflected in particular in the management of public finances and debt repayment, in pension plans and in the exploitation of our natural resources.

In addition, the party’s 2017 Constitution states that the party’s philosophy is based on the following:

- a) the primacy of the person, individual freedoms and the right of each to realize their goals in respect of others;
- b) equal rights of all persons without distinction, exclusion or preference based notably on race, colour, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, civil status, age (except as stipulated in this Constitution), religion, language, ethnic or national origin, social condition, disability or the use of any means to manage the disability;
- c) equal opportunity for all, human dignity, solidarity and the responsibility of all members of society in the pursuit of greater social justice and the fight against poverty;
- h) intergenerational equity.



The party’s Statement of Principles (published 2019, accessed on official website July 2026) states that is committed with dignity and determination to do everything possible to lead Quebec to its national independence, and to work tirelessly toward that end, guided by fundamental values which include:
-freedom, which it sees as embodied in the power to make one’s own choices, universal access to quality education, and the achievement of financial autonomy. Quebec will only be truly free when its citizens are themselves free.
-justice and equity, because in its view the health of a society is measured by its level of well-being and quality of life. These values give everyone a chance to fully flourish and ensure a balance between collective and individual rights.

Rights & Liberties

The party’s *Livre bleu* (published 2026 and accessed on its official website July 2026) states that The components of Quebec citizenship, similar to those of Canadian citizenship, could include the following (non-exhaustive list):
> The right to vote;
> Rights to equality and full protection under the law;
> The right to learn French for anyone residing in Quebec;
> The right to hold a passport and to travel;
> The right to run for office in school, municipal, and legislative elections;
> Freedom to move about and settle anywhere in Quebec;
> The rights and freedoms set forth in Part I of the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms;
> Obligation to serve on a jury.

A final decision on what the rights and obligations of citizens of an independent Quebec will be will not, however, be set forth in the Blue Book: that will be the task of Quebec’s democratic institutions.

Religion

The party’s *Livre bleu* states that as a corollary of its official policy of multiculturalism, Canadian society’s relationship with religion is not the same as Quebec’s. In a country where the primacy of God is enshrined in the Constitution⁷⁸, where the motto “ad mare usque ad mare” is inspired by Psalm 72:879 and where the Canadian head of state, the British monarch, is also “Defender of the Faith and Supreme Governor of the Church of England,” it becomes clear that religion is particularly emphasized there.
-for nearly twenty years, Quebec has sought to develop its own model of secularism and has undertaken a series of initiatives ranging from public assessments (commissions, reports) to the adoption of laws, including symbolic gestures. The concern for ensuring equality among citizens in the expression of their beliefs—religious, political, or otherwise—lies at the heart of this project to secularize institutions.
-in 2017, the Act Promoting Respect for the State’s Religious Neutrality (Bill 62) affirmed the state’s religious neutrality and established guidelines for religious accommodations.

the earth's material resources, and to derive from that work the means to support oneself and one's dependents; and the right freely **to establish a family**, to have and to rear children through the responsible exercise of one's sexuality. The Church also emphases rights to **adequate housing; clean water, and secure, nutritious food; education and access to culture, transportation, basic health care.** – 151-166 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Individual Responsibilities

“In human society to one man's right there corresponds a duty in all other persons: the duty, namely, of acknowledging and respecting the right in question.” **“Those, therefore, who claim their own rights, yet altogether forget or neglect to carry out their respective duties, are people who build with one hand and destroy with the other.”** – 156 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The common good therefore involves all members of society, no one is exempt from cooperating, according to each one's possibilities, in attaining it and developing it. The common good must be served in its fullness, not according to reductionist visions that are subordinated by certain people to their advantages; own rather it is to be based on a logic that leads to the assumption of greater responsibility.

The common good corresponds to the highest of human instincts, but it is a good that is very difficult to attain because it requires the constant ability and effort to seek the good of others as though it were one's own good.

Subsidiarity

Subsidiarity is the principle that **each element of society should serve its proper purpose, and support others in serving theirs.** One consequence of this principle is that **each individual, and smaller groups of people, should be allowed to make for themselves all the decisions that can responsibly be left to them**, rather than to larger groups or greater authorities. This is **one of the fundamental social teachings of the Church**, since it helps to ensure that each individual is empowered to find his or her own way to God. **Families, Individuals, and Civil Society**

It is impossible to promote the dignity of the person without showing concern for the **family, groups, associations, local territorial realities**; in short, for that aggregate of economic, social, cultural, sports-oriented, recreational, professional and political expressions to which people spontaneously give

-in 2019, the Act on State Secularism (Bill 21) affirmed that the State of Quebec is secular, set forth the principles (separation, neutrality, equality, and freedom of conscience and religion), and established, for certain functions, a ban on religious symbols as well as rules regarding uncovered faces.
-in 2025, a law aimed at strengthening secularism in the education system reaffirms secularism in this sector, regulates the use of school facilities for religious purposes, and reinforces certain obligations, including the requirement to keep one's face uncovered.
-in addition to these measures, a powerful symbolic gesture took place: in 2019, the National Assembly removed the crucifix from the Salon Bleu, reclassifying it as a heritage artifact. Other debates—concerning prayer in public spaces, students' dress codes at school, and the funding of private religious schools—will continue in Quebec in the coming years.

Minority Rights

The party's *Livre bleu* (2026) states that Quebec is a land of respect, openness, and humanism, as well as a welcoming place for people from all corners of the world seeking a better future. Over time, alongside First Nations and Inuit peoples, as well as Francophone and Anglophone communities, various waves of immigration have helped shape its national identity. Some would say that Quebec is “deeply multicultural.”
-there is still much work to be done, as building a harmonious society is an ongoing process and some Quebecers still face discrimination. But this is a good starting point for a new country.
-nevertheless, a legitimate question frequently arises when the topic of Quebec's independence is discussed: what about the rights of minorities, particularly cultural minorities?

The party further states that Quebec already has an impressive legal framework regarding human rights and, by extension, minority rights, including:

- > the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, which already has quasi-constitutional status and provides for the right of Quebecers belonging to cultural minorities to “maintain and advance their own cultural life with other members of their group” as well as “the right to full participation, in French, in Quebec society”;
- > the Commission on Human Rights and Youth Rights;
- > the Human Rights Tribunal;
- > the Act respecting Equal Access to Employment in Public Bodies;
- > the Act to Ensure the Exercise of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with a View to Their Educational, Occupational, and Social Integration;
- > the Office for Persons with Disabilities of Quebec;
- > the Pay Equity Act.

The party undertakes:

-to keep all of the above elements intact.

-with respect to the Anglophone minority, never to propose reducing the rights of Anglophones compared to what they have today; and ensuring that several rights currently enjoyed by the Anglophone community are enshrined in the constitution—even in the transitional constitution; and during consultations on the transitional constitution, inviting Anglophones to participate in the dialogue to raise their concerns, on an equal footing with other groups in society.

-with respect to other visible and cultural minorities, pursuing a model of cultural convergence: maintaining Quebec's French-tradition culture as the common culture and the focal point of convergence for the cultural traditions of the ethnic minorities present in Quebec, and promoting its enrichment by contributions from these traditions. This is distinct from both assimilation and absorption into a melting pot that erases the existence of other cultures. Quebec therefore promotes a universal model of living together based on a national culture—toward which all can converge and to which all can contribute—and on shared values.

People of Sexual and Gender Diversity

The party's *Livre bleu* (2026) states that Quebec has served as a driving force for the advancement of the rights of people of diverse sexual and gender identities, often being the first jurisdiction to recognize and protect their specific rights, including:

- being the first Canadian jurisdiction to include sexual orientation as a ground for discrimination in its charter of rights.
- the first to recognize same-sex common-law partners and to establish a civil union system that is in every respect similar to marriage, including, in particular, the same rules regarding parentage and adoption.
- gender identity or gender expression was added in 2016 to the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms as a ground for discrimination.
- so-called conversion therapies were banned in 2020.
- since 2022, the Civil Code of Québec has provided that civil status records must indicate the sex assigned at birth or gender identity when the latter does not correspond to the former, and consequently allows for a change in the recorded sex.
- it undertakes that it will not backtrack on these achievements.

life and which make it possible for them to achieve effective social growth. **This is the realm of civil society...** This network of relationships strengthens the social fabric and constitutes the basis of a true community of persons, making possible the recognition of higher forms of social activity.

The political community is established to be of service to civil society, from which it originates... This vision is challenged by political ideologies of an individualistic nature and those of a totalitarian character, which tend to absorb civil society into the sphere of the State. The political community and civil society are **not equal in the hierarchy of ends.** The political community is essentially at the service of civil society and, in the final analysis, the persons and groups of which civil society is composed.

The State must provide an adequate legal framework for social subjects to engage freely in their different activities and it must be ready to intervene, when necessary and with respect for the principle of subsidiarity, so that the interplay between free associations and democratic life may be directed to the common good. -185, 417, 418 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Subsidiary governments: provinces, municipalities, territories, & Aboriginals

The principle of subsidiarity is opposed to various forms of centralization, bureaucratization, and welfare assistance, and to the unjustified and excessive presence of the State in public mechanisms... Just as it is gravely wrong to take from individuals what they can accomplish by their own initiative and industry and give it to the community, so also it is an injustice and at the same time a grave evil and disturbance of right order to assign to a greater and higher association what lesser and subordinate organizations can do. -185, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Acquiring Quebec Citizenship

The party's *Livre bleu* states that generally speaking, there are three ways to acquire citizenship of a state: by descent, as the child of a citizen; by place of residence, by being born on the territory of a country; or by naturalization, that is, by obtaining it under certain conditions other than the first two. States have sovereignty over how they grant citizenship, and Quebec will have the same sovereignty. Thus, it would be possible to obtain Quebec citizenship:

-by descent: this is the basis for all nations worldwide. Quebec will grant citizenship to any child who has at least one parent who is a Quebec citizen.

-by place of residence: immediately following independence, all Canadian citizens residing in Quebec will be granted Quebec citizenship. Anyone born in Quebec will also be granted Quebec citizenship. For very specific cases involving individuals who were not born in Quebec and have been living abroad for some time, Quebec will implement a simple and expedited naturalization process (using historical data from the RAMQ, Revenu Québec, old mortgage statements, or housing leases, etc.). Subsequently, the issue of birthright citizenship will need to be debated and decided by the National Assembly in order to examine certain important related issues. For example, the practice (rare but existing) of giving birth in a country with the sole purpose of obtaining citizenship for the child born there, even though the parents are not citizens of that country. Thus, Quebec's democratic institutions will need to address issues of this nature at a later date.

-naturalization: Quebec will offer various pathways to citizenship. The Quebec National Assembly will adopt the specific procedures governing Quebec's naturalization process. It will then be up to Quebec's democratic institutions—such as the National Assembly or the government in office—to determine which avenues are most favorable for Quebec and to precisely define the criteria for granting citizenship. We can already state with certainty, however, that the specific terms and conditions of the Quebec naturalization process will be very similar to those already in place in Western democracies, particularly in Canada. One of the main criteria will remain adherence to the values of the Quebec Constitution and proficiency in French.



Among the principles identified in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the party in February 2026 (accessed online 5 August 2026) are included:

Social justice, equality, solidarity

The party believes that the state must intervene to ensure respect for human rights, redistribute wealth, and regulate the economy. In contrast to neoliberalism, it seeks to ensure the universality of public and parapublic services, full accessibility to education and social programs throughout Quebec.

Democracy

-economic, social and environmental problems are complex, and must be rethought. The time of savior politicians and the miracle recipes is over. Solutions to problems will emerge in new spaces of deliberation and participation where citizens can fully engage and hold real power.

-in short, the party says, the complete secularism of the state and public services, the judicial system, and the education system are necessary.

Diversity

The party seeks to apply its alter-globalist and pacifist principles to relationships with the other peoples inhabiting the territory of Quebec, including Indigenous peoples as distinct peoples whose ancestral and territorial rights should be recognized, including through formal agreements. It advocates for equal, nation-to-nation relationships with the ten First Nations and the Inuit peoples to achieve shared management of the territory and resources.

-the party shares Gilles Vigneault's view that "all humans are of my race" and holds that vision of a modern, diverse, pluralistic, and inclusive Quebec, built on the contributions of a large Francophone majority, but also on an Anglophone community with recognized historical rights, enriched by the contributions of people from various immigrant communities. It is essential to strengthen the fight against racism and other forms of discrimination in various areas, such as access to housing, employment, and justice.

-it is committed to fighting against all forms of intolerance, racism, homophobia, and attacks on human dignity.

Gender Equality

The party states that the pursuit of equality between men and women inspires both its political approach and its internal operations. Quebec women have made gains, but there is still a long way to go, especially given additional faced in the neoliberal context. Many women also experience double discrimination because they are poor, Indigenous, lesbian, immigrants, or disabled.

-the inequalities experienced by women stem from the social and cultural roles assigned to women by patriarchic societies.

-government policies and measures must be analyzed according to their different impacts on men and women.

Civic & Human Rights

Racism

The party's 2022 platform states that:

-in acknowledgement of the reality of racism in Quebec society, it advocates a commission of inquiry into systemic racism and implementing its recommendations, in addition to ensuring that the recommendations already issued by the Human Rights Commission are implemented.

-to facilitate the integration of people from discriminated minorities and enable their professional development, it would ensure the implementation and strengthening of employment equity programs, including establishing in all public sector organizations a 25% hiring rate for visible and ethnic minorities until the overall target of 18% is reached; and strengthening the program equal employment for minority groups, particularly in the Quebec public sector.

-it is committed to increasing the temporary hiring rate of people with disabilities until an overall target of 10% is reached.

-to reduce the criminalization of Indigenous, racialized, and marginalized people, it advocates combating profiling, including a review of police intervention methods to avoid the use of coercive measures, improve the training of police officers, and expand the use of police patrols that include psychosocial workers.

-to promote social cohesion, it advocates greater support for education in citizenship and international solidarity, both in schools and in social organizations, as well as in the communities where people live and work, by promoting, in particular, lifelong popular and intercultural education.

-it supports the development of educational content on interculturalism and on egalitarian, non-violent, and solidarity-based relationships, and advocates programs accurately presenting the history and contemporary realities of Indigenous peoples in collaboration with them.

-to combat ableism, it advocates adopting a genuine law on universal accessibility, and massive funding of the universal accessibility policies of municipalities and transit authorities.

-it demands that all new commercial buildings be designed according to the principles of universal design to guarantee accessibility for everyone, along with financial incentives to offset the expenses of implementing universal accessibility in the workplace. Finally, it undertakes to do everything possible to make leisure activities accessible to people with disabilities, as well as cultural, social, sporting and outdoor activities.

Gender Equity

The party's 2022 platform states that:

-to make equality a reality, it advocates making parity mandatory in the Council of Ministers and in all decision-making positions in public services and Crown corporations.

-to combat violence against women, it advocates implementing the recommendations of the cross-party report Rebuilding Trust, including provision of psychosocial and legal support to victims of violence to better assist them, and investing all necessary resources for the swiftest possible establishment of a specialized tribunal for sexual assault and violence specifically targeting women.

-to end gender-based wage discrimination, expanding the scope of the Pay Equity Act and improving the processing times for pay maintenance exercises and complaints related to this matter. In particular, the party advocates ensuring that current wages in predominantly female employment sectors are increased to be in line with wages in predominantly male employment sectors for equivalent qualifications or experience. The party supports women who wish to pursue jobs in predominantly male sectors and encourage men to pursue jobs in predominantly female sectors.

-establishing a Ministry of Women and Gender Equality to ensure that a comprehensive vision of intersectional, gender-based analysis is applied in all Quebec ministries, and enable multi-sectoral monitoring of sexual assault, domestic violence, poverty, access to power, and all other forms of discrimination.

-to ensure fair and equitable access to contraception, prevent sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBIs), and eliminate sexism in the pricing of certain products and services, the party advocates making contraception free and eliminating the "pink tax." It also supports free access to menstrual hygiene products, reusable or disposable.

-the party undertakes to pay particular attention to the right to abortion here and around the world and will stand in solidarity with any struggle demanding the universalization of this right.

Points to Ponder: Rights & Responsibilities; Subsidiarity

Consider asking your local candidates, elected representatives, and the parties the following questions, and discussing their answers with your family, friends, neighbours, coworkers, and fellow parishioners:

Civil Rights & Liberties

Over the last few years increasing concerns have been raised regarding federal and provincial tracking, retention, and use of private information, including for example information required for vaccine passports.

– to what extent is the collection and use of such information by governments appropriate, and to what extent should it be limited? How important is the right of privacy during a time of perceived emergency such as a pandemic, and to what types of personal information does it apply?

Civic & Individual Responsibilities

It is clear that the nation and our provinces owe their citizens great respect for each of a broad range of human rights. But with rights come responsibilities. What responsibilities do individuals have toward their communities, provinces, the nation, and the world? For example, to what extent are citizens called to:

- live sustainable lifestyles, for example by conserving energy, avoiding waste, and ensuring that they minimize their impact on future generations?
- participate in society, for example through informed voting, continued engagement with candidates and elected representatives, and keeping up responsibly with the news?
- lend a hand to their neighbours, for example by volunteering at home or within the community, in addition to paying taxes?
- in addition to human and civil rights, many parties speak of things Canadians and others “deserve.” How do the parties determine what citizens do or do not deserve? Do they apply predictable, objective criteria in making such determinations, or can such determinations sometimes seem arbitrary and unfair, or, in the context of elections, opportunistic? What criteria should be applied?
- as lists of our defined rights expand, how do we reconcile conflicts between them? And how should they be enforced, and by whom?

Government, Civil Society, and other Social Institutions

– The Church teaches that each of us is a lost child of God, whose mission in life is to find our way home to our Creator; and that the purpose of all social institutions, including government, schools, health care, media and the press, and cultural institutions is to support and enable us in doing so, primarily by enabling and encourage us to see the truth. To what extent is necessary for a society to have an agreement on the purpose(s) of social institutions, and by extension the meaning of life, in order to define the roles of those institutions. To what extent should that agreement be expressed in its national culture?

– to what extent, if any, should powers or responsibilities of federal, provincial, or local governments be expanded, reduced, or redistributed in order to ensure that individuals, public interest groups, and service organizations have opportunities to employ their lives and talents in the service of others, and the common good? To what extent should those powers be shared with non-governmental entities? What roles should other social institutions – for example, the Church, schools, and civic organizations – play in increasing social and civic equity and caring for all?

Gender Equity

Some parties appear to have called for imposition of strict gender balance in industry, government, and other social institutions

– to what extent is it appropriate for a government to mandate and enforce strict numerical balance (as opposed to equality of opportunity, or equity) of gender, racial, and immigration or status representation in all fields and industries? What goals do such measures serve? Are such measures appropriate in all circumstances, or do any conditions apply? Is it possible that imbalances in some fields are either voluntary, a consequence of natural diversity and difference, or otherwise culturally appropriate?

Social Health Care

– to what extent is it appropriate for federal, state, or local governments to provide taxpayer-supported health care to citizens? Is it appropriate to give any medical services to anyone, any time they ask? If not, how can one properly and even-handedly determine which needs should be met at public expense?

– to what extent is it appropriate to rely on private service providers, including non-profit and community organizations, such as church-supported hospitals, to provide health care services? For example, it can sometimes seem that care for the whole person – including for example spiritual care – is lacking when care is provided by various institutions. Would it be beneficial to make spiritual and other sorts of specialized care, in addition to general health care, available through institutions such as religious organizations? What are the costs and benefits of providing services through the government, private businesses, charities, or other community organizations?

– in a publicly-funded healthcare system, is it fair for governments – and taxpayers – to expect individuals to make any efforts to maintain their own health? As a recent example, is it fair for those who spurn recommendations of responsible health authorities during pandemics, and become sick as a result, to look to society at large to carry the burden of their health care?

– under what conditions, if any, is it just to require health care providers or practitioners to participate in morally questionable practices such as abortion or assisted death, when it is contrary to their understanding of morality or their religious beliefs?

Solidarity

Supporting the Marginalized | Indigenous Peoples | Rural Communities | Immigration & Newcomers

Solidarity is found in a commitment to the good of one's neighbour. **The good of one is the good of all**, and the other is as important as the self. Injustice done to another is an injustice that affects everyone. – 193, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Whoever is without love does not know God, for God is love... God sent his only Son into the world so that we might have life through him. In this is love... Beloved, if God so loved us, we also must love one another. – 1 John 4:8-11

“You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the greatest and the first commandment. The second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”

Matthew 22:37-39

Support for the Marginalized and the Vulnerable

Some people are born into economically stable families, receive a fine education, grow up well nourished, or naturally possess great talent. They will certainly not need a proactive state; they need only claim their freedom. Yet the same rule clearly does not apply to a disabled person, to someone born in dire poverty, to those lacking a good education and with little access to adequate health care. **If a society is governed primarily by the criteria of market freedom and efficiency, there is no place for such persons, and fraternity will remain just another vague ideal.** Pope Francis – *Fratelli tutti*, 109

So many needy brothers and sisters are waiting for help, so many who are oppressed are waiting for justice, so many who are unemployed are waiting for a job, so many peoples are waiting for respect. How can it be that even today there are still people dying of hunger? Condemned to



Supporting the Marginalized

In its 2026-27 budget, the coalition states that:

-it is particularly sensitive to the needs of the most vulnerable within provincial society, such as those experiencing homelessness. These people face significant challenges, including social exclusion and extreme precarity. For these individuals, who live on the fringes of society, it is more difficult to receive the support and care they need. -in addition, it is important to ensure that people struggling with mental health challenges also have access to the care and support they require based on their circumstances. For some individuals, these services can have a tangible impact and help them avoid even more critical situations, such as a period of homelessness. Significant efforts have been made since 2018 to prevent homelessness and support people with mental health challenges, including measures under the interdepartmental action plan on homelessness and the interdepartmental action plan on mental health. The government wishes to continue its commitment in Budget 2026-2027.

To that end, budget 2026-27 advocates a structured response that is part of a continuum of intervention to address homelessness and mental health challenges, including funding of \$264.3 million will be provided over five years, as described further below:

- \$89.9 million to help people who are experiencing homelessness;
- \$174.4 million to better address mental health challenges.

Homelessness

In its 2026-27 budget, the coalition states that there are still substantial needs with respect to addressing homelessness, even with the investments made in recent years. In order to consolidate and enhance the actions taken to help people who are experiencing homelessness and those at risk of becoming homeless, the government proposes allocation of \$89.9 million over five years, including initiatives to both prevent homelessness and support people who are experiencing it:

- \$27.0 million over five years to enhance funding for the Administrative Housing Tribunal's eviction prevention project to help more people at imminent risk of homelessness following an eviction order from their landlord;
- \$21.4 million over three years to provide 1 000 new units under the Rent Supplement Program to prevent cases of people ending up without housing, particularly in anticipation of July 1;
- \$7.7 million in 2026-2027 to continue the Société d'habitation du Québec's Temporary Accommodation and Housing Search Assistance Program, which provides reimbursement for certain expenses borne by municipalities and housing offices that support households seeking housing, particularly as July 1 approaches;
- \$24.8 million in 2026-2027 to ensure the continuity of services in matters of homelessness, in particular by offering personalized support to people who are experiencing homelessness and enhancing the supply of emergency and transitional housing;
- \$9.0 million over five years for the homelessness, mental health and addiction reintegration program to strengthen services for people experiencing homelessness suffering from serious mental disorders or addictions.

Access to Housing

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition states that:

- since 2018 it has taken significant steps to improve access to housing, particularly for households in more precarious financial situations and for vulnerable individuals with special needs. Such actions have increased the supply of affordable social housing, made it easier for certain households to pay their rent and kept the current housing stock in good condition.
- to further support access to housing, it proposes allocation of \$740.9 million over three years, including:
 - \$209.0 million to build 1 000 affordable housing units, mainly under the Quebec Affordable Housing Program (PHAQ);

illiteracy? Lacking the most basic medical care? Without a roof over their head? **The scenario of poverty can extend indefinitely, if in addition to its traditional forms we think of its newer patterns. These new patterns often affect financially affluent sectors and groups which are nevertheless threatened by despair at the lack of meaning in their lives,** by drug addiction, by fear of abandonment in old age or sickness, by marginalization or social discrimination... –5 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Disabilities, Mental Health & Addictions

Persons with disabilities are fully human subjects, with rights and duties: “in spite of the limitations and sufferings affecting their bodies and faculties, **they point up more clearly the dignity and greatness of man.**” Persons with disabilities are to be helped to participate in every dimension of family and social life at every level accessible to them and according to their possibilities... **They too need to love and to be loved,** they need tenderness, closeness and intimacy according to their capacities. – 148, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Indigenous Peoples & Reconciliation

The relationship of Indigenous peoples to their lands and resources **deserves particular attention**, since it is a fundamental expression of their identity. These peoples offer an example of **a life lived in harmony** with the environment that they have come to know well and to preserve. Their extraordinary experience, which is an irreplaceable resource for all humanity, runs the risk of being lost together with the environment from which they originate. – 471, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

The Canadian Catholic Church supports the work of the Truth and Reconciliation commission. **We are called to support thriving Indigenous communities in Canada**, rooted in their unique cultures and traditions.

Northern & Rural Communities

— \$30.0 million over two years to continue the Residential Adaptation Assistance Program, which helps homeowners cover the cost of adaptations needed to make their dwelling barrier-free for residents with disabilities to enable them to stay in their home longer;
— \$5.9 million in 2026-2027 to continue the RénoRégion program, which provides financial assistance to low- and moderate-income owner-occupants living in rural areas, for work to correct major defects in their homes.⁹ Considering the amounts already announced, \$18.2 million will be allocated to this program in 2026-2027.

Mental Health & Addictions

In its 2026-27 budget, the coalition states that in order to help individuals with mental health challenges obtain services and care tailored to their reality, it proposes the allocation of \$174.4 million over five years, including:
— \$104.4 million to modernize the Act respecting the protection of persons whose mental state presents a danger to themselves or to others to enable the implementation of measures to improve interventions for these individuals;
— \$60.0 million to consolidate and enhance access to mental health services and enable a tailored response to diverse mental health needs, in particular to ensure that these services are more evenly distributed across the province and better adapted to local realities;
— \$10.0 million to maintain the presence of prosecutors at Review Board for mental disorders hearings.

Indigenous Peoples

In its 2026-37 provincial budget, the coalition states that:
-the final report of the Public Inquiry Commission on relations between Indigenous Peoples and certain public services in Québec (Viens Commission), released in 2019, recommended 142 actions aimed at improving the delivery of public services to First Nations and Inuit people. Starting with Budget 2020-2021, the government has taken action several times by allocating funds to implement recommendations that have enhanced the service offer, particularly for Indigenous people living in urban areas, and adapted service delivery by offering culturally safe approaches.
-in order to continue efforts to improve public services for Indigenous people in accordance with the recommendations of the Viens Commission, the government is announcing additional funding of \$25.0 million over five years.
-\$20.9 million over three years to maintain affordable housing stock in Nunavik
-\$8.0 million over two years for the environmental restoration of former landfill sites in Nunavik
-\$4.7 million over two years to further support the participation of Indigenous communities and bodies in environmental consultations;
-\$28.0 million over five years to increase access to justice in the Nord-du-Québec region
-\$1.5 million in 2026-2027 to support the development of the Indigenous workforce.

In addition, the creation of a new \$500-million fund will further support the financial participation of Indigenous communities in economic projects,⁴ which will assist their development. The coalition plans to amend the tax credit for Québec film and television production to promote the presence of Indigenous narratives in Québec’s audiovisual landscape.

-In addition, several other measures will benefit Indigenous communities, including those aimed at improving mobility and connectivity in remote areas.



Solidarity

The Party’s Constitution states that it is made up of Quebecers from diverse backgrounds who adhere to and rally to the following fundamental principles. These principles serve as the party’s compass, guiding its actions and political directions and defining its vision for Quebec:

-individual freedom and rights entail individual responsibility and obligations. It is the citizen’s responsibility to provide for their own needs, those of their family, and those of their dependents. Free citizens assume their obligations, the responsibility for their choices, and the consequences of their actions without expecting the State to do it for them.

In addition, the party’s 2017 Constitution states that the party’s philosophy is based on the following:

a) the primacy of the person, individual freedoms and the right of each to realize their goals in respect of others;

Looking after the common good means making use of the new opportunities for the redistribution of wealth to the benefit of the underprivileged that until now have been excluded or cast to the sidelines of social and economic progress. **Too often, social services and infrastructure development suffer from neglect in rural areas.** – 299, 300, 363, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Agricultural labour merits special attention... considering the many problems that need to be met in the context of an ever more globalized economy as well as its growing significance in safeguarding the natural environment. Radical and urgent changes are therefore needed in order to restore to agriculture — and to rural people — their just value as the basis for a healthy economy... – 363, 299 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*.

Immigrants & Newcomers

Ideally, unnecessary migration ought to be avoided; this entails creating in countries of origin the conditions needed for a dignified life and integral development. Yet **until substantial progress is made in achieving this goal, we are obliged to respect the right of all individuals to find a place that meets their basic needs** and those of their families, and where they can find personal fulfilment. Our response to the arrival of migrating persons can be summarized by four words: **welcome, protect, promote and integrate.** – Pope Francis, *Fratelli tutti*, 129

In the modern world, where there are still grave inequalities between rich countries and poor countries, and where advances in communications quickly reduce distances, **the immigration of people looking for a better life is on the increase.** These people come from less privileged areas of the earth and their arrival in developed countries is often perceived as a threat to the high levels of well-being achieved thanks to decades of economic growth. In most cases, however, immigrants fill a labour need which would otherwise remain

- b) equal rights of all persons without distinction, exclusion or preference based notably on race, colour, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, civil status, age (except as stipulated in this Constitution), religion, language, ethnic or national origin, social condition, disability or the use of any means to manage the disability;
- c) equal opportunity for all, human dignity, solidarity and the responsibility of all members of society in the pursuit of greater social justice and the fight against poverty;
- d) the harmonization of two progressive ideas: social justice and economic vitality;
- e) the protection and promotion of the French character and dynamic culture of Quebec society, while fully recognizing the legitimacy of the Anglophone community in Quebec and cultural diversity and the promotion of Quebec interests within the Canadian federation;
- f) intergenerational equity.



The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) that its nine principle values include:

-A Sense of Belonging to Quebec, which begins with identifying with its French-speaking majority. This means accepting the aspirations of this majority, as well as its history, language and culture, institutions, lifestyles and particularities. The party states that it recognizes the special character that the French-speaking majority confers on Quebec society, and is committed to always asserting and defending the French character of Quebec. Above all, it is committed to being a party with a clear French-speaking preponderance, without prejudice to the equal rights of all its members.

-Social Justice. A society that focused exclusively on the exaltation of individual values would quickly become a selfish society. Its stronger members would eventually dominate, to the detriment of its weaker members. Many lower-income individuals and households would be deprived of access to services such as education and healthcare, which they cannot access on their own. A pooling of resources is therefore necessary to ensure reasonable equality of opportunity for all, and a minimum of justice throughout society.

-Respect for civil society. The term "civil society" is generally used to refer to all human activities that take place in places other than the market and political society. Each individual and each group has its own conception of life and its own values. Instead of trying to impose its own conceptions at all costs, the state should seek institutional arrangements which, while respecting public order and morality, take account of the constant evolution of opinions and modes of behavior.

-Intergenerational Equity. Intergenerational equity defends the right of future generations to live in a society as prosperous and developed as those who helped build it. This principle urges decision-makers to think about public policy from a long-term, innovative perspective, so that the next generation does not have to suffer the economic, social and environmental repercussions of decisions taken by their predecessors. A responsible state must meet the needs of the current generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the Quebec public debate, this notion is reflected in particular in the management of public finances and debt repayment, in pension plans and in the exploitation of our natural resources.

Indigenous Peoples

The party states (2022 platform, accessed July 2026 on official website) that it is time to take action once and for all to ensure that members of the First Nations and Inuit Peoples have health care and social services that are adapted to their realities. The devastating circumstances surrounding Joyce Echaquan's death shook each and every one of us. The measures that followed are taking a long time to enter into force.

-Joyce's Principle seeks to guarantee all Indigenous people equal access, without discrimination, to all health and social services, as well as the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical, mental, emotional and spiritual health. Joyce's Principle requires mandatory recognition of and respect for Indigenous traditional and living health knowledge and skills.

-more broadly, it wants to listen to indigenous peoples and have action-focused dialogue. Indeed, while Joyce Echaquan's death sent shockwaves through the health care system, decisions had been emerging for some time without being properly listened to or taken seriously enough. We can and must do.

-that is why it is committed to implementing Joyce's Principle and to working with the whole health and social services network to eradicate racism.

People Living with Handicaps or Autism

To support people living with a handicap or on the autism spectrum, the party advocates (2022 platform):

-adapting the government apparatus for more concerted decision-making, by creating a secretariat for Persons Living with Handicap or on the Autism Spectrum, similar to those that exist for other sectors like Youth or Indigenous Affairs.

unfilled... **Institutions in host countries must keep careful watch to prevent the spread of the temptation to exploit foreign labourers**, denying them the same rights enjoyed by nationals, rights that are to be guaranteed to all without discrimination. – 297, 298, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

We are called to welcome immigrants and refugees with generosity and good will, as if they were Jesus Christ himself. *Matthew, Chapter 25*

“When a stranger sojourns with you in your land, you shall not do him wrong. The stranger who sojourns with you shall be to you as the native among you, and you shall love him as yourself; for you were strangers in the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God.” 23 Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church, citing Lev. 19:33-34

- to ensure an easier transition to adulthood for such individuals, organization of a committee of experts and parliamentarians to develop a roadmap which will allow the province to support these young people in their transition to adulthood and onward to their golden years. This commission would be mandated with consulting and making recommendations.
- to improve access to the labour market for people with handicaps and on the autism spectrum, developing a new internship program that would include wage subsidies.
- issuing identification cards with official photos for people who do not hold a driver's licence. Quebec is the only province that does not offer this type of personal identification which would also be quite useful for many senior citizens.

Regions

- The party states (2022 platform) that global uncertainty is creating significant pressure on the economy, and the future's challenges remain many. Several major challenges, starting with workforce shortages, threaten to make Quebec's economic recovery fragile for years to come.
- to face these challenges, a genuine economic vision is needed, based in the importance of stimulating wealth creation. It is the party of the economy, the only one that can face these challenges.
 - the ECO Project is its major economic development project, and will be advantageous to economic vitality in all of Quebec regions, allowing each of them to take advantage of the development of new clean energy sources as a means of creating wealth for all Quebecers.
 - Quebec's regions face several specific challenges. The party's CHARTER FOR REGIONS will allow each of them to develop to their full potential by encouraging decentralization and by proposing community-based solutions that will be better adapted to local realities. One cannot claim to be a government of the regions simply by migrating jobs into the regions. It requires a real vision, genuine listening and mutual respect.

Workforce Shortages

- The party states (2022 platform) that the challenge of the coming years is not to create jobs, but to fill vacant positions - 240,000 of which currently exist. According to Emploi-Québec forecasts, approximately 1.4 million jobs will be available by 2030, 80% of which will be due to workers leaving the workforce. During this same period, the pool of active workers, namely the number of people between the ages of 15 and 64, will be in decline. The ageing population combined with a low birth rate will significantly affect all sectors of the economy and by that very fact, economic recovery.
- to create wealth, the government must address the issue. First, the government must acknowledge the problem. It is the only party that understands the extent of the issue and is capable of finding effective and applicable solutions.
 - to address this complex issue requires a comprehensive game plan that will act on several highly interdependent factors.

To that end, the party advocates promoting the retention and return of experienced workers to the workforce by :

- providing a break from Pension Plan contributions for those aged 62 and up.
- Doubling the income tax exemption for those aged 65 and up by increasing the amount to \$30,000.
- establishing a "Training RRSP" to allow companies to ensure more efficient training for workers in light of business' new realities including adapting to new technologies ;
- strengthening companies' efforts towards digitalization, automation and green transitions, including manufacturing and service companies to ensure greater flexibility, particularly among those who produce tailor-made goods ;
- continuing efforts to retrain workers for sectors that are in higher demand ;
- adding requirements for compensation policies when government assistance is provided in order to reduce the wage gap between workers and managers to ultimately make certain jobs more attractive ;
- ensuring transparency regarding public sector workforce needs, primarily in the various networks, though a quarterly publication on needs to better prepare for training and hiring ;
- encouraging young parents' return to the workforce by making \$8.70 child care spaces available to all
- ensuring that immigration contributes to filling vacant positions in the most affected regions and sectors ;
- speeding up recognition for workers' diplomas that were earned in another province or country.

Immigration & Newcomers

- The party states (platform 2022) that immigration is one of the most effective ways of responding to workforce shortages. With the expected decrease in the active population over the coming years, we must, now more than ever, acknowledge its true value as a means of generating prosperity. There is no more time for demagoguery or division on this topic ; we must be realistic and open to the need for immigration that is better aligned with our needs.
- during the period of 2019 to 2022, the government decided to reduce the number of immigrants that Quebec welcomes on an annual basis. While the number of vacant jobs increased, Quebec deprived itself of 30,000 immigrants, including thousands of potential workers. In 2022, the government decided to significantly increase the immigration thresholds with a range of 67,500 to 70,000 immigrants.
 - at the same time, the wait time for obtaining permanent residence for a qualified worker selected by Quebec is systematically longer than in other provinces with an average

31-month wait as of May 2022. The difference is enormous and creates obvious problems for retention and competitiveness in the race to attract the best talents.

The party advocates quickly reviewing provincial immigration requirements, including entering into agreements with all of Quebec's regions so that they determine their own immigration needs, taking into account their workforce needs in all sectors of their economy and in function of their reception capacities.

- the party notes that under current practice less than 30% of immigrants settle outside of the Greater Montreal Area. It advocates maintaining a maximum threshold of 70,000 immigrants per year, the level set for 2022, while establishing agreements with the regions on their needs.

- it also advocates ensuring that international students in in-demand fields are part of the solution. To achieve this, it is committed to accelerating processing times for their files to be comparable to the Canadian average and restoring the Programme d'Expérience Québécoise (PEQ) in its original version.

- seeks assuming full control over the Temporary Foreign Worker Program from the federal government, including decreasing delays and offering better choices in order to meet our workforce;

- to promote settlement of immigrants in all of the regions, establishing all necessary conditions for their successful integration, including ensuring that the practical requirements of understanding both English and French are met, through increased investments in French-language training, including by promoting French-language training initiatives in the work place. It also advocates studying the possibility of modulating language requirements in order to accelerate the process of obtaining a Quebec Certificate of Selection when the region in which the immigration candidate intends to settle is located outside of the metropolitan area, while offering those individuals personalized French-language training.



Indigenous Peoples

The party's *Livre bleu* (2026) states that it has chosen, in a spirit of collaboration and with a view to jointly shaping the collective future, to engage in dialogue with First Nations and the Inuit before publishing the chapter concerning them.

- a corresponding chapter of the *Livre* will be published in the summer of 2026.



Among the principles identified in the Declaration of Principles adopted by the party in February 2026 (accessed online 5 August 2026) are included:

Social justice, equality, solidarity

The party believes that the state must intervene to ensure respect for human rights, redistribute wealth, and regulate the economy. In contrast to neoliberalism, it seeks to ensure the universality of public and parapublic services, full accessibility to education and social programs throughout Quebec.

- a primary concern is the eradication of poverty, which is neither a fatality nor a mere individual responsibility. Rather, it is a consequence of social choice, including allowing the income gap between rich and poor to widen.

- it proposes a comprehensive and preventive approach to poverty reduction to intervene in all relevant areas. including income, work, education and training, housing, access to public services. Its approach will be based on respect for human rights and the inclusion of people living in poverty. It will be accompanied by measures to ensure a better redistribution of wealth, which implies, among other things, a thorough review of taxation and the adoption of a local and regional development policy.

- it wants to rethink the economy so that it is more at the service of individuals and communities. All sectors of the economy will be involved and will have to operate in accordance with the common good and social, environmental and other rules in force in Quebec.

- across all sectors, it seeks to strengthen collective control and initiatives of the population within companies and in relation to economic decisions that concern that population.

Democracy

The party states that Democracy is sick. Electoral absenteeism continues to increase, as do disillusionment and cynicism in relation to politics and those engaged in it. Participation must be encouraged, including among those who are excluded and marginalized. It needs to be exercised at all levels national, regional, municipal, and neighborhood.

Gender Equality

The party states that the pursuit of equality between men and women inspires both its political approach and its internal operations. Quebec women have made gains, but there is still a long way to go, especially given additional faced in the neoliberal context. Many women also experience double discrimination because they are poor, Indigenous, lesbian, immigrants, or disabled.

- the inequalities experienced by women stem from the social and cultural roles assigned to women by patriarchal societies.
- government policies and measures must be analyzed according to their different impacts on men and women.

Diversity

The party seeks to apply its alter-globalist and pacifist principles to relationships with the other peoples inhabiting the territory of Quebec, including Indigenous peoples as distinct peoples whose ancestral and territorial rights should be recognized, including through formal agreements. It advocates for equal, nation-to-nation relationships with the ten First Nations and the Inuit peoples to achieve shared management of the territory and resources.

- the party shares Gilles Vigneault's view that "all humans are of my race" and holds that vision of a modern, diverse, pluralistic, and inclusive Quebec, built on the contributions of a large Francophone majority, but also on an Anglophone community with recognized historical rights, enriched by the contributions of people from various immigrant communities. It is essential to strengthen the fight against racism and other forms of discrimination in various areas, such as access to housing, employment, and justice.
- it is committed to fighting against all forms of intolerance, racism, homophobia, and attacks on human dignity.

Indigenous Peoples

Self determination and nation-to-nation relations

The party's 2022 platform states that in order to realize the rights of First Nations and Inuit to their territories, it advocates:

- ensuring their prior, free and informed consent and their genuine participation in any project planned on their territories, all in compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- establishing the principle of nation-to-nation governance between the Quebec government and the communities with regard to the development, conservation and exploitation of natural resources.
- increasing the capacity of Indigenous communities to self-determine by entrusting them with the management and administration of certain public services that concern them.
- as a priority, it supports the transfer of child and youth protection services to Indigenous organizations. We will ensure that those working in these services have access to all necessary training.

Indigenous Cultures

To promote Indigenous cultures, the party's 2022 platform states that the party:

- advocates active partnership in the protection of First Nations and Inuit languages. In accordance with the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, it advocates funding of and support for their language initiatives, and supports the teaching of traditional languages and ancestral knowledge to Indigenous youth.
- it is committed to taking action to ensure that justice is served for Indigenous children who disappeared or were buried in residential schools. With the agreement and in collaboration with the communities concerned, it undertakes to ensure that all former residential school sites are searched and that coroners' inquests are conducted. It advocates supporting families who wish to hold the ceremonies and memorial events they deem appropriate to honor the memory of their deceased loved ones.
- to pay tribute to the missing children, to the survivors of residential schools, to their families and communities, and to enable true reconciliation between nations, Québec solidaire commits to making September 30, the National Day of Truth and Reconciliation, a statutory holiday for all Quebecers.
- to concretely recognize the systemic racism faced by First Nations and Inuit, Québec solidaire commits to adopting "Joyce's Principle," including close collaboration with the relevant Indigenous authorities, and working tirelessly to ensure equitable and non-discriminatory access to social and health services for Indigenous people in Quebec, paying particular attention to the treatment of women and children.

Immigration and Newcomers

The party's 2022 platform states that, in order to make Quebec a leader in international solidarity and a welcoming land open to the world, it advocates:

- ensuring that can develop their full potential by expanding the recognition of diplomas for immigrants and supporting their integration into the labour market in accordance with their level of qualification.
- ensuring ,where possible, the development of specific training programs enabling the acquisition of certain specific skills lacking for jobs experiencing severe labour shortages or that are part of sustainable development.
- responding to the various crises shaking the planet by facilitating humanitarian and climate-related immigration.
- making Quebec a sanctuary and a true homeland while facilitating access to citizenship for those already in the province. Upon repatriation of federal powers, the party advocates regularizing the status of precarious immigrants as well as essential workers who worked during the pandemic.
- to facilitate the inclusion of newcomers, the party advocates creating local immigration hubs. Such hubs would support the settlement of immigrants in all regions of Quebec and offer them supported reception and French-language training in partnership with community organizations, businesses, and social services.
- changing the mission of Quebec diplomacy to move beyond a purely market-driven approach in order to:
 - > defend the fight against climate change and tax evasion, democracy, and human rights;
 - > enable populations in developing countries to have access to vaccines;
 - > enable developing countries to have the means to undertake a just and green transition, notably by eliminating their debts to banks in the Global North.

Points to Ponder: Solidarity

Consider asking your local candidates, elected representatives, and the parties the following questions, and discussing their answers with your family, friends, neighbors, coworkers, and fellow parishioners:

“It is always important,” as Archbishop Donald Bolen of Regina has said, “to listen to the voices of the suffering, to be guided by them in how we respond and to be ready to engage with them in moving forward.” (Catholic Register 18 July 2021)

- What does it mean to listen to, and to be guided by, the voice of someone who is suffering?
- Who, in Quebec and around the world, is suffering now?
- How can such voices be gently and respectfully heard, and interpreted within the context of the moral framework of the listener, so that a healthy, positive, and loving response can be determined?

Indigenous Rights & Reconciliation

- How can all the levels of Quebec government and the Church work together to facilitate reconciliation of every level of Quebec society with Indigenous peoples, so that all Quebecers can benefit from re-establishing right relationship and growing as a society?

Mental Health & Addictions

Several parties have proposed decriminalization of drug sales and drug possession, in order to focus on the treatment of addiction as a health care issue.

- Is it possible, by decriminalizing drug sales and drug possession, to both relieve an overburdened criminal justice system and help more individuals heal and recover from addictions? If so, what might a helpful approach look like?
- Is it possible, through review of criminal legislation, education, and focused health care initiatives, to give individuals further freedom to “develop their potentialities, become aware of their dignity and prepare to face their unique and individual destiny?” (quoting *St. John Paul II, On the Hundredth Year (Centesimus Annus) #39*)
- Is there any way to ensure that such measures are accompanied by effective mechanisms to address the root causes of and eliminate drug abuse, for example through educational initiatives at all levels of society?

Refugees & Newcomers

- What is being done, and what, if anything, should further be done to ensure that refugees and newcomers are safe, healthy, and enabled to flourish in Quebec?
- To what extent should immigration policies be driven by economic, as opposed to humanitarian, priorities?

Northern & Rural Communities

- What is being done, and what, if anything, should further be done to ensure vibrant, healthy rural life in Quebec? Of those measures, what should be done at the federal level? By Quebec? By businesses, residents, and civil associations in rural areas?
- Northern areas are also of concern. What special circumstances are faced by those living in the North, and how should their needs best be assessed?

Good Government: Democracy, Justice & Peace

Purpose, Role & Values of Government | Stewardship & Reform | Provinces, Territories, Municipalities | International Relations & Defense | Public Safety

Catholic Teaching

The Proper Role of Government

In accordance with its understanding of the purpose of human life, the Church teaches that the proper role of government is to provide [a legal and economic framework in which the common good can flourish](#), in order that the people may accomplish their mission: that is, so that the people may use the freedom God has given them to seek the truth and thereby return to Him.

The common good corresponds to the highest of human instincts, but it is a good that is very difficult to attain because it requires the constant ability and effort to seek the good of others as though it were one's own good.

The responsibility for attaining the common good, besides falling to individual persons, belongs also to the State, since the common good is the reason that the political authority exists. The State, in fact, must guarantee the coherency, unity and organization of the civil society of which it is an expression, in order that the common good may be attained with the contribution of every citizen. The individual person, the family or intermediate groups are not able to achieve their full development by themselves for living a truly human life. Hence the necessity of political institutions, the purpose of which is to make available to persons the



Purpose, Role & Values of Government

The Coalition's constitution states that the Coalition's objective is to:

- present Quebecers with a responsible governance project, based on the principles of fairness, efficiency, and ethics, aimed at revitalizing Quebec and ensuring the political, economic, social, and cultural development of Quebecers.

The coalition's 2026-27 Budget states that:

- since the pandemic, Québec has faced an economic and geopolitical context marked by persistent uncertainty. With significant geopolitical tensions, fluctuating trade and tariff policies along with the fragmentation of trade, the global landscape is affecting the public finances of several major economies worldwide.
- in this environment, government has had to strike a delicate balance between making necessary investments to strengthen public services, stimulate the economy, protect Quebecers' purchasing power, look after the well-being of the most vulnerable populations and support businesses heavily affected by tariffs while maintaining sound management of public finances.
- to respond responsibly to these conditions, it is supporting businesses operating in a shifting economic landscape, investing in infrastructure, prioritizing the government's main missions and supporting Quebecers and communities with targeted action.
- in Budget 2026-2027, it is allocating nearly \$9.6 billion over six years to support
 - *businesses,
 - *the government's main missions, and
 - *Quebecers.
- In addition, it proposes to increase investment in infrastructure by more than \$5 billion over six years.

In a policy statement published in May 2024 and accessed online in June 2026, the Coalition states that when it assumed office in 2018,

- Quebec was in a bad way, weakened by the previous government. The provincial economy was stagnating compared to that of its neighbours, and public services were being undermined by austerity measures.
- on environmental issues, the government made fine speeches without taking concrete action.
- above all, for many years, the prior governing party had abandoned Quebec's identity, remaining indifferent to the decline of French, failing to uphold the secular nature of the state, and defending a multiculturalist policy that Quebecers do not want.
- there was a great deal to be done to get Quebec back on track.
- since assuming office, the party has been working to make Quebec greener, prouder, and more prosperous, focusing on its five main priorities:

1. The Economy
2. Health
3. Education
4. The Environment
5. Quebec Identity

Stewardship & Reform

Financial Responsibility

In the 2026-2027 provincial budget, the Coalition reaffirms its commitment to the responsible management of public finances:

- after a downward adjustment in 2024-2025, party states that the accounting deficits projected for 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 are reduced by nearly \$3.8 billion and \$861 million, respectively.

necessary material, cultural, moral and spiritual goods. The goal of life in society is in fact the historically attainable common good.

As taught by the Church, society can best pursue the common good by working always within the values of:

- truth,
- freedom,
- justice, and
- charitable love; and

in accordance with the principles of:

- the sanctity of life,
- solidarity, and
- subsidiarity.

All of society's activities should be ordered according to these principles and values.

Democracy

An **authentic democracy** is not merely the result of a formal observation of a set of rules but is the fruit of a **convinced acceptance of the values that inspire democratic procedures**: the dignity of every human person, the respect of human rights, commitment to the common good as the purpose and guiding criterion for political life. **If there is no general consensus on these values, the deepest meaning of democracy is lost** and its stability is compromised.

The Church's social doctrine sees ethical relativism, which maintains that there are no objective or universal criteria for establishing the foundations of a correct hierarchy of values, **as one of the greatest threats** to modern-day democracies. – 407, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

-for the following years, the gaps to be bridged are reduced. Québec's net debt burden is also adjusted downward compared to Budget 2025-2026 for each year of the financial framework. -it is resolutely pursuing its path toward a balanced budget, and intends to do this by 2029-2030. -the tables below are taken from the Coalition's 2026-27 government budget. Table A.2 shows that net deficits are expected to continue through 2028-29, at which point surpluses are projected. Provincial debt is projected to increase each year, reaching a total of 281.3 billion dollars by 2030-31.

TABLE A.2

Québec's economic and financial outlook (billions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031
FINANCIAL SITUATION							
Revenue	156.1	160.5	166.5	172.8	177.6	181.8	188.2
Expenditure	-161.3	-168.2	-170.8	-175.2	-177.2	-179.5	-185.5
Contingency reserve	—	—	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Accounting surplus (deficit)	-5.2	-7.7	-6.3	-4.0	-1.1	0.8	1.2
% of GDP	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
DEBT							
Net debt	236.2	250.3	259.5	271.1	276.8	279.3	281.3
% of GDP	38.3	38.8	38.9	39.3	38.8	37.9	36.9
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
ECONOMIC INDICATORS							
Real GDP (% change)	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Nominal GDP (% change)	5.9	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE F.1

Multi-year financial framework (millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	AAGR ⁽¹⁾
Saved to this PC							
Personal income tax	49 003	50 800	52 687	54 667	56 629	58 734	
Contributions for health services	9 175	9 412	9 749	10 198	10 498	10 826	
Corporate taxes	14 102	14 527	15 296	15 358	15 968	17 037	
School property tax	1 255	1 311	1 435	1 579	1 720	1 853	
Consumption taxes	29 364	30 008	30 975	31 784	32 523	33 294	
Duties, permits and royalties	6 311	6 542	6 939	7 204	7 537	7 792	
Miscellaneous revenue	15 395	15 908	16 285	16 819	17 471	18 042	
Government enterprises	5 347	5 853	6 442	6 984	7 096	7 254	
Own-source revenue	129 952	134 361	139 808	144 593	149 442	154 832	
% change ⁽²⁾	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6
Federal transfers	30 577	32 131	32 948	33 022	32 337	33 325	
% change	0.3	5.1	2.5	0.2	-2.1	3.1	1.7
Total revenue	160 529	166 492	172 756	177 615	181 779	188 157	
% change	2.8	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.3	3.5	3.2
Expenditure							
Portfolio expenditures	-158 029	-160 489	-164 279	-165 909	-167 887	-173 218	
% change ⁽²⁾	4.5	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.2	3.2	1.9
Debt service	-10 155	-10 268	-10 931	-11 340	-11 612	-12 271	
% change	1.9	1.1	6.5	3.7	2.4	5.7	3.9
Total expenditure	-168 184	-170 757	-175 210	-177 249	-179 499	-185 489	
% change	4.3	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.3	3.3	2.0
Contingency reserve	—	-2 000	-1 500	-1 500	-1 500	-1 500	
ACCOUNTING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)⁽⁴⁾							
	-7 655	-6 265	-3 954	-1 134	780	1 168	
% of GDP	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Average annual growth rate, corresponding to the geometric mean over five years, from 2026-2027 to 2030-2031.
- (2) In 2027-2028, the growth in own-source revenue is primarily due to the 3.4% change in nominal GDP in 2027, the increase in Hydro-Québec's results, and the effect of harmonization with the accelerated depreciation and expensing measures announced in the 2024 federal budget.
- (3) Excluding 2025-2026 expenditures not recurring in 2026-2027, including advance payments for public transit infrastructure projects, the growth in portfolio expenditures stands at 3.3% in 2026-2027 instead of 1.6%.
- (4) The accounting surplus (deficit) refers to the operating surplus (deficit) as presented in the public accounts.

Public Safety

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition identifies Quebecers' safety and access to justice as one of government's three main missions, along with health care and social services, and education. To promote safety and access to justice, the party proposes allocation of more than \$1 billion, particularly by consolidating prevention and intervention activities in the area of public safety, and continuing efforts to combat armed violence. This includes:

- \$750.0 million to consolidate prevention and intervention activities in the area of public safety. The coalition states that significant efforts have been made over the past several years to ensure public safety for Quebecers, in terms of both prevention and intervention in a variety of areas, including civil security, fire safety, correctional services and policing. It advocates applying these funds to continue that effort.
- \$66.0 million to continue efforts to combat gun violence, as a part of its effort announced in fall 2021. \$52.6 million is allocated for the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, and \$13.4 million for the Ministère de la Justice.

Responsibilities of the State include:

— ensuring that all individuals are enabled to achieve their full potential, by maintaining a framework capable of **providing all the material, moral, and spiritual goods necessary for the common good**

— harmonizing the different interests of sectors of society with the requirements of justice, including particularly the **reconciliation of private ownership of goods with the common good**

— **ordering society not only in accordance with the desires of the majority**, but the effective good of all the members of the community, including minorities

— 168, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Stewardship of Office

Public administration at any level — national, regional, community — is to be **oriented towards the service of citizens**, serving as steward of the people's resources, which it must administer **with a view to the common good**.

Tax revenues and public spending take on crucial economic importance for every civil and political community. The goal to be sought is public financing that is itself capable of becoming an instrument of development and solidarity. **Just, efficient and effective public financing will have very positive effects on the economy**, because it will encourage employment growth and sustain business and non-profit activities and help to increase the credibility of the State as the guarantor of systems of social

— \$43.0 million for public cybersecurity operations, to will enable cybersecurity services to be pooled in order to reduce government costs, monitor evolving threats and strengthen collective resilience.

— \$217.0 million to strengthen access to legal services, including:

- *\$169.5 million to support access to and the proper functioning of the justice system in providing services to Quebecers;
- *\$28.0 million to promote access to justice in the Nord-du-Québec region, in particular by supporting the presence of judicial resources in northern communities;
- *\$19.5 million to continue translating judgments from English into French and using court interpreters.

Domestic & Sexual Violence

In an online policy statement dated 23 May 2023 and presented as current in June 2026, the coalition states that as a key measure of the Rebuilding Trust report, tabled in December 2020, it has made significant process since taking office, including:

- hiring of 21 resources at the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions in the 10 districts targeted by a pilot project;
- training of nearly 3,000 service providers on the realities of sexual and domestic violence;
- hiring of 22 socio-legal liaison officers (SLOs) in the Centres for Assistance to Victims of Crime (CAVACs), a position created specifically for the specialized court;
- four courthouse assistance dogs have joined the CAVAC teams in the courthouses of Quebec City, Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Granby, and Drummondville;
- creation of warm and safe spaces reserved for victims in courthouses, to prevent them from encountering the accused;
- provision of functional courtrooms with various testimonial support tools (screens, teleconferences, platforms for service dogs);
- more than 8,000 victims of sexual or domestic violence have received support since the launch of the pilot projects in the ten districts.
- begun working on a series of pilot projects in the districts of Alma (Alma courthouse); Chicoutimi (Chicoutimi courthouse); Kamouraska (Rivière-du-Loup courthouse); Rimouski (Rimouski courthouse and service points in Matane, Amqui, and Mont-Joli); Gaspé (Percé courthouse and Sainte-Anne-des-Monts service point); Bonaventure (New Carlisle courthouse and Carleton-sur-Mer service point); and Saint-Maurice (Shawinigan courthouse).

In an online policy statement dated February 2022 and published as current in June 2026, the coalition states that in order to restore to women safety and peace of mind stolen from them by perpetrators of domestic violence, it tabled a bill clarifying circumstances in which wearing of electronic monitoring bracelets (EMTs) and other geolocation devices can be imposed on offenders in cases of domestic violence, namely:

- as part of community monitoring of individuals under the jurisdiction of Correctional Services
- as a measure to monitor compliance with conditions of probation, suspended sentences, various temporary absences, or parole;
- as a condition of a temporary absence prior to parole, a temporary absence for family visits, or a conditional release granted by the CQLC to a person serving a prison sentence of six months or more; or
- as a condition of a temporary absence for social reintegration granted by the director of a detention centre to a person serving a prison sentence of less than six months.

In its 2026-27 Budget, the coalition states that the number of femicides committed in Québec in the first few months of 2026 demonstrates the importance of continuing efforts to meet the needs of victims of violence. To that end, it proposes allocation of an additional investment of \$260.3 million over five years:

- \$91.0 million over five years to enhance support for shelters for women who are victims of domestic violence, which play a central role in supporting women and children affected by domestic violence;
- \$90.6 million over three years to renew the 2021-2026 government action plan in response to the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Sexual Exploitation of Minors, tabled in December 2020, which will enable continued efforts to combat this unacceptable phenomenon;
- \$72.5 million over five years to complete the permanent deployment of the court specialized in sexual and domestic violence, which will enable the provision of adapted and safe support to victims of sexual and domestic violence and their loved ones;
- \$6.2 million over four years to continue the Shelter Enhancement Program, which provides assistance to non-profit organizations that operate housing for women and young people aged 30 and under fleeing domestic violence, to ensure that such shelters are safe and functional.



Purpose, Role & Values of Government

insurance and protection that are designed above all to protect the weakest members of society.

Public spending is directed to the common good when certain fundamental principles are observed: the payment of taxes as part of the duty of solidarity; a reasonable and fair application of taxes; precision and integrity in administering and distributing public resources.

In the redistribution of resources, public spending must observe the principles of solidarity, equality and making use of talents. It must also pay greater attention to families, designating an adequate amount of resources for this purpose. **In the democratic system, political authority is accountable to the people.** 355, 408, 412, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Democratic Reform

Representative bodies must be subjected to effective social control. This control can be carried out **above all in free elections which allow the selection and change of representatives.** The obligation on the part of those elected to give an accounting of their work — which is guaranteed by respecting electoral terms — is a constitutive element of democratic representation.

Among the deformities of the democratic system, political corruption is one of the most serious. If there is no ultimate truth to guide and direct political action, then ideas and convictions can easily be manipulated for reasons of power. **A democracy without values easily turns into totalitarianism. —**

The Party's Constitution states that it is made up of Quebecers from diverse backgrounds who adhere to and rally to the following fundamental principles. These principles serve as the party's compass, guiding its actions and political directions and defining its vision for Quebec:

- individual freedom is the party's fundamental political value. It believes, in particular, in the freedoms of expression, association, religion, and assembly, the right to property, and the economic freedoms so necessary for our development. It defends fundamental rights and freedoms against encroachments by state power.
- individual freedom and rights entail individual responsibility and obligations. It is the citizen's responsibility to provide for their own needs, those of their family, and those of their dependents. Free citizens assume their obligations, the responsibility for their choices, and the consequences of their actions without expecting the State to do it for them.
- the State's primary mission is to protect individual rights and freedoms, administer civil, criminal, and penal justice, invest in public infrastructure, intervene in the event of natural disasters, and create the conditions conducive to citizens' development and the exercise of their talents. The State and private charity provide assistance to the most disadvantaged citizens who are unable to meet their basic needs. Government aid is then well-targeted and geared towards a gradual return to self-sufficiency whenever possible. Civil society institutions, such as the family and charitable organizations (religious or secular), community groups, or cooperatives, are generally better positioned than the state and its bureaucratic rules to help members of society who are in need.
- state regulation may be necessary to establish the rules of the game, but it must not manage markets in their minor details or hinder a free and thriving market. The state avoids granting privileges and encouraging dependency of individuals and businesses. When the state must act for its members, resources and decision-making power are delegated to organizations close to the beneficiaries.
- the state manages Quebecers' taxes as a trustee of public assets. It ensures that public finances are managed soundly, that budgets are balanced, and that the public sector debt is at a reasonable level relative to citizens' ability to pay. He respects intergenerational equity.
- elected officials primarily represent their constituents and must serve them honestly, ethically, and in the best interests of all. Their obligations to their constituents take precedence over those to their political party. The government, elected officials, and public servants are in office primarily to serve Quebecers. They act openly and transparently and are accountable to citizens.
- the principle of the rule of law provides citizens with a safeguard against state arbitrariness and serves to maintain order in our society. The rule of law notably guarantees equality for all before the law. It believes in a sound and fair justice system that protects public safety and is mindful of victims of crime.
- economic prosperity and job creation must be achieved through a market economy, that is, through freely agreed-upon exchanges between individuals. The role of the state is not to replace private enterprise and should not tell us where to work, how to save, or what to build or produce. Rather, it must ensure an environment that fosters competition, a source of innovation that benefits consumers. Private property and an independent justice system are the foundations of free markets.
- Quebec is part of Canada and, in order to develop within it, it must have the full exercise of its constitutional rights and freedoms. Quebecers must contribute to a united and democratic Canada within which they can affirm their national identity. Quebec is open to the world and we are confident that Quebecers have the ingenuity and potential to showcase their talents across the planet.

Stewardship & Reform

The Party's Constitution states that it is made up of Quebecers from diverse backgrounds who adhere to and rally to the following fundamental principles. These principles serve as the party's compass, guiding its actions and political directions and defining its vision for Quebec:

- the state manages Quebecers' taxes as a trustee of public assets. It ensures that public finances are managed soundly, that budgets are balanced, and that the public sector debt is at a reasonable level relative to citizens' ability to pay. He respects intergenerational equity.
- elected officials primarily represent their constituents and must serve them honestly, ethically, and in the best interests of all. Their obligations to their constituents take precedence over those to their political party. The government, elected officials, and public servants are in office primarily to serve Quebecers. They act openly and transparently and are accountable to citizens.

A party resolution dated November 2024 states that Quebec has been governed by interventionist policies for over 50 years, resulting in a heavy bureaucracy and a constant increase in the tax burden on Quebec taxpayers.

- Quebecers pay some of the highest taxes in North America, while receiving public services—particularly access to health care—that are becoming less and less Satisfactory.
- the Quebec model of governance no longer effectively meets the real needs of citizens. This model is leading to growing debt, imposing an unfair burden on current and future generations.
- the energy transition focuses excessively on costly battery production projects and a forced electrification of transportation, without genuine consultation, creating a tax burden for taxpayers while neglecting energy diversification options.
- the parties currently represented in the National Assembly lack the courage to propose meaningful tax reforms, to reduce the size of government, or to open up the public services monopoly to competition in order to restore greater freedom and purchasing power to Quebecers.
- to fulfill its essential mission, the government must be adequately funded by taxes that do not discourage investment and work. It manages Quebecers' taxes as a steward of public funds, ensuring that public finances are administered soundly, that its budgets are balanced, and that public-sector debt remains at a reasonable level relative to citizens' ability to pay.

406-412, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Cooperation and respect between parties

Political parties have the task of fostering widespread participation and making public responsibilities accessible to all. **Political parties are called to interpret the aspirations of civil society, orienting them towards the common good...** An authentic democracy is not merely the result of a formal observation of a set of rules but is the fruit of a **convicted acceptance of the values that inspire democratic procedures: the dignity of every human person, the respect of human rights, commitment to the common good as the purpose and guiding criterion for political life.** If there is no general consensus on these values, the deepest meaning of democracy is lost and its stability is compromised. – 407, 413, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

Peace & Good Order

Trade

The Church has time and again called attention to aberrations in the system of international trade, which often, owing to protectionist policies, **discriminates against products coming from poorer countries** and hinders the growth of industrial activity in and the transfer of technology to these countries.

The continuing deterioration in terms of the exchange of raw materials and the widening of the gap between rich and poor countries has prompted the Church to point out **the importance of ethical criteria** that should form the basis of international economic relations: the pursuit of the common

Taxes

The party's most recent platform, published 2022, ratified 2024, states that:

- Quebec is one of the most highly taxed jurisdictions in the world and by far the most taxed in North America.
- Quebec's personal income tax burden is 14.1%, compared with 12.5% in the rest of Canada and 8.3% on average in developed countries (OECD).
- according to the Fraser Institute's Canadian Consumer Tax Index, taxes represent the single largest expense for Canadian families, accounting for 36.4% of family income. This is higher than spending on housing, food and clothing combined (35.4%).
- taxes in Quebec have gone up by 1,992% since 1961—a 20-fold increase—far exceeding the 767% growth in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) over the same period.

The party advocates (2024 resolution) concrete measures to reduce taxes, eliminate unnecessary taxes, and simplify the tax system so that every Quebecer can keep a larger share of their income, including:

- defending citizens' right to freely choose what is best for themselves and their families, particularly in matters of health care, education, and transportation, including for example, supporting the principle of "My Car, My Choice" by allowing Quebecers to choose their mode of transportation without incurring additional costs imposed by the government.
- a responsible consolidation of public finances to reduce the provincial debt and ensure that Quebec lives within its means, in order to protect citizens' purchasing power, future generations, and the province's economic future.
- development of provincial natural resources, including natural gas and uranium, while adhering to the highest environmental standards>
- opening as many public services as possible to competition, particularly in healthcare, so that Quebecers have access to services that meet their diverse needs, at a reasonable cost and within acceptable timeframes.
- responsible management of provincial public funds and economic development projects by putting an end to massive spending on subsidy programs for large corporations, in order to prioritize initiatives that truly stimulate wealth creation and job creation for all Quebecers.

Compensation for National Assembly

The party's National Council Resolutions (dated 2024) state that:

- it is inappropriate for members of the National Assembly to grant themselves pay raises. Bill 24, which significantly increased members' compensation in 2023, highlighted the absurdity of the current process for adjusting elected officials' salaries. It is illogical that elected representatives can influence their own compensation, with only the opposition—which also benefits from the same increases—able to put the brakes on it.
- a neutral mechanism with a cap would encourage elected officials to take all possible measures to contain inflation while preserving Quebecers' ability to pay. Automatic allocation of salary adjustments through legislation will eliminate the involvement of committees of elected officials, thereby allowing compensation to be set without political interference.
- it advocates a law prohibiting members of the National Assembly from changing their own compensation and establishment of a neutral, independent mechanism for salary adjustments by defining clear parameters. These parameters would include limiting increases to the rate of inflation, capped at 3%.

Public Safety

The Party's Constitution states that it is made up of Quebecers from diverse backgrounds who adhere to and rally to the following fundamental principles. These principles serve as the party's compass, guiding its actions and political directions and defining its vision for Quebec:

- the principle of the rule of law provides citizens with a safeguard against state arbitrariness and serves to maintain order in our society. The rule of law notably guarantees equality for all before the law. It believes in a sound and fair justice system that protects public safety and is mindful of victims of crime.



Purpose, Role & Values of Government

The party's official website (accessed 6 July 2026) affirms that its nine principle values are:

- Individual Freedoms.** The party states that it is all about respect for individual freedoms. The first concern of a liberal mind is to ensure that it will not result in unjustified restrictions on individual freedoms. Any limitation of these freedoms, to be acceptable, must be justified by a higher good, which must be conclusively established.

good and the universal destination of goods; equity in trade relationships; and attention to the rights and needs of the poor in policies concerning trade and international cooperation.

Economic and social imbalances in the world of work must be addressed by restoring a just hierarchy of values and placing **the human dignity of workers before all else**. – 370, 321, 364 *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*

“Opening up to the world” is an expression that has been co-opted by the economic and financial sector and is now used exclusively of openness to foreign interests or to the freedom of economic powers to invest without obstacles or complications in all countries. Local conflicts and disregard for the common good are exploited by the global economy in order to impose a single cultural model. This culture unifies the world, but divides persons and nations, for “as society becomes ever more globalized, it makes us neighbours, but does not make us brothers”. We are more alone than ever in an increasingly massified world that promotes individual interests and weakens the communitarian dimension of life. Indeed, there are markets where individuals become mere consumers or bystanders. As a rule, the advance of this kind of globalism strengthens the identity of the more powerful, who can protect themselves, but it tends to diminish the identity of the weaker and poorer regions, making them more vulnerable and dependent. In this way, political life becomes increasingly fragile in the face of transnational economic powers that operate with the principle of “divide and conquer”.

-Economic Development. The party states that it has always been committed to promoting both economic and social development in Quebec. Because it creates the wealth on which a society must rely to finance its social development, economic development has been a major preoccupation for every Liberal government of the modern era.

-A Sense of Belonging to Quebec, which begins with identifying with its French-speaking majority. This means accepting the aspirations of this majority, as well as its history, language and culture, institutions, lifestyles and particularities. The party states that it recognizes the special character that the French-speaking majority confers on Quebec society, and is committed to always asserting and defending the French character of Quebec. Above all, it is committed to being a party with a clear French-speaking preponderance, without prejudice to the equal rights of all its members.

-Social Justice. A society that focused exclusively on the exaltation of individual values would quickly become a selfish society. Its stronger members would eventually dominate, to the detriment of its weaker members. Many lower-income individuals and households would be deprived of access to services such as education and healthcare, which they cannot access on their own. A pooling of resources is therefore necessary to ensure reasonable equality of opportunity for all, and a minimum of justice throughout society.

-Respect for civil society. The term "civil society" is generally used to refer to all human activities that take place in places other than the market and political society. Each individual and each group has its own conception of life and its own values. Instead of trying to impose its own conceptions at all costs, the state should seek institutional arrangements which, while respecting public order and morality, take account of the constant evolution of opinions and modes of behavior.

-Political life under the banner of democracy. The party states that it has acted to ensure that all parties are treated equally, that election officers are accountable for their actions before the courts, that election expenses are limited and controlled, and that fraudulent voter substitution on polling days is prevented.

-The Canadian Way. While adhering to Canadian federalism, the states that it has always maintained that, as the principal expression of the French fact in Canada, Quebec cannot be simply another province within the federation. Through all its leaders to date, it has maintained that, in addition to being a province in the legal sense of the term, Quebec forms a distinct society in many respects, notably because of its language, culture, legal system, institutions and way of life. The Quebec Liberal Party is nevertheless convinced that maintaining the Canadian federal link is the most appropriate constitutional option to promote the best interests of Quebec and its partners.

-Intergenerational Equity. Intergenerational equity defends the right of future generations to live in a society as prosperous and developed as those who helped build it. This principle urges decision-makers to think about public policy from a long-term, innovative perspective, so that the next generation does not have to suffer the economic, social and environmental repercussions of decisions taken by their predecessors. A responsible state must meet the needs of the current generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the Quebec public debate, this notion is reflected in particular in the management of public finances and debt repayment, in pension plans and in the exploitation of our natural resources.

-Protecting the environment and combating climate change. The party states that this 9th Liberal value was adopted in November 2021, under the impetus of the Youth Commission, and that as a result, every one of its actions is now considered from this angle. Action by a political party is all well and good, but more needs to be done. Society as a whole must follow suit. A Liberal government will include the right to preserve the environment and biological diversity among the fundamental rights protected by the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms.

In addition, the party's 2017 Constitution states that the party's philosophy is based on the following:

- a) the primacy of the person, individual freedoms and the right of each to realize their goals in respect of others;
- b) equal rights of all persons without distinction, exclusion or preference based notably on race, colour, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, civil status, age (except as stipulated in this Constitution), religion, language, ethnic or national origin, social condition, disability or the use of any means to manage the disability;
- c) equal opportunity for all, human dignity, solidarity and the responsibility of all members of society in the pursuit of greater social justice and the fight against poverty;
- d) the harmonization of two progressive ideas: social justice and economic vitality;
- e) faith in innovation and creativity as keys of personal and collective progress;
- f) change, with respect to democratic institutions;
- g) the protection and promotion of the French character and dynamic culture of Quebec society, while fully recognizing the legitimacy of the Anglophone community in Quebec and cultural diversity and the promotion of Quebec interests within the Canadian federation;
- h) intergenerational equity.

Public Safety

Justice

The party states (2022 platform, accessed July 2026 on official website) that access to the judicial system is not really equitable; it varies according to revenue. The province has a duty to work relentlessly to make its justice system fairer.

To that end, the party advocates:

- improving eligibility thresholds for legal aid ;
- increasing the threshold for Small Claims Court to \$15,000 to \$25,000 ;
- improving access to the concept of legal advice by creating local justice centres in all of Quebec's regions and community organizations ;
- implementing mental health and substance abuse assistance programs in all judicial districts to efficiently treat these kinds of files ;

Criminal Justice & Public Safety

In order to protect the common good, the lawful public authority must exercise the right and the duty to inflict punishments according to the seriousness of the crimes committed. The State has the **twofold responsibility** to discourage behaviour that is harmful to human rights and the fundamental norms of civil life, and to repair, through the penal system, the disorder created by criminal activity...

Punishment does not serve merely the purpose of defending the public order and guaranteeing the safety of persons; it becomes as well **an instrument for the correction of the offender**. There is a **twofold purpose** here. On the one hand, encouraging the reinsertion of the condemned person into society; on the other, fostering a justice that reconciles, **a justice capable of restoring harmony** in social relationships disrupted by the criminal act committed. –
402 Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church

- addressing once and for all the issue of access to justice in the North, especially for indigenous communities.
- to ensure respect for the fundamental right to be tried in English or in French, respecting the powers of the Chief Justice of the Court of Quebec by allowing them to decide whether judges, if appointed, must speak French and English. The court is itself able to determine its needs to ensure that all are judged fairly and in a timely manner.
- to reduce delays and restore citizen confidence, modernizing and digitizing the provincial justice system. To address the issue of delay, ensuring that necessary human resources are available in the courthouses as well as in the Office of the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions.
- moving forward with a complete reform of family law. The rules that currently govern family law are outdated and poorly adapted to realities of today's families. Very little has changed since the Roy report was tabled in 2015.
- amending the Victims of Crime Act to include a retroactive clause for victims of crimes against the person, for example sexual exploitation. While the financial and psychological assistance offered by the compensation plan to the victims of criminal offences has been expanded, the expansion only applies to victims of criminal offences whose documents were filed after the Act was amended in October of 2021. There cannot be two classes of victims.

Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence

The party states (2022 platform) that over the past few years, Quebec has been greatly sensitized to the issues of sexual and domestic violence. Too often avoided, the issues were pushed to the forefront notably by the #metoo movement and the pandemic.

- the collective awakening led to the 2019 establishment of a transpartisan committee composed of elected officials from all the political parties represented at the National Assembly in an effort to find solutions to counter these phenomena, prevent them and facilitate reparations to victims. This initiative was followed by the creation of an expert committee. The Rebâtir la Confiance report was published in December of 2020 and contains 190 recommendations.
- it supports the Rebâtir report, including action on prevention, awareness, support and coordination and implementation of all recommendations from the report.
- as a priority, the party supports establishment of a real secretariat that will accompany the appointment of a Minister for the Status of Women who would not only have the time to tackle the issues, but also the necessary clout and the government's ear. Introducing a genuine integrated services centre for victims and increased protection for children involved, better coordination of efforts with men's groups and community support would be priorities.

Gun Violence

The party states (2022 platform) that the rise in gun violence is alarming. Shootings are increasing everywhere, including outside the Montreal metropolis.

- in response to the party's request for a special police force to fight this phenomenon, the government established operation CENTAURE. However, CENTAURE seeks to repress crime, and less to prevent it.
- the party is committed to allocation of one dollar to support community organizations that work in prevention in addition to each dollar allocated for CENTAURE.

The party has published no further current statement regarding its policies or priorities concerning:

- stewardship & reform
- provinces, territories, & municipalities
- international Relations or defence



Purpose, Role & Values of Government

The party's Statement of Principles (published 2019, accessed on official website July 2026) states that it is committed with dignity and determination to do everything possible to lead Quebec to its national independence.

- the survival of the French language is its ongoing challenge, compounded by obstacles that extend far beyond its borders. Like the rest of the world, Quebec faces the climate crisis, must contend with growing social inequalities, and strive to bolster citizens' trust in democratic institutions.
- globalization complicates Quebec's economic development and challenges its cultural distinctiveness.
- its political action will focus on the foundation of a nation, not on the routine management of a province. To this end, it undertakes to make each of its decisions in a way that moves Quebec closer to this ultimate goal and will seek to unite all those who support independence.

-its actions will also aim to foster support and commitment, and to build consensus by valuing debate and the diversity of viewpoints. Ultimately, the goal is to arrive at unifying and courageous decisions based on scientific knowledge.

The party undertakes to work tirelessly within this context, guided by the fundamental values of:

- freedom, which it sees as embodied in the power to make one's own choices, universal access to quality education, and the achievement of financial autonomy. Quebec will only be truly free when its citizens are themselves free.
- justice and equity, because in its view the health of a society is measured by its level of well-being and quality of life. These values give everyone a chance to fully flourish and ensure a balance between collective and individual rights.
- nationalism as a value of openness, inclusion, and unification, which brings individuals together into a community stronger than the sum of its parts. The proud affirmation of each people's identity is the foundation of global cultural diversity.
- environmental protection, because Quebec's territory defines its national identity, conditions our very existence, and is embodied in an ecological vision that engages all segments of society. The restoration of Quebec's natural heritage, along with an economy based on a just and equitable energy transition, renewable energies, and green technological innovation, contributes to Quebecers' sense of belonging to the territory. Its integrity, vitality, and sustainability are essential to Quebec's collective future.

In its *Livre Bleu* (Appendix II, 2026) the party has proposed a draft national constitution which provides the following statement of Fundamental Principles:

1. The people of Quebec are sovereign. They freely determine their political status. They choose, directly or through their representatives, their fundamental institutions and the rules that form the framework for the functioning and evolution of society. No one may reduce or alter the sovereignty of the people of Quebec without their consent.
2. The people of Quebec freely choose to entrust legal sovereignty to the State of Quebec.
3. The sovereign State of Quebec is secular, peaceful, democratic, and French-speaking. It respects the religious beliefs and fundamental values of its citizens.
4. The form of the sovereign State of Quebec is that of a (decentralized) parliamentary republic.
5. The sovereign State of Quebec is a state governed by the rule of law. This Constitution governs the exercise of public powers and all functions of the State.
6. The fundamental values of sovereign Quebec are freedom, tolerance, solidarity, and responsibility.
7. The sovereign State of Quebec strives to provide equal opportunities and decent living conditions for all its citizens, particularly children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
8. The people and the State of Quebec are committed to working for world peace and cooperation among peoples.
9. The sovereign State of Quebec conducts its foreign relations on the basis of established principles of international law and contributes, in a spirit of openness, to the development of international law.
10. Culture expresses Quebec's identity. The State must support the cultural community (artists, artisans, and creators). The status and circumstances of artists, artisans, and creators must be promoted. The State recognizes the importance of preserving and promoting Quebec's cultural, historical, and natural heritage.
11. Scientific research is essential to the development of the people of Quebec. Learning the scientific method must play a significant role in the education of young people. The State must promote excellence in research (encourage inventors) and foster innovation. The State supports scientific and technological development that respects human dignity and the environment.

The Meaning of Independence

The *Livre bleu* states that Independence is not an end in itself, but a beginning. It does not require all Quebecers to think the same way, to always vote the same way, or to envision exactly the same future. Rather, it offers them the chance to decide together, democratically, in a country that belongs to them. It ushers in a new era where our debates will no longer be limited by what Ottawa allows, refuses, or imposes, but by Quebec's own collective will.

-it does not promise a uniform Quebec, but a free Quebec. A Quebec where the left can more effectively defend social justice, where the right can call for a smaller government, where the regions can gain more powers, where young people can build, where seniors can pass on their legacy, where artists can create, where entrepreneurs can innovate, where communities can put down roots, and where everyone can participate in building a shared country.

Quebec Nationalism

The party's *Livre Bleu* (published 2026 and accessed on its official website July 2026) states that although Quebec nationalism certainly has a cultural dimension, it is also political. The people of Quebec live in a country whose institutions do not meet their aspirations. Over time, Quebec has developed a distinct political identity that clearly underscores their difference within Canada. The problem remains that their political preferences can never be fully satisfied. Quebecers desire greater decentralization of powers in favor of Quebec, including for example:

- abolition of loyalty to the British monarchy.** Historically Quebecers owe no loyalty to the monarchy. However, under the Canadian Constitution, Quebec's members of parliament, ministers, and judges carry out their duties on behalf of the head of state of the United Kingdom - a foreign monarch.
- moreover, the monarchy is here to stay in Canada. The Constitution Act, 1982, ensures that its abolition would require the consent of the legislatures of all ten provinces, as well as that of the House of Commons and the Senate. As long as Quebec remains part of Canada, it will be forced to suffer absurdities inconsistent with claims of sovereignty.

-this system also remains tied to institutional discrimination. The monarch is the supreme head of the Anglican Church, and the rules of succession still formally prohibit a person of another faith or a non-believer from ascending to the throne. These provisions, which tie political legitimacy to birth and religion, are diametrically opposed to the fundamental values of secularism and equality that Quebec upholds.

-abolition of the Senate, which is one of Canada's most peculiar anachronisms. Many countries have a second legislative chamber that passes laws, but the Canadian Senate remains unusually outdated. Consider the following characteristics:

- Canadian senators are appointed by the prime minister alone, and are not elected. Only 15 countries (out of approximately 200) in the world still use this method of appointment for their senate or upper house, and these are former British colonies and countries in the Middle East. Of the 15 countries, only in Canada and the UK are senators appointed for life.
- only Canada has a Senate that is appointed for life and has power equal to the elected chamber: every bill must receive the Senate's consent in its entirety.
- furthermore, the Canadian Senate was established with the explicit aim of giving political influence to the wealthy. At the time of the founding of modern Canada, Senators were required to possess a specified level of wealth.
- this situation is all the more scandalous given that the Senate costs \$139 million per year.

-reassessment of the division of federal and provincial powers, including:

- constitutional recognition that Quebec constitutes a nation;
- recognition of Quebec's right to veto any constitutional amendment;
- recognition of Quebec's right to opt out of any federal program with financial compensation;
- recognition of Quebec's full jurisdiction over immigration within its territory;
- granting the Government of Quebec the power to appoint three justices to the Supreme Court of Canada;
- transfer of a larger share of tax revenues to Quebec and granting Quebec greater powers to protect the French language and culture;
- full control over culture and communications within its territory;
- the right to act autonomously on the international stage by signing its own treaties within its areas of jurisdiction.

-abolition of restrictions of the Constitution Act of 1867.

Far from establishing an equitable division of sovereign powers, the BNA Act established a federal system structurally designed to centralize power in Ottawa. Three powers granted under the 1867 constitution in particular, are used to centralize power:

- residual powers – section 91 grants the federal Parliament jurisdiction over any matter not expressly assigned to the provinces, in the name of “peace, order, and good government”. This has been used to deprive Quebec of essential tools for the development of culture, language, and economy. Moreover the doctrine of “national interest” has been used by the courts to role that an area of provincial jurisdiction (such as culture or education) and become entirely federal if it “uniqueness, distinctiveness, and indivisibility” justifying intervention by Ottawa.
- power to spend, which allows the federal government to allocate funds—often subject to conditions—in areas of jurisdiction that fall under provincial authority, such as health, education, or social service. A particular example is the effect of heavy initial federal investment in healthcare, which is being slowly withdrawn, leaving provinces to hold the bag.
- the power of disallowance, the most glaring manifestation of the hierarchical—even imperial—structure of the Canadian federation. Section 90 of the Constitution Act, 1867, prerogative authorizes the federal government to outright nullify a provincial law duly enacted by a democratically elected legislative assembly. The very existence of this option—which is perfectly valid under the Canadian Constitution—illustrates the fundamentally unequal nature of the division of powers in Canada, even if it is rarely used.

-abolition of restrictions on provincial authority under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. By transferring the adjudication of sensitive social, linguistic, and cultural issues to the Supreme Court of Canada, the Charter has judicialized Quebec politics. Issues that should be subject to democratic debate—such as secularism, language, or social programs—are now decided not by elected officials, but by judges appointed by Ottawa. Quebec has been forced to use the only tool at its disposal: the parliamentary sovereignty clause (also known as the “derogation clause” or “notwithstanding clause”). This practice, often criticized by English-speaking Canada, is necessary to protect fundamental laws—which represent the popular will of the Quebec nation—against a narrow legal interpretation of the Charter by the federal judiciary. Even this last line of defense—the result of a historic compromise between the provinces and the federal government during the 1982 patriation—is now under threat as Ottawa actively explores scenarios to challenge or limit the provinces’ ability to use the derogation clause.

Budgets of an Independent Quebec

The party's *Livre bleu* states that the party has published several budgets for an independent Quebec: in 1973, 2005, and 2023. Each time, it was a welcome exercise in transparency for the Quebec independence project. The latest version (2023) answered many questions regarding the public finances of an independent Quebec and debunked several common misconceptions:

- > Yes, Quebec is capable of becoming independent from a public finance perspective;
- > Yes, Quebec is capable of balancing its budget without federal equalization payments;
- > Yes, Quebec would save nearly \$9 billion by eliminating duplication;
- > Yes, Quebec would be in a better financial position than the average G7 country;
- > No, Quebec's budget will not run a chronic deficit;

> No, an independent Quebec's debt-to-GDP ratio will not be particularly high, and it will be lower than Canada's.

Fiscal Imbalance

The party's *Livre bleu* (2026) states that the Quebec Commission on Fiscal Imbalance set out (circa 2002) three principles for determining whether a fiscal imbalance between different levels of government exists:

- >division of taxing authority must ensure that each level of government has sufficient funding to be accountable to its citizens for the decisions it has made within its areas of jurisdiction;
- >total revenues must enable each level of government to effectively cover the expenditures resulting from all the responsibilities it assumes;
- >transfers from the federal government to the provinces must not limit the provinces' decision-making and budgetary autonomy within their areas of jurisdiction, either because of conditions attached to them or the terms under which they are defined.

However, the Commission made the following observations:

- there is a growing fiscal gap between the provinces and the federal government that is not being adequately addressed intergovernmental financial arrangements limit the provinces' flexibility within their areas of jurisdiction, resulting in unmet needs, which become evident when the current state of provincial public finances is projected into the future.
- Federal transfers are inadequate. They are too often unpredictable, subject to the federal government's discretion, and accompanied by federal conditions in areas of provincial jurisdiction. This situation creates uncertainty in provincial budget planning and promotes a lack of accountability.
- the federal government exercises its "federal spending power" inappropriately. Direct federal expenditures in areas of Quebec's jurisdiction, made under the "federal spending power," also violate the three principles of fiscal balance mentioned above.
- in particular, the Commission recommended abolishing social transfers (now known as the Canada Health Transfer [CHT] and the Canada Social Transfer [CST]) and replacing them with a fiscal space transfer (Goods and Services Tax [GST] or personal income tax [PIT]).
- despite these clear conclusions, there has been little progress on this front since 2002.

Provinces, Territories, Municipalities

Interprovincial Relations

The party's *Livre bleu* states that from the moment the party takes office it will turn to defining interprovincial positions most advantageous to Quebec, while remaining grounded in what is politically and practically feasible. Among contextual factors that cannot be predicted, the most important is undoubtedly the profound reshaping of the very nature of Canada following a referendum victory in Quebec—or even in Alberta, which could occur before Quebec's. In other words, it is impossible to predict what negotiations between Quebec and Canada would entail in the event of a "yes" victory in the referendum, who would be involved, or what each party's role would be.

- moreover, following Quebec's independence, it is highly likely that the Canadian provinces will continue to collaborate and coordinate in the areas where they already do so. However, the Canadian governance model could then evolve in a way that better respects the autonomy of each province. This system of governance would no longer be primarily imposed by a federal government abusing its fiscal capacity to intervene in areas of provincial jurisdiction. Rather, it would be based on agreements freely entered into among the provinces, with funding negotiated according to terms agreed upon among them—for example, on a per capita basis or according to the user-pays principle.
- in other words, the provinces would contribute their fair share, but they would also be fully involved in decision-making.

Federal Relations

The party's *Livre bleu* states that, contrary to prior proposals, it believes now that it is not necessary for Quebec to propose complex joint institutions with the rest of Canada in order to achieve independence, and does not propose "sovereignty-association": it simply wish to propose avenues for collaboration with a neighbor, united by a mutual interest in maintaining a climate of goodwill.

- once Quebec is independent, the party will propose to Canada that the two negotiate a treaty on free trade and the free movement of people and capital. This agreement should cover several aspects of the Quebec-Canada relationship without being binding or complex, such as the establishment of institutions. The model that could most readily help chart the course for future relations between Quebec, Canada, and the provinces appears to be the Treaty of Cooperation between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, commonly known as the Helsinki Treaty. Signed in 1962 and continuously updated since then, this treaty covers many areas, and several of the mechanisms outlined below are heavily inspired by it.
- the basic principle of this treaty is as follows: citizens of all these countries are treated equally within the other signatory countries in a number of areas, while full sovereignty is retained by the signatory states. It is a flexible, effective, and efficient approach.

Free Movement of People

- the treaty on free trade and the free movement of people and capital that an independent Quebec would propose would logically include a clause on the free movement of people between the two countries. Thus, without the need for a passport, citizens of both countries could move freely across the border. In practical terms, this would mean there would be no border checkpoints between Quebec and Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, or Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador. This measure is in the interest of all citizens of the provinces, of Canada, and of Quebec.

-it should be noted, however, that the free movement of people does not mean that everyone has the right to move or settle without distinction. Freedom of movement means that a person holding Canadian or Quebec citizenship will be able to move as they wish within the other province without hindrance. Others will remain subject to the same conditions.
-the right to move freely is not the same as the right to settle permanently. Thus, someone could not be admitted as an immigrant to Canada and then claim the right to reside in Quebec. At most, that person could visit Quebec as a tourist for a limited period of time.
-thus, Quebec will retain full sovereignty over who is allowed to enter its territory, provided they are not Canadian citizens

Economic Cooperation

The party's *Livre bleu* states that recent statistics indicate that Quebec's exports to other countries (\$175 billion) exceed those to other Canadian provinces (\$108 billion). Nevertheless trade with other Canadian provinces remains a significant portion of Quebec's market opportunities. The same pattern holds true for imports: \$204 billion of our imports come from abroad, while \$98 billion come from Canada. Quebec also has a positive trade balance with the rest of Canada. These statistics demonstrate that it is in everyone's interest to promote the freest possible market in order to maintain these economic gains.

-as part of a potential free trade agreement covering the free movement of people and capital, an independent Quebec would propose the free movement of goods and capital between Canada and Quebec.

-since Quebec's trade interests often differ from those of Canada, a customs union will not be an absolute necessity between the two countries. This will also spare both countries from having to negotiate a potentially complex arrangement to administer such a customs union.

-to promote the right to work and freedom of labor, the party advocates consideration of a treaty on free trade and the free movement of people and capital, as well as participation in public pension plans, among others.

-to avoid both double taxation and tax evasion, the party advocates consideration of suitable tax agreements, and of custom union(s) if/as appropriate.

International Relations

The party's *Livre bleu* states that Quebec's current constitutional status does not allow to exercise the proper international influence of which it is capable. Quebec can make certain decisions, but not all. Without sovereignty in foreign policy and international representation, it is forced to rely on the Canadian federal government for any initiative requiring formal international recognition.

-a people's sovereignty lies, among other things, in its ability to exist on the international stage, including the ability to sign treaties with other peoples and active participation in the debates that shape the future of the planet. The party seeks to ensure that Quebec can assert its interests and make its mark.

-independence will certainly not mean turning inward, but rather existing both for Quebecers and for other countries, including by bringing the Quebec voice, values, and ideas to international forums and participating in the debates that shape the world.

-international diplomacy is not solely about power dynamics based on brute force. The power to persuade—or soft power—must also be taken into account. An independent Quebec would possess a power of persuasion that would place it in an enviable position in international affairs, resting on the following elements:

4) s.

1) ***Cultural Distinctiveness in North America.*** Quebec is North American in its way of life, but possesses a Francophone culture that is not associated with the United States. This dual characteristic will make it easier to bridge the gap between North America and Europe, and even between Africa and North America.

2) ***Active Presence in International Organizations.*** Quebec is already among the leaders of non-independent states that are active on the international stage. This foreshadows possibilities once it is finally able to freely express itself in the various forums of global debate. Quebec also already maintains established relations with the African continent, which will experience the greatest population boom this century.

3) ***Promoter of Peace.*** Quebec is already present and recognized worldwide as a promoter of peace through the work of the National Assembly and the approximately one hundred international cooperation organizations based in Quebec. Historically, Quebec has always been resistant to armed conflict, even in critical situations. The two crises surrounding conscription during the two world wars bear witness to this, as do the low levels of support for the Second Iraq War and the war in Afghanistan. As a people conquered by force of arms, Quebecers remain sensitive to the repercussions of a will imposed by force.

4) ***Recognized Diplomats.*** Quebec already has, through the Institut de la diplomatie du Québec, a specialized training and professional development program for those called upon to represent the province abroad. This capacity is also supported by a vibrant Quebec academic ecosystem in diplomacy and international relations, notably at Laval University, ENAP, and UQAM.

5) ***Lack of a History of Conflict or Military Domination on the International Stage.*** Many countries in Africa and Asia remain wary of former colonial powers, and Quebec is already successfully positioning itself as a partner with no such baggage. Becoming a country will only further these exchanges.

Relations with the United States

Quebec will always be a neighbor to one of the greatest superpowers in human history: the United States. In 2025, the U.S. economy was estimated at over 30,000 G\$28, while China's did not exceed 20,000 G\$ and that of the third-largest economy, Germany, did not exceed 5,000 G\$.

-in 2024, U.S. military spending accounted for some 37% (nearly 1,000 G\$) of total global military spending. In addition to holding a seat on the UN Security Council, the United States contributes—in theory—22% of the UN's total budget.

-there are several reasons why the party believes that an independent Quebec would be well-served by having direct relations with our southern neighbors rather than being lost in a multitude of provinces and a federal government that no longer knows which way to turn. It is essential that Quebec unite around its strengths.

1) The ability to speak with one voice. When the United States addresses Canada, the response is sometimes chaotic. The discussions surrounding President Trump's tariffs provided concrete proof of this: the Premier of Alberta went it alone because of oil, the Premier of Ontario opted instead for a television ad that the Prime Minister of Canada contradicted, the Premier of British Columbia launched an advertising campaign that was stillborn, and so on. Canada varies vastly from region to region economically, so it is virtually certain that there will be winners and losers in trade negotiations. An independent Quebec will be a united country whose message is not diluted by divergent interests.

2) A Stable Partner. Quebec's history attests to a remarkably consistent level of institutional and social stability. Even during the two referendums on independence—moments marked by exceptional political intensity—Quebecers, regardless of their political allegiances, accepted the results with exemplary civic-mindedness.

This stability in Quebec is well known and appreciated by our American partners.

3) The St. Lawrence Seaway. The St. Lawrence Seaway is a major economic asset that has generated \$375 billion in economic spinoffs since its opening. It is an area jointly administered by the United States and Canada through two government-owned corporations: the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for the United States and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation for Canada. The Canadian corporation manages the majority of the seaway's locks, including the four in Quebec. Quebec will take over these four locks as infrastructure following independence and will need to demonstrate exemplary management.

Quebec-US Trade

The party's *Livre bleu* states that although Quebecers sometimes feel that the trade relationship between Quebec and the United States is one-sided, it is in fact a partnership that is beneficial to both sides. The US imports some \$87.3 billion annually from Quebec:

-raw aluminum stands out, accounting for nearly \$9 billion annually. Not only is Quebec aluminum of excellent quality, but it is also among the greenest in the world. Alternatives to Quebec aluminum are supplied by China, India, or Russia. It is therefore clearly in the Americans' best interest to continue purchasing Quebec aluminum.

-the aerospace industry, which consists of the aircraft (6 G\$) and jet engine (4.4 G\$) sectors, cannot be replaced overnight without a price increase.

-less well known is that the production of trucks for freight transport accounts for a large share of Quebec's exports to the United States (\$2.1 billion), and would be difficult to replace.

-electricity sales total \$1.3 billion. Quebec's electricity is considered a reliable and consistent energy source (unlike other intermittent renewable energy sources). Above all, it is an integral part of the electricity supply for New York State. The Champlain Hudson Power Express project—an underground cable running from Quebec to Queens, New York—calls for Quebec to supply nearly 20% of New York City's electricity in the long term, starting in 2026. This gives Quebec an undeniable strategic position.

Moreover, while trade with the United States accounts for a large share of Quebec's total trade (approximately 53.6%46), Quebec is less dependent on the United States economically than the rest of Canada. Quebec is therefore in a better position than Canada to diversify its economy:

-in fact, Quebec's trade with the EU accounts for more than 30% of Canada's total trade with the EU, and trade with Brazil is also significant. This demonstrates that Quebec has already begun shifting toward markets other than the United States more rapidly than the rest of Canada.

-moreover Quebec will always have direct access to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River. This strategic geographic location makes it a key player in international trade and maritime routes.

-furthermore, Quebec also stands out for the diversity of its exports, which are based on a much broader range of products than in many other Canadian provinces or certain U.S. states whose foreign trade remains heavily concentrated in just a few sectors.

To expand Quebec's international presence even before its independence, the party advocates:

-immediate doubling of the number of overseas representations. Quebec currently has 34 representations around the world, which every day promote Quebec to the world through its culture, economy, and unique identity. The party advocates immediate action, including a rapid cost-benefit analysis to identify countries most likely to enable Quebec to maximize its economic benefits and diplomatic influence. Rather than doubling the number of representations by establishing full-scale general delegations, the party advocates focusing initially on opening satellite offices.

-integrating Quebec Teams into International Sports Federations. National sports teams are a source of pride for their nations. They offer tangible representation of the nation to the world, and are composed of athletes who inspire their fellow citizens through their achievements. The party advocates assisting Quebec sports federations in applying for membership in international federations.

-continuation of treaties signed by Canada that currently apply to Quebec. Canada is a signatory to approximately 4,380 treaties that often have implications for everyday life. The party proposes, taking a position, in one way or another, in favor of continued application of such treaties, in order to ensure stability; and subsequently assess the need to discuss treaties with treaty partners.

- as soon as possible, applying to join the UN and its various affiliated bodies, including specialized agencies, related organizations, and other entities. This system includes many well-known organizations, such as the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization.
- even though NATO is experiencing tensions due, in particular, to U.S. pressure regarding its funding, Quebec should do everything in its power to become a signatory to the treaty and thus a member of NATO, as well as the Organization of American States (OAS)
- the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), founded in the aftermath of World War II, is now a leading organization dedicated to research on public policies in 38 democratic and developed countries. It would be in Quebec's best interest to join the OECD, particularly to benefit from its work and benchmark itself against other developed countries.
- The Commonwealth, an international cooperative organization based on the ties between the United Kingdom and the vast majority of its former colonies (with the notable exceptions of the United States and Ireland). Even though the Commonwealth is currently nominally headed by the monarch of the United Kingdom, it would be advisable to seek membership in this organization. On the one hand, several members are now republics, meaning our situation would not be unusual. On the other hand, Quebec must not shy away from the task of forging ties with all countries around the world, especially as we seek to reduce our dependence on the continent.
- Quebec will need to join other international organizations less well-known to the general public, which operate in various fields, including for example police cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization, better known as Interpol; the International Bureau of Weights and Measures; and standardization bodies such as the International Electrotechnical Commission or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Also the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization.
- Other international organizations with a regional focus should be considered as well, including the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the Council of Europe, as an observer.
- Quebec will need to apply for full membership in the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) as soon as possible after independence as a top priority. The global Francophonie comprises 321 million speakers. French is the 5th most-spoken language in the world and the 4th most-used language on the Internet. The OIF's potential is vast, and Quebec could already play a leading role within it.

Public Safety

The party's Livre bleu (2026) states that the party favours transferring controlling power over criminal and civil courts from the federal to Quebec government.

- in general, the architecture of the Canadian judicial system favors the existing federal system.
- Quebec's independence will put an end to this judicial subordination: Quebec will then be able to design, in its entirety, a system of its own that reflects its values.



The party states that it is the result of the merger of the Union des forces progressistes and Option citoyenne, and now belongs to all people—women and men, young and old—from all regions and all walks of life who are committed to building a Quebec of justice, equality, and solidarity.

Principles

By Declaration of Principles adopted in February 2026 (accessed online 5 August 2026), the party states that:

- it seeks to offer a progressive alternative to existing parties; a broad, unifying alternative rooted in all regions... An alternative to build a world that is commensurate with Quebec's dreams.
- it is entirely dedicated to the defence and promotion of the common good, prioritizing the interest of the community over the interest of a wealthy minority. It devotes its energy to the search for equality and social justice, to respect for individual and collective rights. It recognizes the interdependence of humans with each other and with nature.
- this requires a profound transformation, including the opposition of neoliberalism, that modern version of capitalism which dominates our societies and mortgages their future and that of the planet.
- it intends to develop a program and platform offering concrete and, if necessary, quantified proposals, drawing inspiration from the values of the World Charter for Women for Humanity: equality, freedom, solidarity, justice and peace.

The environment

The party is environmentalist. It believes that the planet must be viable for the people who live there now, but also for generations to come. The resources of this planet are not inexhaustible, and its various ecosystems cannot be disturbed with impunity.

-humanity can and still needs to develop, but development – including housing, drinking water, education, health, culture, etc.- must be done according to both the needs of the peoples and the capacities of the planet. It must therefore be rethought not strictly in economic terms, but in terms of viability. A green economy is needed. It therefore questions the short-sighted productivist system, which seeks only maximum profit.

-with the means at its disposal (laws, regulations, taxation, awareness campaigns, etc.), the State must promote responsible behavior and penalize corporate or other polluters. Companies, especially among the largest, are by far the main culprits of ecological imbalances. The endless accumulation of capital can only lead to the depletion of resources and the suffocation of life. We must agree to change our patterns of production, consumption and life.

Social justice, equality, solidarity

The party believes that the state must intervene to ensure respect for human rights, redistribute wealth, and regulate the economy. In contrast to neoliberalism, it seeks to ensure the universality of public and parapublic services, full accessibility to education and social programs throughout Quebec.

-a primary concern is the eradication of poverty, which is neither a fatality nor a mere individual responsibility. Rather, it is a consequence of social choice, including allowing the income gap between rich and poor to widen.

-it proposes a comprehensive and preventive approach to poverty reduction to intervene in all relevant areas. including income, work, education and training, housing, access to public services. Its approach will be based on respect for human rights and the inclusion of people living in poverty. It will be accompanied by measures to ensure a better redistribution of wealth, which implies, among other things, a thorough review of taxation and the adoption of a local and regional development policy.

-it wants to rethink the economy so that it is more at the service of individuals and communities. All sectors of the economy will be involved and will have to operate in accordance with the common good and social, environmental and other rules in force in Quebec.

-across all sectors, it seeks to strengthen collective control and initiatives of the population within companies and in relation to economic decisions that concern that population.

Democracy

The party's website states (August 2026) states that Democracy is sick. Electoral absenteeism continues to increase, as do disillusionment and cynicism in relation to politics and those engaged in it. Participation must be encouraged, including among those who are excluded and marginalized. It needs to be exercised at all levels national, regional, municipal, and neighborhood.

-those elected to the National Assembly must be required to hold at least one public meeting a year outside the election periods, and held accountable to their constituents.

-proportional voting must be considered, so that vote counts and women and people of various backgrounds can be better represented.

-the role of civil society is also important, including social, community and trade union movements, as well as other forms of organization of citizens.

-economic, social and environmental problems are complex, and must be rethought. The time of savior politicians and the miracle recipes is over. Solutions to problems will emerge in new spaces of deliberation and participation where citizens can fully engage and hold real power.

-in short, the party says, the complete secularism of the state and public services, the judicial system, and the education system are necessary.

The party's 2022 platform states that In order to increase democratic participation, decentralize power, and develop regional autonomy, the party advocates:

-consolidating the Quebec democratic system and ensuring it truly reflects the popular will, by establishing a mixed-member proportional representation system that will make it possible to achieve gender parity.

-allowing for citizen-initiated referendums and the recall of elected officials.

-broadening participation in public debate by lowering the voting age to 16.

-establishing regional governance bodies with recognized budgets and powers.

-increasing transparency and combating corruption by facilitating access to information of public interest, by requiring government institutions to publish the information they hold in a clear and accessible format.

-ensuring that public services are centered on the population they serve, by restoring local governance and developing mechanisms for accountability and citizen participation in decision-making bodies.

-expanding democratic participation in municipal elections to include immigrants with permanent residency.

Gender Equality

The party states that the pursuit of equality between men and women inspires both its political approach and its internal operations. Quebec women have made gains, but there is still a long way to go, especially given additional faced in the neoliberal context. Many women also experience double discrimination because they are poor, Indigenous, lesbian, immigrants, or disabled.

-the inequalities experienced by women stem from the social and cultural roles assigned to women by patriarchal societies.

-government policies and measures must be analyzed according to their different impacts on men and women.

Alter-Globalism

The party seeks stronger, more egalitarian, and more harmonious ties between the peoples of the world. Many environmental, social, and political problems require solutions on a global scale. Such issues will not be resolved within a framework of capitalist globalization, which favors a minority of wealthy individuals at the expense of fundamental human rights. Equitable solutions are needed to put an end to the exploitation of developing countries.

-it seeks to join the efforts of those working towards a world that respects the rights of peoples and individuals, and seeks to combat scourges such as poverty and pollution.

-being alter-globalist also means lending a hand to peoples struggling against situations of oppression, including the billions of people living in abject poverty, to exploited and oppressed women around the world, and to child slaves and soldiers.

-the party is also pacifist. It believes that no tradition, no religion, no ideology, no economic or political system justifies discrimination or violence between individuals and peoples. Justice is an essential condition for peace, as are openness and dialogue.

Diversity

The party seeks to apply its alter-globalist and pacifist principles to relationships with the other peoples inhabiting the territory of Quebec, including Indigenous peoples as distinct peoples whose ancestral and territorial rights should be recognized, including through formal agreements. It advocates for equal, nation-to-nation relationships with the ten First Nations and the Inuit peoples to achieve shared management of the territory and resources.

-the party shares Gilles Vigneault's view that "all humans are of my race" and holds that vision of a modern, diverse, pluralistic, and inclusive Quebec, built on the contributions of a large Francophone majority, but also on an Anglophone community with recognized historical rights, enriched by the contributions of people from various immigrant communities. It is essential to strengthen the fight against racism and other forms of discrimination in various areas, such as access to housing, employment, and justice.

-it is committed to fighting against all forms of intolerance, racism, homophobia, and attacks on human dignity.

Sovereignty

The party's website states (August 2026) that the party believes that the people of Quebec form a nation with many unique characteristics, including a common language – French – a distinct culture, history, and political, economic, and social institutions. It includes people of all origins who now have the right to define, together and on an equal footing, its present and its political future. This nation has the absolute right to decide this future for itself, without outside interference.

-the national question does not belong to a single political party, nor even to the National Assembly. It belongs to all the people of Quebec. Therefore it proposes that the debate on Quebec's future be conducted through a broad participatory democracy process, enabling the entire population to express its views on political and constitutional changes, as well as on the values associated with them.

-it advocates a referendum to conclude this process, which must take the necessary time to foster the broadest and most inclusive reflection possible.

The party's 2022 platform states that Quebec needs much more than a change of government. It needs a different political system. The party is driven by a desire to build a country for everyone. Giving Quebecers a country is the best way to transform society. Changing the world starts with Quebec.

-so that the people of Quebec can assert their right to decide their future, the party advocates launching a constituent assembly process as soon as possible. The constituent assembly will be gender-balanced and representative, composed of people elected by universal suffrage, and will have the mandate to draft a constitution for an independent Quebec. This draft will be submitted to the population by referendum, and the party will support and promote the process.

-to ensure that Quebec reflects the image of its first inhabitants, the party advocates inviting Indigenous peoples to participate in every step of the process of achieving independence, and initiating a nation-to-nation dialogue to identify and implement the best conditions for freeing Quebec from the Indian Act and granting the nations concerned a genuine right to self-determination.

-to ensure that the people of Quebec can assert their autonomy from the British Crown and the democratic legitimacy of the National Assembly, the party advocates in particular, abolishing the position of Lieutenant Governor and the oath of allegiance to the monarch of Canada. Only an oath to the people will be required for taking office as a member of the National Assembly.

-for the people of Quebec to assert their sovereignty, the party advocates challenging the international economic and military agreements and conventions signed by Canada, not only free trade agreements, but also military agreements and tax arrangements that protect big business and the wealthiest.

Stewardship: taxes & public services

As the 2nd of 4 platform priorities identified on the party's website in August 2026, the party identifies public services. The party states that:

-previous governments left public services in a worse state than when they started. All of Quebec is on a waiting list. For a spot in a daycare, for surgery, for access to a speech therapist, for home care or a place in a long-term care facility, to see a therapist.

-the days when we paid taxes to receive good, free services are over. We are forced to turn to the private sector and pay a second time. We are not getting our money's worth.

To give Quebecers services that work, the party proposes to:

>ensure equal opportunities for school children by making special programs accessible to everyone;

>guarantee equitable access to public services: whether one lives in a city, a region, or a suburb, everyone should have the right to functioning public services;

>stop the expansion of private healthcare and strengthen the quality of care offered free of charge within the public healthcare system.

In its most recent published platform statement (2022), the party further advocates:

- to ensure access to public services for everyone, prioritizing the development of education and health networks.
- to ensure a competent and sufficient healthcare workforce, creating working conditions conducive to recruitment and launch a massive hiring and training program in the public, social, and community sectors.
- to ensure that the quality of public services meets the expectations of Quebecers, doing everything possible to promote professions predominantly held by women.
- improving compensation and work-life balance, ending mandatory overtime, regulating workloads to eliminate overload, addressing pay equity gaps, and respecting the professional autonomy of public sector employees.
- to ensure that Quebecers in all regions have access to similar services, reducing service inequalities by establishing the principle of territorial equity.
- to guarantee quality public services throughout Quebec, decentralize public service budgets and management to the regions, including initiating a dialogue with Quebec municipalities and relevant Indigenous authorities to enable them to provide a minimum level of public services.

Taxes

- In its most recent published platform statement (2022), the party further advocates ensuring a better distribution of wealth and putting it at the service of the common good, including by:
- ensuring that the funding of public services is better distributed, by demanding a greater tax contribution from highly profitable corporations and the very wealthy, increasing the number of tax brackets for very high-income earners while taxing all capital gains, except for rare exceptions, such as the sale of a principal residence; and taxing acquired wealth and the inheritances of the very wealthy more heavily.
 - ending inequity among taxpayers by vigorously combating tax evasion, tax avoidance, and tax havens, particularly through international cooperation, and increasing the staff of Revenu Québec to better monitor businesses and penalize those that try to evade their tax responsibilities.
 - introducing a principle of a progressive minimum tax for businesses, in addition to taxing financial transactions.
 - combatting inequality between corporate management and employees by establishing a maximum wage in the public sector and Crown corporations, as well as in companies that receive government financial assistance.
 - ensuring that public funds benefit the entire population, Québec solidaire commits to ending unconditional public financial assistance to large corporations.
 - simplifying the Quebec tax system, preserving Quebec's autonomy, and combatting tax evasion by implementing a single income tax return administered by Québec.
 - making municipalities less dependent on property taxes and allowing them to generate more independent revenue by establish a new tax regime for municipalities.

Public Safety

- To make equality before the law a reality, the party advocates ensuring equitable access to the justice system, including:
- completing reform of the legal aid program, expansion of its coverage, and broadening of its eligibility criteria.
 - developing and promote the use of alternative and restorative justice, as well as diversion programs when appropriate.
 - promoting access to a justice system by and for Indigenous peoples.
 - to combat stigma and promote reintegration, the party advocates decriminalizing simple possession of all drugs and abolishing prison sentences for unpaid fines, along with increased funding for crime prevention and rehabilitation programs in the community and in detention centres.

Points to Ponder: Good Government

Consider asking your local candidates, elected representatives, and the parties, the following questions, and discussing their answers with your family, friends, neighbors, coworkers, and fellow parishioners:

The Role and Purpose of Government

Catholics have definite ideas about the purpose of life and the proper roles of civil society, government, and other social institutions.

– Are those ideas shared by most Quebecers?

–Are those ideas shared by Quebec's political parties?

–Are any values at all held in common by most Quebecers? If so, what are they, and how do they inform the proper role of government and other social institutions? How do they align with Catholic teaching? For example, what do we owe each other, and what does the answer mean for government, charities, schools, etc.?

–Is it possible to meaningfully or responsibly define a role for government – and therefore a party's platform – without reference to the purpose of life or other social institutions? Should Catholics look to political parties to share their views on the purpose of life and the proper role of government as a part of their platforms?

-Assuming that any gaps exist between the values of Catholic voters, political parties, and governments in Quebec, what can or should be done to heal and close those gaps? By whom should such things be done?

Wisdom, Humility & Respect in Government and Politics

Many observers have noted that wisdom, humility, and respect appear to be sorely lacking in politics, not only in Quebec or Canada, but in many democratic countries. In Fratelli tutti, Pope Francis wrote:

Today, in many countries, hyperbole, extremism and polarization have become political tools. Employing a strategy of ridicule, suspicion and relentless criticism, in a variety of ways one denies the right of others to exist or to have an opinion. Their share of the truth and their values are rejected and, as a result, the life of society is impoverished and subjected to the hubris of the powerful. Political life no longer has to do with healthy debates about long-term plans to improve people's lives and to advance the common good, but only with slick marketing techniques primarily aimed at discrediting others. In this craven exchange of charges and counter-charges, debate degenerates into a permanent state of disagreement and confrontation. (Fratelli tutti, 15)

Do these comments apply in Quebec? To the extent they do, what can or should be done to address them? By whom should such things be done?

Financial Stewardship

In its August 2026 Pre-election Report (<https://www.vga.qc.ca/fr/publications/220>), the Vérificateur général du Québec has reported that “Overall, the assumptions and forecasts related to the financial framework and debt presented in the pre-election report are plausible for the years 2026-2027 to 2028-2029. There are nonetheless challenges for 2027-2028, which will be even greater in 2028-2029” in order to meet a statutory requirement for a balanced budget by 2030.

In fact, the office reports that the planned level of revenue generation (e.g., personal and corporate taxes) “will notably call for reducing or not renewing funding for various activities and programs” by amounts sufficient to cover a cap of nearly \$2 billion. The report notes that major efforts are planned for “the last two years” of the 2026-2030 planing period, following two years of efforts that will not be adequate to accomplish the required reductions.

-do the government and people of Quebec have sufficient resolve to reduce debt to responsible levels, and balance the budget?

-if the budget is not balanced, and debt remains, what would the likely consequences be? Who would ultimately be held responsible for any unpaid amounts?

-is it fair for voters and governments to offset such debts to future generations, or to voters of any future periods?

-what can or should be done, and by whom, to restore budgetary balance and reduce or eliminate government debt?

Respect & Good Governance

It is a common practice among many of our political parties, in framing their platforms and policy statements, to focus at least as much on what's wrong with the other parties as they do on what's right about themselves. In his encyclical Fratelli tutti, Pope Francis observed that:

Today, in many countries, hyperbole, extremism and polarization have become political tools. Employing a strategy of ridicule, suspicion and relentless criticism, in a variety of ways one denies the right of others to exist or to have an opinion. Their share of the truth and their values are rejected and, as a result, the life of society is impoverished and subjected to the hubris of the powerful. Political life no longer has to do with healthy debates about long-term plans to improve people's lives and to advance the common good, but only with slick marketing techniques primarily aimed at discrediting others. In this craven exchange of charges and counter-charges, debate degenerates into a permanent state of disagreement and confrontation.

-How can we, as citizens and voters, help encourage parties to look for common ground, speak positively about one another, and voice their suggestions for improvement in respectful and collaborative terms?

—We have found, in our conversations with candidates and even the most partisan party adherents, that the greatest number of people agree on far more points of right, wrong, good, and bad than they disagree on. Is it possible for us to start conversations by assessing our points of agreement, and the things we have already achieved, before leaping to differences and deficiencies that might tend to distance us from one another?

—The Church is clear on the conviction that elected leaders should seek to serve the common good, bringing with them to their work deep feelings of humility and deep commitments to wisdom. How can we, as citizens and voters, encourage wisdom, humility and respect in those we elect, rather than selfishness and exclusion?

—It is very often the case that party members and candidates – including particularly rank-and-file members and staff members – are very good, selfless people who sacrifice much in order to contribute to a better world. And it seems too seldom that we thank them, or have anything other than criticism to offer. What can we, as individuals, do to thank and support these selfless people?

Secession

Several of Quebec's parties have called for secession from Canada, based on theories related to culture, language, and violent history.

- to what extent are such claims valid? To what extent do they support a right to secession?

- is it possible for secession to improve the ability of the Quebec government to support and enable every individual in Quebec in his or her search for and journey toward truth? Does your answer account for individuals suffering unemployment, lack of housing, physical or mental disabilities?

- is secession consistent with the principle of the common good? Solidarity? Subsidiarity?

- it would seem that at least some claims by secessionists of overbearing on the part of the federal government have merit. To the extent that is true, how might it be possible for such grievances to be equitably addressed? By whom should it be done?