



# NEWS RELEASE

## Saskatchewan 3<sup>rd</sup> most attractive jurisdiction worldwide for mining investment, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador also in global top 10

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For Immediate Release

**CALGARY**—Saskatchewan remains Canada’s most attractive jurisdiction for mining investment, finds the [Annual Survey of Mining Companies](#) released today by the Fraser Institute, an independent, non-partisan Canadian public policy think-tank.

“The Fraser Institute’s mining survey is the most comprehensive report on government policies that either attract or discourage mining investors,” said Elmira Aliakbari, director of the Fraser Institute’s Centre for Natural Resource Studies and co-author of the report.

This year’s report ranks 77 jurisdictions around the world based on their geologic attractiveness (minerals and metals) and government policies that encourage or deter exploration and investment.

Again, on the report’s Overall Investment Attractiveness Index, Saskatchewan remains the top-rated Canadian jurisdiction (3<sup>rd</sup> up from 11<sup>th</sup> last year) followed by Quebec (6<sup>th</sup> up from 18<sup>th</sup>) and Newfoundland and Labrador (8<sup>th</sup> up from 28<sup>th</sup>).

However, Quebec’s strong performance in overall investment attractiveness is due largely to the province’s mineral potential. On government policy alone, Quebec ranks 17<sup>th</sup>, which suggests there’s plenty of room for improvement.

British Columbia and Ontario (two large mining provinces) also perform poorly on the policy front due to investor concerns about disputed land claims and protected areas.

“A sound and predictable regulatory regime coupled with competitive fiscal policies help make a jurisdiction attractive in the eyes of mining investors,” said Jairo Yunis, Fraser Institute policy analyst and report co-author.

“Policymakers in every province and territory should understand that mineral deposits alone are not enough to attract precious investment dollars,” Aliakbari said.

3) Saskatchewan	22) Alberta
6) Quebec	32) New Brunswick
8) Newfoundland and Labrador	37) Manitoba
17) British Columbia	39) Nunavut
18) Yukon	46) Northwest Territories
20) Ontario	66) Nova Scotia

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