



Québec where it's at

Investing in Québec's
Mining Sector

Québec 

Note to the reader

The information presented in the report is the most recent available at the time it was written in July 2022.

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Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, 2022

ISBN : 978-2-550-93349-6 (PDF)

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Credit

The *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF) thanks each of the following organizations and individuals for the use of the photographic material:

- Québec Mining Association;
- Canadian Malartic Mine, Canadian Malartic Partnership (p. 24, 55, 60);
- Casa Berardi Mine, Hecla Québec (p. 58-59);
- Eldorado Gold Québec (p. 36);
- Francis Fontaine, MRNF (p. 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52);
- Hydro-Québec (p. 32-33);
- Mathieu Dupuis, photographer;
- LaRonde Mine, Agnico Eagle (p. 38-39);
- Niobec inc. (p. 14-15);
- Raglan Mine, Glencore Canada (p. 4-5, 7, 13, 20, 34, 36-37);
- Renard Mine, Stornoway Diamonds (p. 63);
- Roch Thérioux, photographer (p. 16, 27);
- SN Plus (p. 22-23).

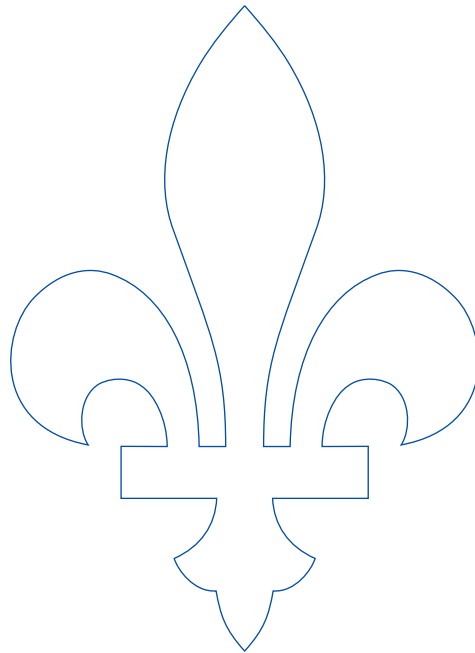


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Investing in Québec's Mining Sector



Financing at every stage of the projects



Vast infrastructure network



Diversified mineral resources



All the minerals necessary for batteries



Developed and complete mining ecosystem



Stable and predictable legal framework



Free public geoscientific database



Sustainable and responsible partner



**Clean and
renewable energy**



**Partnerships with
Indigenous Nations**

Québec's mining sector by the numbers

Ranking among Canada's provinces and territories (by shipment value)



Iron, nickel, niobium, graphite



Gold, zinc, platinum group elements

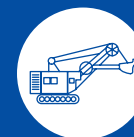


Copper

The results of the [Fraser Institute's](#)¹ recent surveys of mineral exploration and mining companies are evidence that Québec ranks among the world's most attractive jurisdictions, year after year.



219,906
219,906 active mining claims
(June 2022)



22
producing mines



36
mining projects



\$3.93 billion
in private mining investments
(2021 - preliminary data)













\$9.47 billion
in shipment value (2020)

Producing Mines and Mines in Care and Maintenance

LEGEND

PRODUCING MINES

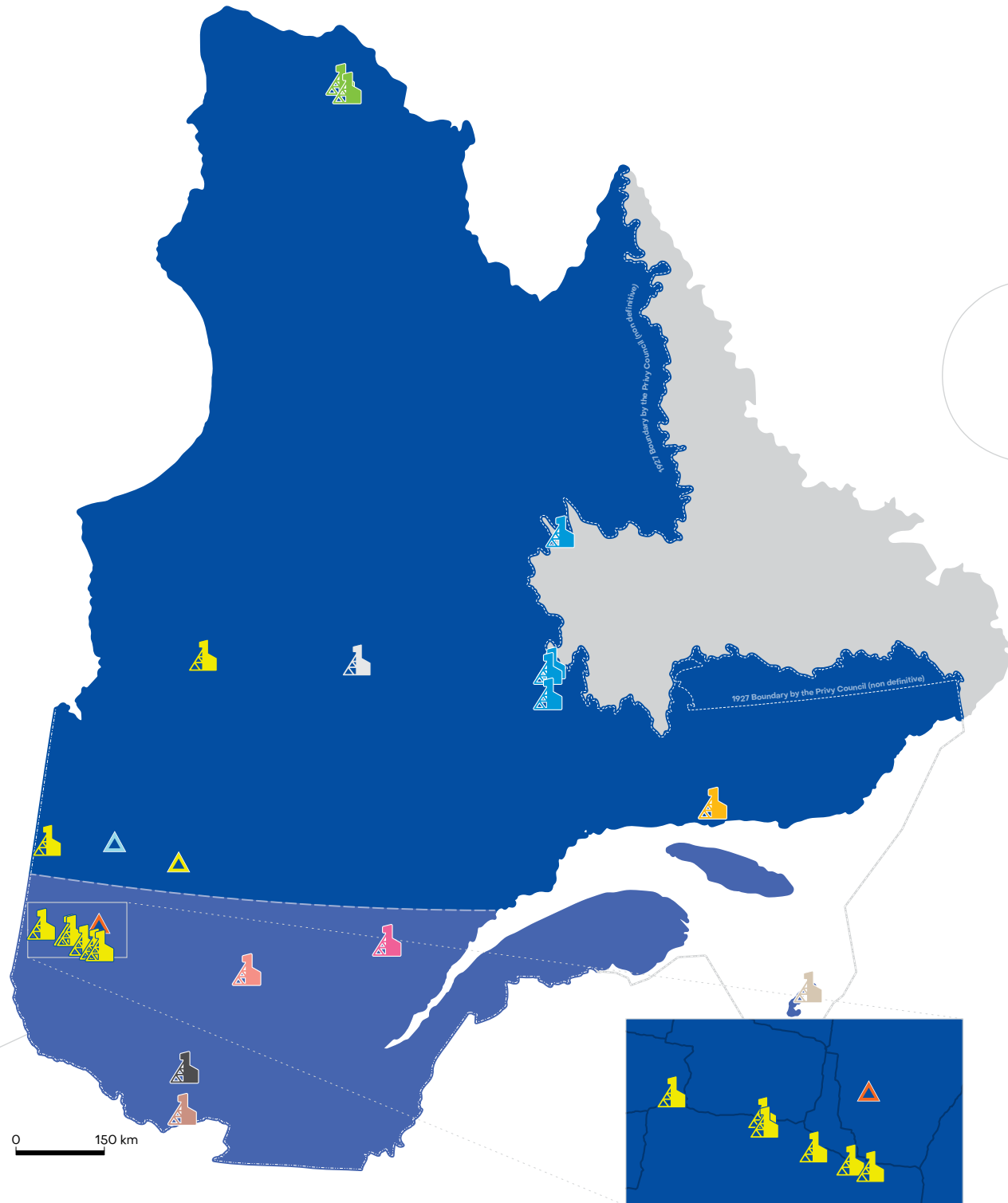
-  **Iron**
-  **Nickel**
-  **Niobium**
-  **Gold**
-  **Titanium**
-  **Diamond**
-  **Feldspar**
-  **Graphite**
-  **Mica**
-  **Salt**

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

-  **Lithium**
-  **Gold**
-  **Zinc**

 Area covered by the Plan Nord

For details, please see pages 40 to 53 of this document.



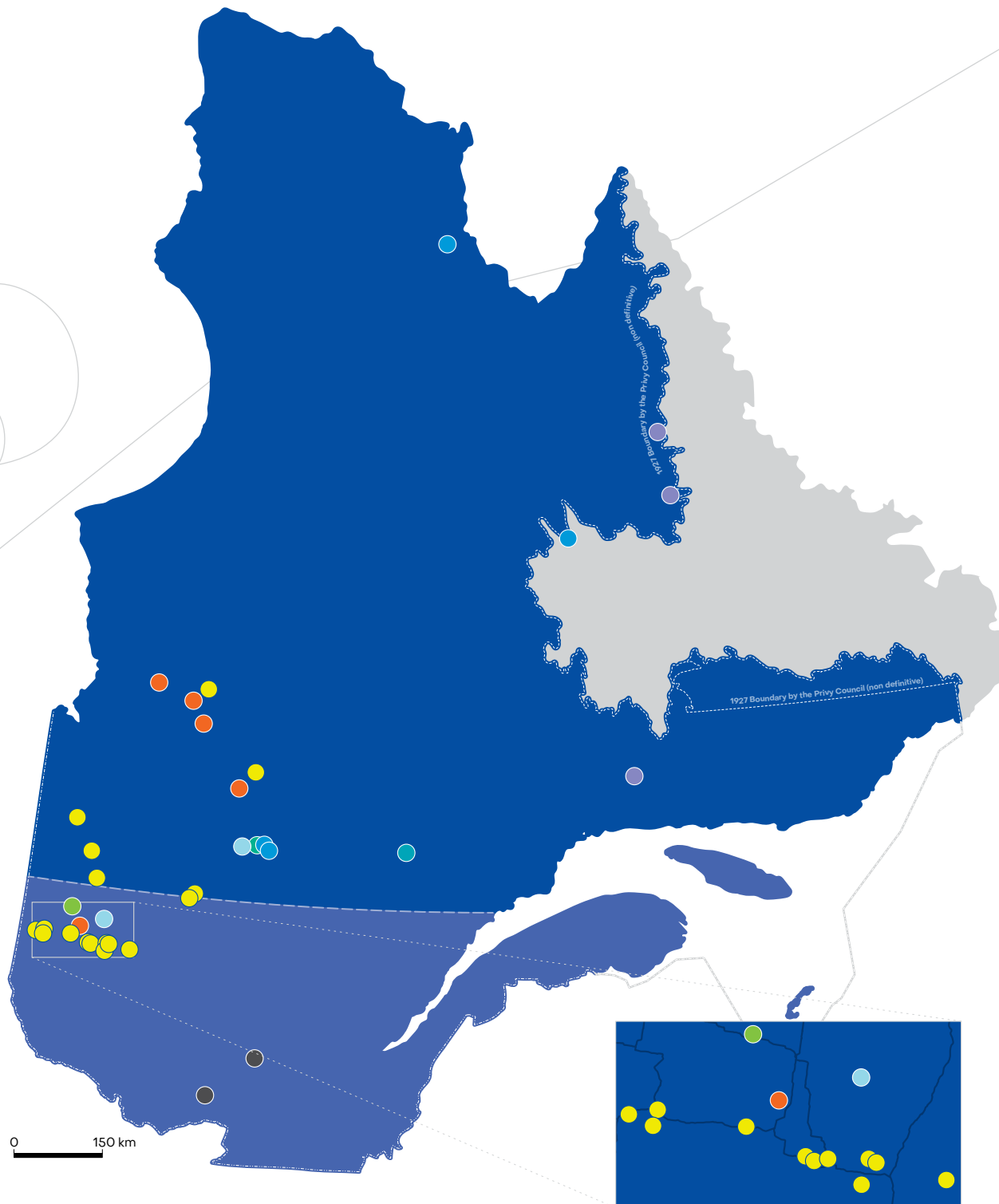
Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

Mining projects

LEGEND

- Apatite
- Copper
- Iron
- Graphite
- Lithium
- Nickel
- Gold
- Rare earths
- Zinc
- Area covered by the Plan Nord

For details, please see pages 40 to 53 of this document.



Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

Rich in minerals and business opportunities

Québec has significant mining potential that accounts for one-fifth of Canada's mineral production. The province produces and develops about 30 commodities, making it the most diverse resource base in Canada.

Québec holds the most diversified supply of minerals in Canada.

Growing sectors such as telecommunications, renewable energy, the biomedical field and electric vehicles are putting strong pressure on procurement of resources that have, until now, been exploited sparsely or not at all in Western countries. Québec contributes to supplying critical and strategic minerals, since it produces nickel, niobium and graphite, and mining projects are underway for lithium, vanadium, rare earth elements and tantalum.

Strategically located northeast of the United States, the province is close to major population and industrial centres and has easy access to Europe and Asia thanks to its deepwater ports.

Québec also benefits from great collaboration from associations representing the mining sector and with communities that host projects. These communities are natural project partners and work with the Government to develop the mining sector and promote it while respecting the principles of sustainable development and best practices recognized for favouring social acceptability.

Many business opportunities are to be explored over a vast part of the territory, while mining claims represent only 6% of the area of Québec.

150 YEARS OF GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, FREE AND ONLINE

The acquisition of new geoscientific knowledge throughout the territory is a key component of mining development in Québec. To achieve this, the government invests \$15 million annually to acquire, process, and publish geological data.

Québec has developed the [SIGÉOM](#)² (Québec geomining information system) database, which contains geoscientific information collected over more than a century by the mining industry and the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF). An Internet portal with an interactive map provides access to the database, which is one of the most comprehensive in the world.

Prospective zones to exploration, discovered during the MRNF's annual work, are published on the Internet in the [Bulletin géologiQUE](#)³ (geological bulletin), which renews and enhances the traditional geological report by using all the benefits of the Web. The *Bulletin GéologiQUE* is also available in English.

Exploring blindly?

Not in Québec, which invests \$15 M a year to acquire, process and disseminate its geological data in SIGÉOM, one of the most comprehensive interactive databases in the world.

- 350,000 descriptions of outcrops;
- 80,000 reports;
- 9,500 descriptions of showings;
- 250 deposits.

THE QUÉBEC MINES + ÉNERGIE CONGRESS

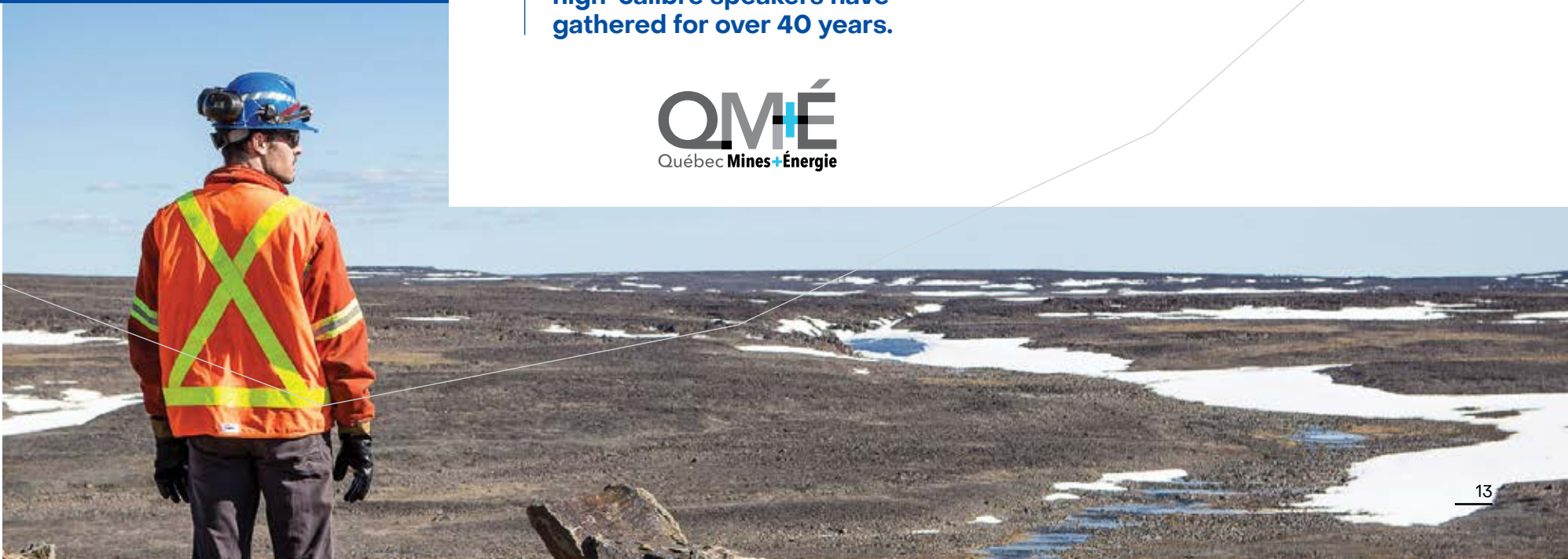
For over 40 years now, the annual [Québec Mines + Énergie](#)⁴ congress has been the most anticipated event of the year for stakeholders involved in developing Québec's mining industry. Its objective is to promote Québec's mineral potential from a sustainable development perspective.

Thanks to its recognized expertise, Québec has hosted an annual congress where high-calibre speakers have gathered for over 40 years.

The Congress addresses all the spheres of mining development, including geosciences, exploration, mining operation, processing, redevelopment and reclamation of mine sites, and the most recent advances in these fields. It is a forum for meetings and exchanges among key mining stakeholders from the scientific, economic and industrial sectors, research and education, as well as local and Indigenous communities. The MRNF takes this opportunity to release the latest results of its geological knowledge development fieldwork.

The Congress also addresses themes relating to development of the energy transition and of our energy resources, in addition to the usual mining sector training sessions, high-calibre conferences and exhibitors, expanding and enhancing the program for participants.

The event is held annually in November at the *Centre des congrès de Québec* (Québec City Convention Center).



Critical and strategic minerals: Québec's vital role

The rapid evolution of sectors such as new technologies, telecommunications, aerospace, medical equipment, electrified transportation, energy storage and renewable energy production is indeed leading to an increase in demand for critical and strategic minerals (CSMs). These minerals of the future are essential for several key sectors of the economy and represent business opportunities to be seized in Québec.

Thanks to its vast mineral potential and priorities well established in its government policies, Québec already has a track record that attracts the biggest developers. In particular, the Bécancour area, between Montréal and Québec, is on the way to becoming a high-level "battery valley".

A track record that attracts the biggest developers:

- **1st plan in Canada for development of critical and strategic minerals**
- **1st producer of high-purity scandium oxide in North America**
- **#1 producer of niobium in the Northern Hemisphere**
- **#1 producer of graphite in Canada**
- **Over 50% of lithium projects in Canada**



VISIONARY AND COHERENT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Québec Plan for the Development of Critical and Strategic Minerals 2020-2025

In 2020, Québec adopted the [Québec Plan for the Development of Critical and Strategic Minerals 2020-2025 \(QPDCSM\)](#)⁵ to encourage investments in its territory and thus meet the growing demand for these resources and actively contribute to the global energy and technological transition.

A reliable, ethical, responsible, and sustainable partner for the supply of critical and strategic materials, Québec is building its brand on this image, a value-added image that contributes to the success of companies that establish their projects here.

The QPDCSM has four orientations:

- 1— Increase knowledge and expertise on CSMs**
Geoscientific knowledge acquisition was intensified to identify sectors suitable for exploration of CSM deposits. The creation of a scientific network specific to CSMs was also announced to make research and development efforts more efficient so that concrete solutions accessible to the mining industry are found quickly.
- 2— Deploy or optimize integrated sectors in partnership with regional and Indigenous communities**
Several measures are being implemented to support structuring and research and development projects in exploration, processing, recycling and artificial intelligence in order to set up value chains that create impacts in Québec. The [Mineral Exploration Support Program for Critical and Strategic Minerals 2021-2024](#)⁶ offers targeted assistance for certain CSM projects carried out in Québec.
- 3— Contribute to the transition toward a sustainable economy**
Concrete activities are being implemented to support the industry in the integration of the circular economy into the CSM value chains and into mine tailings and industrial waste reclamation.

4— Raise awareness, guide and promote

Efforts are being deployed to raise awareness and inform the public about the necessity of CSMs in everyday life and their importance, particularly for the energy transition. A pilot project for the implementation of a traceability system for the minerals necessary to battery manufacturing thus was carried out to show compliance with the standards in force and ethical, governance and corporate social responsibility principles throughout the supply chain of a product made in Québec.

A CSM development allowance was also created in the Québec mining tax regime. In 2022, an additional \$15 million was announced to improve the solution offered to the pilot and demonstration phases of processes for the development of CSMs.

The QPDCSM is in synergy with other government actions, such as:

- Stratégie québécoise de développement de la filière batterie (Québec strategy for development of the battery industry)
- 2030 Sustainable Mobility Policy;
- 2030 Plan for a Green Economy.

Stratégie québécoise de développement de la filière batterie (Québec strategy for development of the battery industry)

Québec has everything it needs to produce the cleanest battery in North America. The development of this sector seeks to strengthen Québec's position as a global supplier of batteries, from mineral extraction to manufacturing of key components, and integration into a North American battery recycling logistics chain.

Québec has all the minerals and raw materials necessary for battery manufacturing, particularly lithium, nickel, cobalt and graphite.

The [Stratégie québécoise de développement de la filière batterie](#)⁷ (Québec strategy for development of the battery industry) has three streams:

- 1— Mine and process Québec minerals to manufacture battery components, such as anodes and cathodes.
- 2— Produce commercial electric vehicles.
- 3— Develop battery recycling with *avant-garde* Québec technologies.

Plan for a Green Economy: Framework Policy on Electrification and the Fight Against Climate Change

Québec's [Plan for a Green Economy \(PGE\)](#)⁸ will contribute to achieving the 2030 GHG reduction target, namely a 37.5% reduction compared with 1990 levels, and to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. It will also strengthen Québec's capacity to adapt to the consequences of climate change.

The government's vision is clear: make the fight against climate change a major lever for economic development and international outreach. That vision is rooted in the electrification of Québec's economy, the development of our other renewable energy resources, and the emergence of new cutting-edge economic sectors that create quality jobs.

The 2030 PGE also proposes important measures for the energy transition of the mining sector, including the improvement of certain programs to replace fossil energy by electricity and other renewable energies, the reduction of GHG emissions of the industrial sector, and research and development for carbon sequestration.

A partner in your investments

In a context where all the stakeholders and partners of the mining sector work in close collaboration, the *Gouvernement du Québec* is able to support developers and companies actively through Government corporations and their divisions and subsidiaries:

- Investissement Québec:
 - Investissement Québec International,
 - Ressources Québec,
 - SOQUEM;
- Société du Plan Nord;
- Société de développement de la Baie-James.

The *Gouvernement du Québec* has custom-made financial tools to support and accompany mining projects at every stage of their development.

Discover why Québec is your essential business partner in communicating with our experts (see the [Contact us section](#)).

INVESTISSEMENT QUÉBEC

[Investissement Québec](#)⁹ (IQ) is a Government corporation with the mission to participate actively in Québec's economic development, by stimulating innovation in businesses, entrepreneurship and business succession as well as the growth of investment and exports. Present in all administrative regions of Québec, IQ supports the creation and development of businesses of all sizes by means of investments and adapted financial solutions.

Investissement Québec also offers many consulting services, including technological support offered by CRIQ.

- **Investissement Québec International**
[Investissement Québec International](#)¹⁰ supports businesses that want to grow and diversify their sales of goods and services outside Québec, and contributes to attract foreign investments and talent to Québec. It offers specialized support to Québec companies wishing to concretize their export projects. It favours attraction of foreign investments for the benefit of every region of Québec and supports foreign companies established in Québec.



1,000 EXPERTS



30 OFFICES



19 COUNTRIES



6 CANADIAN CITIES

Investissement Québec International represents a “one-stop shop” for foreign investors, who can count on over 1,000 experts distributed among more than 30 offices in 19 countries and 6 Canadian cities.

— **Ressources Québec**

[Ressources Québec](#)¹¹, a business unit of Investissement Québec, is the entry point of businesses wishing to invest in the natural resources and energy sectors. It supports businesses throughout their projects for exploration, mining or processing of natural resources and their energy production, storage, transmission, and distribution projects. It offers a full range of financial products, such as equity investments in companies, debentures, and various forms of loans.

Moreover, Ressources Québec complements private financing by favouring projects that have promising yield prospects and that are structuring for the Québec economy.

It also acts as manager of the Natural Resources and Energy Capital Fund, which has a budget of \$1 billion. An [investment policy](#)¹² (in French only) specifies the major orientations that guide the analysis of the projects, the investment and disinvestment decisions and management of the Fund.

— **SOQUEM**

[SOQUEM](#)¹³ (Société québécoise d'exploration minière), a subsidiary of Investissement Québec, is a leading player in mineral exploration on Québec's territory. It capitalizes on innovation, research, and strategic minerals.

— SOQUEM's mission is to encourage exploration, discovery, and deposit appraisal of Québec's mineral resources. It has participated in and contributed to the startup of hundreds of projects that led to major discoveries of gold, diamonds, lithium, niobium, rare earth elements and several other mineral commodities, which makes it one of the most prolific exploration companies in Québec. SOQUEM's discoveries have led to the production launch of several mines, three of which are currently producing mines, and contributed to the creation of more than 1,000 jobs in Québec.



\$1 billion

The Natural Resources and Energy Capital Fund allows the *Gouvernement du Québec* to acquire equity in companies developing structuring projects, particularly in the mining sector.

SOCIÉTÉ DU PLAN NORD

The northern territory of Québec, which extends north of the 49th parallel, represents 72% of the area of the province and harbours lithium, vanadium, nickel, cobalt, graphite, rare earth elements, platinum group elements, zinc, iron, ilmenite, gold, apatite and diamonds.

Endowed with a sophisticated knowledge of northern issues, the *Société du Plan Nord* plays a facilitating role in research and deployment of solutions adapted to the specificities of this territory, which harbours rich mineral potential.

Société du Plan Nord¹⁴ (SPN) is a Government corporation with the mission to contribute to the integrated and coherent development of northern Québec, in concert with the representatives of the regions and the Indigenous Nations concerned, as well as the private sector. SPN plays a major role in supporting the communities, businesses and organizations that carry out projects on the territory. Through the *Bureau de commercialisation*, SPN helps foster economic benefits for northern regions, and more broadly throughout Québec, through privileged contact between prime contractors, both public and private, and local suppliers. Thus, SPN encourages the implementation of corporate social responsibility principles by providing guidance and tools to developers of structuring projects.

Moreover, SPN works to facilitate access to the territory, whether by land, sea, or air (see the section A vast infrastructure network). It also prioritizes improvement of telecommunications infrastructure, particularly to favour the shift to Mining 4.0. Finally, it is interested in the recruitment and skills development of the local workforce, including the Indigenous workforce, and contribute to deployment of the winning conditions to allow the populations to fully inhabit their northern territory.

SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA BAIE-JAMES

The mission of the Société de développement de la Baie-James (SDBJ)¹⁵ is to promote, from a sustainable development perspective, economic development, improvement, and exploitation of natural resources of the James Bay territory. SDBJ may generate, support, and carry out projects in the pursuit of those objectives. It intervenes in economic development and management of road and airport infrastructure by facilitating business projects in the region and supporting them (see the section A vast infrastructure network).

Investment Funds

The SDBJ Investment Fund¹⁶ was created to support the economic development of the James Bay region by making investments, in particular for structuring and profitable business projects in various economic sectors (other than the mining exploration sector). The objectives of this fund are to promote job creation, economic diversification of the territory, and the emergence of new products or new technologies. The fund seeks to invest amounts from \$100,000 to \$500,000, with the possibility of reaching \$1.5 M and more, subject to approval. The financial vehicles are debentures, share capital, equity loans, unsecured loans, and bridge financing.

The SDBJ Mining Investment Fund¹⁷ was created in 2003 to meet the financing needs of mining exploration companies for carrying out exploration work in the James Bay territory. The objectives of this fund are to contribute to the renewal and increase of the territory's mineral resources and to increase SDBJ's investment capital. This fund allows \$100,000 to \$750,000 investments in the form of share capital and debentures, and in equity less than 10% of the company's share.

An attractive business environment

The *Gouvernement du Québec* favours the realization of economic development projects and investments by maintaining a more attractive and competitive business environment for foreign investors, which is based on:

- a stable and predictable legal framework;
- an advantageous tax system;
- state-of-the-art management tools;
- an intention to accelerate projects with custom-made support;
- a skilled workforce;
- support for research and innovation;
- a vast infrastructure network.







The *Gouvernement du Québec* deploys major efforts to counter the regulatory and administrative burdens of businesses, particularly by simplifying the legal and regulatory framework to which they are subject.

The objective: simplify their life and allow them to innovate and invest more.

A STABLE AND PREDICTABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The document [Cadre normatif s'appliquant au domaine minier](#)¹⁸ (Normative framework applicable to the mining sector – In French only) identifies all of the laws and regulations that govern mining development.

The mining industry is subject, in particular, to the [Mining Act](#) (CQLR, c. M-13.1)¹⁹, the [Mining Tax Act](#) (CQLR, c. I-0.4)²⁰, the [Act respecting transparency measures in the mining, oil and gas industries](#) (CQLR, c. M-11.5)²¹ and the [Environment Quality Act](#) (CQLR, chapter Q-2).

Mineral commodities in Québec, except those of the topsoil, belong to the province, with a few exceptions. Any person may obtain exclusive exploration rights (a claim) for a parcel of land designated on a map, provided their request complies with the Mining Act and they are the first to register a claim on the land.

Québec's laws and regulations can be consulted free of charge on the [Légis Québec website](#)²².

Mining Act

The primary purpose of the Mining Act is to promote mineral prospection, research, exploration, and development in a sustainable development perspective. It aims to foster dialogue with communities, maximize economic benefits, and encourage companies to process their minerals in Québec. It helps protect the environment and take into account other possible uses of the territory and ensures greater transparency to set an example while developing and implementing best practices in [social acceptability](#)²³, mainly with:

- a chapter on Aboriginal communities, which provides for the development of a [Aboriginal community consultation policy specific to the mining sector](#)²⁴. The policy, which was published in October 2019, clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders
- a public consultation by the developer for any metal mine project with a production capacity of less than 2,000 tonnes per day²⁵;
- the approval of a mine closure plan before a mining lease is issued. To inform people of the technical content of such plans and the general requirements for restoring mine sites in Québec, the MRNF has published the document [Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans in Québec](#)²⁶;

- the obligation to deposit a financial guarantee with the MRNF covering 100% of the reclamation costs for the entire mine site, supplied within two years of the approval date of the mine closure plan;
- the [annual publication of the amount and value of ore mined and the royalties paid to the province by mining companies](#)²⁷ to ensure greater transparency.

Act respecting transparency measures in the mining, oil, and gas industries

The result of an international initiative, the Act respecting transparency measures in the mine, oil, and gas industries requires companies to report the amounts they pay each year to various levels of government, government agencies, municipalities, Indigenous communities, and organizations that perform public functions for any of them. The information obtained is public.

The requirement applies to companies listed on a Canadian stock exchange that are headquartered in Québec and to large extractive companies, whether listed on a stock exchange or not.

Under the Act, these companies must declare any payment made to a single recipient that totals \$100,000 or more in a given fiscal year, in the same payment category such as taxes, royalties, expenses, production fees, certain dividends, bonuses, and contributions to build or improve infrastructure. This applies to payments in cash and in kind.

To avoid putting an unnecessary administrative burden on businesses, the Act is harmonized with the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act adopted by the Parliament of Canada and the requirements of the European Union Transparency Directive. Thus, Québec recognizes returns filed with other authorities²⁸ whose requirements are equivalent to those set out in the Act. Companies thus do not have to file different returns in each country where they are subject.

Environment Quality Act

The Environment Quality Act ensures the application of a clear, predictable, optimized environmental authorization regime conforming to the highest environmental protection standards.

The approach based on the environmental risk level is an avenue of choice to focus the efforts on projects with significant environmental impacts.

The [Regulation respecting the regulatory scheme applying to activities on the basis of their environmental impact](#)²⁹ presents the classification of activities according to their environmental risk level.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS TAX SYSTEM

Mining Tax Act

Québec offers one of the best business climates for mining investment. Under the Mining Tax Act, Québec's tax regime includes various measures to support companies in different phases of the mining cycle, including:

- A [refundable duties credit for losses](#)³⁰, a unique measure in Canada:
 - Under certain conditions, it provides a refund of 8% or 16% of the amount of eligible work (exploration-related development and pre-production deposit appraisal respectively);
 - since March 2021, for eligible operators, it includes critical and strategic minerals development expenses;
- an [allowance for community consultations](#)³¹ for mining projects, which allows mining companies to deduct a portion of these costs as part of their mining projects;
- an [environmental studies allowance](#)³² so that mining companies can deduct a portion of the costs incurred to produce studies on the social and environmental impact of their projects.

Québec offers foreign companies a very hospitable business climate for mining investments and a tax system that compares advantageously to those of its trading partners. See the brochure [Taxation in Québec: Favourable Measures to Foster Investment \(2022\)](#)³³ to learn more.

The Act also helps to stimulate mineral exploration and mining in Québec, including in northern Québec, through:

- an [exploration allowance](#)³⁴ that adds an extra 25% to exploration expenses incurred in northern Québec that did not entitle companies to the refundable tax credit for resource-based projects;
- an [additional allowance for a mine situated in northern Québec](#)³⁵ to offset the high costs associated with bringing into production a mine located in northern Québec.

The mining tax regime also facilitates the processing and transformation of extracted mineral commodities. For example, companies are entitled to a [processing allowance](#)³⁶, to acquire assets used in ore processing. The allowance is a percentage of the cost of the items and is determined based on the nature of the processing activity. This percentage is one of the most attractive in Canada.

Taxation Act

The Québec Government's objective is that the tax regime applicable to Québec's businesses should compare favourably to that of its business partners. Québec offers businesses conditions that encourage investment and innovation. For example, its corporate tax regime includes the following measures:

- a [tax holiday for large investment project](#)³⁷ equivalent to a maximum of 15% of the value of eligible investments, distributed over a maximum period of 15 years. This holiday is applicable, on certain conditions, to the corporate income tax and the contribution to the Health Services Fund;
- an investment tax credit on manufacturing and processing equipment used for smelting, refining and hydrometallurgy of ores other than gold and silver, with a temporary improvement of the rates regarding the costs incurred, or for acquisition of goods after March 25, 2021, but before January 1st, 2024³⁸;
- an accelerated depreciation deduction with a depreciation rate equal to 100% of the cost of computer hardware, manufacturing and processing equipment, clean energy production equipment and intellectual property, if the goods are ready to be commissioned before 2024 (graduation reduction of the rate thereafter);

- an additional permanent depreciation deduction equal to 30% of the previous year's depreciation deduction for computer hardware, manufacturing and processing equipment, clean energy production equipment and intellectual property;
- an enhanced depreciation deduction allowing corporations to deduct up to three times the depreciation deduction amount that normally applies in the first year for all other investments not covered by the accelerated depreciation deduction (e.g., building used for manufacturing or processing);
- various refundable tax credits to encourage scientific research and experimental development activities.

The corporate and personal tax regimes include incentive measures to encourage mineral exploration:

- the [tax credit relating to resources](#)³⁹, which entitles taxpayers to a refund of up to 38.75% of eligible exploration expenses incurred in Québec by an eligible corporation;
- the flow-through share system, under which individuals can deduct up to 120% of the cost of their investment.

STATE-OF- THE-ART MANAGEMENT TOOLS

In Québec, mining claims are managed electronically and can be accessed online through the [GESTIM](#) application⁴⁰. This system gives users real-time access to updated data from the *Registre des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers du Québec*. Its online transactional component, in a secure environment, allows acquisition, by designation on a map, of exclusive exploration rights (claims) and their renewal, in addition to reporting of statutory work.

The *Octroi de droits miniers* (ODM) system serves as a data warehouse for the *Registre des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers du Québec*. Its electronic registrar automatically processes and grants certain claims, allowing a significant reduction of processing times.



AN INTENTION TO ACCELERATE PROJECTS

Bureau de coordination des droits

To achieve this objective, the government has set up the *Bureau de coordination des droits*, which aims to ensure better management of administrative timelines in the allocation of rights and authorizations, and to better coordinate and optimize processes for issuing these rights and authorizations.

The work of the *Bureau de coordination des droits* seeks more efficient processes and gains in delays for developers.

The support they are offered in the context of the regional interministerial panels represents a significant advance.

Six government departments and agencies work in concert on this government project. Four initiatives are in progress:

- the **establishment of regional interministerial panels** can offer mining developers custom-made support, adapted to the regional realities depending on the context and the evolution of their projects;
- **optimization of permitting processes** has three main objectives: reduce non-value-added steps, reduce administrative delays and increase the quality of the services provided;
- **creation of an electronic service delivery counter** will offer mining industry clients a one-stop shop combining the information and transaction services of all the government departments engaged in the allocation of rights;
- **coordination of Indigenous consultations** has the goal of improving coordination among government departments issuing rights, authorizations or permits to avoid multiplication of consultation approaches for the same project and favour the establishment and maintenance of harmonious relations based on dialogue, trust and mutual respect between the departments concerned and the Indigenous communities.

A SKILLED WORKFORCE

Québec is recognized worldwide for the quality of its workforce. The province is a long-time mining producer with experienced workers in every region, as well as specialized suppliers in all phases of the mineral development process. According to [study](#)⁴¹ on the economic impacts of mining activity in Québec, published in 2020, more than 5,000 suppliers of goods and services work for the mining sector, 77% of which are in Québec. The mining industry directly employs approximately 19,000 people⁴².

The Québec mining sector can count on an annual pool of 10,000 new graduates from 50 programs of study and training related to the mining sector⁴³.

Institut national des mines

Several leading educational institutions meet the training needs of the mining workforce. Created in 2008, [the Institut national des mines](#)⁴⁴ (INMQ) has the mission to support the Gouvernement du Québec in exercising its responsibility for education in the mining field. The INMQ has produced several studies to help Québec's mining industry make the digital shift to smart mining, namely the impact on the workforce, and to equip itself with the necessary tools to ensure the winning conditions so that the workforce adapts to these changes.

SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

To make Québec's mining sector even more competitive, the *Gouvernement du Québec* has introduced several initiatives to support innovation as well as research and development. It began by identifying the following research priorities:

- development of the mining sector in the North;
- energy conservation and greenhouse gases;

- impact of mining development on the environment and communities;
- development and optimization of geomatics tools;
- implementation of good practices in social acceptability of mining projects;
- mine tailings reclamation;
- adaptation to climate change;
- critical and strategic minerals.







Québec benefits from at least 50 research organizations whose work is beneficial to the mining sector:

- **3 college technology transfer centres**
- **13 private or university research centres**
- **26 research chairs linked to Québec universities**
- **2 ACCORD niches of excellence**
- **5 research laboratories**

Research is supported in various ways:

- The [Joint Research Program on Sustainable Development in the Mining Sector](#)⁴⁵, established by the *Fonds de recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies* (FRQNT), addresses university and college researchers and aims at responding to the research priorities defined previously. The research fields concerned cover all mining industry fields and CSM. The Program has a budget of \$19.85M (2022–2025). The mining industry's contribution must be at least 10% of project costs.
- The [Mining Research and Innovation Support Program \(PARIDM\)](#)⁴⁶ (In French only) contributes to the funding of mining industry research projects carried out with universities and recognized research organizations.
- Research organizations: the government provides financial support for [CONSOREM](#)⁴⁷, a research consortium on mineral exploration, [Corem](#)⁴⁸, a research consortium on mineral processing and transformation, and [Groupe MISA](#)⁴⁹, a network of experts who actively contribute to the development of innovative equipment and services for mining activities ranging from exploration to reclamation.

A VAST INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK CONNECTED TO THE WORLD

| | |
|---|--|
|  20 commercial ports |  6,278 km of railways connecting Canada, the United States, and Mexico |
|  82 regional airports |  325,000 km of roads |
|  3 international airports |  34,000 km of power transmission lines, the most extensive grid in North America |

Québec's northern territory is served by a vast network of road, rail, port, airport, and electrical infrastructures, most of which is shown on opposite map.

They are reliable and well established, even in regions remote from major centres.

Infrastructures in the northern environment

The *Société de développement de la Baie-James* (SDBJ) is responsible for the maintenance of a large part of the territory's road network, i.e. 2,246 km of roads in 2020. Totalling 710 km, Route Billy-Diamond Highway (formerly James Bay Road/Route de la Baie-James), the main north-south link in this region, and Chisasibi Road are part of SDBJ's assets, which are undergoing a major repair project to maintain reliable, sustainable, and safe infrastructures for the population and the companies of the industrial sectors active in the area.

SDBJ is also the owner of La Grande-Rivière Airport and ensures management and maintenance of the Matagami Aerodrome on behalf of the *Ministère des Transports du Québec*. It is mandated by Hydro-Québec to ensure maintenance of the Nemiscau and Fontanges Aerodromes.

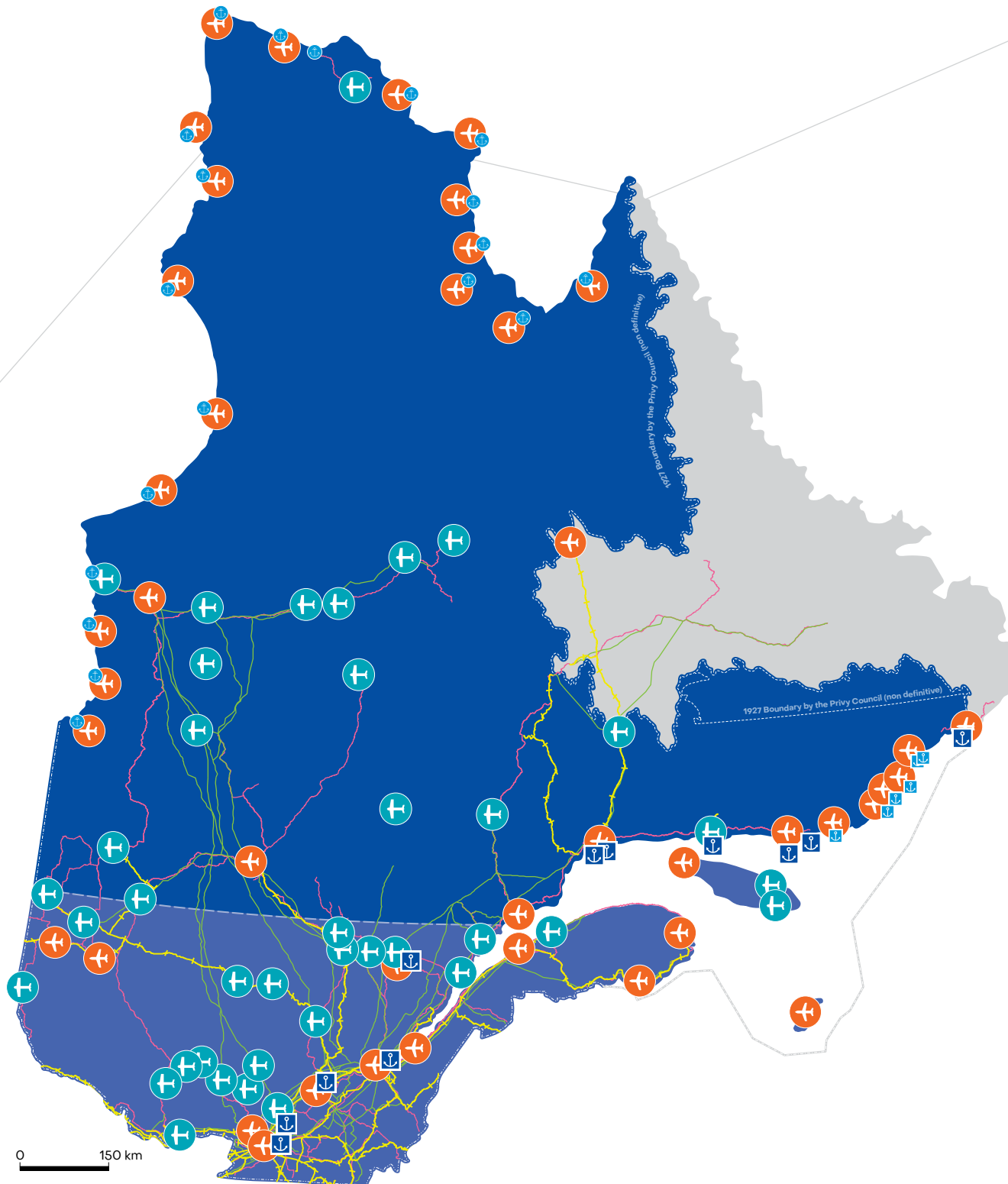
Due to an advantageous geographic position and a vast infrastructure throughout its territory, Québec is within reach of the U.S., European and Asian markets.

The *Société du Plan Nord* (SPN) supports the development of ore transportation and transshipment infrastructures to maintain a context conducive to natural resource development. SPN participates financially

in the repair, improvement or extension of roads giving access to resource-rich sectors, including Route Billy-Diamond Highway, Route 389 between Baie-Comeau and Fermont, and Route 138.

To encourage mining development in Québec's northern territory, SPN is providing financial support to mining companies that will carry out major repair work on existing multi-purpose roads in order to operate a new mining site.

SPN is also the only sponsor of *Société ferroviaire et portuaire de Pointe-Noire* in Sept-Îles, whose infrastructures offer transportation and handling services. Two major public and private investment projects are in progress to modernize the facilities and increase the total capacity of the site.



LEGEND

- Main Road
- ++ Railroad
- Energy transmission line
- + Main network airport
- + Local airport*
- ⚓ Commercial port*
- ⚓L Regional distribution port
- + Sea access port
- Area covered by the Plan Nord

* Local aerodromes and commercial ports in the southeastern part of the province are not shown in order to improve the visual quality of the map.

A leader in sustainable and responsible development

CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Thanks to [Hydro-Québec](#)⁵⁰, whose sole shareholder is the *Gouvernement du Québec*, the province is a major producer of electricity, 80% from renewable sources.

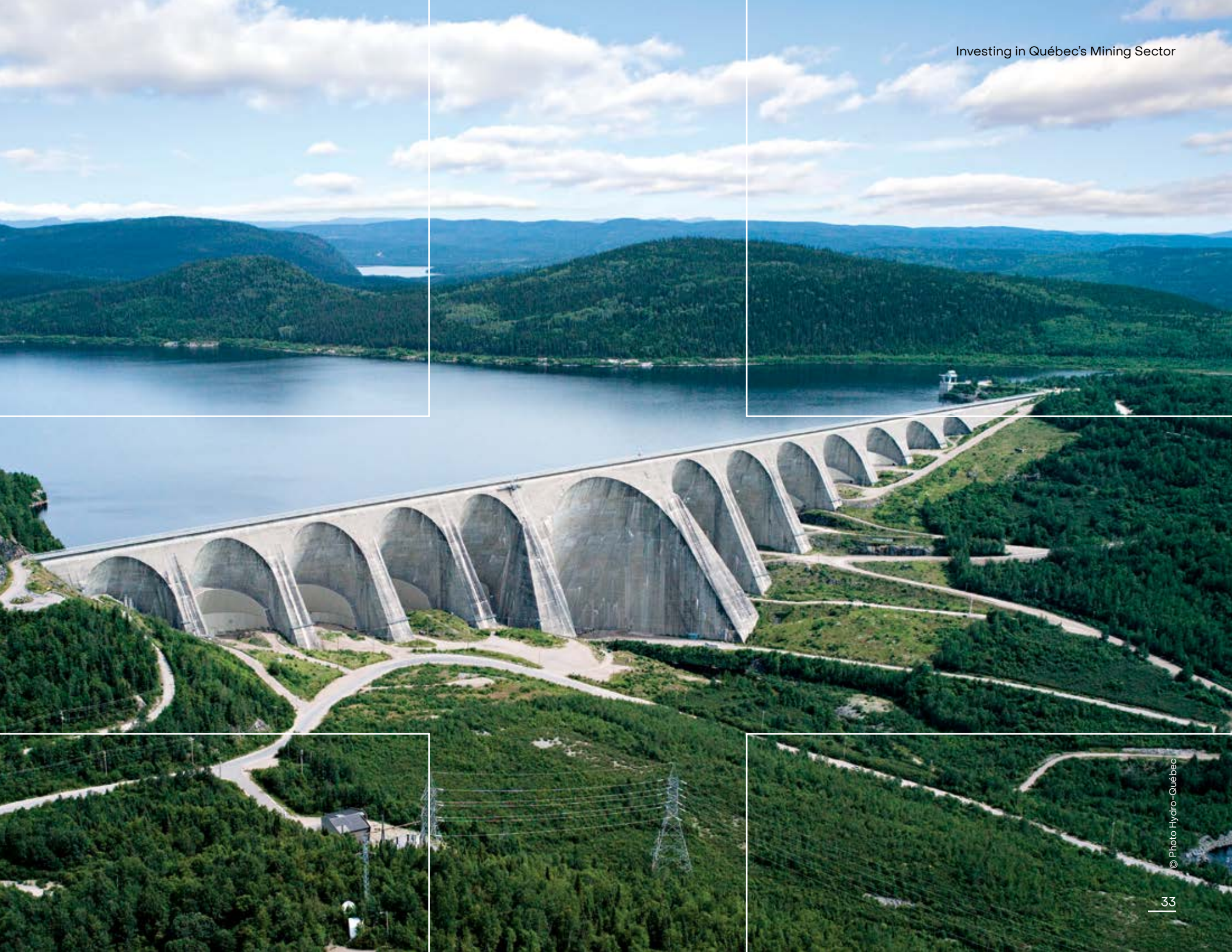
Depending on their consumption, companies can benefit from a highly competitive energy rate (see the [Comparison of Electricity Prices in Major North American Cities](#)⁵¹).

The territory also has a large natural gas pipeline system that is interconnected to the North American network and serves several regions of Québec.

Québec ranks among the five leading hydroelectricity producers in the world.

Developers thus may have access to competitively priced green renewable energy delivered through a reliable electrical distribution network.





Research, development, and innovation

Hydro-Québec is the only electricity company in North America to have a research centre as important as the [Institut de recherche en électricité du Québec \(IREQ\)](#)⁵².

IREQ is a research and development crossroads unique in the world. In addition to supporting every facet of its activities, from production to consumption of electricity, Hydro-Québec's research addresses battery materials, among other subjects. IREQ's scientific breakthroughs, inventions and research reach out to the national and international level and are a guarantee of success. The Government corporation has obtained about 800 patents, published about 250 scientific articles and granted about sixty licences to use its technologies. IREQ is a research institute combining the *Centre de recherche d'Hydro-Québec (CRHQ)* and the *Centre d'excellence en électrification des transports et en stockage d'énergie (CEETSE)*. With the energy transition, batteries will become increasingly present in the networks. Experts in electrical systems are working on some of the world's most advanced technological systems to meet the energy storage needs. They concern the supply of electricity complementary to intermittent energy sources and small-scale applications, such as cell phone batteries.

Québec Green Hydrogen and Bioenergy Strategy

Launched in 2022, the first [Québec Green Hydrogen and Bioenergy Strategy](#)⁵³ has the purpose of creating a coherent framework and an enabling environment to accelerate the production, distribution, and use of green hydrogen and bioenergy.

These energy sources represent a complementary solution to direct electrification in uses where this is directly feasible from a technical or economic point of view, particularly in substitution for diesel to contribute to the decarbonization of mining activities.

More concretely, to support the economic stakeholders adequately in their conversions to green hydrogen and bioenergy, the MRNF is considering transitional coverage of the increased operating costs associated with conversion to green hydrogen, or favouring the deployment of regional energy ecosystems to reduce the costs associated with hydrogen transportation and storage.



SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY AT THE CORE OF PROJECTS

Québec fosters a collaborative climate where stakeholders in the mining sector work closely with the local and Indigenous communities in the areas where mining activities take place and with any other stakeholder who wishes to be informed about the projects. MRNF's social acceptability guidelines were adopted to that end.

Communication and transparency, which are strongly rooted Québec business practices, facilitate the success of projects, to the benefit not only of the host communities, but of the developers.

Tools to support responsible development

Mining companies are encouraged to apply good practices relating to social acceptability in the project's planning, execution, and closure phases to ensure that, as far as possible, the concerns and issues of the host communities and the Aboriginal communities are considered, regardless of whether the project is situated close to an urban area or in a sparsely populated region.

The Gouvernement du Québec makes [guides and tools](#)⁵⁴ available to developers and local stakeholders to help them better understand the [factors influencing social acceptability](#)⁵⁵ and implement effective public participation mechanisms that will maintain an open dialogue with the communities, and thus establish a relationship of trust between the parties. Among them are:

- the [Document d'information à l'intention des promoteurs et introduction générale aux relations avec les communautés autochtones dans le cadre de projets de mise en valeur des ressources naturelles](#)⁵⁷ (Information for developers and general information regarding relations with Aboriginal communities in natural resource development projects), on which the MRNF collaborated with the *Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones* and other departments. In the context of implementation of the Aboriginal Community Consultation Policy Specific to the Mining Sector, the MRNF undertook various actions with the goal of better coordinating Aboriginal consultations, better informing Aboriginal communities about mining projects and better supporting developers in the development and maintenance of good relations with Aboriginal communities.

- the [Guide for Public Consultations Conducted by the developers of Certain Mining Projects](#)⁵⁸, published by the MRNF, which describes the procedure for organizing public consultations in the context of application of the Mining Act.
- the [Best Practices Guide for Monitoring Committees and Legal Obligations of Mining and Petroleum Projects developers](#)⁵⁹, which contains information for mine operators and monitoring committee members on good practices and on their legal obligations under the Mining Act;

Support from project managers

The deployment of a network of project managers in all regions of Québec has greatly improved the support provided to mining project developers and local stakeholders, which is explained in the MRNF's [Offer of Service in the Area of Social Acceptability](#)⁶⁰. The project managers have the mission to support the developers, the local and Indigenous stakeholders and any other interested person or organization, particularly by sharing information on good practices in social acceptability, on major projects, on project authorization processes and on the different possibilities offered for public participation.

New leverage for municipalities

To involve the communities more in the planning of the development of their territory, the *Gouvernement du Québec* published a land use planning guideline for mining activities in January 2017, entitled [Pour assurer une cohabitation harmonieuse de l'activité minière avec les autres utilisations du territoire](#)⁶¹ (To ensure harmonious coexistence of mining activity with other land uses). Regional county municipalities (RCMs) may exercise land use planning authority and delineate territories incompatible with mining activity in their land use and development plans. In this regard, the RCMs must inform and consult the stakeholders concerned, including the Indigenous communities concerned and the holders of mining rights.

This government guideline provides mining developers with greater knowledge of the territories where their mining activities are compatible with other citizen activities. In addition to designating mining-incompatible territories, RCMs may also use the planning guideline to introduce measures governing territorial occupation to avoid the possibility of sensitive uses near mining sites.

Environmental impact assessment and review procedure

In the context of the [environmental impact assessment and review procedure \(EIARP\)](#)⁶² in southern Québec, various mechanisms have been established to favour public participation and account for the public's concerns regarding projects that could have impacts on the physical, biological and human environments. Public participation allows a better determination of a project's issues and ensures an informed decision-making process by the Government. It is possible to obtain information and express a point of view on a project during consultation on the issues the impact assessment should address through: the public information period; the survey and public hearing; and the targeted mediation or consultation.



TREATIES AND PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS NATIONS

Québec has already signed two treaties with the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi nations that cover nearly 1.1 million square kilometres (over 65% of Québec's total area). The Aboriginal rights on this land have been clarified and the processes that govern the relationship between the parties have been defined. The *Gouvernement du Québec* and the MRNF have also established policies containing rules for consulting Québec's other Indigenous Nations when a project may affect their Indigenous or treaty rights, whether they are recognized or claimed. These rules can be replaced by sector-specific consultation agreements with the Indigenous communities concerned, such as the agreement signed with the Abitibiwinni First Nation that defines a clear framework for consulting and accommodating the community on mining activities and a territory of application.

La Grande Alliance

In February 2020, the *Gouvernement du Québec* and the Cree Nation Government signed [La Grande Alliance](#)⁶³, an important agreement for collaboration and consolidation of socioeconomic ties between the Cree Nation and the *Gouvernement du Québec* to connect, develop and protect the territory. This agreement will allow the planning and execution of a 30-year infrastructure program that aims to facilitate transportation of people and goods and increase the value of natural resources.

Resulting from a consultation process, the project envisions, among other things:

- the development of essential infrastructures in terms of transportation (rail, road, maritime and air), energy (production and distribution of electricity) and telecommunications;
- the construction of a deepwater port at Whapmagoostui/Kuujuarapik;
- the sharing of infrastructure in the territory;
- local workforce training;
- long-term protection through conservation measures, including the creation and management of protected areas, taking into account wildlife and environmental requirements as well as the need to coordinate these measures with the development of infrastructure and resources.

It is anticipated that the plan will extend over 30 years to ensure the predictability and stability of the economic and social development of the Eeyou Istchee James Bay territory and Québec overall.

Details of mining activities

The following section presents an overview of mining activities in Québec, including producing mines and mining projects where developers perform work at their site. It addresses metal mining activities (iron, titanium, gold, nickel, platinum group elements and cobalt, copper, zinc, niobium, lithium and tantalum, rare earth elements) and some non-metals (graphite, apatite, and diamond). However, mining activities for industrial minerals such as feldspar, mica, salt, and silica are not discussed. For each mineral commodity discussed in this section, a table provides information on the mineral reserves and resources for mines and mining projects that have passed the preliminary economic assessment stage.

There is also a map for each mineral commodity presented, showing the location of producing mines and mining projects. In addition, each map displays the deposits and sometimes the showings listed in [SIGÉOM](#) (Système d'information géominière du Québec).





IRON (INCLUDING TITANIUM AND VANADIUM)



| | DEPOSIT APPRAISAL MINING PROJECTS | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|--|----------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 1 | BlackRock (BlackRock Metals Inc.) blackrockmetals.com | Iron ore | Vanadium | Not public | Not public | |
| 2 | Hopes Advance (Oceanic Iron Ore Corporation) oceanicironore.com | Iron | | | 1,388.04 Mt 32.11% Fe | |
| 3 | Houston and Malcolm Pit (Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Ltd) labradorironmines.ca | Iron | | | 2.60 Mt 62.60% Fe | |
| 4 | Mont Sorcier (Voyager Metals inc.) voyagermetals.com | Iron | Vanadium | | 113.50 Mt 22.70% Fe | |






| | PRODUCING MINES | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 5 | DSO (Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd) tatasteelcanada.com/index.html | Iron | | Not public | Not public | 2017–2032 1954–1982 |
| 6 | Fire Lake (ArcelorMittal Mining Canada G.P.) mines-infrastructure-arcelormittal.com/en | Iron | | Included in those of Mont-Wright | Included in those of Mont-Wright | 2006–2027 1977–1981 |
| 7 | Bloom Lake (Quebec Iron Ore.) mineraiferquebec.com/?lang=en | Iron | | 745.00 Mt 28.82% Fe | *846.00 Mt 29.07% Fe | 2018–2033 2010–2014 |
| 8 | Mont-Wright (ArcelorMittal Mining Canada G.P.) mines-infrastructure-arcelormittal.com/en | Iron | | 2,263.00 Mt 29.36% F | 3,801.00 Mt 29.02% Fe | 1974–2045 |
| 9 | Lac Tio (Rio Tinto Fer et Titane inc.) riotinto.com/en/can | Titanium | Iron Scandium Lithium | 153.00 Mt 80.00% Ti | 11.00 Mt 84.90% Ti | 1950–2051 |

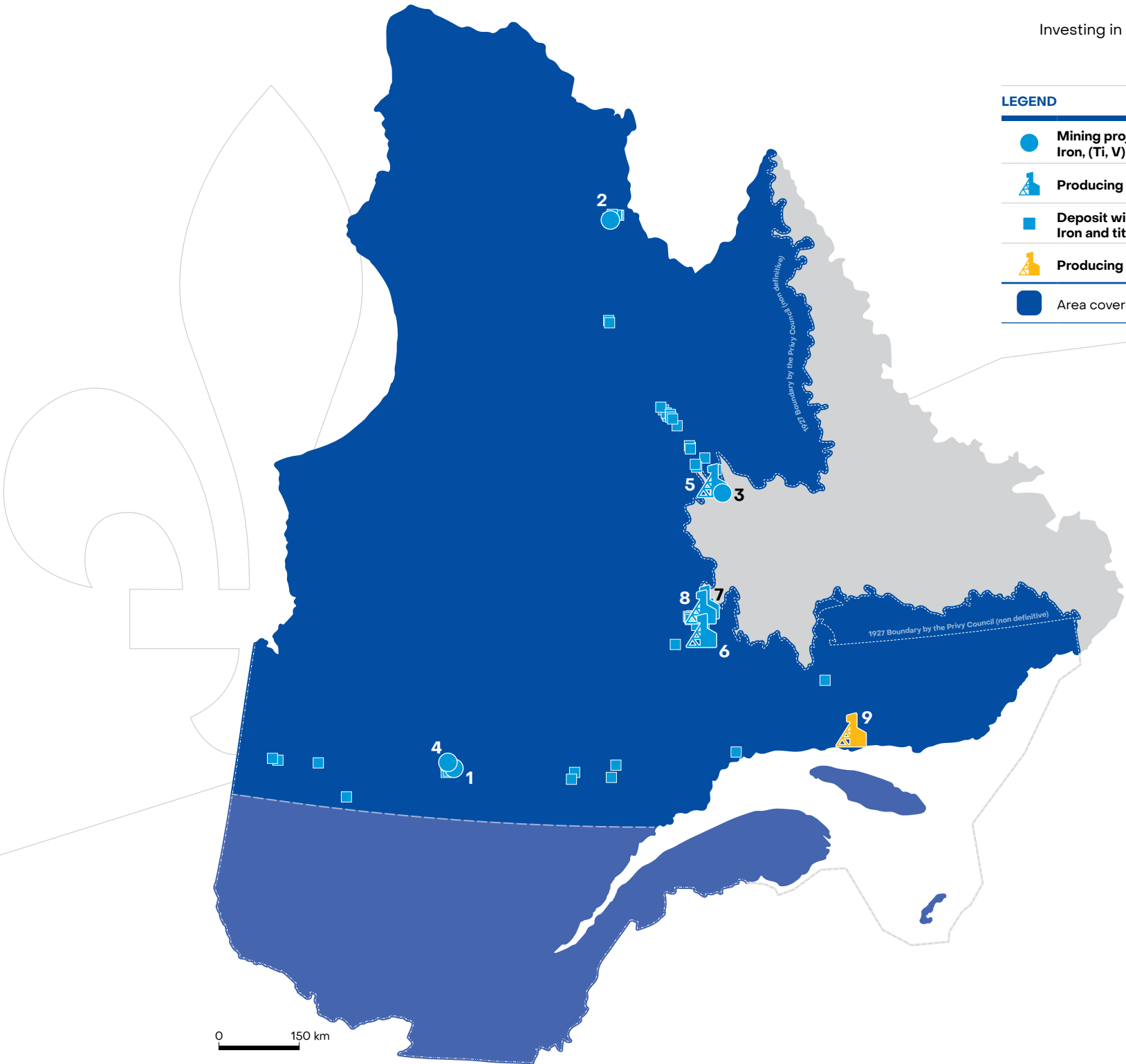
(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the CIM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves".
Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

(2) Mt: millions of metric tonnes; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.

LEGEND

-  Mining projects - Deposit Appraisal - Iron, (Ti, V)
-  Producing mines - Iron
-  Deposit with estimated tonnage - Iron and titanium
-  Producing mine - Titanium
-  Area covered by the Plan Nord



Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

GOLD

(MINING PROJECTS)



| | MINING PROJECTS | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|----|---|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Beaufor (Monarch Mining Corporation) monarchmining.com | Gold | | | 1.28 Mt 5.33 g/t Au | 2002-2019 1996-2001 1939-1942 |
| 2 | Sleeping Giant (Abcourt Mines Inc.) abcourt.com | Gold | | | 0.49 Mt 11.22 g/t Au | 2013-2014 1993-2012 1988-1991 |
| 3 | Kiena (Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.) wesdome.com/English/overview/default.aspx | Gold | | 1.57 Mt 11.89 g/t Au | *1.79 Mt 13.89 g/t Au | 2006-2013 1981-2002 |
| 4 | Akasaba West (Agnico Eagle Mines Limited) agnicoeagle.com/English/home/default.aspx | Gold | Copper | 5.42 Mt 0.84 g/t Au 0.48% Cu | 4.21 Mt 0.64 g/t Au 0.38% Cu | |
| 5 | Barry (Bonterra Resources Inc.) btrgold.com | Gold | | | 5.10 Mt 4.21 g/t Au | 2008-2010 |
| 6 | Croinor Gold (Monarch Mining Corporation) monarchmining.com | Gold | | | 0.80 Mt 9.12 g/t Au | 2003-2005 1996-1997 |
| 7 | Douay (Maple Gold Mines Ltd.) maplegoldmines.com/index.php/en | Gold | | | 10.00 Mt 1.59 g/t Au | |
| 8 | Eau Claire (Fury Gold Mines Ltd.) furygoldmines.com | Gold | | | 4.29 Mt 6.18 g/t Au | |
| 9 | Fenelon (Wallbridge Mining Company Limited) wallbridgeminig.com | Gold | | 0.06 Mt 10.48 g/t Au | 9393 Mt 14.48 g/t Au | |
| 10 | Granada (Granada Gold Mine Inc.) granadagoldmine.com | Gold | | | 8.22 Mt 2.05 g/t Au | 1993-1996 1930-1935 |
| 11 | Horne 5 (Falco Resources Ltd.) falcores.com | Gold | Zinc Copper Silver | 80.90 Mt 1.44 g/t Au 0.78% Zn 0.17% Cu 14.16 g/t Ag | *105.64 Mt 1.44 g/t Au 0.79% Zn 0.17% Cu 14.32 g/t Ag | 1927-1976 |
| 12 | Windfall Lake (Osisko Mining Inc.) miniereosisko.com | Gold | Silver | | 9.47 Mt 10.57 g/t Au 5.13 g/t Ag | |
| 13 | Marban (O3 Mining Inc.) o3mining.com | Gold | Silver | | 67.69 Mt 1.09 g/t Au | 1961-1973 |
| 14 | O'Brien (Radisson Mining Resources Inc.) radissonmining.com | Gold | | | 0.95 Mt 9.48 g/t Au | 1974-1981 1926-1956 |
| 15 | Troilus (Troilus Gold Corp.) troilusgold.com | Gold | Copper Silver | | 177.30 Mt 0.75 g/t Au 0.08% Cu 1.17 g/t Ag | 1997-2010 |
| 16 | Val-d'Or East (Probe Metals inc.) probetmetals.com | Gold | | | 29.78 Mt 1.80 g/t Au | |
| 17 | Wasamac (Société aurifère Yamana Québec Inc.) yamana.com/English/home/default.aspx | Gold | | 23.17 Mt 2.56 g/t Au | 5.77 Mt 1.76 g/t Au | 1965-1971 |

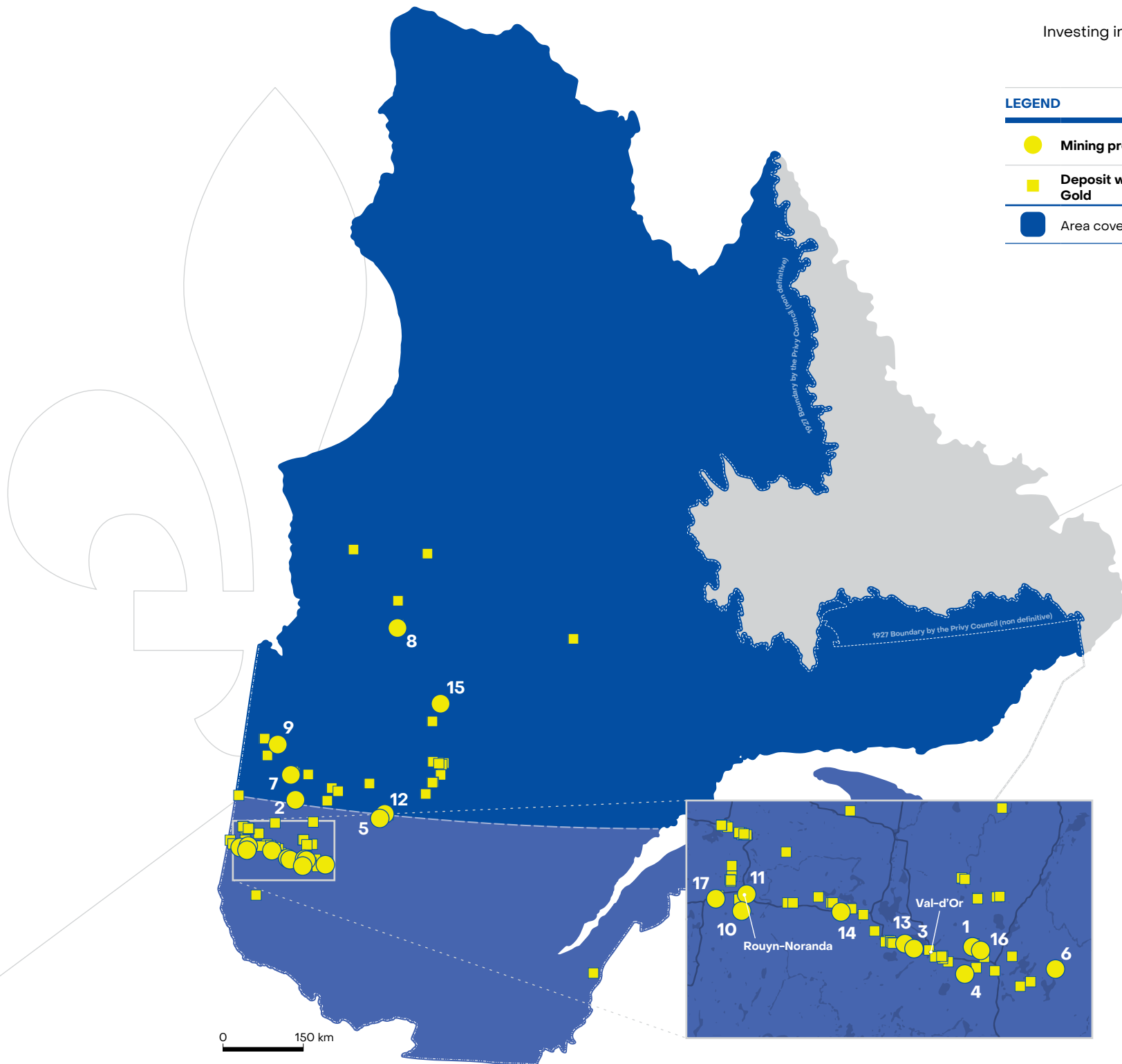
(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the CIM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves". Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

(2) Mt: millions of metric tonnes; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.

LEGEND

- Mining projects - Gold
- Deposit with estimated tonnage - Gold
- Area covered by the Plan Nord



Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

GOLD

(PRODUCING MINES AND MINES IN CARE AND MAINTENANCE)

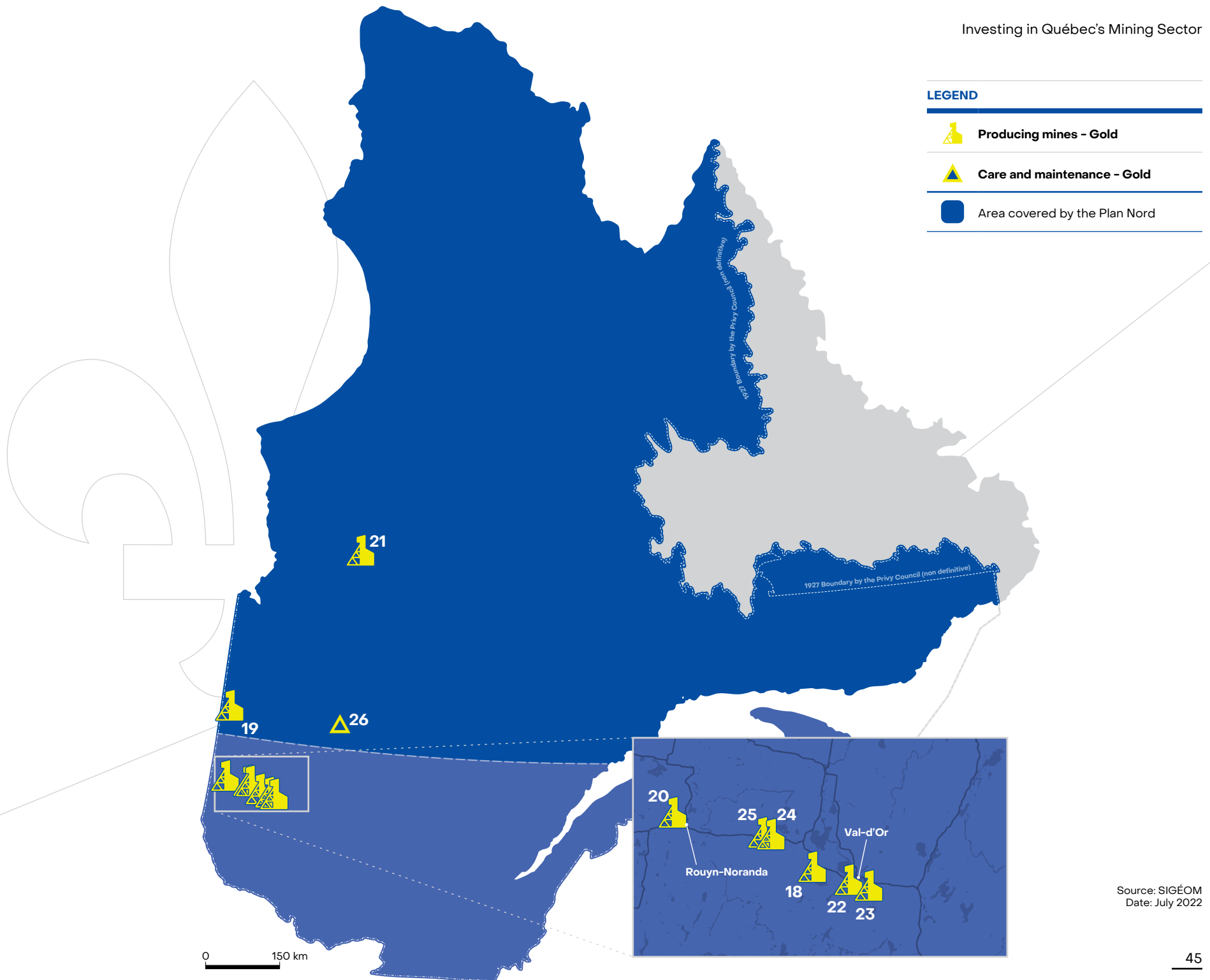


| ● PRODUCING MINES | | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 18 | Canadian Malartic (Canadian Malartic Partnership) canadianmalartic.com | Gold | Silver | 100.45 Mt 1.08 g/t Au | 29.78 Mt 1.57 g/t Au | 2011-2023 1933-1965 1927-1929 |
| 19 | Casa Berardi (Hecla Québec Inc.) hecla-mining.com | Gold | | 20.75 Mt 2.72 g/t Au | 7.76 Mt 4.22 g/t Au | 2007-2035 1988-1997 |
| 20 | Elder (Abcourt Mines Inc.) abcourt.com | Gold | | | 0.46 Mt 6.44 g/t Au | 2016-2025 1984-1989 1947-1966 |
| 21 | Éléonore (Newmont Corp.) newmont.com/home/default.aspx | Gold | | 11.20 Mt 5.05 g/t Au | 2.00 Mt 4.88 g/t Au | 2015-2027 |
| 22 | Goldex (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.) agnicoeagle.com/English/home/default.aspx | Gold | | 19.37 Mt 1.60 g/t Au | 36.58 Mt 1.56 g/t Au | 2013-2030 2008-2011 |
| 23 | Lamaque (Eldorado Gold Québec inc.) eldoradogoldquebec.com | Gold | | 4.66 Mt 7.29 g/t Au | *6.39 Mt 8.70 g/t Au | 2019-2027 |
| 24 | LaRonde (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.) agnicoeagle.com/English/home/default.aspx | Gold | Zinc Copper Silver | 28.09 Mt 4.21 g/t Au 1.06% Zn 0.25% Cu 19.41 g/t Ag | 17.61 Mt 2.20 g/t Au 0.74% Zn 0.11% Cu 15.14 g/t Ag | 1988-2032 |
| 25 | Westwood (IAMGOLD Corporation) iamgold.com/English/home/default.aspx | Gold | | 4.58 Mt 4.49 g/t Au | *7.61 Mt 6.72 g/t Au | 2014-2035 |
| ▲ MINES IN CARE AND MAINTENANCE | | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
| 26 | Bachelor Lake (Bonterra Resources inc.) btrgold.com | Gold | | Not public | 0.84 Mt at 7.79 g/t Au | 2013-2019 1982-1989 |

(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the CIM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves".
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(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.



Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

NICKEL (INCLUDING COPPER, PLATINUM GROUP ELEMENTS AND COBALT)

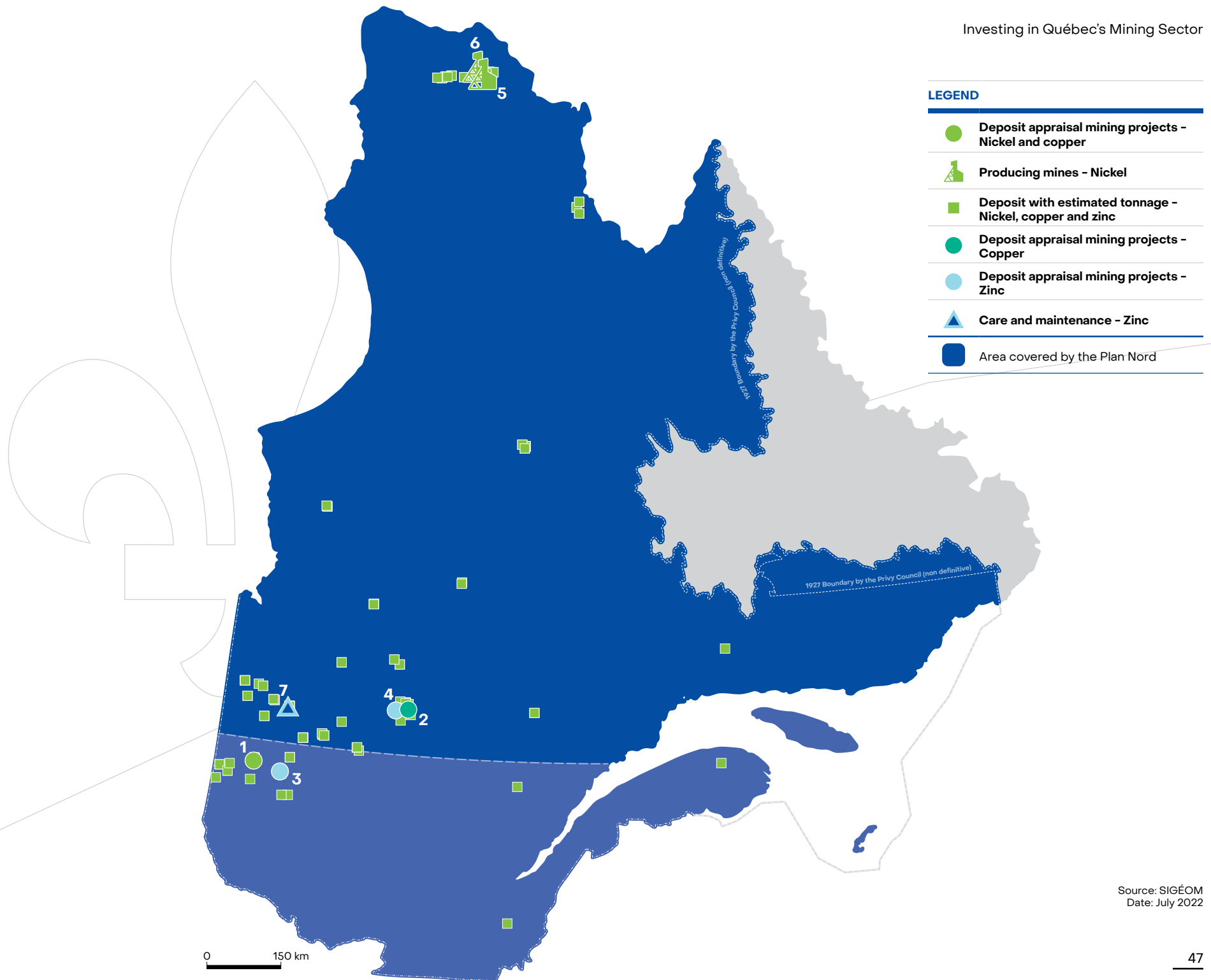


| ● DEPOSIT APPRAISAL MINING PROJECTS | | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Dumont Nickel (Magneto Investments Limited Partnership) dumontnickel.com | Nickel | Cobalt Palladium Platinum | 1,028.05 Mt 0.27% Ni 107.27 g/t Co 0.02 g/t Pd 0.01 g/t Pt | 1,665.50 Mt 0.26% Ni 107.34 g/t Co 0.02 g/t Pd 0.01 g/t Pt | |
| 2 | Corner Bay, Devlin and Joe Mann (Doré Copper Mining Corp.) dorecopper.com/en | Copper | Gold | | 2.68 Mt 2.66% Cu 0.26 g/t Au | |
| 3 | Abcourt-Barvue (Abcourt Mines Inc.) abcourt.com | Zinc | Silver | 8.07 Mt at 2.83% Zn 51.79 g/t Ag | 8.11 Mt at 3.07% Zn 55.35 g/t Ag | 1985-1990 1952-1957 |
| 4 | Scott Lake (Yorbeau Resources Inc.) yorbeauresources.com | Zinc | Copper Silver Gold | 3.56 Mt at 4.17% Zn 0.95% Cu 37.20 g/t Ag 0.22 g/t Au | | |
| ▲ PRODUCING MINES | | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
| 5 | Nunavik Nickel (Canadian Royalties inc.) canadianroyalties.com | Nickel | Cobalt Copper Palladium Platinum | Not public | Not public | 2014-2030 |
| 6 | Raglan (Glencore Canada Corporation) glencore.com | Nickel | Cobalt Copper Palladium Platinum | 9.32 Mt 2.67% Ni 0.74% Cu 0.06% Co 1.91 g/t Pd 0.79 g/t Pt | *24.09 Mt 3.09% Ni 0.90% Cu 0.07% Co 2.27 g/t Pd 0.91 g/t Pt | 1997-2040 |
| ▲ MINES IN CARE AND MAINTENANCE | | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
| 7 | Bracemac-McLeod (Glencore Canada Corporation) glencore.com | Zinc | Copper Silver Gold | 0.40 Mt 4.70% Zn 0.90% Cu 22.00 g/t Ag 0.50 g/t Au | *0.40 Mt 5.30% Zn 1.00% Cu 25.00 g/t Ag 0.60 g/t Au | 2013-2022 |

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(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.



Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS AND NIOBIUM

| DEPOSIT APPRAISAL MINING PROJECTS | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|----------------|---|---|--|---------------------|
| 1 Crater Lake (Imperial Mining Group Ltd.) imperialmgp.com | Scandium | Lanthanum Neodymium Praseodymium Dysprosium Terbium | | 730 Mt 282.00 g/t Sc ₂ O ₃ 606.00 g/t La ₂ O ₃ 596.00 g/t Nd ₂ O ₃ 160.00 g/t Pr ₂ O ₃ 66.00 g/t Dy ₂ O ₃ 12.00 g/t Tb ₂ O ₃ | |
| 2 Kwyjibo (SOQUEM) www.soquem.qc.ca | Rare earths | | | 692 Mt 2.72% TREO | |
| 3 Strange Lake/B-Zone (Torngat Metals Ltd.) torngatmetals.com | Rare earths | Light rare earths Heavy rare earths | 3.56 Mt at 4.17% Zn 0.95% Cu 37.20 g/t Ag 0.22 g/t Au | 188.89 Mt 0.93% TREO 0.57% LREO 0.37% HREO | |

| PRODUCING MINE | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|--|----------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 4 Niobec (Magris Resources inc.) niobec.com | Niobium | | Not public | Not public | 1976-2045 |

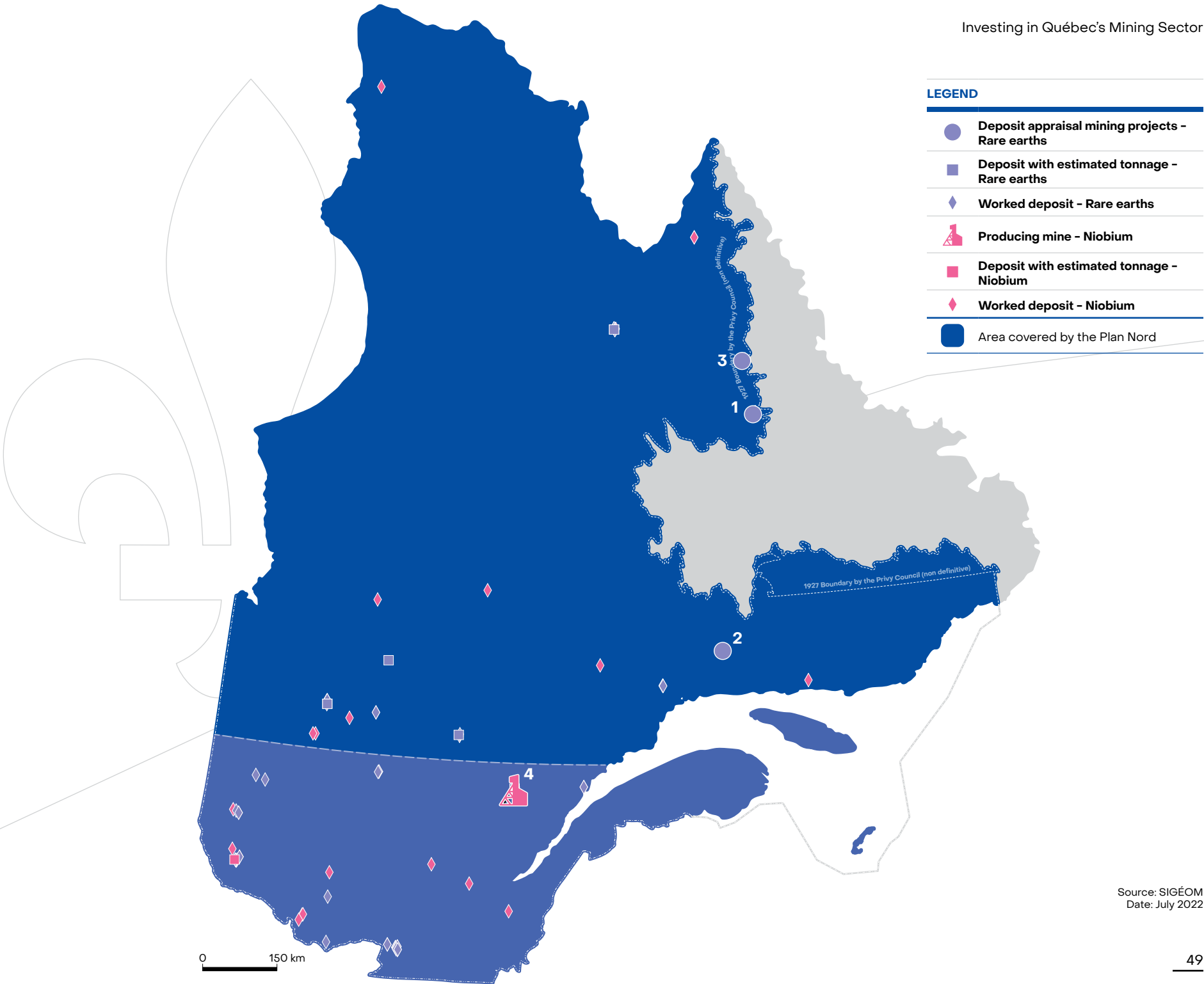
(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the CIM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves".
Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

(2) Mt: millions of metric tonnes; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.

(4) TREO: total rare earth oxides plus yttrium oxide; LREO: total light rare earth oxides (La-Sm); HREO: total heavy rare earth oxides (Eu-Lu).





Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

LITHIUM (INCLUDING TANTALUM)

| | DEPOSIT APPRAISAL MINING PROJECTS | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|--|----------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Authier (Sayona Québec inc.) sayona.ca | Lithium | | 12.10 Mt 1.00% Li ₂ O | *14.14 Mt 1.01% Li ₂ O | |
| 2 | James Bay Lithium (Allkem Ltd.) allkem.co | Lithium | | 37.21 Mt 1.30% Li ₂ O | *40.30 Mt 1.40% Li ₂ O | |
| 3 | Moblan (Sayona Nord inc.) sayona.ca | Lithium | | 10.73 Mt 1.40% Li ₂ O | 12.03 Mt 1.40% Li ₂ O | |
| 4 | Rose (Critical Elements Lithium Corporation) cecorp.ca | Lithium | Tantalum | 26.30 Mt 0.87% Li ₂ O 138.00 g/t Ta ₂ O ₅ | *31.47 Mt 0.91% Li ₂ O 148.00 g/t Ta ₂ O ₅ | |
| 5 | Whabouchi (Nemaska Lithium inc.) nemaskalithium.com/en | Lithium | | | 38.27 Mt 1.46% Li ₂ O | |

| | MINE IN CARE AND MAINTENANCE | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 6 | North American Lithium (Sayona Québec inc.) sayona.ca | Lithium | | | 54.28 Mt 1.02% Li ₂ O | 2018-2019 1956-1965 |

(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the CIM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves".
Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

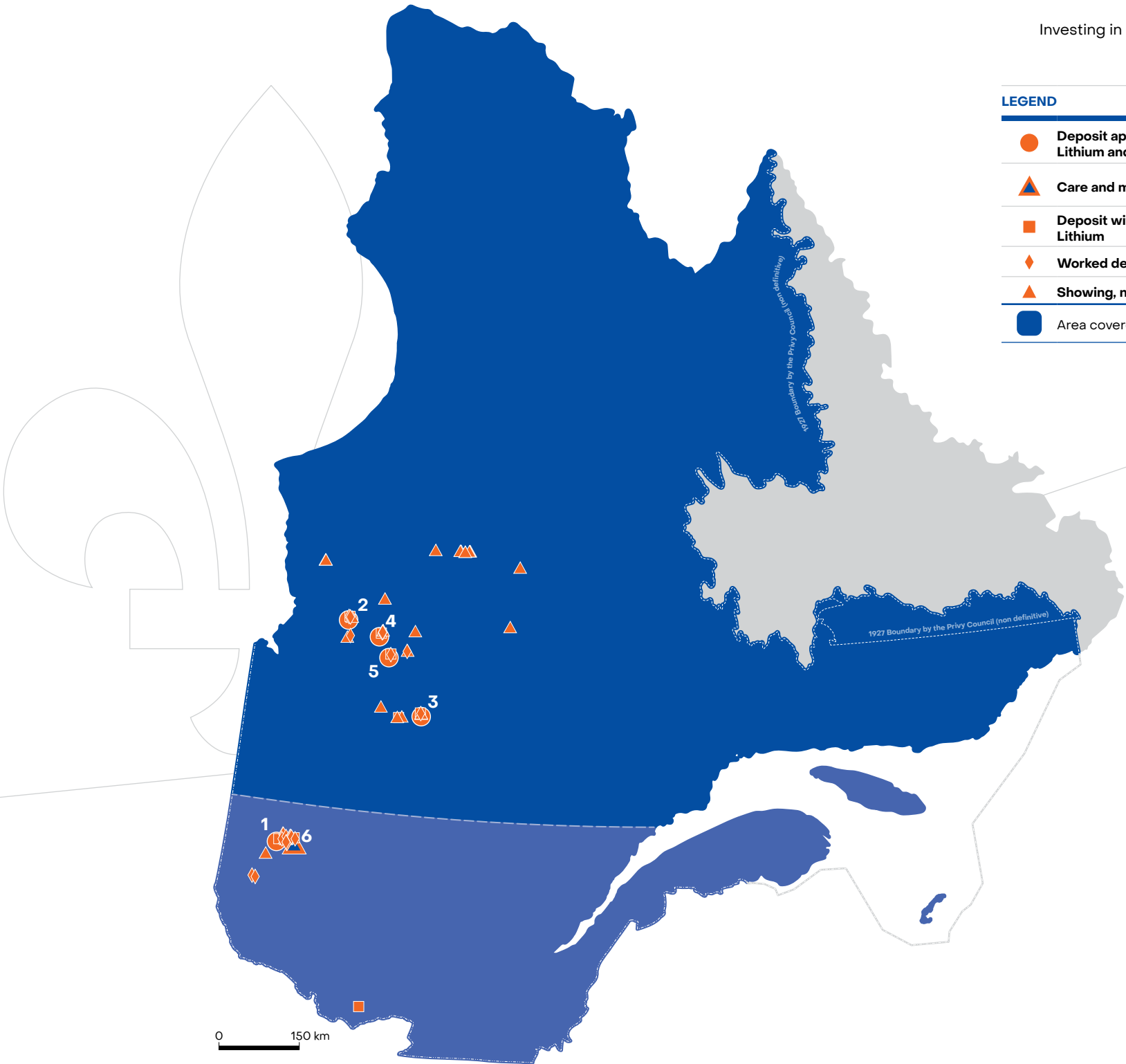
(2) Mt: millions of metric tonnes; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.



LEGEND

- Deposit appraisal mining projects - Lithium and tantalum
- ▲ Care and maintenance - Lithium
- Deposit with estimated tonnage - Lithium
- ◆ Worked deposit - Lithium
- ▲ Showing, no work - Lithium
- Area covered by the Plan Nord



Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

GRAPHITE, APATITE AND DIAMOND

| | DEPOSIT APPRAISAL MINING PROJECTS | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 1 | La Loutre Graphite (Lomiko Metals Inc.) lomiko.com | Graphite | | | 23.17 Mt 4.51% GP | |
| 2 | Matawinie (Nouveau Monde Graphite inc.) NMG.com | Graphite | | 61.60 Mt 4.23% GP | *130.30 Mt 4.26% GP | |
| 3 | Lac à Paul (Arianne Phosphate inc.) arianne-inc.com | Apatite | Ilmenite | 472.09 Mt 6.88% P ₂ O ₅ | *702.70 Mt 7.16% P ₂ O ₅ 7.71% TiO ₂ | |

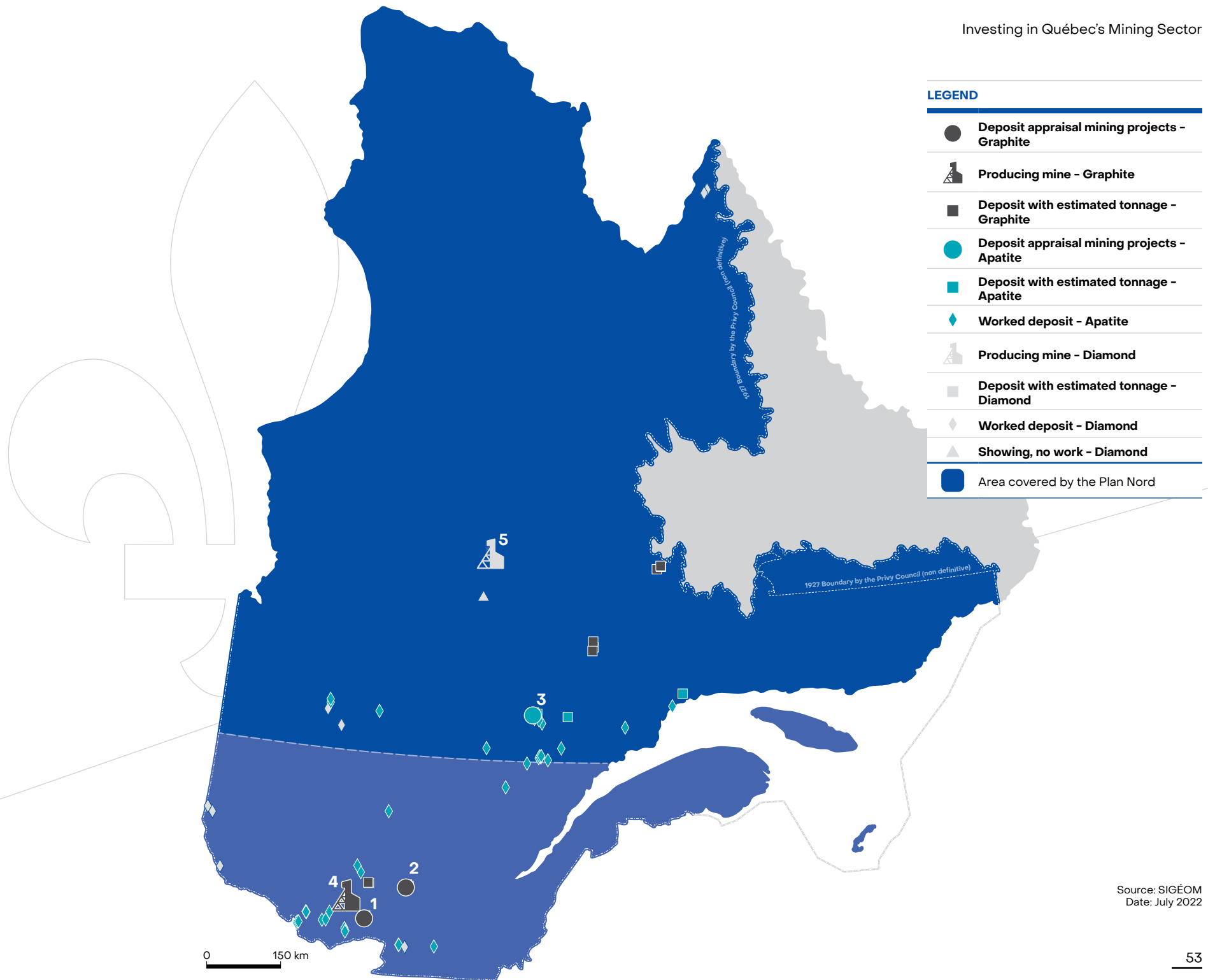
| | PRODUCING MINE | MAIN COMMODITY | BY-PRODUCTS | PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | OPERATIONAL YEAR(S) |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 4 | Lac-des-Îles (Northern Graphite Corporation) northerngraphite.com | Graphite | | 0.59 Mt 7.07% GP | 0.62 Mt 7.10% GP | 1989-2025 |
| 5 | Renard (Stornoway Diamonds (Canada) Inc.) stornowaydiamonds.com | Diamond | | Not public | Not public | 2016-2028 |

(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the CIM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves".
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(2) Mt: millions of metric tonnes; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.





Source: SIGÉOM
Date: July 2022

Frequently asked questions about Québec's mining sector

What are the jurisdictions of the Québec and Canadian governments with regard to the mining sector?

Canada's Constitution Act, 1982 provides for the sharing of jurisdictions between the federal government and the provinces, including Québec. Prospecting, mining operations, conservation and management of natural resources in Québec territory, including mineral resources, are the exclusive jurisdiction of Québec.

Nevertheless, the environment is a shared jurisdiction between the Government of Canada and the *Gouvernement du Québec*. Moreover, any business established in Québec is subject to both Québec and federal taxation laws.

What is the regulatory process to obtain approval for a mining project, from mineral exploration to mine opening and closure?

Under the **Mining Act**, developers must first obtain a claim from the MRNF that grants its holder an exclusive right to search for mineral commodities in the domain of the State on the land subject to the claim, engaging in mineral exploration. If the land is private, the claim holder must obtain written authorization from the landowner at least 30 days before going onto the land or conducting exploration work.

Certain exploration work, depending on the nature or location of the activity, may necessitate an authorization or a permit, particularly under the **Mining Act**, the **Environment Quality Act**, the **Sustainable Forest Development Act** or the **Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife**.

In the event that a deposit is discovered and appraised, the claim holder must obtain a **mining lease** under the provisions of the Mining Act to be able to mine it. The lease application must be accompanied by a survey plan of the area for development, a report certified by an engineer or geologist who meets the qualification requirements set out in the regulation, a project feasibility study, and an economic and market opportunity study for processing in Québec. If applicable, an authorization or a lease issued under the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State may also be necessary for all purposes of use, all temporary or permanent occupancies, all developments or all construction outside the mining lease. These authorizations or these rights are issued following an **application for use of public land**.

Before a mining company applies for a mining lease, it must file a **rehabilitation and restoration plan** with the MRNF. The plan must be made available to the public at least 30 days before the public consultation. A mining lease cannot be signed until the mine rehabilitation and restoration plan has been approved in accordance with the Mining Act and a Certificate of Authorization has been issued under the Environment Quality Act. The Mining Act states that when granting a lease, the Government may, on reasonable grounds, require that the economic spinoffs within Québec, including those from primary processing, be maximized.

Moreover, a **financial guarantee** is required regarding the mining site reclamation. It corresponds to the anticipated cost for the work set out in the rehabilitation and restoration plan. This guarantee must be provided in three payments: the first payment (50%) must be made within 90 days of receiving the plan's approval, and each subsequent payment (25% each) must be made on the anniversary of the plan's approval. Developers must also provide the MRNF with a financial guarantee for certain types of exploration work.

The Environmental Quality Act makes the following subject to an **environmental assessment**:

- construction or operational projects of a metal ore processing mill and projects to develop and operate metal ore mines with a processing or production capacity of 2,000 tonnes or more per day;
- all rare earth element extraction projects, regardless of processing and production capacity.

Exceptionally, as per the Environmental Quality Act, other projects may be subject to an environmental assessment on the recommendation of the *Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs* (MELCCFP).

Under the Mining Act, developers must organize and hold a **public consultation** before a mining lease may be granted for a metal ore mine with a production capacity of less than 2,000 tonnes per day, a lease for surface mineral commodities such as peat, or a lease for an industrial activity or commercial export activity. After the mining lease is issued, the lessee must establish a **monitoring committee** to foster the involvement of the local community in the project.

Once operations have ceased, the operator may be required to obtain one or more Certificates of Authorization from the MELCCFP for restoration work. The financial guarantee obligation persists until the issuance of the release certificate provided for in the Mining Act. The MRNF issues such a certificate when the restoration obligations are fulfilled to its satisfaction and after obtaining a favourable notice from the MELCCFP.

Québec has published a [document](#)⁶⁴ (In French only) listing the main permits, leases, and authorizations required for mine development in Québec.



Do foreign investors have the same rights as Canadian investors?

In Québec and Canada, every investor is treated fairly under the applicable legal and regulatory framework. However, there are rules regarding takeovers of Canadian firms by [foreign interests](#)⁶⁵.

Does a mining company need to hire workers from a particular region or union? Can it bring in its own workers?

The *Gouvernement du Québec* encourages companies to employ workers from neighbouring communities. Québec has a skilled mining workforce and these workers mostly live in mining areas.

However, businesses established in Québec may employ workers from anywhere in Canada. Bringing workers in from outside Canada to occupy positions subject to a labour shortage is possible if the company is having trouble recruiting [Canadians](#)⁶⁶.

Does Québec have standards to ensure the safety of workers in the mining sector?

The *Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail* (CNESST) is the body responsible for administering the occupational health and safety system. It is responsible, in particular, for the application of the [Regulation respecting occupational health and safety in mines](#)⁶⁷.

In addition, the [Association paritaire pour la santé et la sécurité du travail du secteur minier](#)⁶⁸ is dedicated to support workers and employers in the mining industry in their management of occupational health and safety prevention.

Which mining associations are active in Québec?

There are three mining associations operating in Québec: the [Québec Mineral Exploration Association \(QMEA\)](#)⁶⁹, the [Québec Mining Association \(QMA\)](#)⁷⁰ and the [Association des producteurs de tourbe horticole du Québec \(APTHQ\)/Québec Peat Moss Producers Association \(QPMPA\)](#)⁷¹.

What are the roles and responsibilities of the main departments and agencies that deal with foreign companies looking to invest in mining projects in Québec?

- [Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts](#)⁷²: all matters related to exploration and mining, metal processing, industrial mineral purification, mine tailings valorization, and mine closure (permits, mineral rights, authorizations, leases, public land use authorizations, etc.).
- [Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs](#)⁷³: all matters relating to the environment and environmental impacts.
- [Ministère des Finances](#)⁷⁴, [Ministère de l'Économie et de l'Innovation](#)⁷⁵: financial assistance, equity investments and general business support.
- [Société du Plan Nord](#)⁷⁶: integrates and coordinates development of northern Québec, in a sustainable development perspective.
- [Institut national des mines](#)⁷⁷: provides consultation, innovation and training services for the mining industry outside Québec.

- [Ressources Québec](#)⁷⁸: a division of Investissement Québec specialized in mining, forest and energy sector investments. Ressources Québec assists project developers at every stage of their development, from exploration and extraction to resource processing. It offers a range of financial solutions adapted to the needs of projects, including equity holdings, debentures or loans. Ressources Québec also administers the Natural Resources and Energy Capital Fund, which has a budget of \$1 billion.

Other government departments and agencies may be involved depending on their fields of jurisdiction (see the section [A partner in your investments](#)).

What statutes and regulations generally apply to mining exploration and development?

Québec statutes and regulations (non-exhaustive list):

- Mining Act (M-13.1) and Regulation respecting mineral substances other than petroleum, natural gas and brine (M-13.1, r.2);
- Act respecting transparency measures in the mine, oil and gas industries (M-11.5) and Regulation respecting the application of the Act respecting transparency measures in the mining, oil and gas industries (chapter M-11.5, a. 6, 9, and 18);
- Mining Tax Act (I-0.4);
- Sustainable Forest Development Act (A-18.1) and Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State (A-18.1, r.7);
- Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (T-8.1);
- Environment Quality Act (Q-2) and various regulations;
- Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and to promote better governance of water and associated environments (chapter C-6.2) and Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 35.2);
- Act respecting occupational health and safety (S-2.1) and Regulation respecting occupational health and safety in mines (S-2.1, r.14);
- Natural Heritage Conservation Act (C-61.01);

- Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (C-61.1);
- Parks Act (P-9).

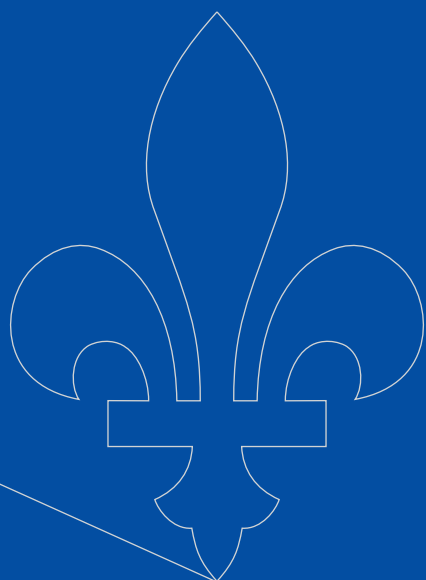
These statutes and regulations can be consulted free of charge on the [Légis Québec website](#)⁷⁹.

Canadian statutes and regulations (non-exhaustive list):

- Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (S.C. 2012, c. 19, s. 52);
- Fisheries Act (R.S.C. [1985], c. F-14) and Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (SOR/2002-222);
- Nuclear Safety and Control Act (S.C. 1997, c. 9) and various regulations.

These statutes and regulations can be found on the [Justice Laws website](#)⁸⁰.

N.B. The information in this section is for information purposes only and has no legal value.



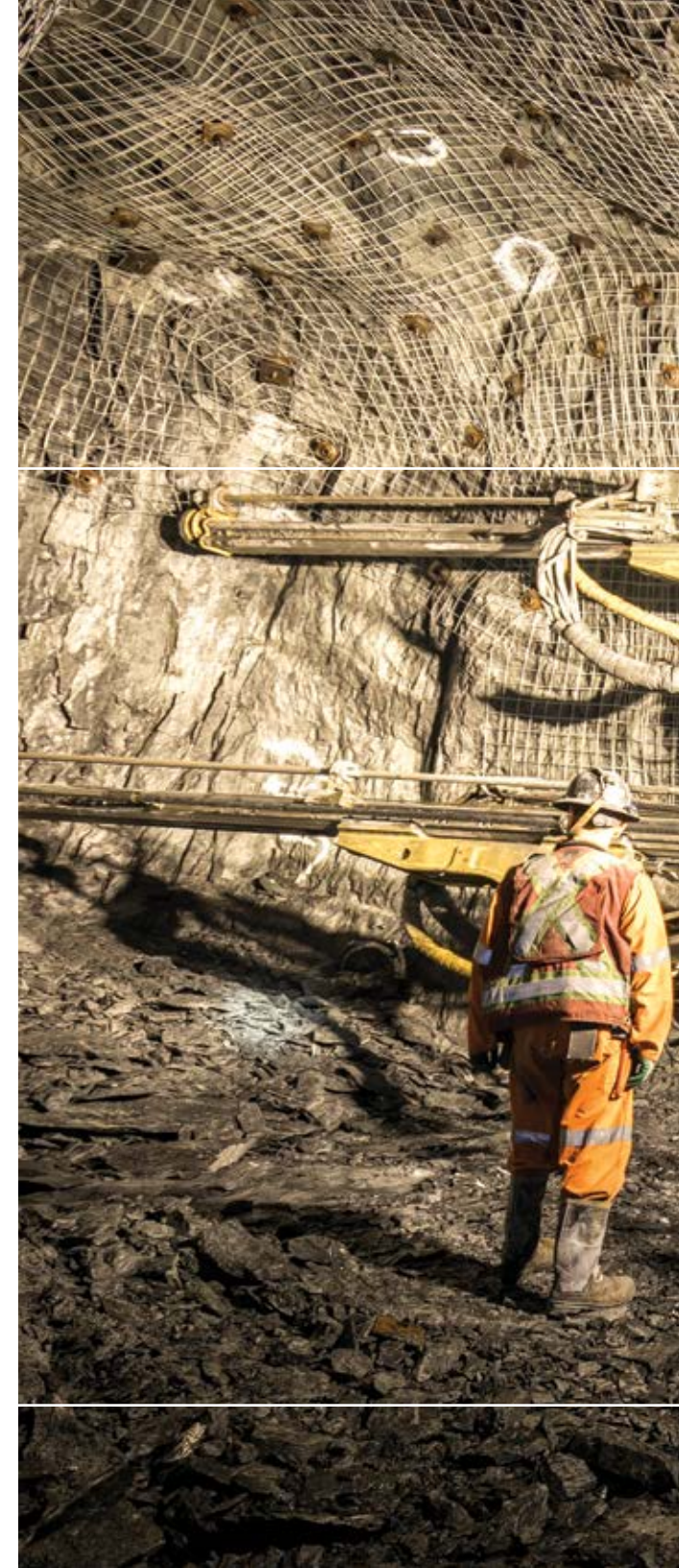
Contact us

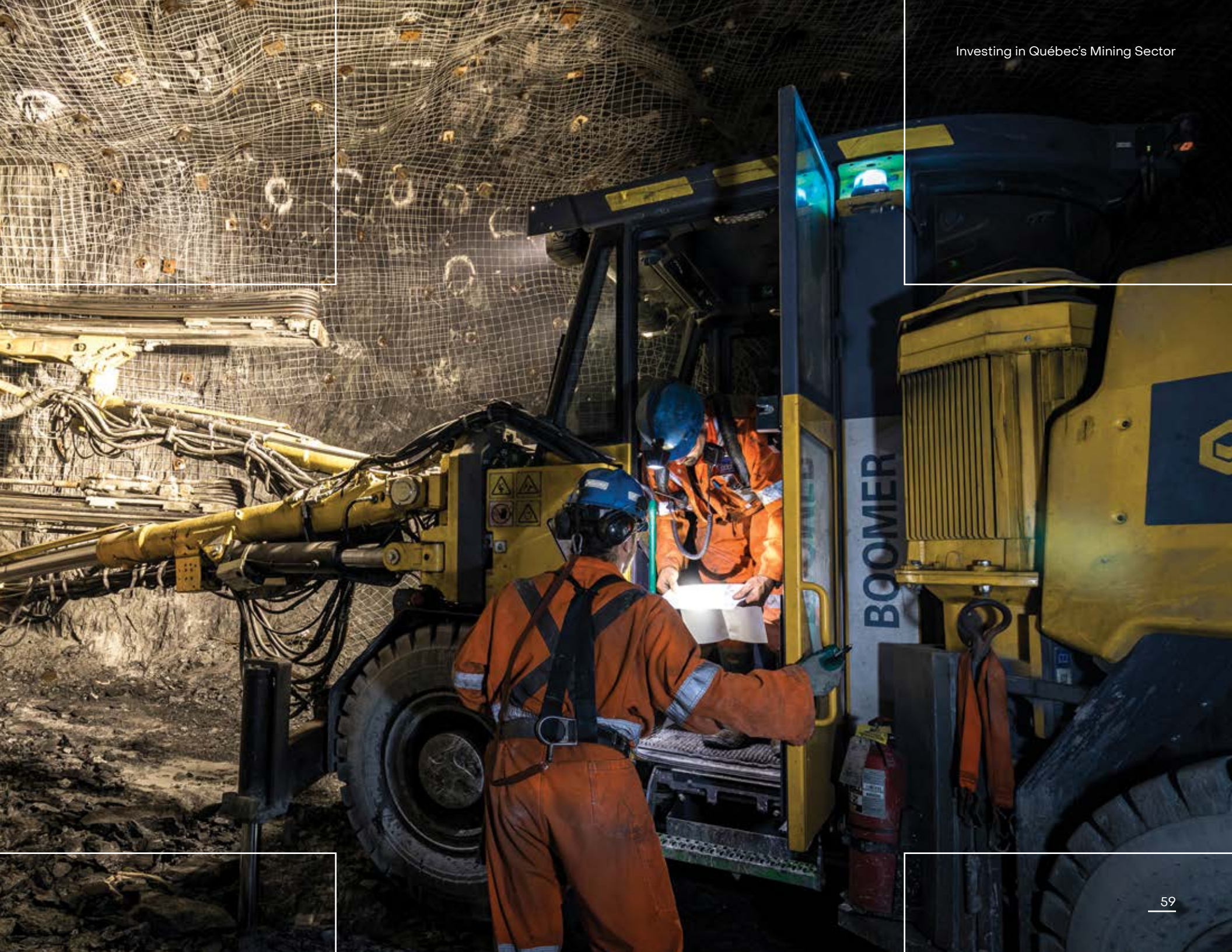
For additional information, contact the international offices of [Investissement Québec](#)⁸¹ or the [Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie](#)⁸².

QUÉBEC OFFICES ABROAD

Investissement Québec

| LOCATION | TELEPHONE NUMBER | EMAIL |
|---|------------------------|--|
| MONTRÉAL (CANADA) | 1 844 474-6367 | info@invest-quebec.com |
| ATLANTA (UNITED STATES) | 1 404 584-5340 | |
| CHICAGO (UNITED STATES) | 1 312 471-1127 | |
| LOS ANGELES (UNITED STATES) | 1 310 209-3332 | |
| NEW YORK (UNITED STATES) | 1 212 843-0981 | |
| LONDON (UNITED KINGDOM) | +44 20 7766 5900 | |
| MUNICH (GERMANY) | +49 (0) 89 255 49 31 0 | |
| PARIS (FRANCE) | +33 (0)1 40 67 85 00 | |
| BEIJING (CHINA) | +86 10 5139 4264 | |
| TOKYO (JAPAN) | +81 3 5733 4588 | |
| SEOUL (SOUTH KOREA) | +82 2 3703 7718 | |







Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie

| | LOCATION | TELEPHONE NUMBER | EMAIL |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) | + 225 27 20 20 40 15 | qc.abidjan@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 2 | Atlanta (United States) | 1 404 584-2995 | qc.atlanta@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 3 | Barcelona (Spain) | +34 93 476 42 58 | qc.barcelone@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 4 | Beijing (China) | +86 (10) 51 39 40 00 | qc.beijing@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 5 | Berlin (Germany) | +49 0 30 59 00 646 0 | qc.berlin@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 6 | Bogota (Colombia) | +57 601 657-9863 | qc.bogota@international.gc.ca |
| 7 | Boston (United States) | 1 617 482-1193 | qc.boston@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 8 | Brussels (Belgium) | +32 0 2 512 0036 | qc.bruxelles@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 9 | Chicago (United States) | 1 312 471-1126 | qc.chicago@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 10 | Dakar (Senegal) | +221 33 849 82 16 | qc.dakar@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 11 | Hong Kong (China) | +852 37 19 47 00 | QuebecHK@mifi.gouv.qc.ca |
| 12 | Houston (United States) | 1 713 968-9836 | qc.houston@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 13 | Havana (Cuba) | +53 (72) 04 25 16 | qc.lahavane@international.gc.ca |
| 14 | London (United Kingdom) | +44 0 207 766 5900 | qc.londres@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 15 | Los Angeles (United States) | 1 310 824-4173 | qc.losangeles@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 16 | Mexico City (Mexico) | +52 (55) 1100 4330 | qc.mexico@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 17 | Miami (United States) | To come | Unavailable |
| 18 | Mumbai (India) | +91 22 6749 4444 | quebecinindia@international.gc.ca |
| 19 | Munich (Germany) | +49 0 89 25 54 931 0 | qc.munich@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 20 | New York (United States) | 1 212 843-0950 | qc.newyork@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 21 | Paris (France) | +33 01 40 67 85 00 | qc.paris@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 22 | Philadelphia (United States) | 1 215 515-7112 | qc.philadelphie@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 23 | Qingdao (China) | 8 653 266 950 965 | qc.qingdao@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 24 | Rabat (Morocco) | +212 5 37 77 70 66 | qc.rabat@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 25 | Rome (Italy) | +39 06 4203 4501 | qc.rome@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 26 | São Paulo (Brazil) | +55 (11) 55 09 43 21 | qc.saopaulo@international.gc.ca |
| 27 | Seoul (South Korea) | 82 237 037 700 | qc.seoul@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 28 | Shanghai (China) | +86 (021) 32 79 28 00 | qc.shanghai@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 29 | Shenzhen (China) | 8 675 582 809 584 | qc.shenzhen@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 30 | Silicon Valley (United States) | 1 310 824-4173 | qc.siliconvalley@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 31 | Singapore (Singapore) | +65 31 38 55 51 | Unavailable |
| 32 | Tokyo (Japan) | +81 03 57 33 40 01 | qc.tokyo@mri.gouv.qc.ca |
| 33 | Washington (United States) | 1-202-659-8990 | qc.washington@mri.gouv.qc.ca |

Other Departments – Offices Located in Québec

MINISTÈRE DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES ET DES FORÊTS

1 866 248-6936
renseignements@mern.gouv.qc.ca
www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES, DE LA FAUNE ET DES PARCS

1 800 561-1616
info@environnement.gouv.qc.ca
www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca

NOTES

- 1 Online: [<http://fraserinstitute.org/categories/mining>].
- 2 Online: [https://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/1102_indexAccueil?l=a].
- 3 Online: [gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/].
- 4 Online: [<https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/quebec-mines/>].
- 5 Online: [https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/ressources-naturelles/Documents/PL_resume_critical_strategic_minerals.pdf?1604003084].
- 6 Online: [mern.gouv.qc.ca/mines/programmes/soutien-exploration-mineraux-critiques-strategiques].
- 7 Online: [<https://www.economie.gouv.qc.ca/bibliotheques/strategies/strategie-quebecoise-de-developpement-de-la-filiere-batterie>].
- 8 Online: [<https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/min/environnement/publications-adm/plan-economie-verte/plan-economie-verte-2030-en.pdf?1635262991>].
- 9 Online: [investquebec.com].
- 10 Online: [investquebec.com/international/en].
- 11 Online: [investquebec.com/quebec/fr/a-propos/Ressources-Quebec.html].
- 12 Online: [economie.gouv.qc.ca/bibliotheques/programmes/aide-financiere/fonds-capital-ressources-naturelles-et-energie/].
- 13 Online: [soquem.qc.ca].
- 14 Online: [quebec.ca/en/government/departments-and-agencies/societe-plan-nord].
- 15 Online: [sdbj.gouv.qc.ca/en/home/].
- 16 Online: [sdbj.gouv.qc.ca/en/financing-offer/investment-fund/].
- 17 Online: [sdbj.gouv.qc.ca/en/financing-offer/mining-sector/mining-sector-investment-fund/].
- 18 Online: [mern.gouv.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/cadre-normatif-domaine-minier.pdf].
- 19 Online: [legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/M-13.1].
- 20 Online: [legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/l-0.4].
- 21 Online: [legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/showdoc/cs/M-11.5].
- 22 Online: [legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/home].
- 23 Online: [quebec.ca/en/government/policies-orientations/social-acceptability/].
- 24 Online: [mern.gouv.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/PO-consultation-mines_MERN.pdf].
- 25 Subject to the environmental impact assessment and review procedure provided in the Environmental Quality Act (CQLR, chapter Q-2), among others, are metal mines of 2,000 metric tonnes or more per day, uranium mines and rare earth mines, as well as mines with a daily maximum ore extraction capacity equal to or greater than 500 metric tonnes. This procedure includes a public information and consultation period and, if applicable, public hearings conducted by the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE).
- 26 Online: [<https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/documents/mining/guidelines-mine-closure.pdf>].
- 27 Online: [<https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/mines/publications/quantity-mine-mouth-output-value-and-duties-paid-by-mining-companies/>].
- 28 The regulations under the Act (chapter M-11.5, r. 1) contain a list of these authorities. At the time of writing, the list includes Canada and the vast majority of European countries.
- 29 Online: [environnement.gouv.qc.ca/lqe/autorisations/reaife/index.htm].
- 30 Online: [<https://www.revenuquebec.ca/en/businesses/sector-specific-measures/mining-tax/claiming-duties-credits-related-to-the-mining-tax/refundable-duties-credit-for-losses/>].
- 31 Online: [<https://www.revenuquebec.ca/en/businesses/sector-specific-measures/mining-tax/calculating-the-mining-tax-on-annual-profit/calculating-the-operators-annual-profit/allowance-for-community-consultations/>].
- 32 Online: [<https://www.revenuquebec.ca/en/businesses/sector-specific-measures/mining-tax/calculating-the-mining-tax-on-annual-profit/calculating-the-operators-annual-profit/environmental-studies-allowance/>].
- 33 Online: [<https://www.investquebec.com/Documents/qc/publications/TaxationinQuebec.pdf>].
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