



# Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2002

Canada

## The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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## Foreword

In the spring of 2000, the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the Government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department’s performance in context and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering its commitments. The report also associates performance with earlier commitments as well as achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments and agencies strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organisation according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:  
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to:

Results-based Management Directorate  
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat  
L’Esplanade Laurier  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R5

**OR** to this Internet address: [rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca](mailto:rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca)

# **Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission**

## **Performance Report**

For the period ending March 31, 2002

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Herb Dhaliwal  
Minister of Natural Resources Canada



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# **I. Message from the President and Chief Executive Officer**

I am pleased to present to Parliament and to Canadians, the Performance Report of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC).

Last year, the CNSC embraced three strategic objectives with a goal of becoming one of the best nuclear regulators in the world: ensuring that the CNSC's regulatory regime is effective and efficient; operating with a high level of openness and transparency; and attracting and retaining excellent staff.

During 2001-2002, the CNSC achieved concrete results in pursuit of these strategic objectives. The outcome, I believe, is that the CNSC is a better nuclear regulator today than one year ago, and better serves Canadians in fulfilling its mandate to protect health, safety, security and the environment, and to respect Canada's international commitments on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The strengths and capabilities of the CNSC were illustrated by our thorough response to the events of September 11. The terrorist attacks in the United States created an explicit and immediate nuclear security challenge, and the CNSC responded to this challenge in a timely and effective manner. Security issues remained front-and-centre throughout the year and we continued another phase of assessing our security and that of licensees. Further actions will be taken as necessary in the year to come.

The CNSC improved its effectiveness and efficiency by implementing a number of new initiatives in 2001-2002. For example, a new system for rating safety performance has been introduced to clarify CNSC expectations for licensees and the public. We have also moved to the application of risk-based assessment throughout the regulatory regime to ensure that regulatory effort is directed where it is needed most. The CNSC will soon be implementing an internal on-line licensing initiative in health and also creating a single-window concept for power reactor licensees to further enhance regulatory effectiveness and efficiency. In 2001-2002, the CNSC staff organization was restructured to ensure a clear separation between the Commission and CNSC staff, to clarify roles and responsibilities and to increase accountability.

With respect to international activities, the CNSC continued its industry outreach program on the implementation of the Canada/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol that entered into force in 2000. Under the agreement, the IAEA verifies that Canada is fulfilling its commitment to not develop nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The IAEA successfully conducted complementary access visits for the first time in Canada at 14 nuclear sites and other locations.



Our openness and transparency objective was the driver for publishing more comprehensive Commission Records of Proceedings, including Reasons for Decisions, during 2001-2002. Over the past year, the CNSC held meetings with public interest groups to hear their concerns, addressed boards of trade to communicate with the business community and enhanced relationships with municipal governments to understand the challenges of local communities.

To address our objective of attracting and retaining excellent staff, the CNSC began a pilot internship program to attract new employees to the field of power reactor regulation. The CNSC also began supporting the Canadian Universities Network for Excellence in Nuclear Engineering.

These are but a few examples of achievements illustrating the CNSC's continuous improvement. Under our Strategic Plan (2002-2007), the CNSC has identified new initiatives to become a better regulator. In the coming year, the CNSC will measure its performance against the Strategic Plan and will communicate these results to Canadians.

The key element to our success is our staff who, through their knowledge, professionalism and continued commitment, are making the CNSC one of the best nuclear regulators in the world. I commend all CNSC staff for facing the challenges of 2001-2002 with dedication and integrity.

Linda J. Keen

## **II. Strategic Context**

### **Mission**

The CNSC regulates the use of nuclear energy and materials to protect health, safety, security and the environment and to respect Canada's international commitments on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

### **Mandate**

Under legislation enacted by Parliament, and policies, directives and international commitments of the federal government, the CNSC:

- regulates the development, production and use of nuclear energy in Canada;
- regulates the production, possession, use and transport of nuclear substances, and the production, possession and use of prescribed equipment and prescribed information;
- implements measures respecting international control of the development, production, transport and use of nuclear energy and nuclear substances, including measures respecting the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;
- disseminates scientific, technical and regulatory information concerning the activities of the CNSC and the effects on the environment and on the health and safety of persons, of the development, production, possession, transport and use referred to above; and
- undertakes special projects.

## **Organization**

The CNSC is composed of a Commission of seven members and a staff of approximately 480 employees. One member of the Commission is designated as both the President of the Commission and Chief Executive Officer of the organization. This position is currently held by Linda J. Keen.

The Commission functions as an administrative tribunal, making independent decisions on the licensing of nuclear-related activities in Canada. When making decisions, the Commission takes into account the views, concerns and opinions of interested parties and intervenors. The CNSC also establishes legally-binding regulations and sets regulatory policy on matters relating to health, safety, security and environmental issues affecting the Canadian nuclear industry. The Commission delegates to Designated Officers the authority to render licensing decisions for certain categories of nuclear facilities and activities in accordance with the requirements of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and its regulations.

CNSC staff prepares recommendations on licensing decisions, presents them to the Commission for consideration during public hearings and subsequently administers the Commission's decisions.

### ***The Commission***

#### **Commission Members**

The *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* provides for the appointment of up to seven Commission members by Order in Council. One member of the Commission is a full-time member and is designated President. Part-time members serve as permanent members for a term not exceeding five years.

#### **Secretariat**

The Secretariat manages the business of the Commission and gives technical and administrative support to the President and other Commission members. This includes communications with the Minister's office and other stakeholders, including government departments, intervenors, licensees, media and the public. The Secretariat is also the official registrar for Commission documentation and manages the hearing process.

## *CNSC Staff*

### **Operations Branch**

On January 10, 2002, the regulatory functions being delivered by the three operational directorates were consolidated into the newly-created Operations Branch under the management of one Vice-President. The new branch consists of five directorates with clear mandates to deliver all regulatory functions to a specific group of licensees, or to provide operational strategies or specialist assessments in support of regulatory functions. The five directorates are:

#### **Directorate of Power Reactor Regulation**

The Directorate regulates the development and operation of nuclear power reactors in Canada in accordance with requirements of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and its regulations.

#### **Directorate of Nuclear Cycle and Facilities Regulation**

The Directorate regulates the development and operation of uranium mining and processing facilities, nuclear substance processing facilities, waste management facilities, low power reactors, research and test facilities and accelerators.

#### **Directorate of Nuclear Substance Regulation**

The Directorate regulates the production, possession, transport and use of nuclear substances and radiation devices.

#### **Directorate of Assessment and Analysis**

The Directorate undertakes specialist safety and security assessments in support of the Branch's regulatory activities. It also manages the emergency response capacity of the organization.

#### **Directorate of Operational Strategies**

The Directorate is responsible for leading the development of regulatory processes, programs and documents to afford a basis for consistent and effective regulatory practices.

## **Corporate Services Branch**

The Corporate Services Branch is responsible for the CNSC's programs and policies with respect to the management of its financial and human resources and for the CNSC's information, physical and information technology assets. It is also responsible for the organization's communications and strategic planning programs.

## **Office of International Affairs**

The Office of International Affairs coordinates the CNSC's international undertakings and activities and provides authoritative advice on the development and application of Canada's nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards policy, including multilateral nuclear non-proliferation issues.

The Office licences the export and import of controlled nuclear and nuclear-related dual use items, in accordance with the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and regulations and international obligations to which Canada has agreed. The Office also implements Canada's bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements and Canada's safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and manages a research and development program in support of IAEA safeguards.

## **Office of Regulatory Affairs**

The Office of Regulatory Affairs is responsible for organization-wide programs, initiatives and actions that enhance the CNSC's regulatory effectiveness, efficiency and overall operations, including management of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and its regulations.

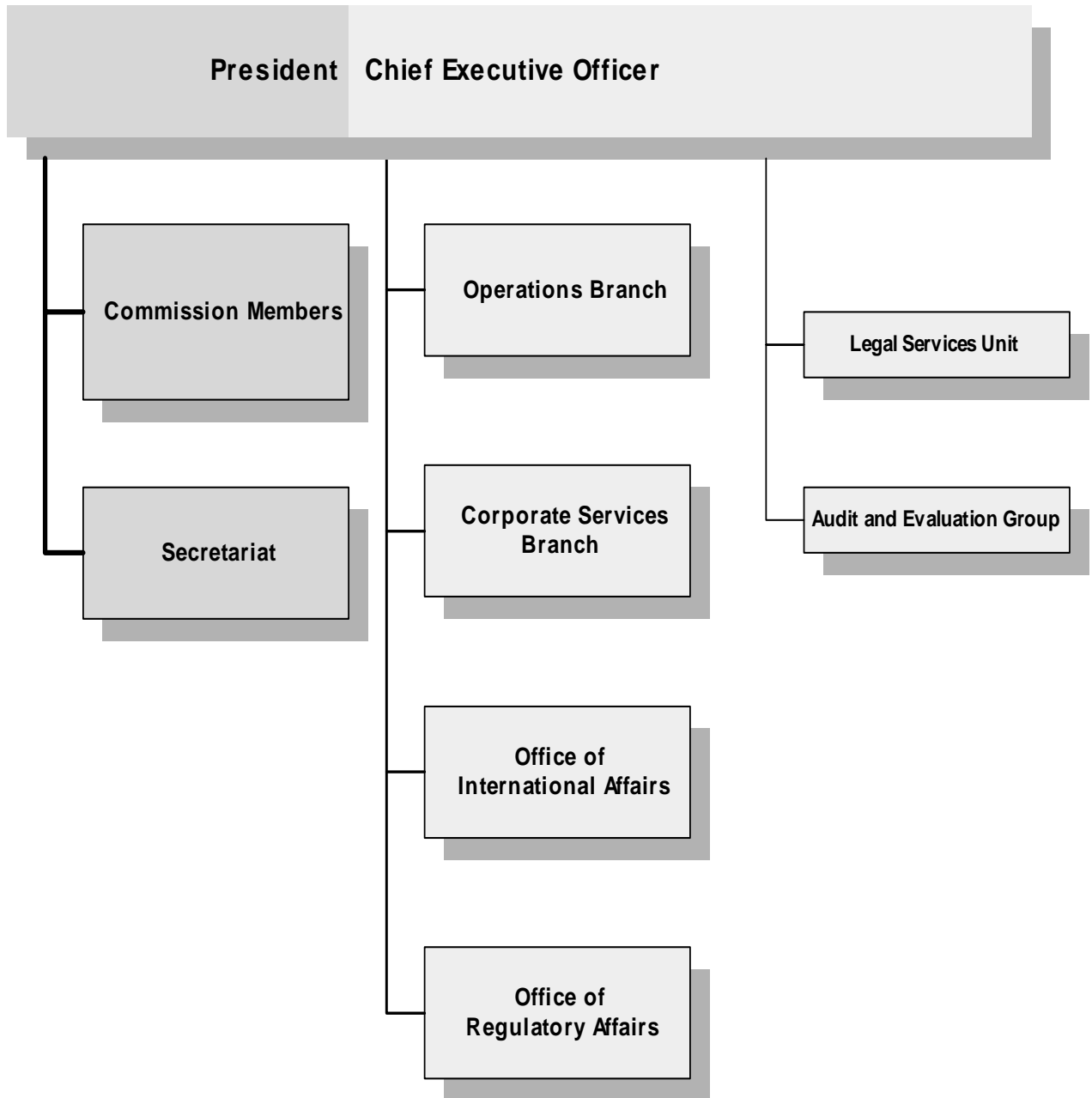
## **Legal Services Unit**

The Legal Services Unit, staffed by Department of Justice lawyers, provides legal advice to the Commission and CNSC staff.

## **Audit and Evaluation Group**

The Audit and Evaluation Group is responsible for examining corporate management accountability and program performance issues, and for making recommendations for improvement.

# Organization Chart



## Performance Context

### Security

In response to the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the CNSC activated its Emergency Operations Centre to monitor developments as they unfolded and instructed major licensees to implement enhanced security measures at their facilities.

The CNSC subsequently performed a comprehensive re-evaluation of security measures in place at nuclear facilities and ordered immediate action on a number of additional measures to increase security at Canada's nuclear generating stations and nuclear research and test establishments. The CNSC also ordered that new security measures be put in place at other types of facilities, such as uranium processing and fuel fabrication facilities. CNSC licensees were cooperative and quick to respond to the orders.

The CNSC maintains contact with licensees and emergency and security organizations to remain apprised of security concerns. At this time, it is the CNSC's position that the new security measures will be maintained permanently as part of a continuum of improvements in security. In addition, the CNSC continues to investigate other security measures which may be appropriate to ensure the continued safety of Canadians.

### Cost Recovery

The CNSC has developed a proposal for replacing its fees regulations that involves changing the current prescribed fees to a method of calculating fees that is directly related to the CNSC's level of regulatory effort. This proposal would significantly change the fees charged to individual licensees and the overall way in which the CNSC administers its cost recovery program.

The proposed changes offer a number of benefits, including:

- increased knowledge and communication of regulatory effort and costs;
- improved financial planning;
- more open, transparent and equitable application of fees; and
- improved compliance with the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA)*.

The CNSC sought licensee and key stakeholder feedback on its proposed fees regulations throughout April, May and June 2002. Stakeholders will again have an opportunity to comment on the proposed fees regulations when they are published in Part I of the *Canada Gazette*. Implementation is proposed for April 1, 2003.

## Societal Indicators and Government Priorities

### The Health of Canadians

- The CNSC contributes to, and promotes the health and safety of Canadians by regulating the use of nuclear energy and materials.

### The Canadian Environment

- Under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the CNSC has a mandate to protect the environment.
- The CNSC works with federal and provincial/territorial agencies to integrate environmental assessment and protection into the regulatory regime and to reduce the risk to the environment as the result of the use of nuclear substances.

### Canada's Place in the World

- Canada is a leader in the promotion of global peace and security and the CNSC contributes to this by fulfilling Canada's obligations with regard to nuclear non-proliferation policy and safeguards.

## Financial Information

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (\$millions)	2001 - 2002
Planned Spending	\$49.6
<i>Total Authorities</i>	\$61.4
Actuals	\$58.5





### III. Performance Accomplishments

#### Strategic Outcome

The CNSC has established the Strategic Outcome of making the CNSC one of the best regulators in the world.

The Strategic Outcome means that the CNSC will be recognized as an effective regulator that will have effective independence, rigorous and transparent regulatory processes, and the necessary powers and sanctions to achieve its mandate, as well as an effective governance model and the human resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

The Strategic Outcome is the long-term goal. To achieve this goal, the CNSC has developed objectives that address specific short-to medium-term initiatives.

#### Strategic Directions, Objectives, Planned Outcomes and Actions

*Strategic Direction: Implement the Nuclear Safety and Control Act.*

*Corporate Objective: Document, communicate and explain the CNSC's regulatory processes to stakeholders.*

*Planned Outcome: Improved understanding of the legislation to assist licensees in the understanding of the requirements of the law and the role of the CNSC.*

#### *Actions:*

- The Commission's Records of Proceedings are more detailed, reflecting the representations of CNSC staff and the parties (applicants, intervenors) and the rationale for the decisions. The decisions are available to the public, on the CNSC's website, in both official languages.
- A one-day workshop on the NSCA was developed and offered to five groups of stakeholders. In addition, a three-day regulations course has been expanded to include the participation of stakeholders.
- Progress was made in the design of an outreach program, the objectives and expected outcomes of which are a better sharing of information, increased visibility and credibility of the CNSC, and enhanced working relationships with its stakeholders.

**Corporate Objective:** *Complete the transition to the new Act and regulations.*

**Planned Outcome:** *A smooth transition to the Nuclear Safety and Control Act and regulations.*

**Actions:**

- A smooth transition to the regulatory regime established by the NSCA and regulations was completed for uranium processing facilities. Exemptions relating to internal dose determination and its reporting requirements were approved for these facilities.
- Exemptions from requirements for decommissioning plans and financial assurances are being replaced by licence conditions requiring such plans and assurances, as licences come up for renewal.
- As part of the Contaminated Lands Evaluation and Assessment Network Program, a number of uranium mine tailings facilities and other contaminated sites, not previously licensed under the *Atomic Energy Control Act* were granted exemptions from licensing for specific time periods, to facilitate the licensing process for these sites.
- Environmental protection programs proposed by licensees and licensees' environmental performance were assessed by the CNSC to determine whether licensees were meeting their regulatory requirements. Exemptions from regulations requiring environmental protection programs are being replaced by licence conditions as licences come up for renewal.

**Corporate Objective:** *Identify and develop new regulations and amendments to existing regulations.*

**Planned Outcome:** *A list of amendments or new regulations, prioritized according to risk.*

**Action:**

- A list of priorities for amendments to the NSCA and regulations was developed. It covers regulations such as those dealing with security, cost recovery, safeguards, and transport, related workplace hazardous material information systems, as well as numerous proposals for amending existing regulations.

**Corporate Objective:** *Complete key regulatory policies, standards and guides.*

**Planned Outcome:** *A better understanding of the regulatory process resulting in a more efficient use of CNSC resources, increased licensee compliance and promotion of common understanding.*

***Actions:***

- In January 2002, the Directorate of Operational Strategies was created. The Directorate is responsible for leading the development of regulatory policies and processes, including the development of regulatory standards and guides.
- CNSC staff continued to develop regulatory policies, standards and guides, and amend existing documents to conform to the new legislation.

***Strategic Direction:*** *Improve regulatory effectiveness and efficiency.*

***Corporate Objective:*** *Define, develop and implement an Internal Quality Management (IQM) program for the CNSC.*

***Planned Outcome:*** *An IQM program that will contribute to improved efficient and effective use of resources, improved process consistency and a continued improvement in quality culture.*

***Actions:***

- The Directorate of Operational Strategies is responsible for leading the development of a management system to provide a basis for consistent and effective regulatory practices. Implementation of the management system is to be initiated in 2002-2003.
- The current formal and informal implementation of IQM principles at the CNSC was benchmarked against the requirements of the ISO 9000:2001 standard.
- A number of projects implementing different aspects of IQM such as integrated risk management, performance measurement and management, documented processes, planning, and resource management were undertaken.
- A risk management framework was developed and performance indicators were put in place.

***Corporate Objective:*** *Incorporate pertinent requirements of international and federal/provincial/territorial organizations into the CNSC's regulatory processes.*

***Planned Outcome:*** *Improved coordination of the CNSC's regulatory requirements with those of other jurisdictions.*

**Actions:**

- Support was given to the work of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) to define requirements for nuclear regulatory effectiveness and efficiency. Where practicable, the CNSC plans to use these requirements and related performance indicators to improve its regulatory effectiveness and efficiency.
- Security programs of designated nuclear facilities were reviewed following the events of September 11, 2001. Security measures consistent with the IAEA guidelines were implemented.
- In consultation with licensees, pertinent requirements of the Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Pressure Piping Code, the National Fire Code and the National Building Code were incorporated into the operating licences of all operating fuel processing facilities.
- Significant progress was made in drafting an administrative agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan to establish formal cooperative arrangements with respect to the regulation of health and safety and environmental protection at Saskatchewan uranium mines and mills.

**Corporate Objective:** *Implement the corporate compliance program.*

**Planned Outcome:** *A program that provides for consistent, predictable compliance verification and enforcement activities, and a high level of transparency for the compliance activities.*

**Actions:**

- A fully documented compliance program covering all activities regulated by the CNSC was completed in 2001-2002, with implementation to begin in 2002-2003. The program puts in place a consistent, risk-based approach to compliance that provides assurance that resources for compliance activities will be allocated to areas that will result in the most benefit to Canadians. Provision has been made in the program for periodic performance reporting.
- Training of CNSC staff on the revised program was initiated and is scheduled to be completed by December 2002.

**Corporate Objective:** *Continue to implement effective communications programs that explain the CNSC's regulatory role and activities.*

**Planned Outcome:** *An effective communications program that promotes increased understanding of internal processes, provides opportunities for stakeholder input and increased understanding.*

***Actions:***

- The Communications and Information Management Division was created to better coordinate the creation, dissemination, storage and retrieval of information on the CNSC's regulatory role and activities.
- The Secretariat is now responsible for all communications related to the tribunal's public hearings and meetings and the publication of Records of Proceedings.
- The CNSC's website is now the principal vehicle for making available to the public information regarding the activities of the tribunal and the CNSC's regulatory roles, processes and programs.
- Following the events of September 11, 2001, a full security review of the CNSC's website was conducted to identify potentially sensitive information.

***Strategic Direction:*** *Improve the management and sustainability of the CNSC's workforce.*

***Corporate Objective:*** *Develop a coordinated, five-year technical and non-technical training plan for CNSC staff.*

***Planned Outcome:*** *Active support for continuous learning at the CNSC.*

***Actions:***

- A competency-based Standard Training Plan for Inspectors and Project Officers was developed, including a cross-training program between divisions, directorates and the United States' Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- Technical training was provided to eight university graduates hired under the pilot Internship Program.

***Corporate Objective:*** *Continue to integrate strategic and resource planning throughout the organization.*

***Planned Outcome:*** *Strategic and resource planning that provides integrated processes for management use, in line with the principles of Modern Comptrollership.*

***Actions:***

- Strategic and resource planning were brought together in the same organizational sector to promote interaction and integration of processes.

- The corporate planning cycle was linked to the budget cycle in support of the CNSC's proposed cost recovery program.

**Corporate Objective:** *Develop a corporate-wide workforce sustainability framework to guide ongoing and future human resources initiatives in regards to succession management, competency profiling and development, recruitment, retention and rejuvenation of the workforce.*

**Planned Outcome:** *A Workforce Sustainability Strategy that will position the CNSC as an employer of choice.*

**Action:**

- The Workforce Sustainability Strategy, providing a comprehensive framework for a full range of recruitment and retention initiatives was approved in principle in March 2002 by the CNSC's senior management.

**Strategic Direction:** *Bring the CNSC on-line.*

**Corporate Objective:** *Develop, communicate and implement the CNSC on-line project, to adopt more efficient and accessible ways of delivering services and information, through automation.*

**Planned Outcome:** *Increased transparency to stakeholders, a reduced paper burden and increased operational efficiency and effectiveness, through electronic access to the CNSC.*

**Actions:**

- Development of the CNSC's "NucMed On-Line" was completed. NucMed On-Line will allow more than 300 licensees in the field of nuclear medicine to conduct their business with the CNSC using electronic means. Implementation is scheduled for 2002-2003.
- The CNSC initiated design work to expand CNSC On-Line to other regulated activities and to integrate the licensing information with reports from the CNSC's Compliance Program.

**Strategic Direction:** *Implement the Nuclear Safety and Control Act (with respect to nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards.)  
Implement the Safeguards Additional Protocol.*

**Corporate Objective:** *Determine the regulatory requirements for the efficient implementation of the Protocol Additional to Canada's Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA and continue to inform Canadian industry of the specific Protocol requirements through the Protocol Outreach Program.*

**Planned Outcome:** *Effective implementation of the requirements of the Additional Protocol.*

**Actions:**

- The CNSC responded to the IAEA's requests for clarification of Canada's initial declaration required by the Additional Protocol.
- Under the Protocol, the CNSC managed IAEA access to Canadian nuclear facilities some of which were not previously subject to IAEA safeguards verification.
- The CNSC continued its Protocol Outreach Program to advise licensees of the requirements of the Protocol, particularly with respect to the conduct of IAEA access.

**Corporate Objective:** *Continue to administer the Canadian Safeguards Support Program.*

**Planned Outcome:** *Support for the implementation of IAEA safeguards.*

**Action:**

- The CNSC continued to assist the IAEA through the CNSC-managed Canadian Safeguards Support Program. This included the application of commercially available satellite imagery and the provision of an expert to work at the IAEA to strengthen measures for its nuclear material safeguards regime.

**Corporate Objective:** *Continue to administer Canada's twenty-three bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements.*

**Planned Outcome:** *Ensure that items subject to nuclear cooperation agreements are appropriately identified and accounted for.*



**Actions:**

- The CNSC maintained agreed inventories of nuclear items subject to nuclear cooperation agreements.
- The CNSC participated in several consultations with Canada's bilateral nuclear cooperation partners.

**Corporate Objective:** *Continue to license nuclear imports and exports, to strengthen multilateral export control mechanisms and improve the effectiveness of the CNSC's export licensing authority through industry and government outreach.*

**Planned Outcome:** *Canadian exports and imports of nuclear items are consistent with regulatory requirements and Canadian industry is aware of those requirements.*

**Actions:**

- Consistent with the NSCA and its regulations, the CNSC licensed the export and import of nuclear materials, deuterium, equipment and technology and nuclear-related dual-use items.
- The CNSC met with industry representatives to review the existing export/import requirements of the NSCA and its regulations and the procedures associated with licensing.

**Corporate Objective:** *Continue to manage the application of the IAEA safeguards in Canada and advance IAEA initiatives relating to the strengthening of IAEA safeguards.*

**Planned Outcome:** *Effective application of IAEA safeguards.*

**Actions:**

- The CNSC continued to manage the application of IAEA safeguards in Canada through its regulatory activities with licensees, by developing new safeguards approaches and procedures, by maintaining the state system of accounting and control of nuclear material and by submitting accounting reports to the IAEA.
- The CNSC contributed to the ongoing efforts to conceptualize and develop effective and efficient verification procedures and mechanisms.

## IV. Information Sources

**For further information, publications, etc., contact:**

Communications and Information Management Division  
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission  
280 Slater Street  
P.O. Box 1046, Station B  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5S9  
1-800-668-5284 (in Canada) or 613- 995-5894  
Fax: 613- 995-5086

**For further information on-line, consult the CNSC Website at:**

[www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca](http://www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca)

or e-mail:

info@cnsccsn.gc.ca

**Information on the plans, priorities and activities of the CNSC may be found in:**

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Annual Report*  
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Report on Plans and Priorities*  
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Performance Report*  
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Strategic Plan 2002-2007 and  
Corporate Plan 2002-2004*

**The following Acts and associated regulations are administered by the CNSC. The CNSC reports to Parliament through the Minister of Natural Resources Canada:**

*Nuclear Safety and Control Act, 1997, c.9*  
*Nuclear Liability Act, 1985, c. N-28*



## V. Annexes – Financial Tables

### Financial Performance Overview

The summary tables that follow present an overview of the CNSC'S financial performance for 2001-2002. Financial information presented in most tables includes three figures:

- “Planned Spending” represents the CNSC’s appropriations on April 1, 2001 plus any anticipated funding adjustment;
- “Total Authorities” includes planned spending plus additional spending approved by Parliament during the fiscal year; and
- “Actual” represents the actual expenditures incurred by the CNSC for the fiscal year.

In 2001-2002, the CNSC’s planned spending of \$49.6 million consisted of an operating budget of \$49.0 million (including statutory employee benefits of \$5.3 million) and a transfer payment budget (Grants and Contributions) of \$0.6 million. The transfer payments budget consisted of a \$0.6 million contribution to the IAEA for the Canadian Safeguards Support Program and several smaller grants and contributions to other international and non-profit organizations.

In addition to the \$49.6 million planned spending, the CNSC received supplementary funding of \$11.8 million, for a total authority of \$61.4 million. The supplementary funding included the economic increase and adjustments (\$4.1 million), the Program Integrity Round II (\$3.4 million), the public security and anti-terrorism initiative (\$2.1 million), the 2000-2001 carry forward (\$1.3 million), the Ontario Power Generation Recovery Plan (\$0.8 million), and a resource transfer from PWGSC (\$0.1 million).

In 2001-2002, the CNSC recovered \$38.2 million in non-responsible revenues, which represented 65% of the \$58.5 million in total expenditures.

## Financial Summary Tables List

Financial Table #	Financial Table Title
1	Summary of Voted Appropriations
2	Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
3	Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
4	Non-Respendable Revenues
5	Statutory Payments
6	Transfer Payments

## Financial Summary Tables

**Table 1 - Summary of Voted Appropriations**

<b>Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)</b>				
<b>Vote</b>	<b>Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>		
		<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
15	Operating expenditures	43.7	55.3	52.8
	Grants and Contributions	0.6	0.6	0.2
(S)	Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	5.3	5.5	5.5
<b>Total CNSC</b>		<b>49.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>

Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.

In addition to the \$49.6 million planned spending, the CNSC received supplementary funding of \$11.8 million, for a total authority of \$61.4 million. The supplementary funding included the economic increase and adjustments (\$4.1 million), the Program Integrity Round II (\$3.4 million), the public security and anti-terrorism initiative (\$2.1 million), the 2000-2001 carry forward (\$1.3 million), the Ontario Power Generation Recovery Plan (\$0.8 million), and a resource transfer from PWGSC (\$0.1 million).

**Table 2 - Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)</b>							
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>FTEs</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Major Capital</b>	<b>Grants &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>Total Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Less: Respendable Revenues</b>	<b>Total Net Expenditures</b>
<b>Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection</b>							
planned spending	453	44.6	-	-	44.6	-	44.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>	-	56.4	-	0.1	56.5	-	56.5
(actuals)	-	<b>54.6</b>	-	<b>0.1</b>	<b>54.7</b>	-	<b>54.7</b>
<b>Non-proliferation and Safeguards</b>							
planned spending	29	4.4	-	0.6	5.0	-	5.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	-	4.4	-	0.5	4.9	-	4.9
(actuals)	-	<b>3.7</b>	-	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	-	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Total</b>							
planned spending	482	49.0	-	0.6	49.6	-	49.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>	-	60.8	-	0.6	61.4	-	61.4
(actuals)	-	<b>58.3</b>	-	<b>0.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	-	<b>58.5</b>
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>							
<b>Non-Respendable Revenues</b>							
planned							37.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>							-
(actuals)							<b>38.2</b>
<b>Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments</b>							
planned spending							5.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>							-
(actuals)							<b>6.5</b>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>							
planned spending							18.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>							-
(actuals)							<b>27.2</b>

**NOTE:** Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

**Table 3 - Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

<b>Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>		
			<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	48.9	51.7	44.6	56.5	<b>54.7</b>
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.9	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>

**Table 4 - Revenues**

<b>Non-Respendable Revenues by Business Line (\$ millions)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>		
			<b>Planned Revenues</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	39.7	38.4	37.0	-	<b>38.2</b>
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-Respendable Revenues</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.2</b>



**Table 5 - Statutory Payments**

<b>Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>		
			<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	<b>5.2</b>
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>

**Table 6 - Transfer Payments**

<b>Transfer Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>		
			<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Grants</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**NOTE:** Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

All grants and contributions amounts are less than \$100,000 for all fiscal years except for the contributions to the Cost-Free Manpower Assistance Program and to procure related goods and services required to execute the Canadian Support Program for the IAEA. In 2001-02, the CNSC provided grants totalling \$8,000.