

### Licensing



A mining truck at the Eagle Gold mine.

Licensing is a key function of the regulatory regime for exploration and mining projects. Licensing rules define how project plans are submitted, how applications are reviewed and approved, and what happens after a licence is issued.

We are considering ways to make this part of a new regime effective, efficient and as transparent as possible.

To do this, we also need to consider how a new regime works with other legislation and make sure requirements and processes are coordinated and streamlined.

#### The challenges

The process of licensing can be complex, with many steps and requirements between multiple parties. Coordination and integration is often challenging and can lead to a strain on resources both for proponents and governments.

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## Potential approaches

These are some of the approaches that we're considering. We'd like to hear your thoughts.

- **Types of licences**  
Our current regime includes various classes of licence depending on the activities being proposed. One approach could be to retain this class system but revise the thresholds. We are also considering different ways to distinguish small-scale placer mining projects from large-scale projects.
- **Duration of licences**  
There could be a maximum duration for each type of licence or the duration of a licence could be determined by the specifics of the project proposal.
- **Application requirements**  
We are considering options where information requirements for licences are fully prescribed, and other approaches where information requirements depend on the type of activities and the area in which they occur.
- **Engagement requirements**  
We could require all proponents to engage with affected Indigenous governments, communities and/or stakeholders irrespective of the type or location of the activities. Alternatively, we are considering specifying engagement requirements based on the specifics of each project.



## New minerals legislation

- **Project reviews**

Right now, the regulator must consider any potential adverse effects on Indigenous rights. We are considering expanding this to include consideration of Indigenous interests as well. The regulator must also currently consider the adverse environmental and socio-economic effects of a project. We're considering an approach that would provide more specificity on what types of environmental or socio-economic effects should be considered. The regulator could also consider positive effects or benefits.

We are also considering updating review and decision timelines, and providing authority to extend timelines in certain circumstances. There is an interest in revising timelines to provide greater clarity on how long processes will take. Current timelines often do not align with those needed to fulfill Yukon government's obligations to consult with affected Indigenous governments.

- **Regulatory reporting and oversight**

We are considering requiring annual reporting for some or all types of projects. There could also be a requirement to make reports publicly accessible.

- **Other tools**

We are considering tools to help control or reduce project impacts in areas that might need added protection. Another tool we are considering is the ability to combine licences.

