

ECONOMIC BENEFITS GENERATED BY QUÉBEC'S MINING INDUSTRY IN 2020

By EcoTec Consultants



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PREFACE

Since the publication of the first report in 2016 on the economic benefits generated by the mining industry in 2014, it is with the same feelings of pride and enthusiasm that we present each new version highlighting the concrete contribution made by mining activities to the Québec economy.

As you will see from this report, despite the pandemic Québec's mining industry has actually increased its contribution to the Québec economy thanks to the speed with which companies adapted to public health measures and the market prices of the produced minerals. The rules ensured a safe working environment for all workers, and allowed companies to continue to provide employment as they pursued their operations. The results are reflected in the total value of the contribution to Québec's Gross domestic product (GDP) and the value of the fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the Québec government.

The mining industry makes a major contribution to Québec's economy, and the benefits spread well beyond the traditional mining regions. Mining generates benefits for the whole of Québec and supports government spending, with fiscal and parafiscal revenues reaching around \$1.8 billion, including \$632 million in mining royalties.

The need for qualified workers is an ongoing challenge for the mining industry. The report shows that mining supported 48,187 person-years of employment through new or existing jobs. In all, 14,732 people are employed directly by mining companies. The report also shows that more women are now working in the industry, and we are pleased to note that their numbers have grown year by year, along with Indigenous workers, whose numbers have jumped by 68.6% in six years.

The future is promising for Québec's mining industry. The fight against climate change and the energy transition launched by the current governments have helped consolidate current mining projects and supported the emergence of new projects, since minerals will be at the heart of the worldwide shift towards decarbonization. More than ever before, Québec is positioned to remain among the leaders as it continues its development and maintains a strong and competitive mining sector that is able to limit its environmental footprint, in particular by reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

In closing, we would like to thank the members of the Québec Mining Association, whose contributions made this report a reality. Thanks to their input, we have been able to highlight the very real benefits generated by the mining industry in Québec. We also thank EcoTec Consultants for its rigorous and painstaking approach, which has made it possible to present the data with such extreme precision.

We hope you enjoy reading the report!



Josée Méthot, Eng., M.B.A., C.Dir.
President and Chief Executive Officer
Québec Mining Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study is based on a survey of the member mining companies of the Québec Mining Association (QMA) covering jobs, wages and expenditure in 2020. The resulting data, the most recent and accurate available, was used to calculate the economic benefits generated by Québec's mining industry in the provincial economy, by administrative region, by province and for Canada as a whole.

The job total for each region counts direct jobs (mining company employees) based on the workers' permanent place of residence, rather than their place of employment. In other words, the jobs are counted in the region where most of the resulting income is spent. Indirect benefits for Québec as a whole were estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down the indirect benefits by administrative region, and also to (1) calculate the induced benefits and break them down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced benefits in other provinces.

The mining industry had 14,732 employees on December 31, 2020, as shown in Table 1. Of these positions, 12,749 were held by men (86.5%) and 1,983 by women (13.5%). It is important to note the progress made by women between 2014 and 2020. The number of women employed directly by the mining companies grew by 585, from 1,398 to 1,983, an increase of 41.8% in six years. This increased the percentage of direct jobs in the industry held by women from 11.2% to 13.5%.

TABLE 1

Direct jobs, by region of employment and by gender, 2020

Regions	Men	Women	Total	Percentage
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3,735	593	4,328	29.4%
Nord-du-Québec	3,569	523	4,092	27.8%
Côte-Nord	3,271	453	3,724	25.3%
Montréal	1,297	180	1,477	10.0%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	462	53	515	3.5%
Montréal	138	120	258	1.8%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	133	6	139	0.9%
Laval	34	40	74	0.5%
Estrie	70	0	70	0.5%
Lanaudière	32	11	43	0.3%
Other regions*	8	4	12	0.1%
Total	12,749	1,983	14,732	100.0%

Source: Survey of QMA members

Table 2 shows the number of mining industry suppliers in each Québec administrative region and outside Québec. It is important to note that because many suppliers play a role in production and exploration activities as well as in investment in the mining sector, there is some overlap between the first two columns. The third column, however, shows the total number of suppliers once the overlaps have been eliminated.

The total number of mining industry suppliers in Québec is estimated at 4,857 for 2020. This number represents over 79% of the total number of suppliers (6,143). The remainder (1,286 suppliers) are located in the rest of Canada and in other countries. It is interesting to note that the number of suppliers increased significantly in 2020, compared to the result noted for 2018. The number jumped from 4,938 to 6,143, an increase of 24.4% over two years. In Québec, the number of single suppliers with their place of business in the province increased by 27.5%, from 3,809 to 4,857, probably largely as a result of the pandemic.

The greatest number of suppliers is found in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, with 1,483 or 24.1% of the total. This is not surprising given the importance and long history of mining in this Québec region. The Montréal administrative region¹ ranks second with 906 single suppliers (14.7%), followed by the Montérégie region with 556 (9.1%) and the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region with 463 (7.5%), taking advantage of its relative proximity to Québec's three main mining regions.

TABLE 2
Number of mining industry suppliers, 2020

Regions	Extraction and exploration	Investment	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	25	6	25	0.4%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	418	124	463	7.5%
Capitale-Nationale	316	69	327	5.3%
Mauricie	86	21	102	1.7%
Estrie	78	29	90	1.5%
Montréal	841	172	906	14.7%
Outaouais	10	3	11	0.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,407	319	1,483	24.1%
Côte-Nord	186	19	199	3.2%
Nord-du-Québec	82	11	83	1.4%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	53	5	56	0.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	77	17	85	1.4%
Laval	122	25	133	2.2%
Lanaudière	106	10	115	1.9%
Laurentides	138	29	149	2.4%
Montérégie	500	101	556	9.1%
Centre-du-Québec	66	12	74	1.2%
Total Québec	4,511	972	4,857	79.1%
Outside Québec	1,198	248	1,286	20.9%
Total	5,709	1,220	6,143	100.0%

¹ In this study, the Island of Montréal is referred to as "Montréal", the official name of the administrative region according to the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Source: Survey of QMA members

Total turnover for mining companies in Québec is estimated at \$11.7 billion for 2020. This amount includes wages and benefits for workers, amortization expenses, operating revenue and all other expenditure on goods and services. When investment expenditure of \$779.1 million is added, total mining industry activities in Québec in 2020 amounted to \$12.5 billion.

The economic benefits generated by these activities are estimated at 65,284 person-years, including 48,187 in Québec, and a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$12.9 billion, including \$10.5 billion in Québec. Three "resource" regions (Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec) benefitted in particular from mining industry activities in 2020. It is estimated that 15,589 person-years and \$3.3 billion in GDP were generated in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region (Table 3). This represents respectively 22.8% of the jobs in the region and 35.8% of regional GDP.

Jobs in the Côte-Nord (7,585) and Nord-du-Québec (1,645) regions represented around 18.4% of all employment in the two regions in 2020. The GDP generated in the Côte-Nord region (\$2.9 billion) was 37.5% of the region's GDP, while the corresponding amount in the Nord-du-Québec region (\$1.1 billion) was 20.6% of the region's GDP. Other regions that benefitted significantly from mining industry activities were Montréal (6,784 person-years), Montérégie (3,834), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (2,038) and Capitale-Nationale (1,976).

TABLE 3

Benefits generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, person-years and \$ million

Regions	Jobs	Percentage in the region	Gross domestic product	Percentage in the region
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,146	1.3%	\$141.4	1.7%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2,038	1.7%	\$381.2	3.1%
Capitale-Nationale	1,976	0.5%	\$226.2	0.5%
Mauricie	812	0.7%	\$95.0	0.9%
Estrie	937	0.6%	\$113.9	0.8%
Montréal	6,784	0.7%	\$976.9	0.6%
Outaouais	363	0.2%	\$41.9	0.3%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	15,589	22.8%	\$3,268.7	35.8%
Côte-Nord	7,585	18.4%*	\$2,932.0	37.5%
Nord-du-Québec	1,645		\$1,089.2	20.6%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	681	2.2%	\$104.8	2.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	1,050	0.5%	\$134.3	0.7%
Laval	997	0.5%	\$105.8	0.6%
Lanaudière	757	0.3%	\$85.7	0.5%
Laurentides	1,116	0.4%	\$140.2	0.6%
Montérégie	3,834	0.5%	\$591.5	0.9%
Centre-du-Québec	877	0.7%	\$103.0	0.9%
Total Québec	48,187	1.2%	\$10,531.7	2.3%
Rest of Canada	17,097	---	\$2,319.7	---
Total Canada	65,284	---	\$12,851.4	---

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants.

* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

The fiscal and parafiscal revenue generated in 2020 is estimated at \$2.4 billion: \$1.8 billion for the Québec government (74.4%) and \$620.4 million for the federal government (25.6%) (see Table 4). The biggest revenue source for the Québec government was mining taxes (\$631.7 million), followed by parafiscal revenue (\$526.9 million), personal income tax (\$384.8 million) and Québec Sales Tax (QST) and other indirect taxes (\$262.1 million).

TABLE 4

Fiscal and parafiscal revenue generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million²

Revenue source	Québec government	Government of Canada*	Total
Personal income tax	\$384.8	\$419.4	\$804.2
QST and other indirect taxes	\$262.1	\$107.7	\$369.8
Mining taxes**	\$631.7	\$0.0	\$631.7
Parafiscal revenue	\$526.9	\$93.3	\$620.2
Total	\$1,805.5	\$620.4	\$2,425.9

Sources: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* Government of Canada revenue for the whole of Canada.

** Shows the mining taxes paid according to the MERN.



² This data excludes corporate income tax.

CONCLUSION

Eight key elements need to be highlighted:

- 1** In 2020, overall mining industry activities in Québec represented \$12.5 billion, including \$11.7 billion for mineral extraction and exploration. The activities supported more than 48,187 person-years of employment and \$10.5 billion in GDP across Québec.
- 2** With an annual average salary of \$109,787, workers in the mining industry earned more than the average for all workers in all of Québec's regions.
- 3** More women and Indigenous people are now employed by mining companies. The number of women in the industry increased by 585 in six years, from 1,398 to 1,983 (+41.8%) from 2014 to 2020. The number of Indigenous workers employed by mining companies in Québec increased from 258 to 435, a jump of 68.6% (+177) in six years.
- 4** Mining companies make a substantial contribution to the economy in several regions of Québec, with the "resource" regions (especially Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec) benefitting the most. In these regions, the mining industry represents a significant percentage of jobs and total GDP in each regional economy. In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported represent 22.8% of all jobs in the region. In the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions, the combined total of 9,230 person-years for both regions equals 18.4% of all employment in the regions.
- 5** Mining industry activities in Québec generated benefits in several Québec regions other than the three regions where most mines are located. Over 17,944 person-years of employment were generated in seven regions: Montréal, Montérégie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Laurentides and Chaudière-Appalaches.
- 6** Over 4,850 businesses based in Québec are mining industry suppliers, an increase of 27.5% in two years compared to the 3,809 businesses recorded in 2018. The pandemic probably played a significant role here. The supplier network extends to all regions of Québec, but is especially important in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which is home to almost one-quarter of all industry suppliers. The network is also significant in several other regions including Montréal, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Montérégie.
- 7** Mining industry activities generated important fiscal and parafiscal revenues for the two main levels of government in 2020, with a total of \$2.4 billion, including almost \$1.8 billion for the Québec government, excluding corporate income tax.
- 8** The mining industry's contribution to the Québec economy is growing. From 2014 to 2020, the number of jobs supported in Québec grew from 45,563 to 48,187 (+5.8%) and the contribution to the province's GDP increased from \$7.7 billion to \$10.5 billion (+36.4%). Fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the Québec government jumped by 77.3%, from \$1.0 billion to \$1.8 billion. The most significant factor in this increase was mining taxes, which grew fivefold from \$121.1 million to \$631.7 million, a difference of \$510.6 million.



INTRODUCTION

The mining industry is a key economic player in Québec, and is both dynamic and constantly evolving. The pandemic in 2020 had an impact on Québec's mining industry, especially during the first half of the year, but for the year as a whole, industry activity (in jobs and turnover) was above the level recorded in the previous study based on the year 2018.

This document presents the results of a study of the economic benefits generated by mining companies that were members of the Québec Mining Association (QMA)³ in 2020. Questionnaires were developed, along with an interview guide, and sent to the Association's members. The data gathered and presented in this document are the most recent and accurate currently available. They were used to calculate the economic benefits generated by the mining industry in Québec, for each administrative region, and by province for Canada as a whole.

The report is in four main sections:

- Section One presents the methods used to gather data from QMA members.
- Section Two presents data on mining industry workers in Québec, their administrative regions of work and residence, and the breakdown of jobs by gender. It also presents the economic benefits in Québec resulting from mineral exploration and extraction activities by QMA members.
- Section Three presents the economic benefits in Québec resulting from investment expenditure by QMA members.
- Last, Section Four presents the aggregate economic benefits in Québec resulting from all activities by QMA members.

³ Only the benefits generated by operating mines, treatment and refining facilities and exploration firms that were QMA members were considered for the purposes of this study.



SECTION 1

DATA COLLECTION

This study is based on data from Québec Mining Association (QMA) member companies (see Table 1-1) engaged in mineral extraction and exploration activities. The data was collected in two phases. First, data on employment, wages and hours worked was gathered during the summer and fall of 2021, taking into account employees' municipality of residence and place of work. For employment, four categories were considered: male Indigenous workers, female Indigenous workers, male non-Indigenous workers and female non-Indigenous workers. The number of workers was the number of people employed by mining companies on 31 December 2020. The hours worked and wages paid cover the whole of 2020. To ensure data confidentiality,⁴ the results were grouped for all the companies that participated in the survey.

The second data collection phase (fall 2021 to January 2022) concerned expenditure in 2020. The questionnaire for the second phase had three parts: extraction expenditure, exploration expenditure, and investment expenditure. It is estimated that the data obtained from participating mining companies is representative of more than 95% of Québec's mining industry.

Direct and indirect benefits were estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down the indirect benefits by region, and also to (1) calculate the induced benefits and break them down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced benefits for the other provinces.

TABLE 1-1

QMA member companies that participated in the study, with their operating sites and sites under development

Name of company	Name of site / project
ArcelorMittal Mining Canada G.P.	Mont-Wright mining complex
Arianne Phosphate Inc.	Lac à Paul apatite mine project
Canadian Malartic G.P.	Canadian Malartic mine
Canadian Royalties Inc.	Nunavik Nickel Project
Monarch Gold Corporation	Beaufort mine
Eldorado Gold Québec	Lamaque mine
Glencore	Horne Smelter Matagami mine Raglan mine
Graymont (Qc) Inc.	Bedford plant Marbleton plant
Hecla Québec	Casa Berardi mine
IAMGOLD Corporation	Westwood mine
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.	Kiena project
Québec Iron Ore	Lac Bloom mine
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Goldex mine LaRonde mine complex
O3 Mining	Marban project
Osisko Mining	Windfall project
Newmont	Éléonore mine
Niobec, a Magris company	Niobec mine
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Matawinie project
Omya Canada	St-Armand plant
Osisko Gold Royalties	
Bonterra Resources Inc.	Moroy project
Falco Resources	Horne 5 project
Radisson Mining Resources	O'Brien project
Rio Tinto Fer et Titane	Havre-Saint-Pierre mine Sorel plant
Windsor Salt Ltd.	Seleine mines
Stornoway Diamonds Corporation	Renard mine
Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd.	

⁴ Confidentiality agreements were signed by EcoTec Consultants with the mining companies to ensure data confidentiality.

SECTION 2

ECONOMIC BENEFITS GENERATED BY MINERAL EXTRACTION AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

As of December 31, 2020, the mining industry in Québec directly employed 14,732 workers. Total payroll (gross wages and benefits) was \$1.9 billion for the year as a whole. Jobs in the mining sector were very well paid: the average annual salary was \$109,787, based on jobs at the end of 2020, an increase of 14.8% over six years (including an increase of 5.7% between 2018 and 2020). Wages in the mining industry during the period from 2014 to 2020 increased at almost double the rate of the increase in consumer prices (7.6%) for Québec over the same period.

From March 15, 2020 to May 7, 2022, the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) provided financial support for eligible employers that experienced a loss of income due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of the program was to prevent job losses by helping companies keep their employees and rehire employees that had been laid off, and to facilitate the resumption of their normal operations. In all, \$59.8 million was received by seven mining companies, representing around 3.1% of the industry's total payroll for 2020.

Table 2-1 shows the jobs provided in each administrative region. The four regions of the province where the industry provided the most jobs were, in order: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, with 29.4% of jobs (4,328 jobs and \$593.0 million in total payroll), Nord-du-Québec, with 27.8% (4,092 jobs and \$490.2 million in total payroll), Côte-Nord, with 25.3% (3,724 jobs and \$595.0 million in total payroll), and Montérégie, with 10.0% (1,477 jobs and \$174.4 million in total payroll). These four regions provided jobs for 13,621 workers (92.5% of the provincial total) and \$1.85 billion in wages (97.2%).

TABLE 2-1

Direct jobs and total payroll by region of employment, 2020, number and \$ million*

Regions	Direct jobs		Total payroll	
	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,328	29.4%	\$593.0	31.1%
Nord-du-Québec	4,092	27.8%	\$490.2	25.7%
Côte-Nord	3,724	25.3%	\$595.0	31.2%
Montérégie	1,477	10.0%	\$174.4	9.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	515	3.5%	**	**
Montréal	258	1.8%	\$39.6	2.1%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	139	0.9%	**	**
Laval	74	0.5%	\$10.7	0.6%
Estrie	70	0.5%	***	***
Lanaudière	43	0.3%	\$3.7	0.2%
Other regions	12	0.1%	****	****
Total	14,732	100.0%	\$1,906.6	100.0%

Source: Survey of QMA members

* Total payroll = gross wages plus benefits

** To ensure confidentiality with respect to the place of work, the data for the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions have been added to the data for the Côte-Nord region.

*** To ensure confidentiality with respect to the place of work, the data for the Estrie region have been added to the data for the Montérégie region.

**** To ensure confidentiality with respect to the place of work, the data for the other regions have been added to the data for the Lanaudière region.

Mining is a sector where the direct jobs are traditionally positions held by male non-Indigenous workers. This holds true for Québec (see Table 2-2 and Table 2-3). The tables below show the number of Indigenous men, Indigenous women, non-Indigenous men and non-Indigenous women holding positions, by region of employment.

Non-Indigenous men held 12,452 jobs (84.5%) in mineral extraction and exploration in Québec, while non-Indigenous women held 1,844 jobs (12.5%). Non-Indigenous workers therefore held a total of 14,296 jobs (97.0%), compared to 435 (3.0%) held by Indigenous workers. In the latter group, Indigenous men held 296 jobs (2.0%), while Indigenous women held 139 jobs (1.0%).

It is important to note the progress made between 2014 and 2020 in terms of woman and Indigenous workers. The number of women working in the industry rose by 585, from 1,398 to 1,983, a 41.9% increase. This rate of increase is more than double the rate at which the total number of jobs in the mining industry increased (17.8% since 2014). As a result, the percentage of direct jobs in the mining industry held by women increased from 11.2% to 13.5%.

The progress made by Indigenous workers was even more remarkable. The number of Indigenous men employed by mining companies increased by 126, from 170 to 296, a jump of 74.1%, while the number of Indigenous women employed increased by 51, from 88 in 2014 to 139 in 2020, a jump of 58.0%. This increased the total number of Indigenous workers employed by mining companies in Québec from 258 to 435, a jump of 68.6% (177) in six years.

TABLE 2-2

Direct jobs, 2020, by gender

Regions	Men	Women	Indigenous men	Indigenous women	Total
Total	12,452	1,844	296	139	14,732

TABLE 2-3

Direct jobs, 2020, by region of employment and gender

Regions	Men		Women		Total
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3,735	86.3%	593	13.7%	4,328
Nord-du-Québec	3,569	87.2%	523	12.8%	4,092
Côte-Nord	3,271	87.8%	453	12.2%	3,724
Montréal	1,297	87.8%	180	12.2%	1,477
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	461	89.7%	53	10.3%	515
Montréal	138	53.5%	120	46.5%	258
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	133	95.7%	6	4.3%	139
Laval	34	45.9%	40	54.1%	74
Estrie	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	70
Lanaudière	32	74.4%	11	25.6%	43
Other regions	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12
Total	12,748	86,5 %	1,983	13,5 %	14,732

Source: Survey of QMA members



Table 2-4 is a matrix showing the relationship between the region of employment (column) and region of residence (row) of mining company employees in Québec, while Table 2-5 contains the same data as percentages. For example, the first column shows Abitibi-Témiscamingue as a region of employment, with a total of 4,328 jobs. For the workers holding these jobs, 4,231 (97.8%) were residents of the same region, 12 (0.3%) were residents of the Nord-du-Québec region, and 13 (0.3%) had their permanent address in Montréal. The total for the first row of Table 2-4 (5,869) represents the number of permanent residents of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region employed by mining companies in Québec.

Nord-du-Québec is a region of employment with numerous mining industry jobs and also workers from many different places of residence. For example, 1,580 mine workers in Nord-du-Québec are residents of Abitibi-Témiscamingue, holding a significant percentage (38.6%) of mining jobs in the northern region. Only 642 of the 4,092 mine workers in Nord-du-Québec are residents of the region (15.7%). This situation results from the remote location of the mine sites and the use of “fly-in, fly-out” employees for mining operations, and also from the limited pool of workers in the region.

TABLE 2-4

Direct jobs, 2020, by region of employment and region of residence, number

Regions of residence \ Regions of employment	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Nord-du-Québec	Côte-Nord	Montréal	Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	Montréal	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Other regions	Total
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,231	1,580	17	1	0	38	0	2	5,869
Côte-Nord	0	25	2,280	5	0	0	0	0	2,310
Montréal	9	140	85	1,116	0	48	0	6	1,404
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	6	235	220	7	513	3	0	1	985
Nord-du-Québec	12	642	20	0	0	1	0	3	678
Montréal	13	198	35	67	1	132	0	28	474
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0	117	315	1	0	1	0	0	434
Capitale-Nationale	6	241	167	4	1	5	0	7	431
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0	81	93	2	0	0	139	0	315
Laurentides	16	171	54	10	0	10	0	30	291
Chaudière-Appalaches	2	115	130	15	0	3	0	20	285
Mauricie	1	89	77	64	0	2	0	4	237
Estrie	3	74	68	26	0	0	0	49	220
Lanaudière	8	58	35	72	0	7	0	29	209
Centre-du-Québec	1	47	71	75	0	0	0	3	197
Outaouais	7	62	7	1	0	0	0	1	78
Laval	4	30	6	8	0	6	0	13	67
New Brunswick	0	91	24	1	0	0	0	1	117
Ontario	8	88	7	1	0	2	0	2	108
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	13
Other provinces	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Total	4,328	4,092	3,724	1,477	515	258	139	199	14,732

Source: Survey of QMA members

In the Côte-Nord region, 2,280 out of 3,724 jobs were held by residents of the region (61.2%), 315 by residents of Bas-Saint-Laurent (8.5%), and 220 by people living in Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean (5.9%).

In the Montérégie region, 1,116 out of 1,477 jobs were held by residents of the region (75.5%). The remaining workers came from Centre-du-Québec (75 or 5.1% of the total), Lanaudière (72 or 4.9%), Montréal (67 or 4.6%),

Mauricie (64 or 4.3%), etc. All the jobs in the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine region and almost all the jobs in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean (99.6%) were held by residents of those regions. For administrative positions in Montréal, 51.2% were held by residents of the city and 18.6% by residents of the Montérégie region.

TABLE 2-5

Direct jobs, 2020, by region of employment and region of residence, percentage

Regions of residence \ Regions of employment	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Nord-du-Québec	Côte-Nord	Montérégie	Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	Montréal	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Other regions	Total
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	97.8%	38.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	1.0%	39.8%
Côte-Nord	0.0%	0.6%	61.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%
Montérégie	0.2%	3.4%	2.3%	75.5%	0.0%	18.6%	0.0%	3.0%	9.5%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	0.1%	5.7%	5.9%	0.5%	99.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	6.7%
Nord-du-Québec	0.3%	15.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	4.6%
Montréal	0.3%	4.8%	0.9%	4.6%	0.2%	51.2%	0.0%	14.1%	3.2%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.0%	2.9%	8.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Capitale-Nationale	0.1%	5.9%	4.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	3.5%	2.9%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.0%	2.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	2.1%
Laurentides	0.4%	4.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	15.1%	2.0%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.0%	2.8%	3.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	10.1%	1.9%
Mauricie	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Estrie	0.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%	1.5%
Lanaudière	0.2%	1.4%	0.9%	4.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	14.6%	1.4%
Centre-du-Québec	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Outaouais	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Laval	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	6.5%	0.5%
New Brunswick	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Ontario	0.2%	2.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other provinces	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Survey of QMA members

Total turnover for mining companies belonging to the Québec Mining Association (QMA) is estimated at \$11.7 billion for 2020 (see Table 2-6). This amount is made up of employee wages and benefits, other expenditure, amortization expenses, and net operating revenue before tax. It should be mentioned here that amortization expenses and net operating revenue were basically estimated to present an overview of the financial situation of mining companies in Québec that was as complete as possible. Amortization expenses and net operating revenue are distributed according to the production site. Total payroll and other expenditure is distributed regionally based on the suppliers' place of business or the workers' permanent place of residence (total payroll).

Total payroll (the wages and benefits paid by mining companies) amounted to \$1.91 billion, including \$1.88 billion in Québec and \$27.0 million in other provinces. Other expenditure, amortization expenses and net operating revenue totalled \$9.8 billion, including \$8.7 billion in Québec and \$1.1 billion outside Québec.

Total turnover for mining companies in Québec was \$11.7 billion, 90.3% in Québec (\$10.6 billion) and 10.7% (\$1.1 billion) in the rest of Canada and other countries. Turnover in Québec was concentrated in four regions that, together, represent 73.9% of the total. The three "resource" regions are in this group: Abitibi-Témiscamingue with 27.9% of expenditure, amortization expenses and net operating revenue, Côte-Nord with 26.8% and Nord-du-Québec with 9.1%. The fourth region is Montréal (10.1%).

TABLE 2-6

Mining company turnover, 2020, total payroll and other components, \$ million

Regions	Total payroll*	Other	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$57.7	\$42.3	\$99.9	0.9%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	\$125.2	\$265.8	\$390.9	3.3%
Capitale-Nationale	\$58.0	\$141.5	\$199.5	1.7%
Mauricie	\$29.6	\$36.3	\$65.9	0.6%
Estrie	\$27.3	\$53.3	\$80.6	0.7%
Montréal	\$61.9	\$1,117.0	\$1,178.9	10.1%
Outaouais	\$9.5	\$2.2	\$11.7	0.1%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$778.5	\$2,496.2	\$3,274.6	27.9%
Côte-Nord	\$317.3	\$2,828.7	\$3,146.1	26.8%
Nord-du-Québec	\$70.8	\$996.5	\$1,067.3	9.1%
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$41.3	\$28.6	\$69.9	0.6%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$39.3	\$35.4	\$74.6	0.6%
Laval	\$7.9	\$51.3	\$59.1	0.5%
Lanaudière	\$23.8	\$45.8	\$69.6	0.6%
Laurentides	\$39.9	\$145.4	\$185.3	1.6%
Montréal	\$168.2	\$410.4	\$578.6	4.9%
Centre-du-Québec	\$23.5	\$15.5	\$38.9	0.3%
Total Québec	\$1,879.6	\$8,711.8	\$10,591.4	90.3%
Outside Québec	\$27.0	\$1,110.4	\$1,137.4	9.7%
Total	\$1,906.6	\$9,822.2	\$11,728.8	100.0%

Sources: Survey of QMA members and EcoTec Consultants

* Total payroll = gross wages and benefits

Table 2-7 breaks down mining industry suppliers in Québec for extraction and exploration activities. A special effort has been made to eliminate as many overlaps as possible between the lists provided by the mining companies, and various measures were applied to obtain a realistic number of suppliers. For example:

- Only incorporated suppliers with a corporate name were considered; the names of individuals with no mention of incorporation ("Inc.") were removed from the list if not registered with the Québec enterprise registrar.
- Social organizations, charities, sports teams and events that received contributions from mining companies were removed from the list since they are not suppliers for mining activities.
- Various government departments and agencies including municipalities that received contributions (income or other taxes) from companies (the Québec and Canada revenue agencies and other government agencies) were not counted because they are not suppliers.
- All the enterprises active under the same corporate name (for example, Canadian Tire or Tim Hortons) were grouped together, to avoid duplication in the number of suppliers (the amounts involved are relatively small for the suppliers concerned).

TABLE 2-7

Number of suppliers for mining company extraction and exploration activities, 2020

Regions	Number	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	25	0.4%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	418	7.3%
Capitale-Nationale	316	5.5%
Mauricie	86	1.5%
Estrie	78	1.4%
Montréal	841	14.7%
Outaouais	10	0.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,407	24.6%
Côte-Nord	186	3.3%
Nord-du-Québec	82	1.4%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	53	0.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	77	1.3%
Laval	122	2.1%
Lanaudière	106	1.9%
Laurentides	138	2.4%
Montréal	500	8.8%
Centre-du-Québec	66	1.2%
Total Québec	4,511	79.0%
Outside Québec	1,198	21.0%
Total	5,709	100.0%

Source: Survey of QMA members

The number of suppliers used by mining companies for extraction and exploration activities in Québec is estimated at 5,709. Of this number, 4,511 are Québec suppliers (79.0%), while 1,198 (21.0%) have their place of business in the rest of Canada or abroad. The greatest number of suppliers, 1,407, was found in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, representing almost one-quarter (24.6%) of all industry suppliers. Montréal ranked second with 841 suppliers (14.7%), followed by the Montérégie (500 – 8.8%) and Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean (418 – 7.3%) regions.

Table 2-8 shows estimates for the number of jobs supported in each Québec region and in the rest of Canada. The data on direct jobs by region was provided by mining companies, and is based on the workers' place of permanent residence and not their place of work. In other words, the jobs were counted in the region where most of the wages were spent. Indirect jobs across Québec were estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down the indirect jobs by administrative region, and also to (1) calculate the induced benefits and break them down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced jobs in other provinces.

TABLE 2-8

Jobs supported by mining company extraction and exploration activities, 2020, person-years

Regions	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	434	404	236	1,074	1.8%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	985	427	378	1,790	3.1%
Capitale-Nationale	431	895	333	1,659	2.9%
Mauricie	237	314	138	689	1.2%
Estrie	220	423	155	798	1.4%
Montréal	474	4,317	1,081	5,872	10.1%
Outaouais	78	149	55	282	0.5%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,869	5,191	3,088	14,148	24.4%
Côte-Nord	2,310	3,513	1,653	7,476	12.9%
Nord-du-Québec	678	623	270	1,571	2.7%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	315	175	146	636	1.1%
Chaudière-Appalaches	285	407	172	864	1.5%
Laval	67	520	123	710	1.2%
Lanaudière	209	285	112	606	1.0%
Laurentides	291	435	200	926	1.6%
Montréal	1,404	1,211	639	3,254	5.6%
Centre-du-Québec	197	366	137	700	1.2%
Total Québec	14,484	19,655	8,916	43,055	74.1%
Rest of Canada	248	9,469	5,298	15,015	25.9%
Total Canada	14,732	29,124	14,214	58,070	100.0%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Mineral extraction and exploration activities by mining companies active in Québec supported an estimated total of 43,055 person-years of employment in the province in 2020. A further 15,015 person-years of employment were supported in the rest of Canada, making an estimated total of 58,070. Of the total number of jobs, 74.1% were held by residents from Québec and 25.9% by residents from the other provinces and territories. The jobs in Québec were concentrated in four regions, which together accounted for 53.0% of the employment provided. They included two "resource" regions: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, which recorded 14,148 person-years (24.4%), and the Côte-Nord region with 7,476 person-years (12.9%). Montréal was the industrialized region with the most jobs, accounting for 5,872 person-years (10.1%), followed by Montérégie in fourth place with 3,254 person-years (5.6%).

Figures 2-3 and 2-4 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of jobs by administrative region resulting from the mining industry's extraction and exploration activities in Québec.

FIGURE 2-3

Jobs supported in Québec by mining company extraction and exploration activities, 2020, person-years

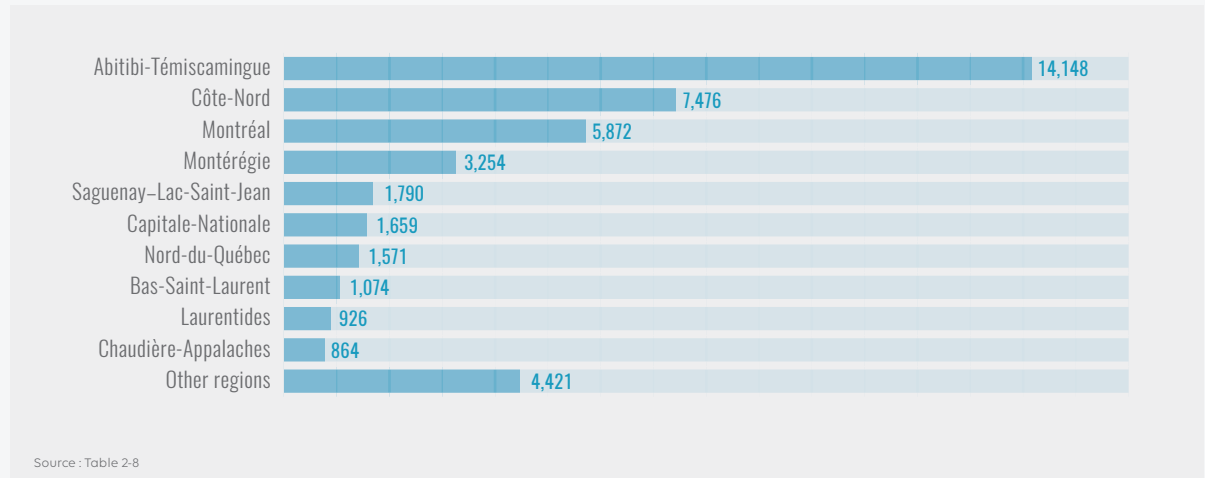


FIGURE 2-4

*Jobs supported in Québec by mining company extraction and exploration activities, 2020, person-years**

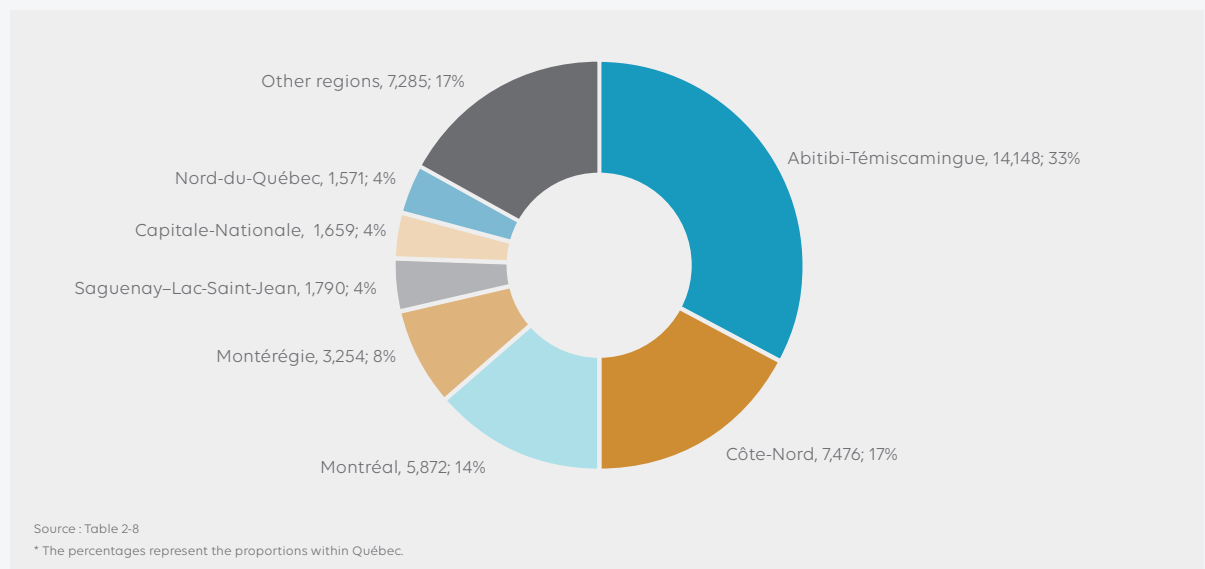


Table 2-9 shows the estimated gross domestic product (GDP)⁵ generated, in the Québec administrative regions and in the rest of Canada, by the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in Québec. The data on direct GDP by region was (1) provided by mining companies for wages paid, considered by the region of residence of their employees, and (2) estimated for other gross revenue (amortization expenses and operating revenue). Other gross revenue was allocated to the production site (the region where each mine is situated). Indirect GDP across Québec was estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down GDP by administrative region, and also to (1) calculate the induced GDP and break it down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced GDP in the other provinces and territories.

TABLE 2-9

Gross domestic product generated by mining company extraction and exploration activities, 2020, \$ million

Regions	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$57.7	\$48.5	\$27.8	\$134.0	1.1%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	\$268.3	\$43.9	\$44.7	\$356.9	3.0%
Capitale-Nationale	\$58.1	\$98.9	\$39.3	\$196.3	1.6%
Mauricie	\$29.6	\$36.7	\$16.3	\$82.6	0.7%
Estrie	\$32.7	\$48.8	\$18.4	\$99.9	0.8%
Montréal	\$94.4	\$664.2	\$127.7	\$886.3	7.4%
Outaouais	\$9.5	\$17.7	\$6.5	\$33.7	0.3%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$2,212.8	\$537.7	\$364.7	\$3,115.2	25.9%
Côte-Nord	\$2,290.3	\$435.3	\$195.3	\$2,920.9	24.3%
Nord-du-Québec	\$1,002.8	\$46.3	\$31.9	\$1,081.0	9.0%
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$61.5	\$21.4	\$17.2	\$100.1	0.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$39.3	\$55.7	\$20.3	\$115.3	1.0%
Laval	\$7.9	\$53.8	\$14.6	\$76.3	0.6%
Lanaudière	\$23.9	\$32.9	\$13.2	\$70.0	0.6%
Laurentides	\$40.0	\$56.4	\$23.6	\$120.0	1.0%
Montréal	\$325.6	\$130.9	\$75.5	\$532.0	4.4%
Centre-du-Québec	\$23.5	\$44.9	\$16.2	\$84.6	0.7%
Total Québec	\$6,577.9	\$2,374.0	\$1,053.2	\$10,005.1	83.2%
Rest of Canada	\$59.8	\$1,389.3	\$577.3	\$2,026.4	16.8%
Total Canada	\$6,637.7	\$3,763.3	\$1,630.5	\$12,031.5	100.0%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Mineral extraction and exploration activities by mining companies active in Québec in 2020 generated an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) of \$10.0 billion in Québec and \$2.0 billion in the other provinces and territories, making a Canada-wide estimated total of \$12.0 billion. As a result, 83.2% of this GDP was generated in Québec and 16.8% in the other Canadian provinces and territories. The GDP in Québec was concentrated in four regions which, together, accounted for 67.8% of the total. They included three "resource" regions: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, which led with \$3.1 billion (25.9%), Côte-Nord with \$2.9 billion (24.3%) and Nord-du-Québec with \$1.1 billion (9.0%). Montréal ranked fourth with \$0.9 billion (7.4%).

⁵ GDP represents the contribution to economic activity as measured by the value added. GDP is made up of wages and salaries and the remuneration of other production factors (for example, company revenue before tax and amortization). GDP also includes indirect taxes, net of subsidies. The sum of all these components indicates added value, and can be used to estimate the net contribution of an industry to Québec's economy.

The extent of the contribution made by the mining industry in Québec's regions is easier to understand when the statistics on the economic benefits generated are compared to the total economy in each region in 2020. Table 2-10 shows the benefits generated by the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in the economy of each region of Québec.

TABLE 2-10

Benefits generated by mining company extraction and exploration activities in the economy of the regions, 2020, percentage

Regions	Jobs	Employment income	GDP
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	1.5%	2.2%	2.9%
Capitale-Nationale	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Mauricie	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Estrie	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Montréal	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Outaouais	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	20.7%	26.0%	34.1%
Côte-Nord	18.1%*	21.7%	37.4%
Nord-du-Québec		9.2%	20.5%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.1%	3.1%	2.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Laval	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Lanaudière	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Laurentides	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Montérégie	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Centre-du-Québec	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Total Québec	1.1%	1.5%	2.2%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

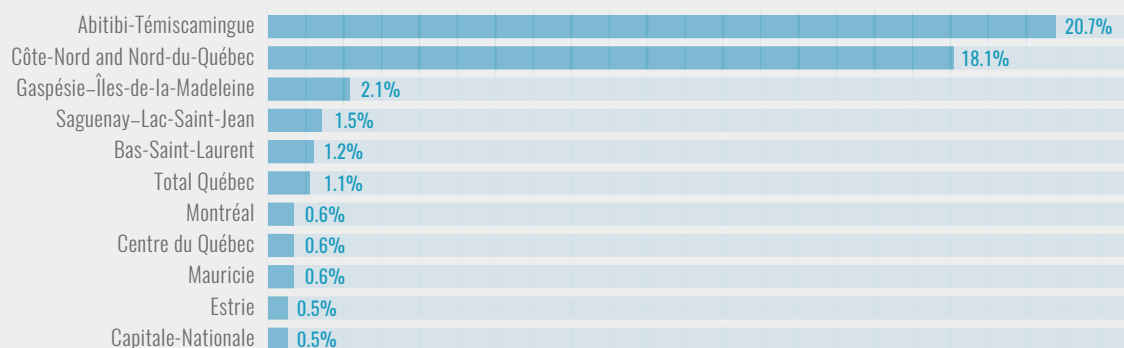
The mining industry's mineral extraction and exploration activities had a major impact on the economy of three "resource" regions in 2020. In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported by the mining industry represented 20.7% of total employment in the region. In addition, the employment income accounted for 26.0% of the regional total. Last, the GDP generated by mining companies represented 34.1% of total GDP in the region. The benefits were also significant for the economies of the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions. The mining industry provided 18.1% of the average annual total of jobs in the two regions, while the employment income represented 21.7% of the regional total in the Côte-Nord region and 9.2% in the Nord-du-Québec region. Last, the GDP generated accounted for 37.4% of total GDP in the Côte-Nord region and 20.5% in the Nord-du-Québec region.



Figure 2-7 provides a clearer illustration of the contribution to employment, as a percentage, made by the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in Québec, by administrative region. It shows the significant impact of mining industry activities in three regions in particular: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

FIGURE 2-7

Percentage of total employment represented by jobs supported by mining company extraction and exploration activities, selected regions ($\geq 0.5\%$), 2020



Source : Table 2-10

Table 2-11 shows estimates of the fiscal⁶ and parafiscal revenue derived by the Québec government and the Government of Canada from mining company extraction and exploration activities in Québec. Direct⁷ and indirect fiscal revenue was calculated using the Input-Output simulation model of the ISQ. Induced fiscal and parafiscal revenue was estimated using the models developed by EcoTec Consultants.

The extraction and exploration activities of mining companies active in Québec in 2020 generated revenue estimated at \$1.7 billion for the Québec government and \$561.7 million for the Government of Canada, making a total of \$2.3 billion, excluding corporate income tax. Of this total, 75.3% was collected by the Québec government and 24.7% by the federal government. Mining taxes were the most important revenue source for the Québec government at \$631.7 million, followed by parafiscal revenues (\$481.4 million), personal income tax (\$355.6 million), and QST and other indirect taxes (\$243.6 million). For the Government of Canada, the main revenue source was personal income tax, at \$383.2 million, followed by GST and other indirect taxes (\$95.8 million) and parafiscal revenues (\$82.7 million).

TABLE 2-11

Fiscal revenue generated by mining company extraction and exploration activities, 2020, \$ million⁸

Revenue source	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Québec government				
Personal income tax	\$214.5	\$114.2	\$26.9	\$355.6
QST and other indirect taxes	\$21.6	\$30.4	\$191.6	\$243.6
Mining taxes*	\$631.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$631.7
Total Québec government	\$867.8	\$144.6	\$218.5	\$1,230.9
Government of Canada**				
Personal income tax	\$234.3	\$120.6	\$28.3	\$383.2
GST and other indirect taxes	\$12.0	\$12.1	\$71.7	\$95.8
Total Government of Canada	\$246.3	\$132.7	\$100.0	\$479.0
Parafiscal revenue				
Québec government	\$226.2	\$191.7	\$63.5	\$481.4
Government of Canada	\$21.6	\$44.0	\$17.1	\$82.7
Total	\$247.8	\$235.7	\$80.6	\$564.1
Total with parafiscal revenue				
Québec government	\$1,094.0	\$336.3	\$282.0	\$1,712.3
Government of Canada	\$267.9	\$176.7	\$117.1	\$561.7
Total	\$1,361.9	\$513.0	\$399.1	\$2,274.0

Sources: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* Mining taxes paid according to the MERN. ** Federal government revenue for the whole of Canada.

⁶ This fiscal revenue does not include corporate income tax.

⁷ Mining taxes (included in direct fiscal revenue) paid to the Québec government are taken from a publication of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec and are not an estimate.

⁸ This data excludes corporate income tax.

Figures 2-8 and 2-9 provide a clearer illustration of the various sources of fiscal and para-fiscal revenue for the Québec government and the Government of Canada.

FIGURE 2-8

Québec government: Fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams generated by mining company extraction and exploration activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million

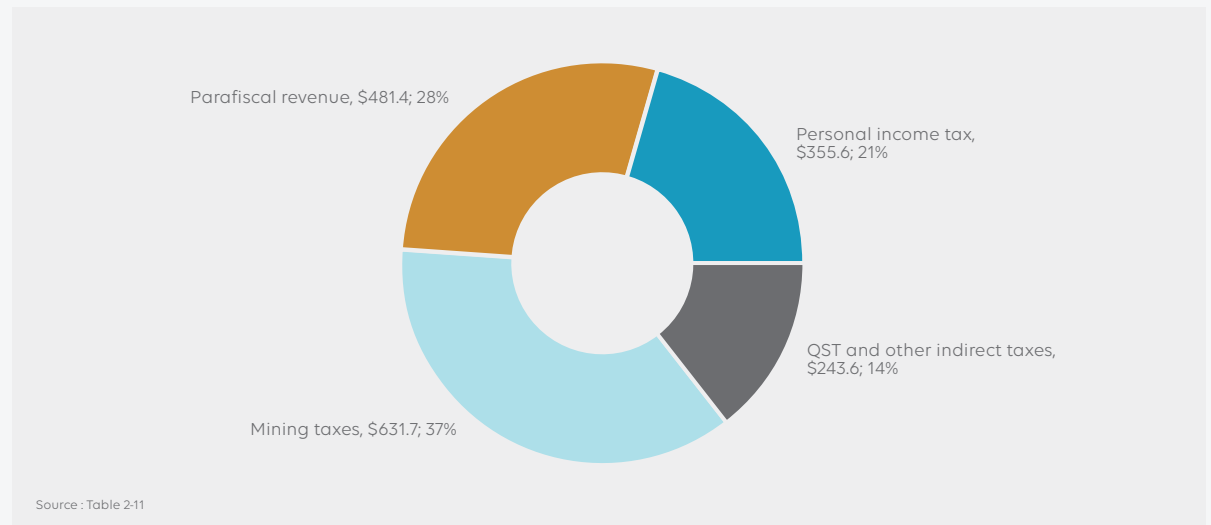
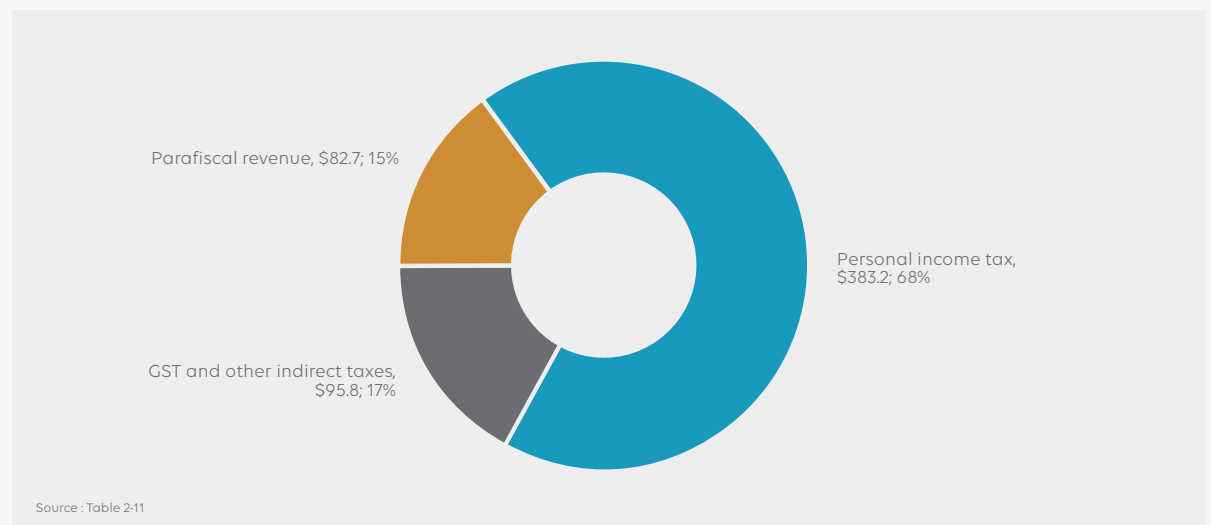


FIGURE 2-9

Government of Canada: Fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams generated by mining company extraction and exploration activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million





SECTION 3

ECONOMIC BENEFITS GENERATED BY INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

Table III-1 shows investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec in 2020. It is important to note that the amounts concern invoices paid in 2020, just like the expenditure on mineral extraction and exploration in the previous section. The amounts paid were categorized by the supplier's place of business.

Care is needed in comparing this data with other sources of data on investment by the mining industry in Québec:

- The usual sources for investment data classify expenditure by the geographic location of the project concerned. However, this type of data is meaningless in regions like Nord-du-Québec, where a large majority of suppliers involved in a mine project are located in other Québec regions. The economic benefits for a given region depend mainly on the place where the money is spent (the place of business of the supplier and the region of residence of the supplier's employees) rather than on the place where the project is situated.
- Public announcements of investment projects often mention the overall amount of spending on a given project. However, projects are often implemented over a period of years, and the temporal dimension remains unknown until the actual implementation of the various phases of a major investment project.
- The expenditure classified as investment expenditure is the money spent on building a new mine, significantly increasing the capacity of an existing mine or adding major infrastructures. Capitalizable expenditure to replace existing equipment or infrastructures or for routine repairs is classified as operating expenditure, based on the "sustaining capital" concept.
- It is possible that some investment expenditure was reported by mining companies in the questionnaire as operating expenditure under the sustaining capital concept, because it was investment made mainly to replace equipment already involved in production and not intended to increase production capacity.

Investment expenditure in Québec amounted to \$779.1 million in 2020, including 83.7% in Québec (\$652.1 million). The remainder (\$127.0 million) concerned purchases made directly in other Canadian provinces and other countries. The expenditure in Québec was concentrated in three regions that, together, accounted for 60.8% of mining company expenditure: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, with \$249.8 million (32.1% of expenditure), Montréal with \$129.5 million (16.6%), and Montérégie with \$94.2 million (12.1%).



The number of suppliers, by administrative region of their place of business, for investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec is shown in Table 3-2.

The number of suppliers for investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec is estimated at 1,220. Of this number, 972 were Québec suppliers (79.7%) and 248 (20.3%) had their place of business outside Québec. Most suppliers in Québec were located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, where there were 319 suppliers or 26.1% of all suppliers for investment expenditure. Montréal came second, with 172 (14.1%), followed by the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region with 124 (10.2%) and the Montérégie region with 101 (8.3%).

TABLE 3-1

Investment expenditure by mining companies, 2020, \$ million

Regions	Amount	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$3.0	0.4%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$37.3	4.8%
Capitale-Nationale	\$30.8	4.0%
Mauricie	\$6.2	0.8%
Estrie	\$12.8	1.6%
Montréal	\$129.5	16.6%
Outaouais	\$0.6	0.1%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$249.8	32.1%
Côte-Nord	\$30.5	3.9%
Nord-du-Québec	\$12.1	1.6%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$1.5	0.2%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$6.9	0.9%
Laval	\$16.4	2.1%
Lanaudière	\$1.5	0.2%
Laurentides	\$16.6	2.1%
Montérégie	\$94.2	12.1%
Centre-du-Québec	\$2.5	0.3%
Total Québec	\$652.1	83.7%
Outside Québec	\$127.0	16.3%
Total	\$779.1	100.0%

Source: Survey of QMA members

TABLE 3-2

Number of suppliers for investment expenditure by mining companies, 2020

Regions	Number	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	6	0.5%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	124	10.2%
Capitale-Nationale	69	5.7%
Mauricie	21	1.7%
Estrie	29	2.4%
Montréal	172	14.1%
Outaouais	3	0.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	319	26.1%
Côte-Nord	19	1.6%
Nord-du-Québec	11	0.9%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	5	0.4%
Chaudière-Appalaches	17	1.4%
Laval	25	2.0%
Lanaudière	10	0.8%
Laurentides	29	2.4%
Montérégie	101	8.3%
Centre-du-Québec	12	1.0%
Total Québec	972	79.7%
Outside Québec	248	20.3%
Total	1,220	100.0%

Source: Survey of QMA members

Figures 3-1 and 3-2 provide a clearer illustration of supplier distribution by Québec administrative region.

FIGURE 3-1

Number of suppliers in Québec for investment expenditure by mining companies, 2020

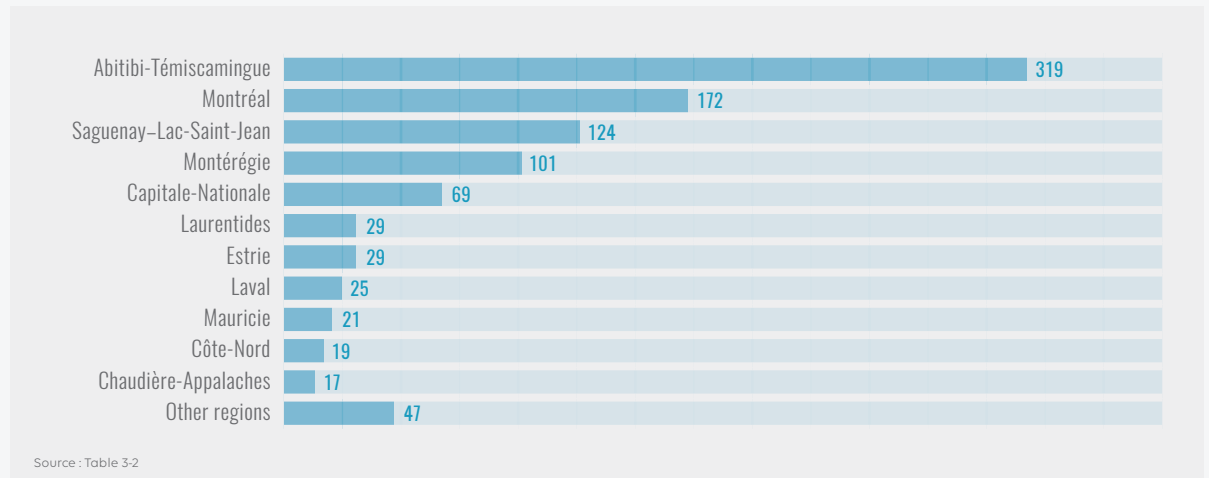
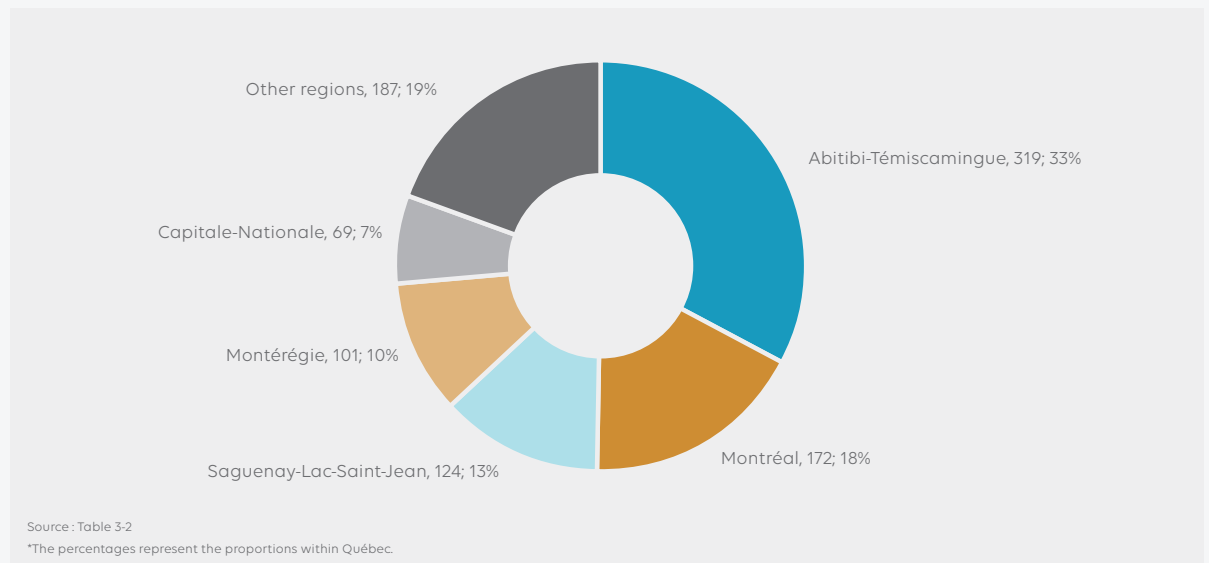


FIGURE 3-2

*Number of suppliers in Québec for investment expenditure by mining companies, 2020**





Investment expenditure in 2020 supported a significant number of jobs in Québec and the rest of Canada, as shown in Table 3-3.

In 2020, investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec supported an estimated total of 7,214 person-years of employment. Of this total, 5,132 person-years (71.1%) were in Québec and 2,082 (28.9%) were in the rest of Canada. Employment in Québec was distributed throughout the province, with a concentration in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, with 1,441 person-years (20.0% of the total). Other regions also saw significant benefits: Montréal with 912 person-years (12.6%) and the Montérégie region with 580 (8.0%).

TABLE 3-3

Jobs supported by investment expenditure by mining companies, 2020, person-years

Regions	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	42	18	12	72	1.0%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	146	63	39	248	3.4%
Capitale-Nationale	196	73	48	317	4.4%
Mauricie	72	31	20	123	1.7%
Estrie	83	33	23	139	1.9%
Montréal	551	209	152	912	12.6%
Outaouais	49	20	12	81	1.1%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	800	380	261	1,441	20.0%
Côte-Nord	63	28	18	109	1.5%
Nord-du-Québec	41	21	12	74	1.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25	12	8	45	0.6%
Chaudière-Appalaches	107	48	31	186	2.6%
Laval	168	69	50	287	4.0%
Lanaudière	86	39	26	151	2.1%
Laurentides	107	50	33	190	2.6%
Montérégie	334	146	100	580	8.0%
Centre-du-Québec	101	46	30	177	2.5%
Total Québec	2,971	1,286	875	5,132	71.1%
Rest of Canada	423	1,056	603	2,082	28.9%
Total Canada	3,394	2,342	1,478	7,214	100.0%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Table 3-4 shows the distribution of the gross domestic product (GDP) generated in the Québec economy by the investment expenditure of mining companies active in the province.

Investment by the mining industry in 2020 generated a gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at \$526.6 in Québec (64.2% of the total) and \$293.3 million (35.8%) in the other provinces and territories, making an estimated total of \$819.9 million. The GDP in Québec was concentrated in three regions which, together, accounted for 37.0% of the total: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region with \$153.5 million (18.7%), followed by Montréal with 90.6 million (11.0%) and the Montérégie region with \$59.5 million (7.3%).



TABLE 3-4

Gross domestic product generated by mining company investment expenditure, 2020, \$ million

Regions	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$4.2	\$1.8	\$1.4	\$7.4	0.9%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$13.6	\$6.1	\$4.6	\$24.3	3.0%
Capitale-Nationale	\$17.5	\$6.8	\$5.6	\$29.9	3.6%
Mauricie	\$7.1	\$3.0	\$2.3	\$12.4	1.5%
Estrie	\$8.1	\$3.2	\$2.7	\$14.0	1.7%
Montréal	\$52.9	\$19.9	\$17.8	\$90.6	11.0%
Outaouais	\$4.8	\$1.9	\$1.5	\$8.2	1.0%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$84.4	\$38.6	\$30.5	\$153.5	18.7%
Côte-Nord	\$6.4	\$2.6	\$2.1	\$11.1	1.4%
Nord-du-Québec	\$4.8	\$2.0	\$1.4	\$8.2	1.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$2.6	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$4.7	0.6%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$10.6	\$4.7	\$3.7	\$19.0	2.3%
Laval	\$16.8	\$6.8	\$5.9	\$29.5	3.6%
Lanaudière	\$8.8	\$3.9	\$3.0	\$15.7	1.9%
Laurentides	\$11.2	\$5.1	\$3.9	\$20.2	2.5%
Montérégie	\$33.6	\$14.2	\$11.7	\$59.5	7.3%
Centre-du-Québec	\$10.3	\$4.6	\$3.5	\$18.4	2.2%
Total Québec	\$297.7	\$126.4	\$102.5	\$526.6	64.2%
Rest of Canada	\$64.0	\$142.2	\$87.1	\$293.3	35.8%
Total Canada	\$361.7	\$268.6	\$189.6	\$819.9	100.0%

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

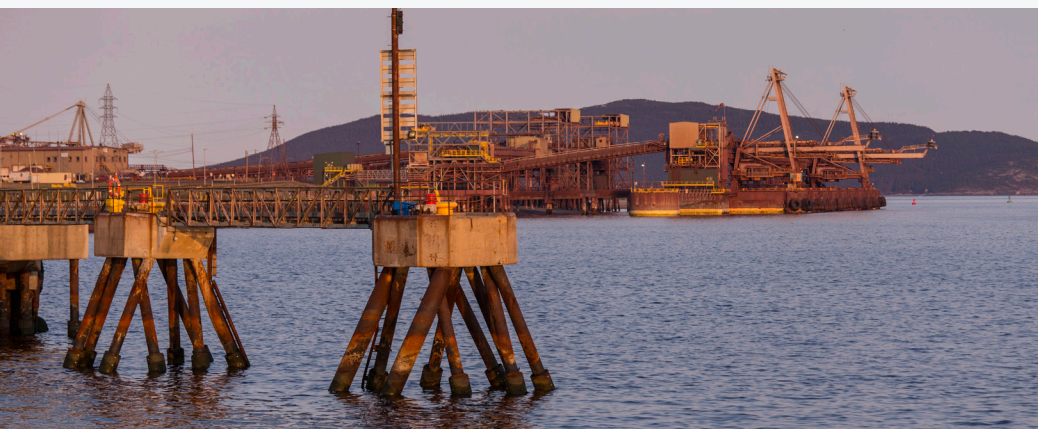


Table 3-5 highlights the economic benefits generated by mining company investment expenditure in Québec in 2020 by comparing them to the official regional statistics.

TABLE 3-5

Importance of benefits from investment expenditure by mining companies in the economy of the regions, 2020, percentage

Regions	Jobs	Employment income	GDP
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Capitale-Nationale	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mauricie	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Estrie	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Montréal	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Outaouais	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%
Côte-Nord	0.4%*	0.2%	0.1%
Nord-du-Québec		0.4%	0.2%
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Laval	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Lanaudière	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Laurentides	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Montérégie	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Centre-du-Québec	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total Québec	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

The Abitibi-Témiscamingue region benefitted in particular from mining industry investment expenditure in 2020. In this region, the jobs supported by the mining industry represented 2.1% of total employment, 1.8% of employment income and 1.7% of the regional GDP.

The fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the two levels of government generated by investment expenditure by the mining industry in Québec is shown in Table 3-6.

Investment expenditure in 2020 generated fiscal and parafiscal revenue estimated at \$93.2 million for the Québec government (61.4% of the total) and \$58.7 million for the Government of Canada (38.6%), making an estimated total of \$151.9 million. The biggest revenue source for the Québec government was parafiscal revenue at \$45.5 million, followed by personal income tax (\$29.2 million) and QST and other indirect taxes (\$18.5 million). The biggest revenue source for the federal government was personal income tax (\$36.2 million).

TABLE 3-6

Fiscal revenue generated by mining company investment expenditure, 2020, \$ million⁹

Source of revenue	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Québec government				
Personal income tax	\$17.6	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$29.2
QST and other indirect taxes	\$2.6	\$1.3	\$14.6	\$18.5
Total Québec government	\$20.2	\$7.1	\$20.4	\$47.7
Government of Canada*				
Personal income tax	\$15.8	\$12.1	\$8.3	\$36.2
GST and other indirect taxes	\$1.6	\$1.3	\$9.0	\$11.9
Total Government of Canada	\$17.4	\$13.4	\$17.3	\$48.1
Parafiscal				
Québec government	\$29.0	\$10.5	\$6.0	\$45.5
Government of Canada	\$5.1	\$3.7	\$1.8	\$10.6
Total	\$34.1	\$14.2	\$7.8	\$56.1
Total with parafiscal revenue				
Québec government	\$49.2	\$17.6	\$26.4	\$93.2
Government of Canada	\$22.5	\$17.1	\$19.1	\$58.7
Total	\$71.7	\$34.7	\$45.5	\$151.9

Sources: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* Federal government revenue for the whole of Canada.

⁹ This data excludes corporate income tax.

Figures 3-7 and 3-8 provide a clearer illustration of the importance of the sources of fiscal and para-fiscal revenue for the Québec government and the Government of Canada.

FIGURE 3-7

Québec government: Fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams generated by mining company investment expenditure, 2020, \$ million

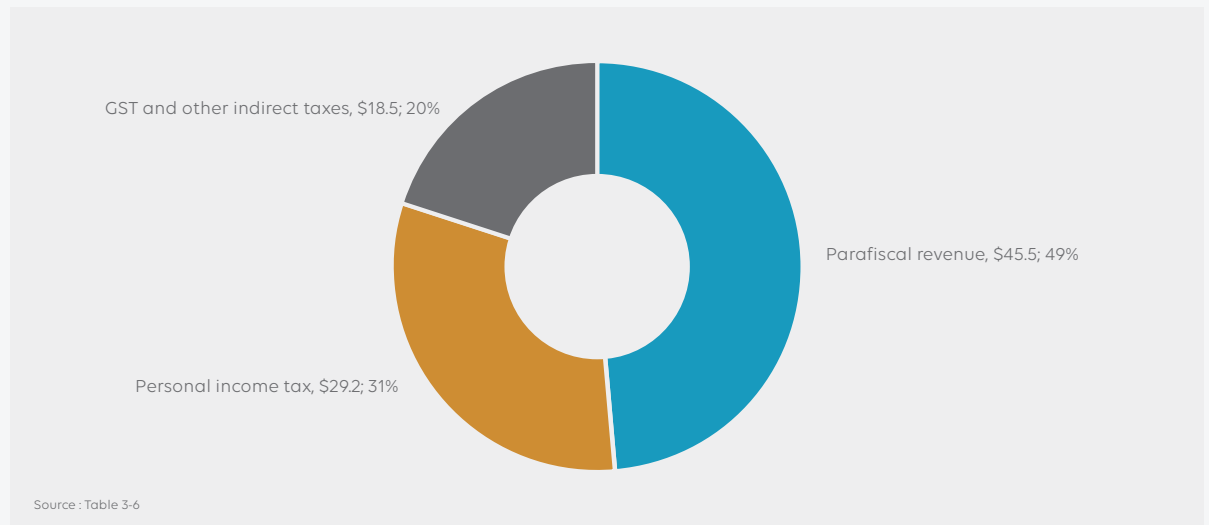
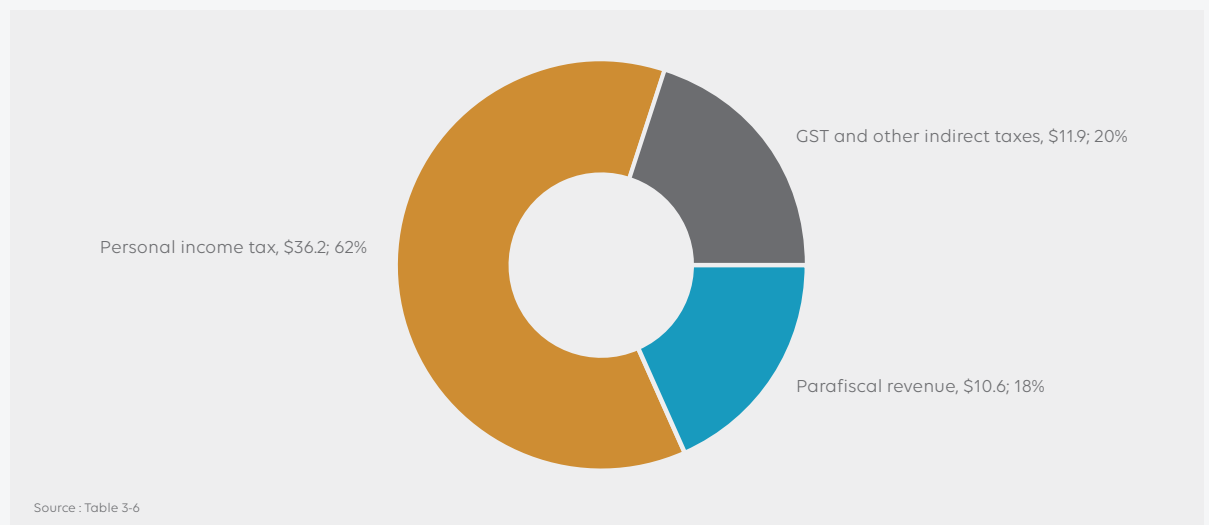


FIGURE 3-8

Government of Canada: Fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams generated by mining company investment expenditure, 2020, \$ million



SECTION 4

TOTAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The amounts corresponding to total mining industry activities (extraction, exploration and investment) in Québec are shown in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1

Total mining company activities, 2020, \$ million

Regions	Amount	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$103.0	0.8%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	\$428.2	3.4%
Capitale-Nationale	\$230.3	1.8%
Mauricie	\$72.1	0.6%
Estrie	\$93.4	0.7%
Montréal	\$1,308.4	10.5%
Outaouais	\$12.3	0.1%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$3,524.4	28.2%
Côte-Nord	\$3,176.6	25.4%
Nord-du-Québec	\$1,079.4	8.6%
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$71.3	0.6%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$81.5	0.7%
Laval	\$75.5	0.6%
Lanaudière	\$71.0	0.6%
Laurentides	\$201.9	1.6%
Montréal	\$672.8	5.4%
Centre-du-Québec	\$41.4	0.3%
Total Québec	\$11,243.5	89.9%
Outside Québec	\$1,264.4	10.1%
Total	\$12,507.9	100.0%

Total mining company activities in Québec amounted to \$12.5 billion in 2020, including \$11.2 billion in the province (89.9%) and \$1.3 billion (10.1%) outside Québec. In Québec, the amounts connected to mining company activities were concentrated in the regions where the industry is especially active and in two industrialized regions where many suppliers are located. The amount was highest in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, with \$3.5 billion (28.2% of the total), followed by the Côte-Nord region with \$3.2 billion (25.4%), Montréal with \$1.3 billion (10.5%), the Nord-du-Québec region with \$1.1 billion (8.6%) and the Montérégie region with \$0.7 billion (5.4%). These five regions accounted for a total of \$9.6 billion, or 78.1% of the total for 2020.

Source: Survey of QMA members

Table 4-2 shows the number of single suppliers for all mining company activities in Québec. The number of suppliers in the table is less than the sum of the two preceding tables (2-7 and 3-2) because several suppliers are listed twice: once as suppliers for mineral extraction and exploration activities and once as suppliers for investment expenditure. This table reduces the overlap by counting the suppliers named in the two preceding tables once only.

TABLE 4-2

*Number of suppliers for total expenditure
by mining companies, 2020*

Regions	Number	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	25	0.4%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	463	7.5%
Capitale-Nationale	327	5.3%
Mauricie	102	1.7%
Estrie	90	1.5%
Montréal	906	14.7%
Outaouais	11	0.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,483	24.1%
Côte-Nord	199	3.2%
Nord-du-Québec	83	1.4%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	56	0.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	85	1.4%
Laval	133	2.2%
Lanaudière	115	1.9%
Laurentides	149	2.4%
Montréal	556	9.1%
Centre-du-Québec	74	1.2%
Total Québec	4,857	79.1%
Outside Québec	1,286	20.9%
Total	6,143	100.0%

Source: Survey of QMA members

The total number of mining industry suppliers is estimated at 4,857 in Québec and 1,286 outside Québec, making a total of 6,143. It is interesting to note that the number of suppliers increased substantially in 2020 compared to 2018. The total of single suppliers jumped from 4,938 to 6,143, an increase of 24.4% in two years. The number of single suppliers with their place of business in Québec increased by 27.5%, from 3,809 to 4,857. The pandemic probably played a significant role here, because for much of the year lockdown measures and disturbances to supply chains led companies to diversify their supplier network. Québec suppliers represent just over three-quarters (79.1%) of the total number of suppliers. The greatest number of suppliers, 1,483, had their place of business in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, representing almost one-quarter (24.1%) of all suppliers. Montréal came second, with 906 (14.7%), followed by the Montérégie region with 556 (9.1%) and the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region with 463 (7.5%).

The jobs supported by all mining company activities in Québec are shown in Table 4-3. The data show the total of jobs presented in the two previous tables (2-8 and 3-3).

The activities of mining companies present in Québec supported an estimated total of 65,284 person-years of employment in 2020. Of this total, 48,187 person-years were in Québec (73.8%) and 17,097 (26.2%) in the rest of Canada. The jobs in Québec were concentrated in four regions that, together, made up 51.8% of the total for Canada. Two “resource” regions were in this group: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which led the other regions with 15,589 person-years (23.9%), and the Côte-Nord region with 7,585 (11.6%). Montréal is the industrialized region that benefits from the most employment with 6,784 person-years (10.4), followed closely by the Montérégie region with 3,834 person-years (5.9%).

TABLE 4-3

*Jobs supported by mining company activities
in Québec, 2020, person-years*



Regions	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	476	422	248	1,146	1.8%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	1,131	490	417	2,038	3.1%
Capitale-Nationale	627	968	381	1,976	3.0%
Mauricie	309	345	158	812	1.2%
Estrie	303	456	178	937	1.4%
Montréal	1,025	4,526	1,233	6,784	10.4%
Outaouais	127	169	67	363	0.6%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	6,669	5,571	3,349	15,589	23.9%
Côte-Nord	2,373	3,541	1,671	7,585	11.6%
Nord-du-Québec	719	644	282	1,645	2.5%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	340	187	154	681	1.0%
Chaudière-Appalaches	392	455	203	1,050	1.6%
Laval	235	589	173	997	1.5%
Lanaudière	295	324	138	757	1.2%
Laurentides	398	485	233	1,116	1.7%
Montérégie	1,738	1,357	739	3,834	5.9%
Centre-du-Québec	298	412	167	877	1.3%
Total Québec	17,455	20,941	9,791	48,187	73.8%
Rest of Canada	671	10,525	5,901	17,097	26.2%
Total Canada	18,126	31,466	15,692	65,284	100.0%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures 4-3 and 4-4 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the jobs supported by total mining company expenditure in 2020 in Québec, by administrative region.

FIGURE 4-3

Jobs supported in Québec by all mining company activities in Québec, 2020, person-years

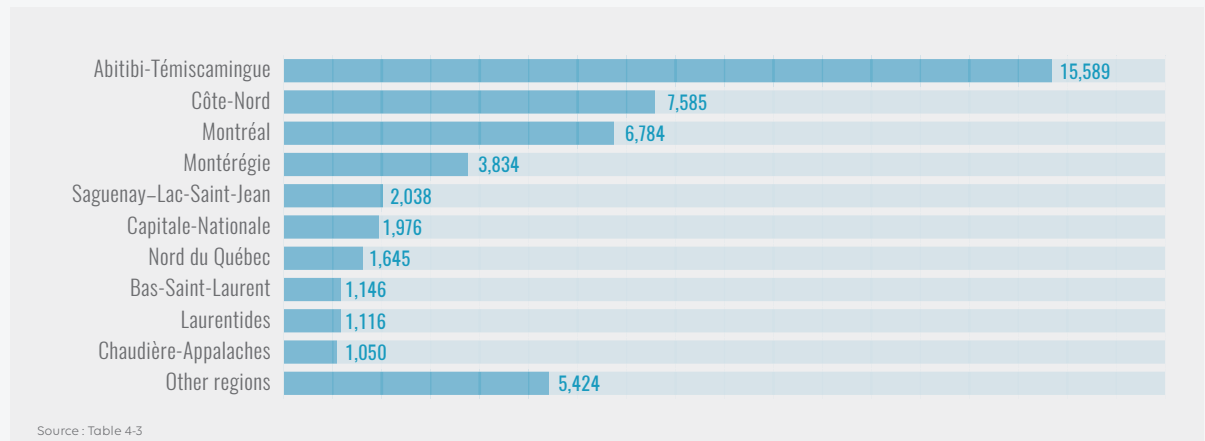
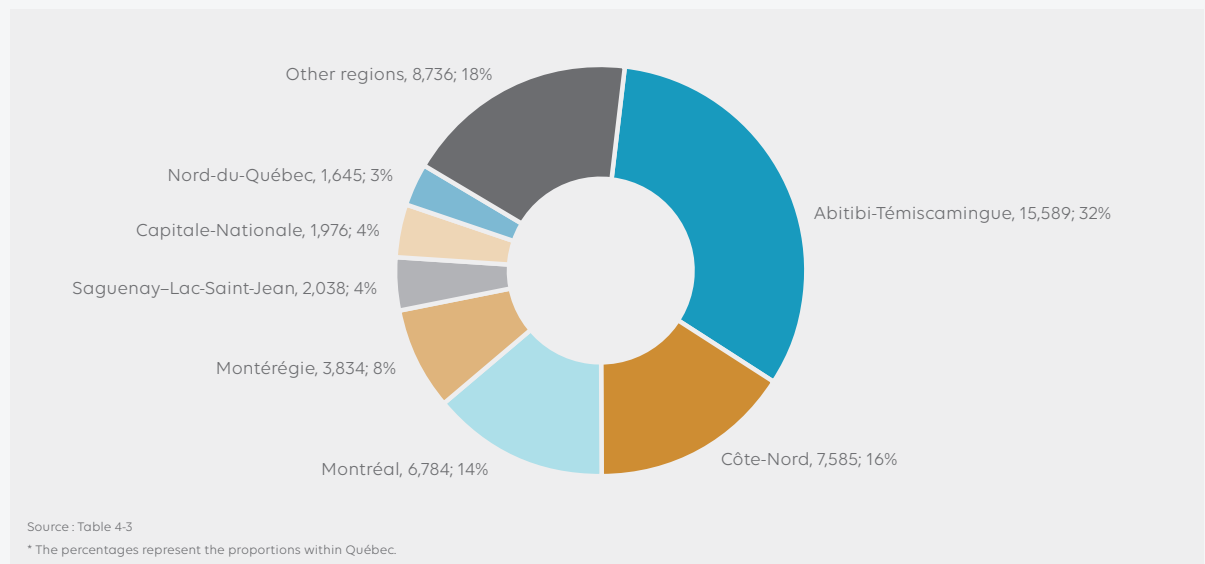


FIGURE 4-4

*Jobs supported in Québec by all mining company activities in Québec, 2020, person-years **



Mining industry activities in 2020 generated a gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at \$12.9 billion in Canada, including \$10.5 billion in Québec (81.9%). The contribution to GDP was concentrated in four regions which, together, represented 64.3% of the Canadian total: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region leads with \$3.3 billion (25.4%), followed by the Côte-Nord region with \$2.9 billion (22.8%), the Nord-du-Québec region with \$1.1 billion (8.5%), and Montréal with \$1.0 billion (7.6%).



Table 4-4 shows the importance of all mining industry activities in Québec in creating added value.

TABLE 4-4

Gross domestic product generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million

Regions	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Percentage
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$61.9	\$50.3	\$29.2	\$141.4	1.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$281.9	\$50.0	\$49.3	\$381.2	3.0%
Capitale-Nationale	\$75.6	\$105.7	\$44.9	\$226.2	1.8%
Mauricie	\$36.7	\$39.7	\$18.6	\$95.0	0.7%
Estrie	\$40.8	\$52.0	\$21.1	\$113.9	0.9%
Montréal	\$147.3	\$684.1	\$145.5	\$976.9	7.6%
Outaouais	\$14.3	\$19.6	\$8.0	\$41.9	0.3%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$2,297.2	\$576.3	\$395.2	\$3,268.7	25.4%
Côte-Nord	\$2,296.7	\$437.9	\$197.4	\$2,932.0	22.8%
Nord-du-Québec	\$1,007.6	\$48.3	\$33.3	\$1,089.2	8.5%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$64.1	\$22.6	\$18.1	\$104.8	0.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$49.9	\$60.4	\$24.0	\$134.3	1.0%
Laval	\$24.7	\$60.6	\$20.5	\$105.8	0.8%
Lanaudière	\$32.7	\$36.8	\$16.2	\$85.7	0.7%
Laurentides	\$51.2	\$61.5	\$27.5	\$140.2	1.1%
Montréal	\$359.2	\$145.1	\$87.2	\$591.5	4.6%
Centre-du-Québec	\$33.8	\$49.5	\$19.7	\$103.0	0.8%
Total Québec	\$6,875.6	\$2,500.4	\$1,155.7	\$10,531.7	81.9%
Rest of Canada	\$123.8	\$1,531.5	\$664.4	\$2,319.7	18.1%
Total Canada	\$6,999.4	\$4,031.9	\$1,820.1	\$12,851.4	100.0%

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures 4-5 and 4-6 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the GDP generated by total mining company expenditure in Québec in 2020, in each Québec administrative region.

FIGURE 4-5

Gross domestic product generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million

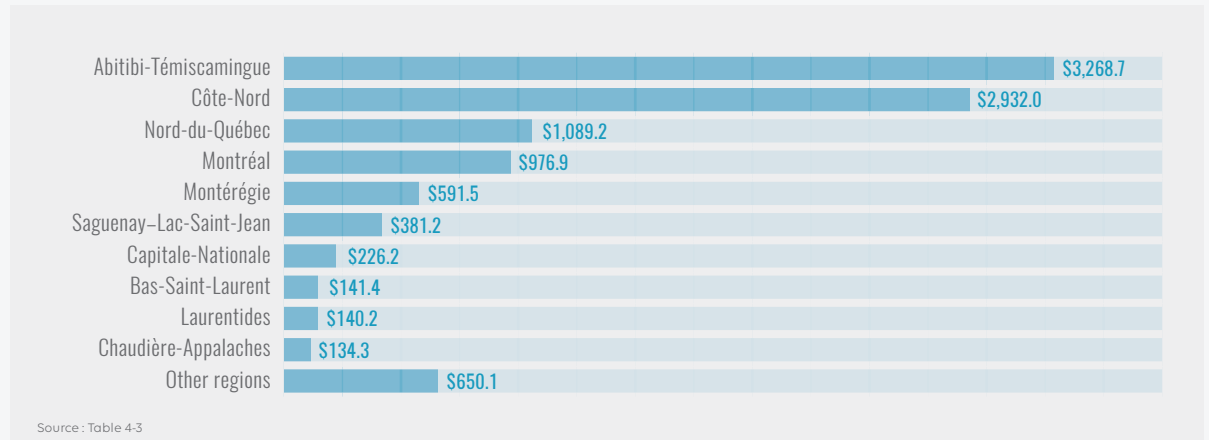


FIGURE 4-6

*Gross domestic product generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million**

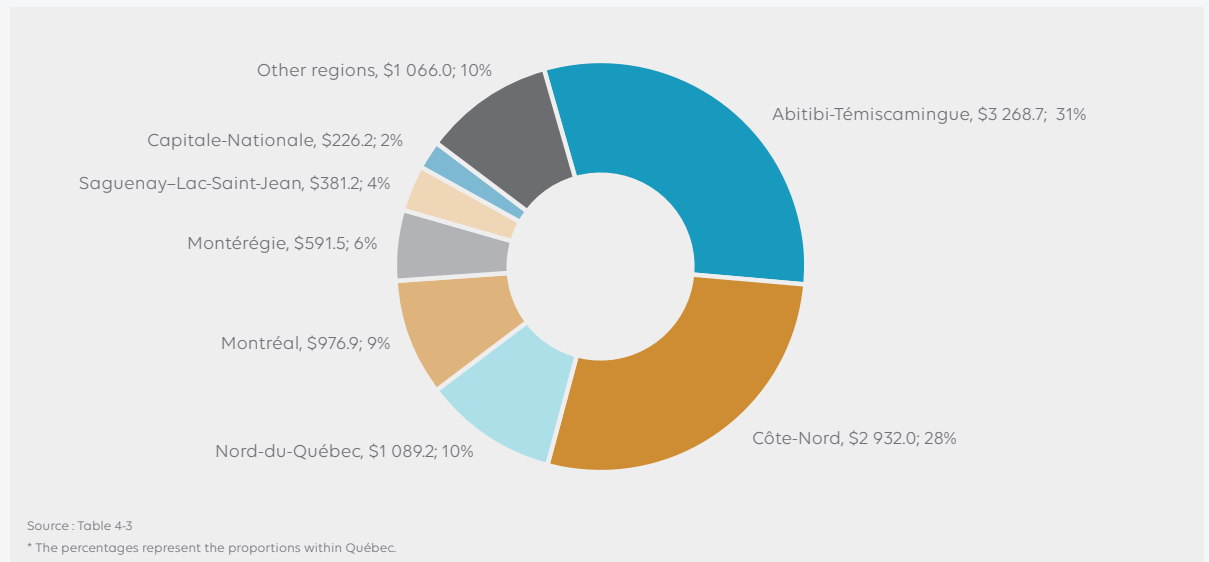


Table 4-5 clearly shows the importance of the mining industry for several “resource” regions in Québec.

TABLE 4-5

Importance of benefits generated by mining company activities in the economy of the regions, 2020, percentage

Regions	Jobs	Employment income	GDP
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	1.7%	2.4%	3.1%
Capitale-Nationale	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Mauricie	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Estrie	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Montréal	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Outaouais	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	22.8%	27.8%	35.8%
Côte-Nord	18.4%*	21.9%	37.5%
Nord-du-Québec		9.6%	20.6%
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.2%	3.2%	2.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Laval	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Lanaudière	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Laurentides	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Montréal	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Centre-du-Québec	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%
Total Québec	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%

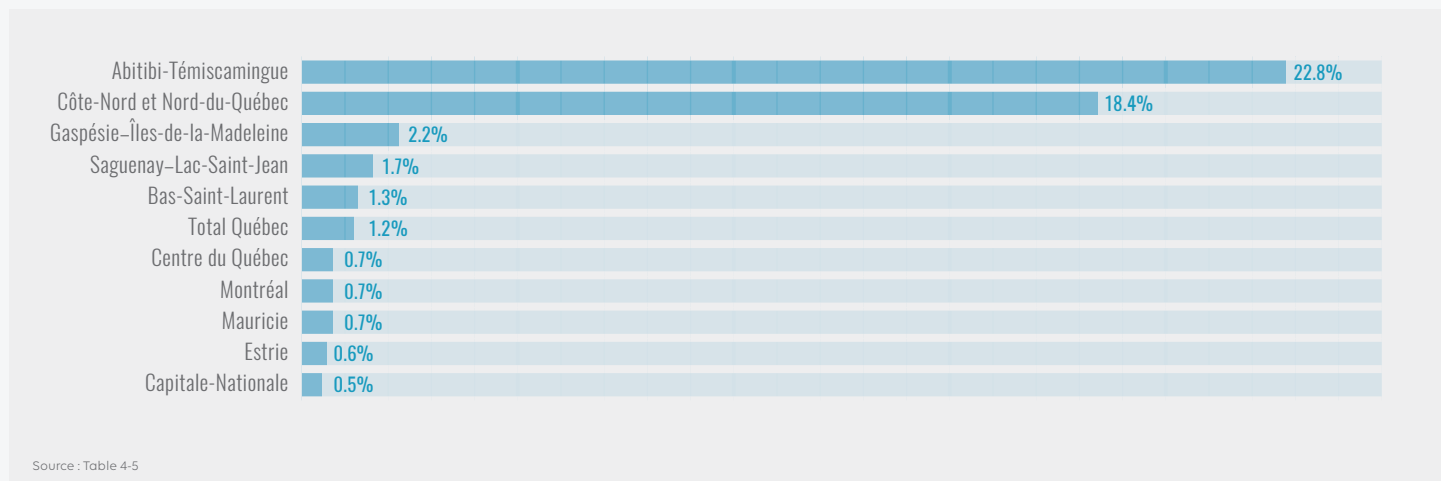
Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported by the mining industry represented 22.8% of total employment in the region, 27.8% of employment income and 35.8% of the regional GDP for 2020. The benefits were also significant for the economy in the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions. In 2020, mining industry jobs represented 18.4% of the average annual total employment in the two regions. Employment income represented 21.9% of the regional total in the Côte-Nord region and 9.6% in the Nord-du-Québec region. Last, the GDP generated represented 37.5% of GDP in the Côte-Nord region and 20.6% in the Nord-du-Québec region. For the Québec economy as a whole, the jobs supported by mining companies represented 1.2% of all jobs, 1.6% of all employment income and 2.3% of GDP.

FIGURE 4-7

Percentage of total employment represented by jobs supported by mining company activities, selected regions (≥ 0.5%), 2020



Employment provides a reasonably accurate measurement of the importance of an economic activity for the labour market, while GDP represents the contribution to economic activity measured by the value added. Fiscal and parafiscal revenue, in Table IV-6, highlights the monetary benefits generated for the two levels of government by mining company activities in Québec in 2020.

Mining company activities in Québec in 2020 generated fiscal and parafiscal revenue estimated at \$2.4 billion (without including corporate income tax), including over \$1.8 billion for the Québec government and \$0.6 billion for the Government of Canada. The Québec government therefore collected 74.4% of the revenue and the federal government 25.6%. The biggest revenue source for the Québec government was mining taxes at \$631.7 million, followed by parafiscal revenue (\$526.9 million), personal income tax (\$384.8 million), and QST and other indirect taxes (\$262.1 million). The biggest revenue source for the Government of Canada was personal income tax (\$419.4 million), followed by GST and other indirect taxes (\$107.7 million) and parafiscal revenue (\$93.3 million).

TABLE 4-6

Fiscal revenue generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million

Revenue source	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Québec government				
Personal income tax	\$232.1	\$120.0	\$32.7	\$384.8
QST and other indirect taxes	\$24.2	\$31.7	\$206.2	\$262.1
Mining taxes*	\$631.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$631.7
Total Québec government	\$888.0	\$151.7	\$238.9	\$1,278.6
Government of Canada**				
Personal income tax	\$250.1	\$132.7	\$36.6	\$419.4
GST and other indirect taxes	\$13.6	\$13.4	\$80.7	\$107.7
Total Government of Canada	\$263.7	\$146.1	\$117.3	\$527.1
Parafiscal				
Québec government	\$255.2	\$202.2	\$69.5	\$526.9
Government of Canada	\$26.7	\$47.7	\$18.9	\$93.3
Total	\$281.9	\$249.9	\$88.4	\$620.2
Total with parafiscal revenue				
Québec government	\$1,143.2	\$353.9	\$308.4	\$1,805.5
Government of Canada	\$290.4	\$193.8	\$136.2	\$620.4
Total	\$1,433.6	\$547.7	\$444.6	\$2,425.9

Sources: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTéc Consultants

* Mining taxes paid according to the MERN.

** Federal government revenue for the whole of Canada.

Figures 4-8 and 4-9 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams for the Québec government and the Government of Canada.

FIGURE 4-8

Québec government: Fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million

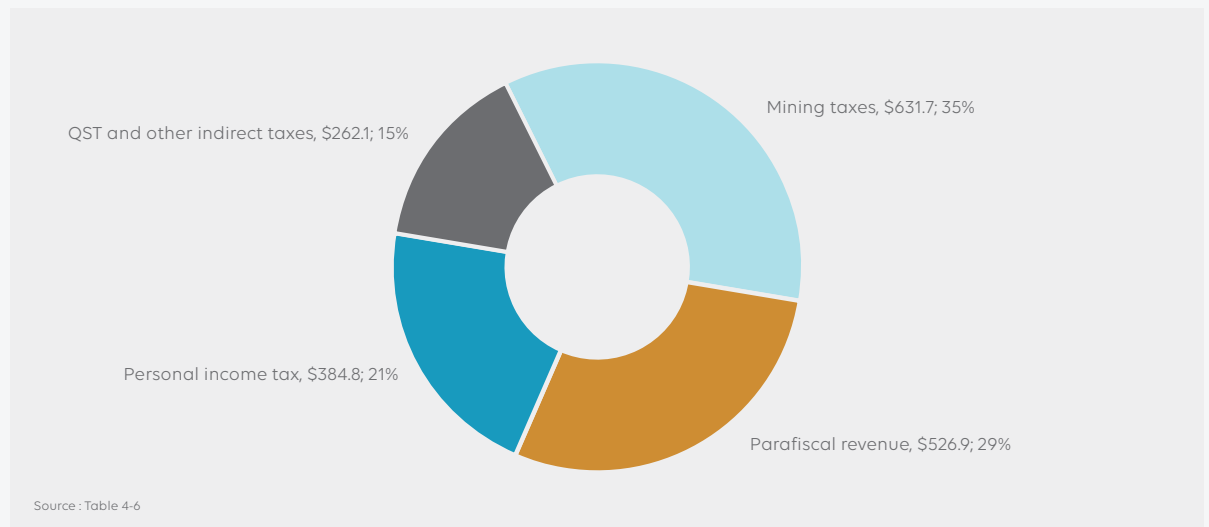
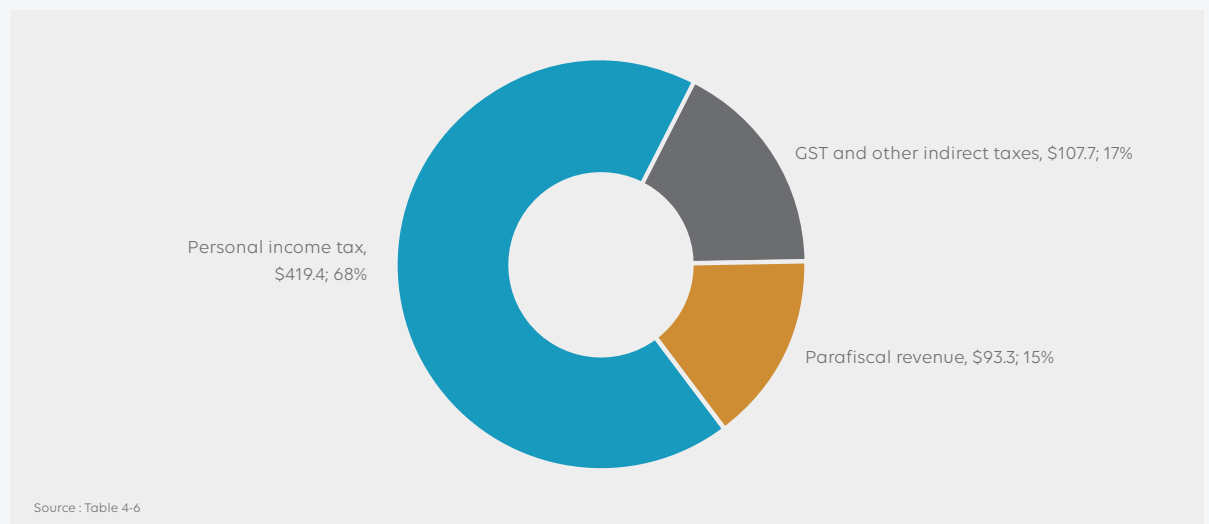


FIGURE 4-9

Government of Canada: Fiscal and para-fiscal revenue streams generated by mining company activities in Québec, 2020, \$ million



CONCLUSION

Eight key elements need to be highlighted:

- 1 In 2020, overall mining industry activities in Québec represented \$12.5 billion, including \$11.7 billion for mineral extraction and exploration. The activities supported more than 48,187 person-years of employment and \$10.5 billion in GDP across Québec.
- 2 With an annual average salary of \$109,787, workers in the mining industry earned more than the average for all workers in all of Québec's regions.
- 3 More women and Indigenous people are now employed by mining companies. Between 2014 and 2020, the number of women in the industry increased by 585, from 1,398 to 1,983 (+41.8%). The number of Indigenous workers employed by mining companies in Québec increased from 258 to 435, a jump of 68.6% (+177) in six years.
- 4 Mining companies make a substantial contribution to the economy in several regions of Québec, with the "resource" regions (especially Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec) benefitting the most. In these regions, the mining industry represents a significant percentage of jobs and total GDP in each regional economy. In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported represent 22.8% of all jobs in the region. In the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions, the combined total of 9,230 person-years for both regions equals 18.4% of all employment in the regions (Table C-1).
- 5 Mining industry activities in Québec generated benefits in several Québec regions other than the three regions where most mines are located. Over 17,944 person-years of employment were generated in seven regions: Montréal, Montérégie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Capitale-Nationale, Laurentides and Chaudière-Appalaches.
- 6 Over 4,850 businesses based in Québec are mining industry suppliers, an increase of 27.5% in two years compared to the 3,809 businesses recorded in 2018. The pandemic probably played a significant role here. The supplier network extends to all regions of Québec, but is especially important in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which is home to almost one-quarter of all industry suppliers. The network is also significant in several other regions including Montréal, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Montérégie.
- 7 Mining industry activities generated important fiscal and parafiscal revenues for the two main levels of government in 2020, with a total of \$2.4 billion, including almost \$1.8 billion for the Québec government, excluding corporate income tax.
- 8 The mining industry's contribution to the Québec economy is growing. From 2014 to 2020, the number of jobs supported in Québec grew from 45,563 to 48,187 (+5.8%) and the contribution to the province's GDP increased from \$7.7 billion to \$10.5 billion (+36.4%). Fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the Québec government jumped by 77.3%, from \$1.0 billion to \$1.8 billion. The most significant factor in this increase was mining taxes, which grew fivefold from \$121.1 million to \$631.7 million, a difference of \$510.6 million.

TABLE C-1

Importance of the mining industry by region, 2020, person-years

Regions	Jobs	Percentage of employment in the region
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	15,589	22.8%
Côte-Nord	7,585	18.4%
Nord-du-Québec	1,645	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	681	2.2%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2,038	1.7%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,146	1.3%
Montréal	6,784	0.7%
Centre-du-Québec	877	0.7%
Other regions	11,842	0.5%
Total Québec	48,187	1.2%

Sources: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.