



ESTIMATES

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

2001-2002
Estimates

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

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, which are tabled in the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board, consist of three parts:

Part I – The Government Expenditure Plan provides an overview of federal spending and summarizes both the relationship of the key elements of the Main Estimates to the Expenditure Plan (as set out in the Budget).

Part II – The Main Estimates directly support the *Appropriation Act*. The Main Estimates identify the spending authorities (votes) and amounts to be included in subsequent appropriation bills. Parliament will be asked to approve these votes to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans. Parts I and II of the Estimates are tabled concurrently on or before 1 March.

Part III – Departmental Expenditure Plans which is divided into two components:

- (1) **Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs)** are individual expenditure plans for each department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). These reports provide increased levels of detail on a business line basis and contain information on objectives, initiatives and planned results, including links to related resource requirements over a three-year period. The RPPs also provide details on human resource requirements, major capital projects, grants and contributions, and net program costs. They are tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*. These documents are to be tabled on or before 31 March and referred to committees, which then report back to the House of Commons pursuant to Standing Order 81(4).
- (2) **Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs)** are individual department and agency accounts of accomplishments achieved against planned performance expectations as set out in respective RPPs. These Performance Reports, which cover the most recently completed fiscal year, are tabled in Parliament in the fall by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*.

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 public funds.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 2001

Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from Canadian Government Publishing (PWGSC)
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Telephone: 1-800-635-7943
Internet site: <http://publications.pwgsc.gc.ca>

Catalogue No. BT31-2/2002-III-15

ISBN 0-660-61456-1

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

2001-2002 Estimates

Part III - Report on Plans and Priorities

Ralph Goodale
Minister of Natural Resources Canada

Table of Contents

Section I.	Message from the President	3
Section II.	Commission Overview	5
2.1	What's New	5
2.2	Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities	5
2.3	Commission Objectives	10
2.4	Planning Context	10
2.5	Departmental Planned Spending	12
Section III.	Plans, Results, Activities and Resources	13
	Business Line 1: Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	13
A.	Business Line Objective	13
B.	Business Line Description	13
C.	Net Planned Spending and Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	13
D.	Key Results Commitments, Planned Results and Related Activities	14
	Business Line 2: Non-Proliferation and Safeguards	16
A.	Business Line Objective	16
B.	Business Line Description	16
C.	Net Planned Spending and Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	16
D.	Key Results Commitments, Planned Results and Related Activities	17
Section IV.	Joint Initiatives	19
4.1	Horizontal Initiatives	19
Section V.	Financial Information	21
	Table 5.1: Summary of Transfer Payments	21
	Table 5.2: Source of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue	22
	Table 5.3: Net Cost of Program(s) for the Estimates Year	23
Section VI.	Other Information	25
A.	Contact Information	25
B.	Legislation and Associated Regulations Administered by the CNSC	25
C.	Other Departmental Reports	25

Section I: Message from the President

As the new President and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, I am pleased to present the Report on Plans and Priorities 2001-2002.

Since the last Report, the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* has been proclaimed and the Atomic Energy Control Board has been replaced by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC). With new legislation and a strengthened mandate, the CNSC's priorities for the near future will be to continue improving and reinforcing the nuclear regulatory regime while increasing the Commission's accountability to all stakeholders. Key to the regulatory oversight afforded by the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* are the Commission members whose expertise is brought to bear on the important decisions which must be made concerning protection of the health, safety, and security of Canadians and their environment.

To be an effective regulator, we must be clear and predictable in our requirements, and we must be consistent and transparent in how we apply them. The new Act has paved the way for a new regulatory framework which we are developing in line with federal government regulatory policy. This framework will clearly demonstrate our regulatory philosophy; our standards and criteria that we apply to those we regulate; and the assessment, verification and compliance means that we employ. We will pay particular attention to the need to communicate our expectations of licensees with respect to financial guarantees, environmental protection and safeguards. Our services and effectiveness will be enhanced through improved communications and information dissemination, including the use of electronic service delivery, in keeping with the Government of Canada On-line initiative.

In support of the regulatory regime, and in order to maintain the necessary competence and experience of our staff, we will continue to improve our human resources planning and internal management practices. We will focus on retaining and attracting qualified personnel by being a learning organization where skills and knowledge are constantly improved and where career development is encouraged. We will enhance our strategic planning and management practices to allow us to plan more effectively, to be accountable for results and to report on them, in line with the Financial Information Strategy and Modern Comptrollership.

The *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* has provided Canada with regulatory powers that are amongst the best in the world. The plans and priorities described in this report will direct and focus the activities of the CNSC as we use those powers to regulate 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.

Linda J. Keen

Management Representation

Report on Plans and Priorities 2001-2002

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

- C Accurately portrays the Commission's mandate, priorities, strategies and planned results;
- C Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*;
- C Is comprehensive and accurate;
- C Is based on sound underlying Commission information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name

Date

Section II: Commission Overview

2.1 What's New

On May 31, 2000, the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA)* came into effect and the Atomic Energy Control Board became the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC). The new Act replaces the *Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946* and gives more modern and comprehensive powers to the CNSC to regulate the nuclear industry. On January 1, 2001, Linda J. Keen succeeded Dr. Agnes J. Bishop as President and Chief Executive Officer of the CNSC.

2.2 Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission is a departmental corporation, named in Schedule II of the *Financial Administration Act*. The CNSC reports to Parliament, as an independent agency of the Government of Canada, through the Minister of Natural Resources Canada.

Under legislation enacted by Parliament, and policies, directives and international commitments of the federal government, the CNSC's mandate is to:

- z regulate the development, production and use of nuclear energy in Canada;
- z regulate the production, possession, use and transport of nuclear substances;
- z regulate the production, possession and use of prescribed equipment and prescribed information;
- z implement 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;
- z disseminate 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
- z undertake special projects.

The mission of the CNSC is to regulate 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.

Business Lines and Responsibilities

The CNSC has two business lines.

C Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection

The CNSC regulates the development, production, possession and use of nuclear energy, substances, equipment and information through a comprehensive licensing system during all phases of licensed activities - from design and siting through operation to decommissioning and abandonment. This system is designed to minimize the likelihood that nuclear workers, the public and the environment are exposed to unacceptable levels of radiation and to the radioactive or hazardous substances associated with nuclear technology. The CNSC regulates operations and facilities such as accelerators, non-power nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel facilities, nuclear research and test establishments, nuclear substance transport packages, pool-type irradiators, power reactors, radioisotopes, radioisotope production facilities, uranium mining and processing facilities and nuclear waste management facilities.

C Non-Proliferation and Safeguards

The CNSC regulates non-proliferation and safeguards through the implementation of safeguards agreements between Canada and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and the nuclear non-proliferation provisions of Canada's nuclear cooperation agreements. It also maintains both a comprehensive nuclear materials/activity accounting/verification framework and a nuclear export and import licensing system. In addition, the CNSC participates in multilateral nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards and security initiatives to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. The CNSC also provides advice to other government departments on the development and application of Canada's nuclear non-proliferation policy, IAEA safeguards implementation and development, and international issues concerning the security of nuclear material and facilities.

The President and CEO of the CNSC has overall responsibility for the delivery of the CNSC's business lines.

Responsibility for the Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection business line is shared among the Directors General of the Directorate of Reactor Regulation, the Directorate of Fuel Cycle and Materials Regulation, the Directorate of Environmental and Human Performance Assessment, and the Secretariat.

Responsibility for the Non-Proliferation and Safeguards business line rests with the Director General of the Secretariat.

Organization

Under the *NSCA*, the Commission consists of up to seven permanent members, the President being the only full-time member. At the present time, the President is also the Chief Executive Officer of the CNSC and, as such, supervises and directs the work of the organization. Through the President, the Commission receives advice from Justice Canada through a Legal Services Unit at the CNSC, and a Medical Liaison Officer from Health Canada. There are two advisory committees -- one on radiological protection and another on nuclear safety.

The Audit and Evaluation Group, which is responsible for examining corporate management accountability and program performance issues and for making recommendations for improvement, reports directly to the President.

CNSC staff implement the policies of the Commission and make recommendations to the Commission on licensing matters. Staff are grouped in five directorates:

- C The **Directorate of Reactor Regulation** regulates all nuclear power plants in Canada. It develops safety standards and licensing conditions related to the construction and operation of power reactors, assesses licence applications, prepares licensing recommendations to the Commission, and is responsible for compliance activities related to the operation of power reactors.

- C The **Directorate of Fuel Cycle and Materials Regulation** regulates uranium mining and milling, and the subsequent refining and processing of uranium into fuel. It also regulates research facilities, medical and industrial particle accelerators, radioisotope production and use, decommissioning activities, the management of radioactive waste, and packaging for the transport of radioactive materials. The directorate assesses licence applications, prepares licensing recommendations to the Commission, and is responsible for compliance activities within its areas of responsibility.

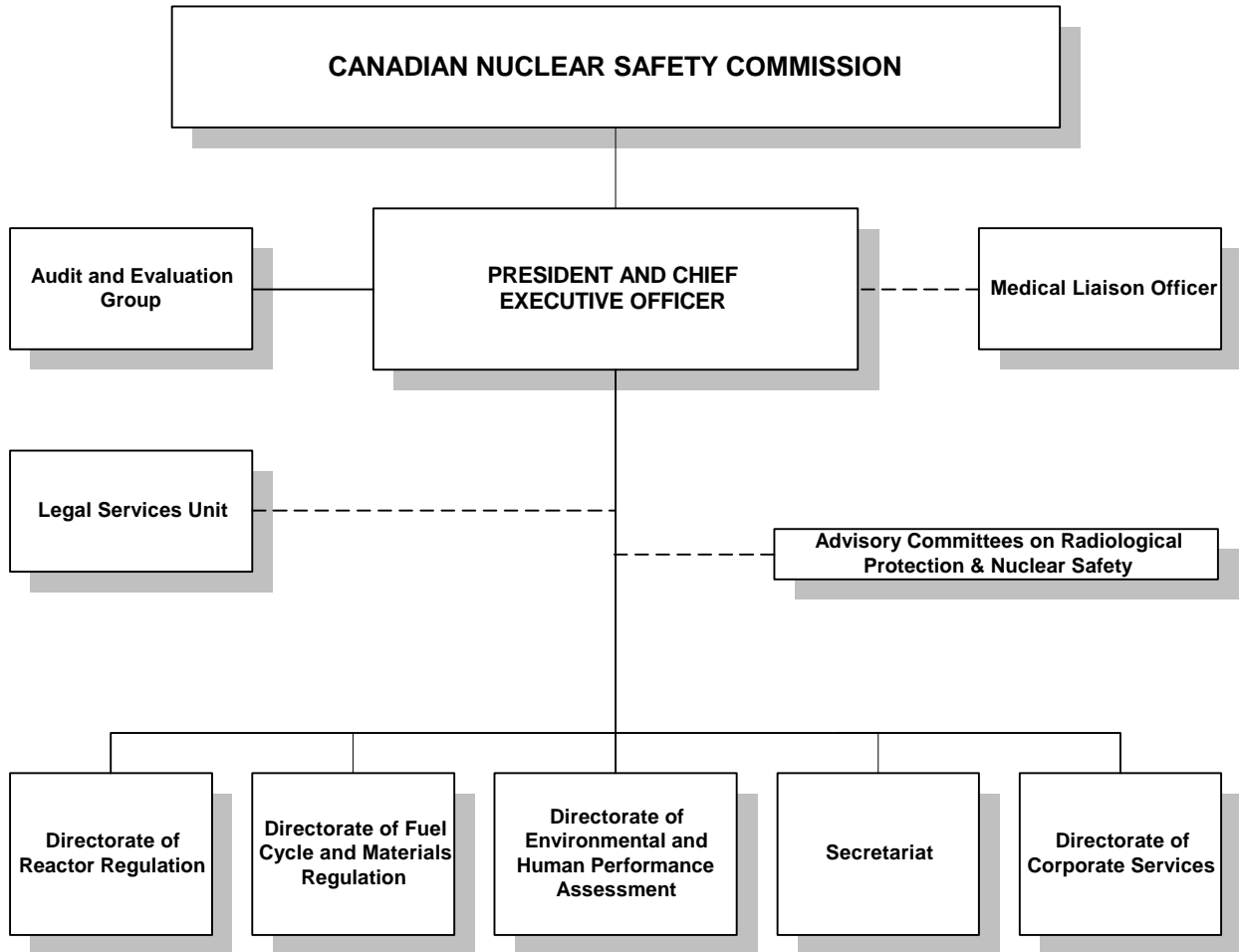
- C The **Directorate of Environmental and Human Performance Assessment** assesses the performance of licensees in the areas of radiation and environmental protection, dosimetry services, quality assurance, personnel qualification and assessment, training and human factors. It is responsible for the CNSC's obligations related to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, for the investigation of accidents and other significant events, for standards' development and for the Corporate Research and Support Program. The directorate provides technical training for CNSC personnel as well as for foreign staff under cooperation agreements.

- C The **Secretariat** provides direct support to the Commission and is also responsible for implementation of requirements to fulfil Canada's international non-proliferation, safeguards and security obligations. It also has corporate responsibility for external

relations, public communication, and delivery of CNSC responsibilities under the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act*.

- C The **Directorate of Corporate Services** is responsible for the CNSC's program and policy infrastructure for the management of its information, financial, human resources, and physical assets. It provides central financial, administrative, information management and human resources services that support both business lines.

Organization Chart



Note: ----- signifies an advisory role

2.3 Commission Objectives

- C To limit, to a reasonable level and in a manner that is consistent with Canada's international obligations, the risks to national security, the health and safety of persons and the environment that are associated with the development, production and use of nuclear energy and the production, possession and use of nuclear substances, prescribed equipment and prescribed information.
- C To implement in Canada measures to which Canada has agreed respecting international control of the development, production and use of nuclear energy, including the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and to support international efforts to develop, maintain and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards regimes.

2.4 Planning Context

Major factors that will affect the CNSC over the three-year planning period include:

C Implementation of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA)*

With the *NSCA*, Parliament has provided an improved legislative basis for the nuclear regulatory regime. While the Act and its supporting regulations now are in effect, significant work still needs to be done to ensure that new regulatory requirements and related processes are documented, understood and applied effectively in all parts of the nuclear industry in accordance with the government's regulatory policy. Measures must be developed to implement the new obligations and provisions of the *NSCA*. These include new requirements in the area of financial guarantees, environmental protection, safeguards and public information.

C Public interest in nuclear safety and security

The public, licensees, and central government agencies are demanding more consistency, predictability, transparency and accountability from regulatory agencies including the CNSC. The CNSC's challenge is to continue to strengthen the regulatory regime and to assure Canadians that their interests and safety are being protected. To achieve that goal, the CNSC continues to involve citizens in the regulatory process and to communicate information about the decisions it makes. Information technology and electronic business are means that can be used to improve public access to CNSC programs and services. The CNSC is committed to increasing its use of electronic service delivery wherever possible, as well as continuing to use more traditional forms of communication and service.

C Workforce knowledge and expertise sustainability

A major challenge facing the CNSC over the next few years is the maintenance of its technical competence and expertise. Its workforce is aging and many experienced personnel will retire during the next five years. While this challenge is being faced by many science-based employers, the issue of a limited pool of qualified recruits is particularly acute in the nuclear field. The lack of new nuclear facilities in the Western world has given rise to the perception of the industry as one with no future. As a result, students are not attracted to careers in the nuclear area, and universities no longer offer programs aimed at graduating students specialized in the nuclear field. While this represents a challenge for industry and the regulator, the CNSC is further hampered by inadequate compensation relative to that offered by the private sector for the specialized resources it needs to regulate, and limited funding to aggressively redress these problems rapidly. In addition, if industry experiences difficulty in maintaining a competent workforce, there will be increased need for oversight by the CNSC to provide assurances that the facilities it licenses are operated safely .

C Privatization and competition

The deregulation of the electrical industry and the privatization of major nuclear facilities has created an environment in which licensees are facing increased economic pressures. There is an expectation that the CNSC remain vigilant to ensure that these economic pressures do not result in nuclear facilities and operations having decreased safety performances.

C Canada's international obligations in the area of nuclear safeguards

In September 2000, the Protocol Additional to Canada's Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA pursuant to the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* came into force. The Protocol gives the IAEA the legal right to implement new measures that strengthen its safeguards system. These new measures will significantly increase the IAEA's capability to detect undeclared nuclear material and activities in a State. The objective of the strengthened safeguards system will be the provision to the world community of credible assurance of the absence of diversion of declared nuclear material and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in States such as Canada. The CNSC provides the necessary interface between the IAEA and the Canadian nuclear industry for the implementation of the strengthened safeguards system in Canada and continues to ensure that Canadian industry is aware of and complies with the new Protocol requirements.

2.5 Departmental Planned Spending

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-2004
Budgetary Main Estimates	49,783	49,091	46,573	46,573
Non-Budgetary Main Estimates	---	---	---	---
Less: Respendable revenue	---	---	---	---
Total Main Estimates	49,783	49,091	46,573	46,573
Adjustments **	6,682	470	470	470
Net Planned Spending	56,465 *	49,561	47,043	47,043
<i>Less:</i> Non-respendable revenue	38,554	37,083	37,393	35,960
<i>Plus:</i> Cost of services received without charge	5,537	5,574	5,459	5,459
Net cost of Program	23,448	18,052	15,109	16,542
Full Time Equivalents	482	482	482	482

*Reflects the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

**Adjustments to accommodate approvals obtained since the Main Estimates and include Budget initiatives, Supplementary Estimates etc.

Section III: Plans, Results, Activities and Resources

Business Line 1: Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection

A. Business Line Objective

To limit, to a reasonable level and in a manner that is consistent with Canada's international obligations, risks to national security, the health and safety of persons and the environment that are associated with the development, production and use of nuclear energy and the production, possession and use of nuclear substances, prescribed equipment and prescribed information.

B. Business Line Description

The CNSC regulates the development, production, possession and use of nuclear energy, substances, equipment and information through a comprehensive licensing system. This system is designed to minimize the likelihood that nuclear workers, the public and the environment are exposed to unacceptable levels of radiation and to the radioactive or hazardous substances associated with nuclear technology. The CNSC regulates operations and facilities such as accelerators, non-power nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel facilities, nuclear research and test establishments, nuclear substance transport packages, pool-type irradiators, power reactors, radioisotopes, radioisotope production facilities, uranium mines and mills and nuclear waste management facilities.

C. Net Planned Spending and Full Time Equivalentents (FTE)

Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection

Forecast Spending 2000-2001		Planned Spending 2001-2002		Planned Spending 2002-2003		Planned Spending 2003-2004	
\$thousands	FTE	\$thousands	FTE	\$thousands	FTE	\$thousands	FTE
51,765*	453	44,562	453	42,044	453	42,044	453

*Reflects the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

D. Key Results Commitments, Planned Results and Related Activities

1) *Key Results Commitment: A regulatory framework*

Planned Results: Implement the Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA)

Context: The NSCA came into effect in 2000. Necessary steps must be taken to implement the provisions of the NSCA and its related regulations.

Related Activities:

- C Document, communicate and explain the CNSC's regulatory processes to stakeholders.
- C Complete the transition to the new Act and regulations.
- C Identify and develop new regulations and amendments to existing regulations.
- C Complete key regulatory policies, standards and guides.

2) *Key Results Commitments: High levels of compliance in regulated activities
Low frequency of safety-significant events
Low levels of radiation exposure to humans and the environment
Public confidence in the CNSC*

Planned Result: Improve regulatory effectiveness and efficiency

Context: To achieve and demonstrate regulatory excellence, the CNSC must establish and implement efficient and effective approaches that meet its obligations under the NSCA and regulations, other legislation and government policies.

Related Activities:

- C Define, develop and implement an Internal Quality Management program for the CNSC.
- C Incorporate pertinent requirements of international, and federal/provincial/territorial organizations into the CNSC's regulatory processes.
- C Implement the corporate compliance program.

C Continue to implement effective communications programs that explain the CNSC's regulatory role and activities.

3) *Key Results Commitments:* A regulatory framework
Public confidence in the CNSC

Planned Results: Improve the management and sustainability of the CNSC's workforce
Bring the CNSC on-line

Context: The CNSC has devoted much effort in recent years to improving management practices and leadership skills. In addition to continuing these efforts, the CNSC recognizes the need to retain and attract human resources with the necessary expertise, and to preserve the corporate memory. A strengthened management system and experienced, expert personnel contributes to the development of an effective regulatory framework and promotes public confidence in the CNSC. Service to Canadians will be improved through the CNSC's participation in the Government of Canada On-Line (GOL) initiative.

Related Activities:

C Develop a coordinated, five-year technical and non-technical training plan for CNSC staff.

C Continue to integrate strategic and resource planning throughout the organization.

C 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.

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

Business Line 2: Non-Proliferation and Safeguards

A. Business Line Objective

To implement, in Canada, measures to which Canada has agreed respecting international control of the development, production and use of nuclear energy, including the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and to support international efforts to develop, maintain and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards regimes.

B. Business Line Description

The CNSC regulates non-proliferation and safeguards through the implementation of safeguards agreements between Canada and the IAEA and the nuclear non-proliferation provisions of Canada's nuclear cooperation agreements. It also regulates the maintenance of both a comprehensive nuclear materials/activity accounting/verification framework and a nuclear export and import licensing system. In addition, the CNSC participates in multilateral nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards and security initiatives to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and provides advice to senior government officials on the development and application of Canada's nuclear non-proliferation policy, IAEA safeguards implementation and development and international issues concerning the security of nuclear material and facilities.

C. Net Planned Spending and Full Time Equivalent (FTE)

Non-proliferation and Safeguards

Forecast Spending 2000-2001		Planned Spending 2001-2002		Planned Spending 2002-2003		Planned Spending 2003-2004	
\$thousands	FTE	\$thousands	FTE	\$thousands	FTE	\$thousands	FTE
4,700*	29	4,999	29	4,999	29	4,999	29

*Reflects the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

D. Key Results Commitments, Planned Results and Related Activities

Key Results Commitments: *Control of import and export operations*
Support of international efforts to develop, maintain and
strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime

Planned Results: *Implement the Nuclear Safety and Control Act*
Implement the Safeguards Additional Protocol
(which came into force in September 2000)

Related Activities:

- C 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.
- C Continue to administer the Canadian Safeguards Support Program and Canada's 23 bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements.
- C 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.
- C Continue to manage the application of the IAEA safeguards in Canada and advance IAEA initiatives relating to the strengthening of IAEA safeguards.

Section IV: Joint Initiatives

4.1 Horizontal Initiatives

The preparation of regulations pursuant to the *NSCA* is a key regulatory initiative undertaken by the CNSC. Specific regulations that the CNSC expects to submit for legal examination or final approval over the three-year planning period are:

Legislation and Regulations	Planned Results
Cost Recovery Fees Regulations	Modernize the regulations for cost recovery fees.
Worker Safety Information Regulations (and associated RIAS)	Ensure that the health and safety of workers is protected.
Transport and Packaging Regulations - Amendment	Ensure that Canadian regulations are compatible with international standards.
Nuclear Safeguards Regulations	Establish generic safeguards regulations in lieu of existing safeguards licence conditions to facilitate compliance with international safeguards agreements.

Section V: Financial Information

Table 5.1: Summary of Transfer Payments

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-2004
Grants				
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	20	20	20	20
Total grants	20	20	20	20
Contributions				
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	102	22	22	22
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	360	600	600	600
Total contributions	462	622	622	622
Other Transfer Payments	0	0	0	0
Total other transfer payments	0	0	0	0
Total Grants, Contributions And Other Transfer Payments	482	642	642	642

Table 5.2: Source of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue

Respendable Revenue

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Revenue 2000-2001	Planned Revenue 2001-2002	Planned Revenue 2002-2003	Planned Revenue 2003-2004
Total Respendable Revenue	0	0	0	0

Non-respendable Revenue

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Revenue 2000-2001	Planned Revenue 2001-2002	Planned Revenue 2002-2003	Planned Revenue 2003-2004
Cost Recovery Revenue	38,554	37,083	37,393	35,960
Total Non-respendable Revenue	38,554	37,083	37,393	35,960

Total Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue	38,554	37,083	37,393	35,960
--	--------	---------------	--------	--------

Table 5.3: Net Cost of Program(s) for the Estimates Year

(\$ thousands)	Total
Net Planned Spending (Gross Budgetary and Non-budgetary Main Estimates plus Adjustments)	49,561
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada	3,458
Contributions covering employer's share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by Treasury Board Secretariat	2,045
Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources and Development Canada	11
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	60
	5,574
<i>Less: Non-respondable Revenue</i>	37,083
2001-2002 Net cost of Program	18,052

Section VI: Other Information

A. Contact Information

For further information about the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, contact:

Communications Division
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
280 Slater Street
P.O. Box 1046
Station B
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5S9

Telephone: 1-800-668-5284 (in Canada)
(613) 995-5894

Fax: (613) 995-5086

E-mail: info@cnsccsn.gc.ca

Internet: www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca

B. Legislation and Associated Regulations Administered by the CNSC

The Minister of Natural Resources Canada has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts and associated Regulations:

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

C. Other Departmental Reports

Annual Report 1999-2000