



Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2001

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

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. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were 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 results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly 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 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 organization 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.

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 this Internet site or to:

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period ending
31 March 2001**

Ralph Goodale
Minister of Natural Resources Canada

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Section I: Message from the President and Chief Executive Officer

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

The period covered by this Report has been one of transition. On May 31, 2000 the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* came into effect, superseding the *Atomic Energy Control Act*, and marked the transition to a stronger regulatory regime with expanded powers and responsibilities. With the new Act, the Atomic Energy Control Board became the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and, in January 2001, I assumed the responsibilities as President and Chief Executive Officer.

As such, one of my first objectives was to meet as many of the staff and stakeholders of the CNSC as possible. Over the last few months, I have met staff at headquarters and all regional offices and have received useful information about the organization as well as our present and future challenges as we implement the new regulatory regime. I have also met with representatives of the nuclear industry, intervenors and other interested parties across Canada.

The strategic outcome that I have articulated for the CNSC is to make it one of the best regulators in the world. To achieve this goal, our strategic objectives are to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our regulatory regime, ensure a high level of openness and transparency, and make the CNSC a preferred career choice.

The *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* gives the CNSC stronger regulatory powers and responsibilities. As we move ahead to fully execute the new regulatory regime, we are faced with many challenges, including implementing our action plan for the recommendations made in the December 2000 Report of the Auditor General. We will meet these challenges and, with the authority of the new legislation, the CNSC will continue to improve the regulation of the use of nuclear energy, thus providing even greater protection to the health, safety and security of Canadians and their environment.

Linda J. Keen

Section II: Strategic Context

Overview

For the first two months of the period covered by this Report, the organization operated as the Atomic Energy Control Board. In May 2000, the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA)* came into force and the Atomic Energy Control Board became the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC).

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 up to seven members and a staff of approximately 450 employees. One member of the Commission is designated as both the President of the Commission and Chief Executive Officer of the organization. Effective January 2001, Ms. Linda J. Keen was appointed to this position.

The Commission functions as a tribunal, making independent decisions on the licensing of nuclear-related activities in Canada; establishing legally-binding regulations; and setting regulatory policy direction on matters relating to health, safety, security and environmental issues affecting the Canadian nuclear industry. The Commission takes into account the views, concerns and opinions of interested parties and intervenors.

CNSC staff prepare recommendations on licensing decisions, present them to the Commission for consideration during public hearings and subsequently administer the Commission's decisions.

CNSC Staff

The Directorate of Reactor Regulation

The Directorate of Reactor Regulation is responsible for regulating the operation of all nuclear power plants in Canada. It is responsible for the development of safety standards and licensing conditions, for assessment of licence applications, for preparing licensing recommendations to the Commission, and for compliance activities.

The Directorate of Fuel Cycle and Materials Regulation

The Directorate of Fuel Cycle and Materials Regulation is responsible for the regulation of uranium mining and processing, research facilities, particle accelerators, nuclear substances and devices, decommissioning and waste management, and the packaging and transportation of radioactive materials. The directorate also prepares licensing recommendations to the Commission.

The Directorate of Environmental and Human Performance Assessment

The Directorate of Environmental and Human Performance Assessment assesses licensee performance in the areas of radiation and environmental protection, quality assurance, training and human factors. This directorate is also responsible for technical training of CNSC and foreign staff; CNSC obligations related to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*; investigation of accidents and significant events; and for research programs and the development of standards.

Corporate Services

Corporate Services is responsible for the CNSC's programs and policies for the management of its financial and human resources and for its information, physical and information technology assets. It is also responsible for the organization's communications, external relations, strategic planning and emergency preparedness programs.

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 operation.

Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs licenses the export and import of controlled nuclear items. It implements Canada's bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements, international safeguards agreements, domestic nuclear security and international physical protection requirements. The Office manages a safeguards research and development program, advises on multilateral nuclear non-proliferation issues and coordinates the CNSC's participation in other international activities.

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.

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 designated as President and Chief Executive Officer.

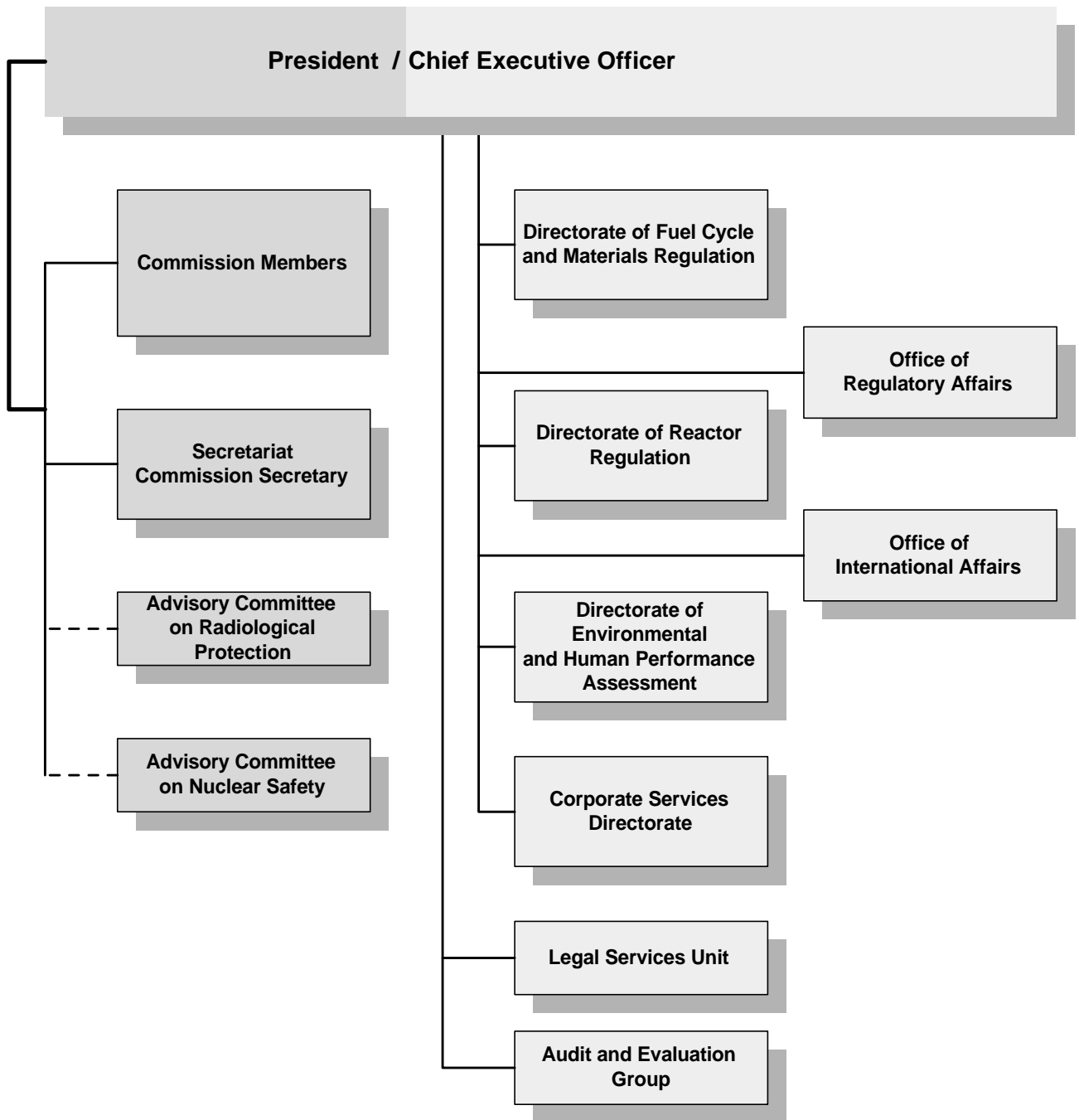
Secretariat

The Secretariat plans the business of the Commission and gives technical and administrative support to the President and other Commission members. This involves related communications with the Minister's Office and all other stakeholders, including government departments, intervenors, licensees, media and the public. The Secretariat is also the official registrar in relation to Commission documentation and manages the hearing process.

Advisory Committees

Two advisory committees, the Advisory Committee on Radiological Protection and the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Safety, provide advice directly to the Commission on generic issues, and are not involved in licensing decisions. Both committees are made up of technical experts drawn from outside organizations.

Organizational Chart



Note: -----signifies an advisory role

Societal Context

- **Public Interest in Nuclear Safety and Security**

The general 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.

- **Workforce Knowledge and Expertise Sustainability**

A major challenge facing the CNSC and its licensees 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. 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 operate safely.

- **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.

Government Priorities

The CNSC contributes to the achievement of government priorities in three specific areas - health and quality care, the environment and Canada's place in the world. The CNSC contributes to and promotes the health and safety of Canadians by regulating the use of nuclear energy and materials. Under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the CNSC has a mandate for a range of obligations with respect to protecting 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 from the use of nuclear substances. Canada is a leader in the promotion of global peace and security and the CNSC contributes to this through its role in fulfilling Canada's obligations with regard to nuclear non-proliferation policy and safeguards.

Financial Information

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (\$ millions)	2000 - 2001
Planned Spending	\$51.8
<i>Total Authorities</i>	\$57.5
Actuals	\$56.0

Variances between planned spending and total authorities are mainly attributable to the increased workload pressure funding (\$2.0 million), the 1999-2000 carryover (\$1.5 million), economic increase (\$1.1 million), increased statutory employee benefits (\$0.7 million), and funding for the implementation of the Financial Information Strategy (\$0.4 million).

Chart of Strategic Outcomes

The CNSC has a mandate:

to provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:
assurance that the use of nuclear energy in Canada does not pose undue risk to health, safety, security and the environment	# a regulatory framework
	# 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
assurance that Canadian nuclear material, equipment and technology are not contributing to the spread of nuclear weapons	# control of import and export operations
	# support of international efforts to develop, maintain and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime

Section III: Performance Accomplishments

Strategic Outcome: A regulatory framework

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

Context: On May 31, 2000, the NSCA came into effect. The provisions of the NSCA and the associated regulations dictated changes in the operations, licensing and compliance activities of the CNSC and the requirements of its licensees. A two-year transition plan was developed that allows the industry time to adapt to the new Act without compromising the environment, public health and safety or conformity with Canada's international obligations.

Outcomes :

- To fully implement the NSCA, staff were trained on the Act and its regulations.
- To explain regulatory requirements and provide direction to licensees, guidance documents were issued. Public consultation was sought regarding the documents and the final documents were both published and made available on the CNSC Web site.
- Under the NSCA, dosimetry services now are subject to the regulatory regime. During the reporting period, licence applications for the provision of dosimetry services were assessed and 10 licences issued.
- The NSCA sets new requirements for decommissioning planning and resultant financial guarantees. Regulatory guides on these matters have been published by the CNSC. Transition arrangements have been approved by the Commission for the implementation of these requirements by licensees.
- To conform with the requirements of the NSCA, modification was made to the format and condition of licences, as they were renewed. Other licences were converted from the former Atomic Energy Control Board licences to CNSC licences, including changes in terminology such as replacing the term, "radioisotope" with that of "nuclear substance".

- To facilitate the transition to the new regulatory regime under the NSCA, consultations continued with industry stakeholders. Meetings were held to explain the implications of the new Act and regulations and the obligations of the licensees and other stakeholders. Information packages were distributed to explain the changes to licences and licence conditions under the NSCA.

*Strategic Outcomes: A regulatory framework
Public confidence in the CNSC*

*Planned Results: Improve overall management processes and leadership skills
Reform human resources framework
Communicate effectively*

Context: The CNSC recognizes that implementing an improved regulatory regime requires an effective and skilled workforce. During 2000-2001, the CNSC continued to establish human resources strategies in recruitment, retention and succession planning to promote workforce sustainability. In addition, the CNSC continued to improve management processes, applying the principles of modern comptrollership. Transparency of regulatory processes and openness in consultation and communications continued to be a priority.

Outcomes :

- Compensation measures were introduced to address challenges faced in the recruitment and retention of engineering/scientific staff.
- A leadership succession management program was developed during the reporting period, to be launched in April 2001. Its goal is to build a talent pool for first-line managerial positions.
- The CNSC is endeavouring to attract university science and engineering graduates. To this end, an intern program was developed and is scheduled to begin in June 2001, providing training and work assignments throughout the organization. On completion of the program, the interns will be assigned to indeterminate positions.

- The CNSC met its objective to implement the federal government's Financial Information Strategy. During 2000-2001, the CNSC successfully implemented the integration of financial systems, the development of supporting accounting policies and the provision of training to key staff.
- Taking initial steps to bring the CNSC on-line was a strategic priority established during the reporting year. The CNSC devised a strategy to embark, subject to funding, on a multi-year initiative to implement Government On-line. This initiative will gradually enable the CNSC and its more than 3,000 licensees to conduct their regulatory business electronically. Implementation will also mean that more Canadians will have easier access to more information related to health, safety, security, and the environment on a timely basis.
- An important element of the CNSC's mandate under the NSCA involves the dissemination of scientific, technical and regulatory information concerning the activities of the CNSC. Through the proactive dissemination of information, work continued to support openness and transparency and build public confidence in the CNSC.
- During the reporting period, the CNSC's Web site was further developed as a prime communications tool. Priority continued to be given to the publishing of regulatory documents and the provision of information related to the Commission's public hearing process. A number of CNSC issues were reported in the media during 2000-2001 and high priority was given to providing information in a timely manner. An outreach program that offers members of the public easier access to CNSC staff was also initiated.

*Strategic Outcomes: 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: The CNSC is committed to administering a regulatory regime that protects the health and safety of Canadians and the environment. To this end, the CNSC developed and implemented policies and practices intended to enforce and enhance regulatory effectiveness and efficiency. The CNSC does so, under the terms of the NSCA and regulations and other relevant legislation, and in consultation and cooperation with stakeholders and regulatory partners.

Outcomes :

- In protecting Canadians and the environment from exposure to radiation and radioactive substances, the CNSC continually seeks to enhance regulatory control and compliance. Procedures are regularly reviewed and updated. For example, during the reporting period, the procedures used for the administration of examinations and the evaluation of nuclear power plants were revised.
- The CNSC complies with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA). During the reporting period, a corporate program to initiate and complete environmental assessments under this Act was implemented.
- As a result of requirements placed on the CNSC by the NSCA, the Contaminated Lands Evaluation and Assessment Network (CLEAN) program was developed as a way to systematically approach the evaluation of regulatory requirements for about 500 contaminated sites not licensed under the former *Atomic Energy Control Act*.
- CNSC staff continued to provide technical assessments of the acceptability of licensing proposals, the performance of licensed facilities and activities in the areas of radiation safety, environmental protection and emergency preparedness.
- The first part of the Corporate Compliance Program is near completion. The compliance policy was published in May 2000 and the compliance program manual is available in draft form. The key compliance activities and tools that would support the compliance program are being developed in the specific areas of regulation across the organization.

- A value-for-money audit of nuclear power plant regulation was undertaken by the Office of the Auditor General. In response to the Auditor General's report and recommendations, published in February 2001, the CNSC developed and implemented a two-year action plan.
- Progress has been made in developing consistency across all sectors of the CNSC. Key developments during the reporting period include standard CNSC licence conditions and guidance for use by all licensing divisions, consistency in the presentation of information to the Commission; consistency in the approach taken with other government departments and agencies, and consistency in the implementation of new regulatory requirements. In the absence of common criteria in many areas, activities have focussed on implementing critical regulatory elements and tools to help define required criteria.
- The CNSC maintains productive relationships with other federal and provincial/territorial government departments and agencies. Ongoing effort is being made to harmonize regulatory activities, including the reduction of regulatory overlap and duplication.

*Strategic Outcomes: 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 Control and Safety Act
Implement the Safeguards Additional Protocol*

Context: The import and export of nuclear substances, equipment, information and nuclear-related items is regulated by the CNSC. The CNSC is Canada's implementation agency for nuclear non-proliferation commitments. In addition, the CNSC has responsibility for ensuring that licensees conform with measures required to implement international obligations related to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Outcomes :

- Transportation security plans for the import and export of Category I, II and III nuclear materials were assessed and approved to ensure adherence to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

- The Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) came into force in September 2000. This protocol gives the IAEA a basis to implement strengthened safeguards through increased access to information and locations associated with nuclear activities. The CNSC continued, through an outreach program, to explain to stakeholders the requirements for Protocol implementation and worked closely with licensees, industry and others to assemble information required for the initial declaration. The necessary access arrangements for IAEA inspectors continued to be developed with industry throughout the reporting period.
- The CNSC continued to manage the application of IAEA safeguards in Canada through its regulatory activities with licensees, developing new safeguards approaches and procedures, maintaining the state system of accounting and control of nuclear material and submitting accounting reports to the IAEA.
- The CNSC continued to assist the IAEA through the CNSC-managed Canadian Safeguards Support Program.
- The CNSC participated in the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty held at the United Nations in New York and also led Canadian delegations to various multilateral meetings on other aspects of the nuclear non-proliferation regime.
- Outreach activities with industry and government concerning the licensing of controlled nuclear substances, controlled nuclear equipment or controlled nuclear information were undertaken during the reporting period.

Section IV: Information Sources

For further information, publications, etc., contact:

Communications 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 Web site at:

<http://www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca>
or e-mail: info@cnsccsn.gc.ca

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

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Annual Report 2000-2001*
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Report on Plans and Priorities 2001-2002*
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Report on Plans and Priorities 2000-2001*
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, *Performance Report 1999-2000*

The following Acts and associated regulations are administered by the CNSC, and are the sole responsibility to Parliament of the Minister of Natural Resources Canada :

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

Section V: Annexes - Financial Tables

Financial Performance Overview

The summary tables that follow present an overview of the CNSC'S financial performance for 2000-2001. Financial information presented in most tables include three figures:

- "Planned Spending" represents the CNSC's appropriations on April 1, 2000 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 2000-2001, the CNSC's planned spending of \$51.8 million consisted of an operating budget of \$51.2 million (includes 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 contribution to other international and non-profit organizations.

In addition to the \$51.8 million planned spending, the CNSC received supplementary funding of \$5.7 million, for a total authority of \$57.5 million. The supplementary funding included the increased workload pressure funding (\$2.0 million), the 1999-2000 carryover (\$1.5 million), economic increase (\$1.1 million), increased statutory employee benefits (\$0.7 million), and funding for the implementation of the Financial Information Strategy (\$0.4 million).

In 2000-2001, the CNSC recovered \$38.4 million in non-responsible revenues, which represents 69% of the \$56.0 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

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)				
Vote		2000-01		
	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
15	Operating expenditures	45.9	50.9	49.5
	Grants and Contributions	0.6	0.6	0.5
(S)	Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	5.3	6.0	6.0
	Total CNSC	51.8	57.5	56.0

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

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)							
Business Lines	FTE's	Operating	Major Capital	Grants & Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection							
planned spending	421	46.6	-	-	46.6	-	46.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>	-	52.5	-	0.2	52.7	-	52.7
(actuals)	-	51.6	-	0.1	51.7	-	51.7
Non-proliferation and Safeguards							
planned spending	28	4.6	-	0.6	5.2	-	5.2
<i>(total authorities)</i>	-	4.4	-	0.4	4.8	-	4.8
(actuals)	-	3.9	-	0.4	4.3	-	4.3
Total							
planned spending	449	51.2	-	0.6	51.8	-	51.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>	-	56.9	-	0.6	57.5	-	57.5
(actuals)	-	55.5	-	0.5	56.0	-	56.0
Other Revenues and Expenditures							
Non-Respendable Revenues							
planned							38.7
<i>(total authorities)</i>							-
(actuals)							38.4
Cost of services provided by other departments							
planned spending							5.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>							-
(actuals)							5.4
Net Cost of the Program							
planned spending							18.1
<i>(total authorities)</i>							-
(actuals)							23.0
NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.							

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

Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)						
Lines	Business	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
				Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection		43.9	48.9	46.6	52.7	51.7
Non-proliferation and Safeguards		4.9	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.3
Total		48.8	53.7	51.8	57.5	56.0

Financial Table 4 - Non-Respendable Revenues

Non-Respendable Revenues by Business Line (\$ millions)						
Lines	Business	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
				Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection		34.3	39.7	38.7	-	38.4
Non-proliferation and Safeguards		-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Respendable Revenues		34.3	39.7	38.7	-	38.4

Financial Table 5 - Statutory Payments

Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)						
Lines	Business	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
				Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection		4.9	5.8	5.0	5.7	5.7
Non-proliferation and Safeguards		0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Statutory Payments		5.4	6.4	5.3	6.0	6.0

Financial Table 6 - Transfer Payments

Transfer Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)					
Business Lines	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
GRANTS					
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Non-proliferation and Safeguards	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Total Contributions	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total Transfer Payments	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5

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 2000-01, the CNSC provided grants totalling \$13,125.