PERFORMANCE REPORT

Atomic Energy Control Board

For the
period ending
March 31, 1997

Improved Reporting to Parliament —
Pilot Document

Canada

Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by

mail from Canadian Government Publishing – PWGSC

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. BT31-4/17-1997
ISBN 0-660-60303-9

Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing what was known as the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report.* It also required 78 departments and agencies to table these reports on a pilot basis.

This decision grew out of work by Treasury Board Secretariat and 16 pilot departments to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament and to modernize the preparation of this information. These undertakings, aimed at sharpening the focus on results and increasing the transparency of information provided to Parliament, are part of a broader initiative known as "Getting Government Right".

This ***Departmental Performance Report*** responds to the government's commitments and reflects the goals set by Parliament to improve accountability for results. It covers the period ending March 31, 1997 and reports performance against the plans presented in the department's *Part III of the Main Estimates* for 1996-97.

Accounting and managing for results will involve sustained work across government. Fulfilling the various requirements of results-based management – specifying expected program outcomes, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and report on achievements – is a building block process. Government programs operate in continually changing environments. With the increase in partnering, third party delivery of services and other alliances, challenges of attribution in reporting results will have to be addressed. The performance reports and their preparation must be monitored to make sure that they remain credible and useful.

This report represents one more step in this continuing process. The government intends to refine and develop both managing for results and the reporting of the results. The refinement will come from the experience acquired over the next few years and as users make their information needs more precisely known. For example, the capacity to report results against costs is limited at this time; but doing this remains a goal.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html

Comments or questions can be directed to the TBS Internet site or to:

Government Review and Quality Services
Treasury Board Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A OR5
Tel: (613) 957-7042
Fax (613) 957-7044

Atomic Energy Control Board

Performance Report

For the
period ending
March 31, 1997

Ralph Goodale
Minister of Natural Resources

Table of Contents

Section I: The President's Message

The Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) is pleased to present its first Performance Report to Parliament and to Canadians for the period ending March 31, 1997. The AECB sees this Report as an opportunity to convey to Parliament succint information about what Canadian taxpayers received for the money they spent on the AECB.

The year 1996 marked the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Atomic Energy Control Board, a very meaningful milestone for the oldest independent nuclear regulatory body in the world. The Board now enters a year of major change.

The "*Nuclear Safety and Control Act*" received Royal Assent on March 20, 1997, and is anticipated to be proclaimed in late 1998**.** It will correct significant weaknesses in the current "*Atomic Energy Control Act,*" and will give to the new Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission the powers commensurate with its responsibilities, both nationally and internationally.

The new Act also establishes a strong legal basis for the AECB to continue implementing Canadian policy and fulfilling Canada's obligations with respect to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In addition, the AECB is moving towards a more strategic approach to leadership and management. This should improve the AECB's regulation of the licensees' ability to manage their safety performance, thus continuing Canada's strong central regulatory control over nuclear technology.

Agnes J. Bishop, M.D.

Section II: AECB Overview

A. Mission

Established in 1946 by the *Atomic Energy Control Act*, the Atomic Energy Control Board is a departmental corporation, named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration Act*, that reports to Parliament through a designated Minister, currently the Minister of Natural Resources Canada.

The AECB's mission is to ensure that the use of nuclear energy in Canada does not pose undue risk to health, safety, security and the environment. The AECB achieves its mission through a comprehensive licensing system that covers all aspects of nuclear facilities, prescribed substances and equipment, including the certification of domestic and foreign transport package designs. The licensing system is administered so that the concerns and responsibilities of federal and provincial government departments in such areas as health, environment, transport, and labour are taken into account when licences are issued by the AECB.

This mission extends as well to the control of the import and export of prescribed substances, equipment and technology. It also involves Canadian participation in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and compliance with the requirements of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the application of nuclear safeguards in Canada. It covers both the domestic and international security of nuclear materials and technology.

The AECB also contributes to international agencies, and assists certain developing and newly emerging nations in improving their regulatory controls over nuclear materials and facilities.

B. Objectives

The Program objectives are to:

- provide assurance that the use of nuclear energy in Canada does not pose unreasonable risk to health, safety, security and the environment; and

- provide assurance that Canadian nuclear material, equipment and technology are not contributing to the spread of nuclear weapons.

C. Strategic Priorities and Initiatives

AECB Strategic Priorities and Initiatives for the period ending March 31, 1997 have been focusing mainly on the following:

Effectiveness and Efficiency:

- providing assurance that the use of nuclear energy in Canada does not pose unreasonable risk to health, safety, security and the environment;
- improving the regulatory process aimed at ensuring safe operations in all parts of the nuclear industry; and assisting with the safety assessment of potential exports of Canadian nuclear technology;
- establishing a sound legislative base for the regulation of nuclear energy in Canada;
- maintaining support for Canadian policy on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and implementing the obligations undertaken by Canada in its agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the application of safeguards in Canada;
- implementing recommendations under 'Project 96 and Beyond' intended to improve the institution's regulatory and management practices;
- reducing overlap and duplication with other federal and provincial agencies and departments.

Openness and Accountability:

- continuing to improve the AECB's practice of offering an open regulatory process which is easily accessible to all persons in Canada;
- providing comprehensive explanation of the AECB's role, regulatory functions and performance;
- reducing costs to the federal treasury.

D. Business and Service Line Structure

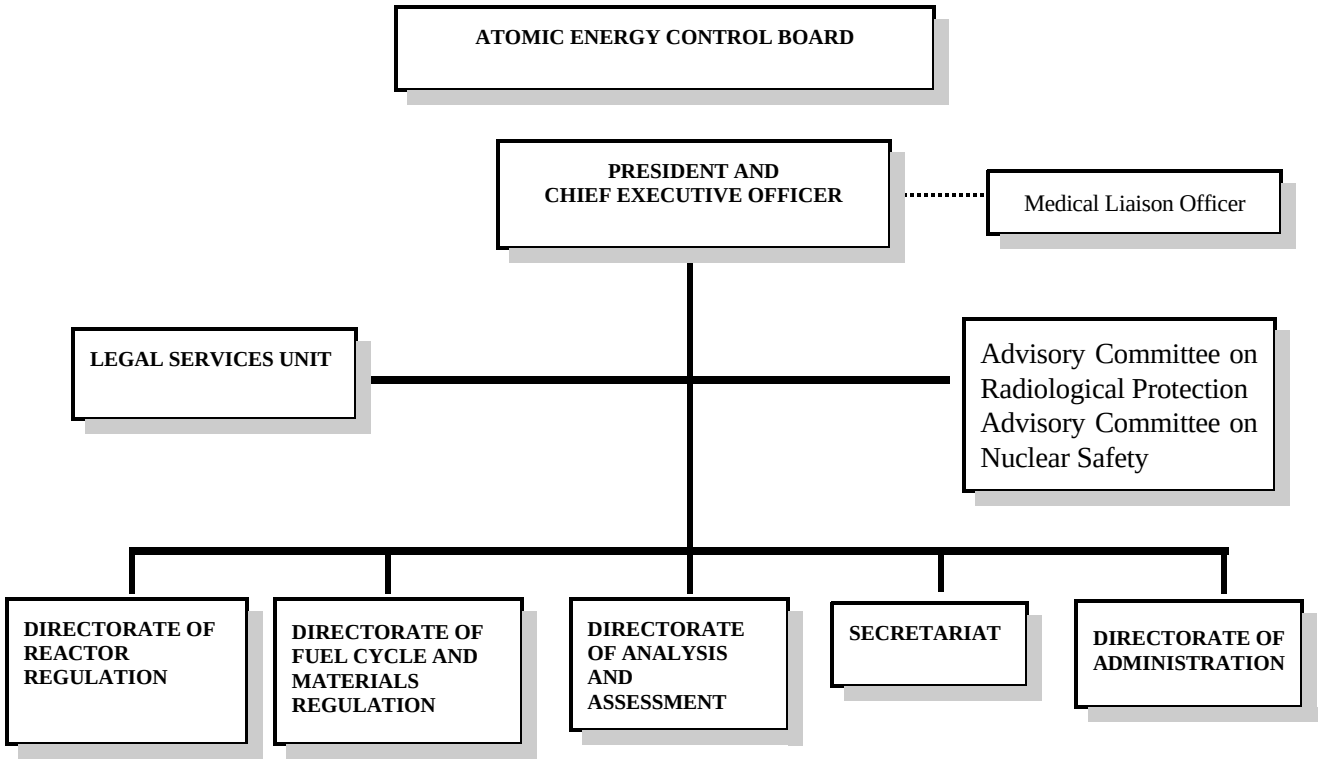
The AECB's Program has one business and service line - administration of the regulations made under the *Atomic Energy Control Act* and participation in measures for international control of atomic energy.

E. Roles and Responsibilities

AECB Organization Structure: The Atomic Energy Control Board consists of five members, the President being the only full-time member. The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the AECB; she supervises and directs the work of the organization. Through the President, the Board receives advice from two independent committees — the Advisory Committee on Radiological Protection and the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Safety — composed of technical experts from outside the AECB; a Legal Services Unit, composed of lawyers provided from the Department of Justice; and a Medical Liaison Officer, who represents senior medical officers nominated by the provinces and other federal departments and agencies.

The AECB staff implements the policies of the Board and makes recommendations to the Board concerning the issuing of licences, and other regulatory matters. Staff is organized into five directorates. The organizational chart can be found in Figure 1 below. In 1996-97, an equivalent of 395 full-time equivalents (FTEs) were assigned to carry out the functions of the AECB's Program.

Figure 1. Organization Chart



The Directorate of Reactor Regulation is responsible for all regulatory aspects necessary to protect workers, the public and the environment against the risks associated with nuclear reactors, heavy water plants and research establishments. Regulation involves the evaluation of applications for licences against safety standards and requirements set by the AECB, the issuance of licences, the surveillance of licensees' operations to ensure compliance with regulations, and the review of the training and the authorization of reactor operators.

The Directorate of Fuel Cycle and Materials Regulation is responsible for all regulatory aspects necessary to protect workers, the public and the environment against the risks associated with uranium mining, milling and refining, fuel fabrication, particle accelerators and radioactive waste management, as well as nuclear facilities under decommissioning. The Directorate is also responsible for all regulatory aspects relating to the possession, use and sale of nuclear materials, i.e., uranium, thorium and radioisotopes, and their safe packaging for transportation. The resources required for this Directorate are highly dependent on the level of business in the nuclear industry in Canada, including all uses of radioisotopes; another major influence is the level of uranium mining and milling activity.

The Directorate of Analysis and Assessment carries out detailed review and assessment of documentation submitted by licensees as part of their licence application to demonstrate the safety of their designs, the adequacy of their quality assurance, and the protection from radiation hazards. The Directorate is also responsible for the development of standards and guidelines for safety analysis, radiation protection, safety of pressure-retaining components, and quality assurance.

The Secretariat[1] has overall responsibility for: corporate planning and services including emergency preparedness, audit & evaluation, and international liaison; operation of the five-member Atomic Energy Control Board; liaison with Parliament and the office of the AECB's designated Minister; interface with legal counsel seconded from the Department of Justice; administration of the *Nuclear Liability Act;* application of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Access to Information Act* and *the Privacy Act*; communications with the public, news media and special interest groups; the consultation process regarding regulatory proposals and licensing decisions; and the administrative and scientific support for two independent advisory committees dealing with radiation protection and nuclear safety.

The Research and Safeguards Division, which is also under the responsibility of the Secretariat, supports activities to verify that Canadian nuclear facilities comply with international safeguards and physical security requirements. As well, the division issues

import and export licences pursuant to the *Atomic Energy Control Act*, and undertakes numerous activities associated with the implementation of Canada's nuclear non-proliferation and export control policies. Through this Division the AECB also participates in international non-proliferation and safeguards activities to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. The Canadian Safeguards Support Program assists the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by providing technical assistance and other resources, and by developing equipment to improve the effectiveness of IAEA safeguards.

Finally, the Secretariat includes the AECB Training Centre which has responsibilities associated with both corporate and foreign training.

The Directorate of Administration[1] administers the AECB's human resources, finance and material management, cost recovery and information management. In addition, the Directorate administers the AECB's research program by which research contracts are let in order to obtain information required for regulatory activities. In conjunction with the client divisions who need the information, specialist staff in the Directorate select contractors, follow the work as it develops, and generally ensure that the contracts are administered in accordance with government requirements.

[1] A reorganization took place on April 25, 1996. The functions originally performed by the Directorate of Research and Safeguards have been redistributed between the Secretariat and the Administration Directorates.

Section III: AECB Performance

A. Performance Expectations

Planned Versus Actual Spending Tables

Figure 2. Comparison of 1996-97 Total Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures by Business Line ($ millions)

	Operating[1]	FTE's	Grants & Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Fund	Plus: Cost of services provided by other departments	Total Net Expenditures
AECB							
Total Planned Spending	43.3		0.6	43.9	30.8	5.2	18.3
Actual Expenditures	43.9		0.6	44.5	38.7	5.1	10.9
Total Planned Utilization		397Ftes					
Total Utilization		395Ftes					

[1] Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans.

Figure 3. Planned Spending versus Actual Expenditures by Business Line ($ millions)

Business Line	Actual Expenditures 1993-94	Actual Expenditures 1994-95	Actual Expenditures 1995-96	Total Planned Spending 1996-97	Actual Expenditures 1996-97
Atomic Energy Control Board	**42.3**	**42.0**	**42.5**	**43.9**	**44.5**[1]
Total	**42.3**	**42.0**	**42.5**	**43.9**	**44.5**[1]

[1] Includes carry-forward of 1.9 millions dollars.

Figure 4, Performance Report, provides detailed information on AECB Strategic Priorities and Initiatives that were presented in Section II, page 3 of this report.

Figure 4. Performance Report

EFFECTIVENESS & EFFICIENCY[1]	
B. Performance Expectations	**C. Performance Accomplishments**
Providing assurance that the use of nuclear energy in Canada does not pose unreasonable risk to health, safety, security and the environment.	None of the approximately 10,000 workers in nuclear facilities was exposed to the maximum permissible dose. The average dose to these workers was less than 10% of the maximum permissible dose. The average dose to the public due to nuclear facilities was less then 5% of the maximum permissible dose to the public.
Improving the regulatory process aimed at ensuring safe operations in all parts of the nuclear industry.	In 1995-96 the AECB began the implementation of the results of recent studies to improve the effectiveness of licensing, inspection and enforcement procedures at nuclear facilities. The phased implementation continued in 1996-97. Examples of improvements are: - implemented a new program to confirm the compliance of nuclear power plants with the Emergency Preparedness requirements; -developed guidance to increase consistency and effectiveness of inspectors' work; - examined generic safety issues, in particular those related to the ageing of nuclear power plants; - developed a comprehensive training program for project officers at nuclear power plants; - reviews related to safety analyses submitted by nuclear power plant licensees in support of their applications for operating licences became more detailed (probabilistic risk assessment); - audits of radiation protection and quality assurance programs in uranium mines and refineries became more profound.

[1] Statistical Information on the AECB Comprehensive Licensing System can be found in Section IV - Supplementary Financial Information (Figures 9 to 18).

Figure 4. Performance Report

B. Performance Expectations	C. Performance Accomplishments
Assisting with the safety assessment of a potential exports of Canadian nuclear technology.	In 1996-97, the review of the CANDU 9 design has been conducted and completed. The AECB staff concluded that there are no fundamental barriers to CANDU 9 licensability in Canada.
Establishing a sound legislative base for the regulation of nuclear energy in Canada.	The serious deficiencies in the 50-year old *Atomic Energy Control Act* have been widely recognized. The AECB carried out extensive interdepartmental and federal-provincial consultation as preparatory work for a proposal for new legislation. New legislation (*Nuclear Safety and Control Act*) was ready for consideration early in 1996, received Royal Assent on March 20, 1997 and could come into force in late 1998. In parallel with the legislative process, an extensive set of new regulations has been prepared with a view to publishing them for public comment.
Maintaining support for Canadian policy on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and implementing the obligations undertaken by Canada in its agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the application of safeguards in Canada.	In addition to the continued application of traditional safeguards in Canada, the AECB implemented strengthening measures possible under existing safeguards agreements, and provided through the Canadian Safeguards Support Program (CSSP), technical assistance and equipment development to the IAEA. The AECB actively participated in the IAEA's Committee on Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of the Safeguards System that successfully developed an internationally accepted Protocol for the implementation of further strengthening measures which were beyond the legal capabilities of present safeguards agreements. The AECB developed and implemented effective physical protection for Canadian nuclear facilities, and participated in the IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials. The AECB administered the implementation of Canada's Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCA) and continued participation in the multilateral nuclear non-proliferation fora of the Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group in support of the development of peaceful nuclear trade and cooperation.

Figure 4. Performance Report

B. Performance Expectations	C. Performance Accomplishments
Implementing recommendations under 'Project 96 and Beyond' intended to improve the institution's regulatory and management practices.	In August 1995, the AECB began a major project aimed at providing detailed recommendations for improvements in the institution's regulatory and management practices. In 1996-97, the diagnostic phase was completed, and many recommendations were submitted to, and approved by the Executive Committee. The implementation phase was started and will likely continue for several years to come. The end result will be an important contribution to the establishment of improved management processes for the AECB. The programs revamped or created as the result of the project will be assessed periodically to determine the extent of improvements in the AECB's regulatory effectiveness. In 1996-97, two areas where action was well underway are financial planning and control, namely the implementation of an "Activity-Based Planning and Budgeting System," and human resource management.
Reducing overlap and duplication with other federal and provincial agencies and departments.	The AECB and Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) have commenced discussions with the Province of Saskatchewan to reach agreement on mechanisms to allow for the Province of Saskatchewan to become more actively involved in the federal regulatory program in order to reduce overlap and duplication in the regulating of health, safety and environmental protection in Saskatchewan uranium mines. An agreement was reached on a joint federal/provincial standard for the approval of dosimetry services in Canada, and to approve dosimetry services on behalf of Provincial agencies.

Figure 4. Performance Report

OPENNESS & ACCOUNTABILITY	
B. Performance Expectations	**C. Performance Accomplishments**
Continuing to improve the AECB's practice of offering an open regulatory process which is easily accessible to all persons in Canada.	Expanded distribution of Board information and decision documents (BMDs) to local officials in nuclear facility-host communities. Further development of AECB Website as information source and consultation tool. Publicized all significant licensing decisions through local newspapers where they are likely to have the most effect. Continued publication of Radiation Monitor providing information on radiation doses received by people living near the Darlington and Pickering Nuclear Generating Stations. Held AECB public meetings in the vicinity of major nuclear facilities. Reported on the performance of the nuclear generating stations with respect to the protection of health, safety, security and the environment.
Providing comprehensive explanation of AECB's role, regulatory functions and performance.	In accordance with the Atomic Energy Control Act, the AECB has produced for the intent of Central Agencies, a series of external reports on AECB's performance. Detailed information can be found in the AECB's Annual Report, Fall Performance Report, Public Accounts of Canada, Part III of the Estimates, etc., Participated in environmental assessment panel reviews.
Reducing costs to the federal treasury.	The Cost Recovery Program was put in place to ensure that AECB is working towards recovering one hundred (100%) of all recoverable costs. For the reporting period, AECB recovered 80% of its recoverable costs through fees charged for licences and permits.

D. Key Reviews

Results of Program Evaluation Studies
Results of Internal Audits
Contracting, Travel and Overtime: Audit and Evaluation carried out planned reviews of Contracting, Travel and Overtime, and of the quality of Translation Services. The latter study is similar to the organizational effectiveness review noted below, as it points to the need for greater focus on teamwork and collaboration across divisions and directorates (rather than an emphasis on specific accountabilities and protocols), in order to achieve successful outcomes and a positive relationship with licensees. In addition, a planning phase was completed for the Compliance Inspection, Enforcement and Follow-up Review now underway.
Other Key Reviews
Project '96 and Beyond*:* In the year just ended, AECB's Executive Committee undertook the significant work required to address key issue areas raised by managers and staff a year earlier. Implementation will continue in 1997-98. This ambitious cultural change initiative is undertaken to make the AECB as efficient, effective and business-like as possible.
Organizational Effectiveness*:* Audit and Evaluation spearheaded and facilitated a major, management-led review to improve Directorate of Analysis and Assessment's capacity to self-analyse and to improve its management competencies. An exercise in diagnosing areas for potential improvement in work practices led to a process for managing multidisciplinary projects where none had previously existed, ensuring greater effectiveness and a high potential for increased client satisfaction. Work continues with managers.
Auditor General's Report*:* The AG reported on AECB in 1994, with a follow-up in 1996. The Nuclear Safety and Control Act recently passed by Parliament permits AECB to meet a significant proportion of the issues raised by the AG in the 1994 report as impeding AECB's potential for success. Implementation of this new legislation and preparations for the creation of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission in the next year are a top priority for AECB management.

Section IV: Supplementary Information

A. Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

Atomic Energy Control Board, ANNUAL REPORT
Atomic Energy Control Board, MAIN ESTIMATES
Staff reports on Nuclear Generating Stations Performance, INFO-0661, INFO-0642, INFO-0641, INFO-0671, BOARD MEMBER DOCUMENT.

B. Contacts for Further Information

More information about the AECB and its Program is available, free of charge, from:

Office of Public Information
Atomic Energy Control Board
280 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5S9

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

Fax:
(613) 992-2915

E-mail address: info@atomcom.gc.ca

Website: http://www.gc.ca/aecb

C. Financial Summary Tables

Figure 5. Main Estimates for 1996-97 - Part II of the Estimates

Financial Requirements by Authority ($ millions)

Vote (millions of dollars) Program	1996-97 Main Estimates	1996-97 Actual
Vote 25 - Program expenditures	40.2	40.7
Statutory: (S) Contributions to employee benefit plans	3.7	3.8
(S) Spending of proceeds from the disposal of Crown Assets		.01
Total AECB	**43.9**	**44.5**

Figure 6. Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) by Business Line

($ millions)

Business Line	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Atomic Energy Control Board	26.8	30.4	26.2	30.8	38.7
Total Revenues to the CRF	26.8	30.4	26.2	30.8	38.7

Figure 7. Transfer Payments by Business Line ($ millions)[1]

AECB	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
GRANTS					
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Contributions to the Cost-Free Manpower Assistance Program and to procure related goods and services required to execute the Canadian Support Program for the International Atomic Energy Agency	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5
Others (Note 1)	.3	.1	.3	-	.2
Total Transfer Payments	.8	.6	.6	.6	.7

Note 1: Transfer Payments (all amounts are less than $100,000 for all fiscal years)

Listing of Grants

- grants to support non-profit organizations that are furthering the development of nuclear safety standards
- grants to post-graduate students enrolled in a Canadian university in a science or engineering discipline related to the nuclear field

Listing of Contributions

- contribution to participate in the second International Piping Integrity Research Group (IPIRG-2)
- contribution to the International Biospheric Validation Study (BIOMOVS)
- contribution to the Swedish Radiation Protection Institute in support of the International Symposium on Ionizing Radiation: Protection of the Natural Environment
- contribution to the International Agency for Research on Cancer in support of the International Collaborative Study of Cancer Risk among Nuclear Industry Workers
- contribution to the Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate in support of the DECOVALEX II Project
- contribution to the Swedish Radiation Protection Institute (SSI)
- contribution to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in support of the Information System of Occupational Exposure (ISOE)

Figure 8. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities ($ millions)	
List of Contingent Liabilities	**Current Amount of**
Claims & Pending & Threatened Litigation	
Litigations	.3

D. Additional Information

Regulation of Reactors and Heavy Water Plants: Figure 9 shows the number of power and research reactor units in operation. No other power reactor units are currently being planned for construction. However, it is anticipated that a construction licence will be granted during the 1997-98 fiscal year for the Medical Isotope Project at Chalk River Laboratories (2 MAPLE reactors and a processing facility). Due to a series of events of safety significance at Pickering during early 1995, and observations by AECB staff that station management was not demonstrating, by example, appropriates consideration for safety, the AECB sent a letter of warning to Ontario Hydro in the fall of 1995 requiring that management demonstrate a rapid improvement in operational safety. AECB staff, through routine inspections and assessments of specific programs and activities, continues to monitor progress in programs planned and implemented by Ontario Hydro to reverse the negative trends and to sustain performance.

Figure 9: Operating Reactors and Heavy Water Plants

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Facility	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Units
Power Reactors	21	22	22	22
Research Reactors	10	11	13	13
Heavy Water Plants	1	1	1	1

Approximately 81 employees in the Directorate of Reactor Regulation and 75 from the Directorate of Analysis and Assessment have been assigned to maintain regulatory control over reactors and heavy water plants. Twenty-seven of the employees are project officers who are located at power reactor and heavy water plant sites to monitor operation of the facilities on a day-to-day basis. Quality assurance, inspections, review of safety analysis, system reliability, audits and appraisals are conducted by AECB staff from the head office in Ottawa. The number of such activities is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Appraisals/Audits

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Power Reactors	95	98	95	77
Research Reactors	32	36	21	22
Heavy Water Plants	1	4	1	1

Regulation of Fuel Facilities and Materials: Figures 11, 12, 13 give a breakdown of the number of nuclear facilities, as well as the number of material licences and transport package design certificates.

Figure 11: Nuclear Facility Licences

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Uranium Mines/Mills				
Operating	5	5	5	4
Development	4	5	4	4
Decommissioning	6	6	6	6
Waste Management Facilities				
Operating	22	23	18	18
Construction	0	0	1	0
Refineries				
Operating	3	3	3	3
Fuel Fabrication Plants				
Operating	3	3	3	3

Figure 12: Nuclear Material Licences

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Prescribed Substances	26	30	26	35
Radioisotopes	3,761	3,673	3,718	3,743
Particle Accelerators*	62	60	59	58

* Some licences cover more than one accelerator.

Figure 13: Transport Package Design Certificates

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Canadian Certificates				
New and Amended	7	7	3	12
Renewals	18	15	18	12
Special Arrangements	15	11	7	5
	40	33	28	29
Foreign Certificates				
New and Amended	5	3	8	8
Renewals	18	18	20	11
	23	21	28	19
Total	63	54	56	48

The actual number of licensing actions and compliance activities that have been carried out is given in Figures 14, 15 and 16.

Figure 14: Prescribed Substance and Radioisotope Licensing Actions

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Prescribed Substance Licences				
New Licences Issued	0	2	3	3
Licences Renewed	8	16	9	9
Radioisotope Licences				
New Licences Issued	432	244	220	193
Licences Renewed	1,764	1,636	1,900	1,872

Figure 15: Compliance Inspections

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Uranium Mines/Mills*	161	128	130	104
Waste Management Facilities	48	44	45	52
Refineries and Fuel Plants	26	23	26	32
Prescribed Substances	11	6	21	14
Radioisotopes	2,954	3,079	3,624	3,227
Particle Accelerators	17	45	34	40
Total	3,217	3,325	3,880	3,469

* Includes decommissioning of uranium mines and tailings.

Figure 16: Number of Licensing Actions

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Uranium Mines/Mills				
Removal Licences Renewed	0	0	1	1
Excavation Licences Renewed	2	0	0	0
Construction Licences Issued	0	1	0	0
Operating Licences Issued	1	1	0	0
Operating Licences Renewed	1	3	2	2
Decommissioning Licences	0	0	0	0
Waste Management Facilities				
Construction Approvals Issued	0	0	0	1
Operating Licences Issued	0	1	0	0
Operating Licences Renewed	5	5	5	9
Refineries and Fuel Plants				
Operating Licences Renewed	3	3	2	2
Particle Accelerators				
Operating Licences Issued	10	4	1	3
Operating Licences Renewed	1	1	11	15
Construction Approvals Issued	3	5	8	1
Construction Approvals Renewed	0	0	0	0

Figure 17: Nuclear Export and Import Licences

	Actual			
	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Export Licences	433	465	481	323
Import Licences	264	424	257	175

Figure 18: Canadian Nuclear Material Under IAEA Safeguards

	Actual			
	1996	1995	1994	1993
Reports Filed	572	646	649	657
Transactions	18,627	18,942	18,580	16,619
Tonnes of Material*	31,854	29,448	27,065	25,878

Note: data is reported by calendar year as per IAEA reporting convention

* nuclear material subject to IAEA verification activities

Legislation Administered by AECB

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C., 1985, Chapter A-16

Nuclear Liability Act, R.S.C., 1985, Chapter N-28

References

Atomic Energy Control Board, 1995-96 Part III of the Estimates

Atomic Energy Control Board, 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates

Atomic Energy Control Board, 1997-98 Part III of the Estimates

Atomic Energy Control Board, 1996-97 Annual Report

Atomic Energy Control Board, 1996-97 Business Plan

Atomic Energy Control Board, 1997-98 Business Plan