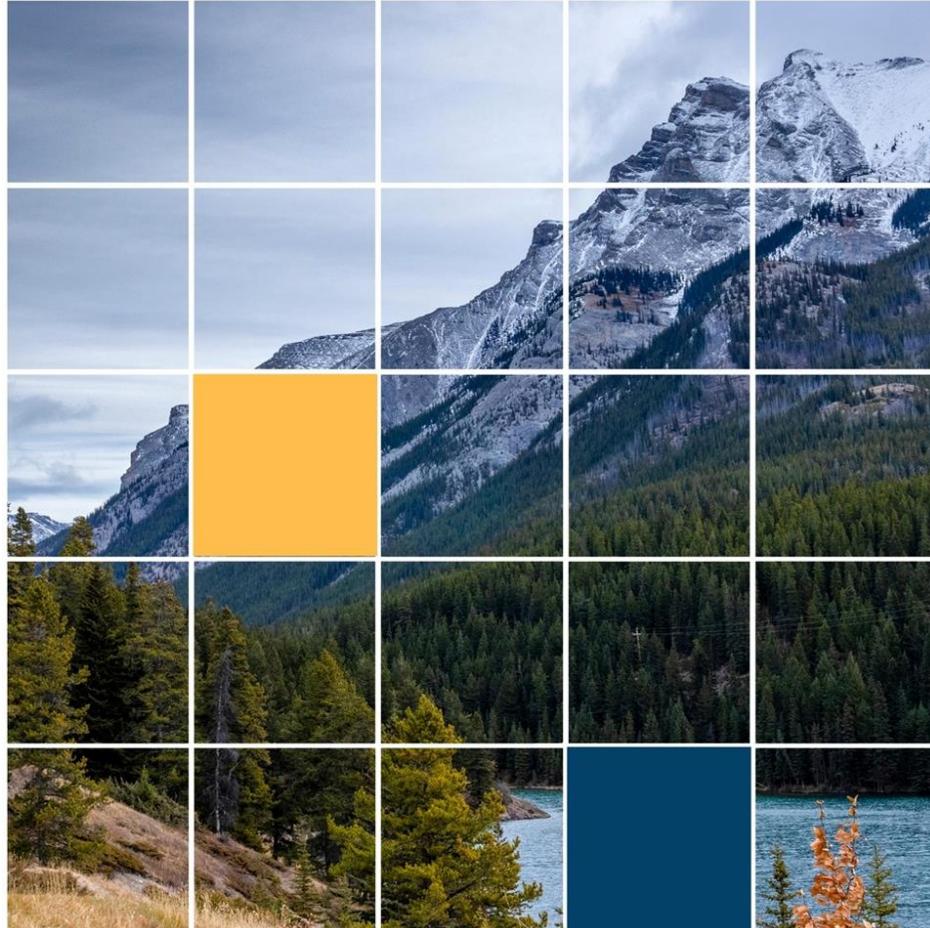




Canada Energy
Regulator

Régie de l'énergie
du Canada

2022–23 Departmental Results Report



Original signed by:

Tracy Sletto, Chief Executive Officer, Canada
Energy Regulator

Original signed by:

The Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

Canada 

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Departmental Results Report
(Canada Energy Regulator)
Cat No. NE2-27E-PDF
ISSN 2563-3244

This report is published separately in both official languages.
This publication is available upon request in multiple formats.

Copies are available on request from:
The Publications Office
Canada Energy Regulator
Suite 210, 517 Tenth Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta T2R 0A8

E-Mail: publications@cer-rec.gc.ca
Fax: 403-292-5503
Phone: 1-800-899-1265

Printed in Canada

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Rapport sur les résultats ministérie
(Régie de l'énergie du Canada)
N° de cat. NE2-27F-PDF
ISSN 2563-3252

Ce rapport est publié séparément dans les deux langues officielles. On peut obtenir cette publication sur supports multiples, sur demande.

Demandes d'exemplaires :
Bureau des publications
Régie de l'énergie du Canada
517, Dixième Avenue S.-O., bureau 210
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Imprimé au Canada

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Message from the Chairperson

The Canada Energy Regulator (CER) is Canada’s federal energy regulator. The CER plays a critical role in keeping energy moving safely across the country and sharing relevant and timely energy information. The foundation of this work is rooted in the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* (CER Act) and the CER advances its mandate with the support of the deep technical experience and expertise of its decision-makers and staff.



This Departmental Results Report for 2022 – 23 shows the actual results achieved by the CER in the last fiscal year, compared against our plans, priorities and expected results that were set out in our Departmental Plan. These reports help inform parliamentarians and Canadians of the results achieved by government organizations.

The CER’s Board of Directors is responsible for governance – setting the strategic direction of the Regulator with a keen focus on results and outcomes. In 2022-23 the CER continued to deliver on its mandate, with safety at the core, and made significant progress towards advancing its Strategic Plan. This includes work on its strategic priorities: Trust and Confidence; Competitiveness; Data and Digital Innovation; and Reconciliation. In each of these areas, the organization has delivered results that demonstrate the value of the strategic direction set by the Board.

Throughout the year the Board and the CER Indigenous Advisory Committee (IAC) worked together to advance our shared interests. Key among this is the co-development of a Statement of Reconciliation. This publicly states the CER’s commitments, guiding principles and values as we continue our journey towards implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. This work would not be possible without the Board and IAC coming together in partnership with a shared desire to lead an agenda of change to advance Reconciliation.

In February 2023, Minister Wilkinson provided the Government’s key priorities to the CER, confirming that the CER’s strategic priorities are well aligned with those of the Government of Canada.¹ The Board and organization also welcomed Minister Wilkinson’s direction to “...undertake scenario analysis consistent with Canada achieving net-zero emissions by 2050...”. This is a natural progression to the in-depth and objective analysis work included in the CER’s flagship Energy Futures Reports. The

¹ The letter from the Minister is found on the CER website at <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/news-room/whats-new/2023/minister-letter-to-cer-1-february-2023.pdf>

CER released the latest iteration of the Report that responds to this request from the Minister in June 2023.

The CER's greatest strength is its people. During my time as a Vice-Chair and now Chair of the CER, I have always been impressed by the caliber, professionalism and agility of the Regulator's staff. From their creativity in addressing challenges and the commitment they demonstrate in supporting both the mandate of the organization and each other, they bring their best to work every day on behalf of Canadians. My Board colleagues and I would like to sincerely thank the entire CER staff for their hard work over the last year.

On August 22, 2023, I became Chair of the Board and Director Melanie Debassige moved into the role of Vice-Chair, as appointed by the Governor in Council. I am pleased that Cassie Doyle, the previous Chair of the CER Board, will be staying on in a Director role and will continue to provide governance continuity. I would like to thank Cassie for her work as the founding Chair of the CER and her contributions to our strategic achievements over the past four years.

George Vegh,

Chairperson
Board of Directors of the Canada Energy Regulator

Message from the Chief Executive Officer

I am proud to present the 2022-23 Departmental Results Report for the Canada Energy Regulator (CER). This report summarizes the tangible results the CER has realized as Canada’s federal energy regulator.



As an organization, we continue to adapt to meet the changing needs of those we serve, and to regulate Canada’s evolving energy landscape. In this transition to a net-zero future, our commitment to safety remains unwavering.

Protecting people and the environment is at the heart of who we are and what we do – always.

The mission of the CER is to regulate infrastructure to ensure the safe and efficient delivery of energy to Canada and the world, to protect the environment, to recognize and respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide timely and relevant energy information and analysis. We accomplish this through work in each of our core responsibilities: Safety and Environment Oversight, Energy Adjudication, Energy Information and Engagement.

In the last year, we held regulated companies accountable for the safe construction, operation, and abandonment of energy infrastructure that Canadians rely on by enforcing some of the strictest safety standards in the world. Our staff carried out more than 200 compliance verification activities in 2022-23, to ensure that CER-regulated facilities do not harm people or the environment. We also shared what we learned with industry, other regulators and damage prevention associations and worked to improve safety culture awareness and understanding, both for safety and environmental protection.

In the field, CER Inspectors worked in partnership with Indigenous Monitors to expand our understanding of matters of importance to Indigenous communities, including places of spiritual significance and other valued resources. This collaborative approach is helping us learn how to better incorporate Indigenous perspectives in how we assess risk, promote safety and verify compliance.

We have also been focused on gathering input from Canadians as part of updating the CER’s regulatory framework. We completed the first phase of early engagement in our comprehensive review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations, our primary “rulebook” for onshore pipelines. We heard from Indigenous Peoples, regulated companies, and stakeholders about which topics they would like to focus on and how they would like to be involved in our review. This review supports the highest level of safety, security and environmental protection and encourages the innovation that we know will be required in Canada’s energy transition to net-zero.

We delivered timely and reliable data and analysis that contributed to the energy conversation in Canada. We expanded our pipeline information products to include new interactive maps and dashboards and published a report that visualizes pipeline throughput and capacity data across different regions. In June 2023, the CER released its highly anticipated long-term energy supply and demand report - *Canada's Energy Future 2023: Energy Supply and Demand Projections to 2050*.

Furthering our commitment to building a renewed relationship with Indigenous Peoples, we began important conversations with Indigenous community leaders as a first step towards co-developing a system-wide collaborative oversight mechanism for the NOVA Gas Transmission Line (NGTL) System. The CER also signed a jointly developed Memorandum of Understanding with the Saskatchewan First Nations Natural Resource Centre of Excellence to share energy information relevant to Indigenous Peoples.

We had important conversations with landowners, community members and those impacted by or interested in our work to better understand concerns and gather valuable input into our decisions and how we approach our work. Ongoing engagement with stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of projects remains critical to our ability to build awareness, confidence and responsiveness in our regulatory processes.

Last year, as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic stabilized, the organization returned to more in-person compliance, oversight, hearing, and engagement activities, while continuing to leverage the benefits of virtual work. The CER launched the next phase of its hybrid workplace initiative, with flexible workplace arrangements that both benefit employees and our work as a regulator.

Our work is only possible because of our dedicated employees. I want to thank the CER's staff from coast-to-coast-to-coast whose talents and expertise allow us to deliver on our mandate. We are committed to building a workplace where everyone thrives. We continue to implement the recommendations of our Diversity and Belonging Roadmap to empower and engage our workforce and ensure we have an inclusive work environment – something to which I remain deeply committed as CEO.

Finally, I would like to thank Gitane De Silva, who resigned as the CER's CEO earlier this year. Ms. De Silva successfully steered the CER through the organization's early days as a new regulator and deliver on our mandate during a global pandemic. I speak for all staff when I say it has been a genuine privilege to work with her and she will be missed.

Looking ahead, the CER will continue to build on our accomplishments from the past fiscal year as we prepare to meet the challenges ahead. Canadians can count on us to do so.

Tracy Sletto,

Chief Executive Officer,
Canada Energy Regulator

Results at a glance

2022-23 was the second year of the CER’s three-year [Strategic Plan](#)¹, which sets out a clear path forward for the organization. The Strategic Plan has three parts:

- The **Mission** guides the organization’s everyday actions under the CER Act, with safety remaining at the core of its mandate.
- The **Vision** is aspirational and sets a clear path for where the organization is headed.
- The four interconnected **Strategic Priorities** reflect areas of cross-organizational focus and improvement to help better deliver on the Mission and reach the Vision.

The four interconnected Strategic Priorities are [Trust and Confidence](#)¹, [Reconciliation](#)¹, [Competitiveness](#)¹ and [Data and Digital Innovation](#)¹.

The following is an update on the Strategic Plan and the Strategic Priorities Implementation Plans.



Trust and Confidence

The CER is committed to delivering a regulatory system that Canadians trust.

The organization is earning the trust and confidence of Canadians by being transparent, working collaboratively and being responsive to what it hears from stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples. As the CER continues to improve and move forward in its work, it is committed to sharing its progress in an open and transparent manner.

Having the trust and confidence of its own staff is critical to an empowered workforce. The CER is examining its own workplace practices to ensure it is building a culture that is diverse and inclusive, where all staff feel valued and respected.

In 2022-23, the CER undertook several initiatives in support of this Strategic Priority.

- Develop a National Engagement Strategy and National Indigenous Engagement Blueprint: The CER is committed to ensuring that its work is informed by stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples across Canada. This past year, the CER created a new National Engagement Strategy and Framework that will support staff across all CER Programs to engage in a coordinated way and share the information collected to improve its work.
- The CER developed a National Indigenous Engagement Blueprint to support Indigenous engagement by prioritizing activities and applying a distinctions-based approach. The Blueprint provides further guidance and support to CER staff as they set out to build and maintain relationships and engage in a meaningful way, and to support the continued transformation of culture and organizational behaviour.
- Continue to foster an engaged, inclusive, and empowered workforce: In 2022-23, the CER continued implementation of its hybrid work initiative to build a safe, more supportive, and inclusive workplace during and after the pandemic. The CER made significant progress to foster diversity and a culture of belonging for all employees, including specific actions to respond to the Public Service Call to Action and to implement recommendations from the CER's Diversity and Belonging Roadmap to address misconduct and to support recruitment and advancement of a workforce representative of Canadians.
- In addition to addressing issues like unconscious bias, systemic racism, gender-based discrimination and other inequities, the CER rolled out its Hybrid Workplace Pilot, including the introduction of an updated Telework Policy, the creation of Guidelines for Hybrid Work, development of a new facilities management plan and the initiation of a Leaders' Community of Practice.
- Strengthen connections with Canadians: One of the ways the CER built stronger connections with people was to increase the number of authentic, two-way conversations on social media. CER staff actively engaged social media users and answered questions, participated in important energy conversations, and gave people the information they needed.
- Create a barrier-free workplace: In December 2022, the CER published its first [Accessibility Plan²](#), which outlines a measured and thoughtful approach to policies, programs, practices, and services that will create a more inclusive environment for everyone, and a more accessible workplace for persons with disabilities. All CER leaders are now formally required to include diversity, belonging and inclusion components in their annual performance plans. The CER has been taking steps to re-design portions of its hiring process and to review its human resources policies to remove barriers to equity, diversity and inclusion.

Reconciliation

The CER recognizes that Reconciliation is a journey. It committed to implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UNDA) in support of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration), both of which offer a framework for advancing Indigenous Reconciliation within the CER’s mandate. One of the first steps toward Reconciliation is to renew relationships with Indigenous Peoples in a manner that recognizes and respects their inherent Treaty and constitutional rights, including their right to self-determination. The CER drives meaningful change through its requirements and expectations for regulated industry, which includes adjusting its regulatory approach to be more inclusive of Indigenous People and involving them in oversight activities. In addition, the CER supports its staff in its Reconciliation journey by providing them with education and training.

In June 2022, the CER issued a public [Statement on Reconciliation](#)³ and committed to co-develop with Indigenous communities a collaborative oversight mechanism between the NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd (NGTL) System and Indigenous communities along its network of pipelines. Throughout 2022-23, the CER met with 167 participants from 80 First Nations and Métis communities to advance this vital work.

- Strengthen relationships with Indigenous People and communities: The CER continued to develop its plans, tools, and practices to guide its engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including the requirement to take a distinctions-based approach when engaging Indigenous communities. Key activities included the development of an Indigenous procurement strategy that would see Indigenous businesses hold a minimum of five percent of the total value of all CER contracts.
- The CER was honoured in December 2022 to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Saskatchewan First Nations Natural Resource Centre of Excellence, establishing a framework to better incorporate Indigenous knowledge and world views in developing the CER’s Energy Information products. The CER is increasing the incorporation of Indigenous knowledge and world views to enhance its ability to create and share energy information relevant to Indigenous Peoples.
- Implement UNDA: The CER is aligning its Indigenous rights initiatives with UNDA by completing an analysis of how the UN Declaration intersects with the CER’s mandate. It has engaged experts to explore how to transform these intersections into specific commitments and actions. This initiative supplements the participation of the CER in the broader work of the Government of Canada to develop a draft [Action Plan](#)⁴ to implement the UNDA. On National Indigenous Peoples Day on June 21, 2022, it shared its [Statement on Reconciliation](#)³ to describe what Reconciliation means to the CER and the principles and values that will guide the CER on its Reconciliation journey.
- Enhance involvement of Indigenous Peoples in regulatory oversight: As part of our commitment to Indigenous Monitoring Programs, Indigenous Monitors and CER Inspection Officers completed 57 compliance verification activities together in 2022-23. These activities encourage the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples and

communities to be considered in a thoughtful way, ultimately meaning potential impacts are addressed much more effectively.

- The CER continued to work closely with the Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees (IAMCs) for the Trans Mountain Expansion (IAMC-TMX) and Line 3 Replacement (IAMC-Line 3) Projects throughout 2022-23. The partnerships developed with Indigenous Nations that participate in the IAMCs are helping transform the way the CER and its regulated companies work with Indigenous Peoples. They inform decision-making related to the oversight of both the Line 3 and TMX projects in a manner that aligns with the UN Declaration and are a mechanism that support Indigenous Peoples to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the use of their lands or territories. CER's use of IAMCs help ensure that the world views and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples are meaningfully reflected in the construction, operation and decommissioning of both projects.
- In 2022-23, the CER continued to put IAMC advice into practice. In response to a suggestion from both the Line 3 and TMX IAMCs, as well as the Manitoba Métis Federation, the CER issued a [letter](#)⁵ in November 2022 to regulated companies outlining expectations for notifying Indigenous Nations and communities when there is an incident, whether an emergency or not. The CER clarified that companies must know which Indigenous Nations and communities to engage with, how they wish to be contacted, and have updated contact information for each.
- The CER has considered feedback received from the IAMCs during the review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR), and the IAMCs continue to participate meaningfully in the reviews of the OPR and Filing Manual.
- Improve the CER's capacity to engage in and lead Reconciliation: The CER is committed to cultivating an Indigenous-inclusive workforce and will increase efforts to recruit, retain and advance Indigenous employees. The CER made progress in 2022-23 in developing and implementing an Indigenous Cultural Competency and Change Management Framework, which includes several distinct baskets of work such as the National Indigenous Engagement Blueprint, the Indigenous Procurement Strategy, the Elders In-Residence Program, the Indigenous Recruitment, Retention, and Advancement Strategy, and delivering several training and learning opportunities.

Competitiveness

The CER Act clearly states the Government of Canada's commitment to enhancing Canada's global competitiveness. The CER delivered on that commitment by improving the predictability, transparency, and efficiency of its regulatory processes.

In 2022-23, the CER undertook several initiatives in support of Competitiveness.

- **Implement the Regulated Industry Engagement Group:** The CER recognized the need to create a permanent engagement structure to support open and transparent dialogue with the industry it regulates. The CER hosted the inaugural meeting of the Regulated Industry Engagement Group (RIEG) at its Calgary offices in October 2022, where participants shared opportunities to drive competitiveness in the sector. The CER is applying the learnings from the session in anticipation of the next meeting scheduled for May 2023. [RIEG meeting minutes](#)⁶ are available on the CER’s website.
- **Further explore the CER’s role in Environmental, Social, and Governance:** The CER published its [Environmental, Social, and Governance \(ESG\) report](#)⁷ in October 2022, which explored the CER’s position within the ESG arena. The CER contributes to the Canadian energy industry’s ESG profile by being an effective, transparent, and trusted regulator. The organization will continue to share ESG-related information through energy information publications.
- **Update the OPR:** The CER continued its first-ever [comprehensive review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations](#)⁸ (OPR) in 2022-23, which includes updates to align the OPR with the CER Act and sets out how the CER will deliver on commitments to enhance Canada’s global competitiveness. The OPR updates are part of how the CER and its regulated companies will transform the way they work with Indigenous Peoples across the lifecycle of regulated facilities. Reconciliation is a prominent theme within the review, building on important work previously completed with the CER’s Indigenous partners, including the IAMCs.
- **The CER is reviewing the OPR in phases.** During the first phase, the CER received input in the areas of Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples, engagement and inclusive participation, global competitiveness, safety and environmental protection, and implementation. With the help of the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, the CER made funding available to support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the first phase of engagement. In response to input from Indigenous Peoples, the CER joined the OPR Review with the Filing Manual Update project to plan joint engagement on common issues
- **Prepare for the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy:** Throughout 2022-23, the CER continued to explore, understand, and prepare for its regulatory role with new emerging energy commodities, such as hydrogen. The CER has engaged with all levels of government and energy regulators domestically and internationally, as well as with industry and other stakeholders to understand the rapidly evolving hydrogen aspects of the energy transition. The CER also provided advice to policymakers when needed and actively contributed its expertise on the development of hydrogen standards.

- The offshore Renewable Energy Regulations (ORER) initiative led by Natural Resources Canada, will support the implementation of Part 5 of the CER Act related to *Offshore Renewable Energy Projects and Offshore Powerlines*. The CER has provided technical support and advice since this initiative began in 2020. The CER will be responsible for enforcing the regulations upon entry into force, expected in 2024.
- The CER continued to provide Canadians, Indigenous Peoples, and decision-makers with relevant energy information to help inform Canada's energy transition to a low-carbon economy. In 2022-23, the CER broadened the scope of the [Energy Futures 2023⁹](#) report (EF2023) to consider how different net-zero pathways to 2050 could impact Canadians. Released in June 2023, EF2023 is the CER's first long-term outlook to fully model net-zero for the Canadian energy system by 2050. The CER publishes a summary of the engagement on its website at: [Discussion Paper Results – A Summary of What we Heard⁹](#).
- **Improve Transparency and Predictability in Regulatory Processes:** The CER continued to focus on increased transparency and predictability for participants of CER application processes in 2022-23. The organization clarified its regulatory requirements through [updates to sections of the CER Filing Manual¹⁰](#) related to supply and markets, confidentiality, and variance applications.

CER's Hydrogen Plan

Hydrogen could deliver an important share of Canada's end-use energy by 2050 and could play a key role in helping Canada reach net-zero emissions. It could also fulfil a significant share of global energy demand by 2050, presenting an opportunity for Canada to become an exporter of hydrogen to countries around the world.

While no interprovincial or international hydrogen pipelines are operating in Canada yet, the CER has developed its own Hydrogen Plan to ensure it is prepared to regulate the infrastructure as technology and projects become viable in the future. For example, the Review of the *Onshore Pipeline Regulations* considers whether hydrogen-related updates could be used to apply the *Onshore Pipeline Regulations* to hydrogen. The CER has also conducted a review of its Filing Manual to determine whether updates to that guidance are needed, and next steps are currently being developed. In addition, to inform the energy conversation as it relates to hydrogen, analyses of hydrogen supply and markets has been a significant focus for the CER's Energy Futures publication and within the Market Snapshot program in 2022-23.

As Canada and the world progress toward a low-carbon energy future, the CER will be ready to regulate the transportation of hydrogen within its mandate as a new energy commodity in Canada, which is a key part of Canada's global competitiveness in this emerging commodity.

Data and Digital Innovation

The CER continued developing a data and digital innovation culture to support the effective delivery of all areas of its mandate. In 2022-23, this included improvements in public access, use, and analysis of accurate data. By further developing a data and digital innovation culture, the CER will enhance how we provide Canadians with energy information, help with meaningful participation in its processes, and inform decision-making.

In 2022-23, the CER undertook several initiatives in support of Data and Digital Innovation.

- **Develop the CER Portal:** The CER continued to improve the efficiency of its regulatory process for applicants and participants. In 2022-23, discovery work began on the CER Portal, which will provide single-window access for applicants, participants, Indigenous Peoples, and Canadians to interact with the CER during a regulatory process. This digital solution will automate many manual steps to save time and effort and provide better access to regulatory process information, actions, and tools. The CER Portal will simplify applicant interactions with the CER through easier access and greater visibility of information, help the CER to process applications more efficiently, and provide better access to data and performance reporting visualizations.
- **Continue with new data foundation (data and tools) to enable analytics, decision-making, and public participation:** The CER continued data mining and structuring regulatory documents to make the CER's existing data more easily searchable and usable for researchers, analysts, and decision-makers.
- **Implement GCdocs:** The CER completed GCdocs transition planning, system configuration and pilot migration in 2022-23, which marked a step towards updating the CER's records management system. GCdocs will replace the current aging system allowing for increased stability in this area. Its implementation will modernize the CER's information management processes, create efficiencies in the organization's day-to-day work and allow for better integration with new technologies.
- **Preparation for the release of Energy Futures 2023 transformed complex technical data into tools such as infographics and interactive visualizations, making them easier to understand, more accessible and user-friendly.**
 - The EF2023 garnered significant interest from external stakeholders. Within the first month of its release, we registered over 2,500 visits of the Data Viz tool, with an average visit time of four minutes.

The CER released several new products and tools to improve the accessibility of application processes, including new interactive maps and a new search function on the Application Dashboard to make finding information and participating in CER hearing processes easier. It launched [BERDI](#)¹¹ (Biophysical, Economic, Regional Data and Information), a tool to provide broader internal and external access to data across a wide range of topics, including Canada's land and water, weather and wildlife, species at risk,

environmental protection, public safety and other data from Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessments. The CER improved its Operations Regulatory Compliance Application (ORCA) to make the data easier for regulated companies and staff to input, use, and share.

Hybrid Workplace

With the easing of COVID-19 public health restrictions in spring 2022, the CER launched its Hybrid Workplace Initiative to develop a diverse, inclusive and respectful hybrid work environment for all employees across the country.

The Hybrid Workplace Initiative provided CER employees access to flexible work arrangements (telework, remote hybrid work and in-person office presence) and a hybrid work environment that supported the CER's vision of having an exemplary workforce that delivers results for Canadians and meets its legislated mandate.

Based on a commitment to service excellence, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, management and leadership excellence, and federal alignment, the Initiative supports the CER's Strategic Workforce Plan and the Diversity and Belonging Roadmap.

The Hybrid Workplace Initiative Phase I (April to October 2022) pilot enabled staff to gradually return to the office with the easing of some public health restrictions and health and safety measures but continuing with masking and social distancing. In Phase II (November 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023), the CER encouraged all employees within commuting distance (150 km) from the Calgary office to return to the office for a minimum of one day a week. By April 1, 2023, the CER provided staff the opportunity to work remotely two to three days per week, with an updated Telework Policy and new Hybrid Work Guidelines. The CER engaged extensively with the new Leadership Community of Practice, and pro-actively communicated and conducted change management engagement activities with staff. Phase III (April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024) activities include monitoring the impact of the hybrid model on the CER workforce and continually improving our approach as needed.

For more information on the Canada Energy Regulator's plans, priorities and results achieved, see the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report.

Results: what we achieved

The 2022-23 actual results included in this Departmental Results Report are based on unaudited financial statements.

Energy Adjudication

Description

Making decisions or recommendations to the Governor in Council on applications, which include impact assessments, using processes that are fair, transparent, timely and accessible. These applications pertain to pipelines and related facilities, international power lines, offshore renewable energy, tolls and tariffs, compensation disputes resolution, energy exports and imports, and oil and gas exploration and drilling in certain northern and offshore areas of Canada.

Results

The CER's mandate includes making decisions and providing recommendations to the Governor in Council (GIC) on applications through predictable and timely processes. These applications relate to pipelines and facilities, international power lines, tolls and tariffs, energy exports, oil and gas exploration and drilling in certain northern and offshore areas of Canada, and future offshore renewable energy projects. Decisions and recommendations use fair and inclusive processes, supported by the CER's provision of participant funding, land matters complaint resolution services, and supporting Crown consultation. When projects have reached the end of their useful life, the CER reviews abandonment applications to ensure that companies abandon projects in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

The Commission's responsibilities include decisions on tolls and tariffs applications and applications for pipelines under 40 km. Applications for pipelines over 40 km require GIC approval based on a Commission recommendation. Any project that proposes more than 75 km of new right-of-way would require an integrated review process led by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, with support from the CER. The CER maintains its lead regulatory oversight responsibilities for these types of projects after the adjudication phase (e.g., construction, operation, decommissioning or abandonment).

The integrated impact assessment for these projects is a single assessment through a review panel process that would meet the requirements of both the *Impact Assessment Act* and the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*.

The Commission carries out its adjudicative responsibilities with quasi-judicial independence and is part of the CER and contributes to the overall delivery of the CER mandate. The CER Act outlines how the Commission assesses energy projects. The legislation centers on public interest and focuses on early engagement and inclusive and meaningful participation, particularly with Indigenous Peoples, in project assessments. The legislation includes the mandatory consideration of Indigenous knowledge and a project's potential impacts on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

For further details on adjudicative decisions and recommendations to the GIC from the CER, please see the [2022-23 Annual Report](#)¹² of the Commission of the Canada Energy Regulator.

Tolls and Tariffs Applications

The Commission adjudicated several tolls and tariffs applications in 2022-23, including a [complaint by Phillips 66 Canada Ltd. \(Phillips\) and Cenovus Energy Inc. \(Cenovus\)](#)¹³ regarding Keystone Pipeline (RH-005-2020) and an application for access by [CNOOC Marketing Canada \(CNOOC\) regarding the Trans Mountain Edmonton terminal \(RH-001-2022\)](#)¹⁴. Both hearings piloted a novel hybrid approach to oral components and included examination of confidential commercial information.

The Commission's project to improve Tolls and Tariffs processes continues to result in more consistent processes for efficient and transparent adjudication based on best practices.

Crown Consultation

The CER's approach to [Crown consultation](#)¹⁵ reflects the ongoing path toward Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. The Crown's obligations and commitments to Reconciliation guide the approach, which includes the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Calls to Action of the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission](#),¹⁶ and the [Principles respecting the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous Peoples](#)¹⁷.

In the *complaint by Phillips 66 Canada Ltd. and Cenovus Energy Inc.*, the Commission found that the expenses for certain uses of drag reducing agents could be considered a cost of expanding or increasing pipeline capacity. The decision has implications specific to Keystone's tolling methodology and which costs are recoverable in tolls per their transportation contracts. Keystone was required to re-file 2020 and 2021 tolls by removing certain costs from the applied-for tolls. The decision focused on Phase 1 of the proceeding and considered tolls for 2020 and 2021. Phase 2 of the proceeding will consider 2022 and later tolls after hearing comments from Keystone and interested persons.

In its application, CNOOC requested the Commission to direct PKM Canada North 40 Limited Partnership (Pembina) to allow CNOOC to access pipeline facilities at Trans Mountain's Edmonton Terminal. The Commission found that Pembina's behaviour was unjustly discriminatory, and directed Pembina to provide CNOOC with access, and for Pembina and CNOOC to negotiate in good faith to determine reasonable commercial terms for CNOOC's use of the facilities. The Commission also found that while Trans Mountain did not violate the CER Act, it must revise its tariffs to clarify its nomination verification processes. Internally, the Commission pursued an expedited process to assess CNOOC's application. The assessment took about nine months, including information requests, evidence, oral hearing components, and decision writing.

Throughout 2022-23, the CER continued to develop and enhance its approach to Crown consultation. The Commission’s hearing process is the primary forum for consultation with Indigenous communities. As Crown Consultation Coordinator, the CER supplements the consultation occurring through the hearing process by meeting directly with Indigenous Peoples and coordinating amongst federal authorities to provide a comprehensive, whole-of-government response. This direct, two-way dialogue with Indigenous Peoples forms part of the Commission’s hearing record and informs the Commission’s assessment of the project application.

The CER is also acting as Crown Consultation Coordinator for NorthRiver Midstream’s application for the [NEBC Connector Project](#)¹⁸, which was under assessment by the Commission at the end of 2022-23. The Crown Consultation Coordinator continues to consult with 35 Indigenous communities in 2023-24, and its activities will support and complement the consultation during the Commission’s hearing process.

Applications Dashboard

The CER piloted a new user-experience web tool, the [Applications Dashboard](#)¹⁸, for the NorthRiver Midstream NEBC Connector Project hearing process. The CER introduced the tool for all new hearing processes, applications under section 214 of the CER Act, and one tolls and tariffs application. Driven by user feedback on some challenges of participating in adjudication processes, the Applications Dashboard provides an easy-to-use source of timeline information, and links to important documents, including templates. It allows stakeholders to stay current and informed of new process events.

Crown Consultation in 2022-23

Crown Consultation Coordinator is a relatively new role for the CER, as it became a responsibility when the Canadian Energy Regulator Act came into force in 2019. The CER continued implementing its approach to Crown consultation in 2022-23, including for the NGTL West Path Delivery 2023 Project. Highlights include the following:

- The organization of a session with Indigenous Peoples to review the Commission’s Recommendation Report;
- The continuation of consultation with Indigenous Peoples throughout the summer and early fall 2022 after issuance of the Commission’s Recommendation Report while awaiting the GIC’s decision;
- Submission of a request, on behalf of 13 Indigenous communities, for a Regional Assessment in Southwest Alberta for decision from the Minister of Environment and Climate Change
- The completion of Crown consultations with 25 Indigenous communities;
- Preparation and submission of the CER’s first Crown Consultation and Accommodation Report to help inform the GIC’s decision; and
- For the first time, the CER offered a \$5,000 grant to each Indigenous community to support concluding consultation activities, including providing feedback to the CER on its summary of consultations.

Participant Funding Program

The CER's [Participant Funding Program](#)¹⁹ (PFP) facilitates the participation of all eligible intervenors in public hearings, Indigenous Peoples during early engagement, and those involved in Crown consultation activities during the Commission's hearing process. In 2022-23, the PFP provided twenty-four grants for the ACE and SAM-COM Review 2021, the [Imperial Norman Wells Waste Management Facility](#)²⁰ and the Pointed Mountain hearings, and post-Recommendation Report Crown consultation activities for NGTL West Path Delivery 2023 Project. One hundred percent of the grants went to Indigenous Peoples.

The CER increased the funding available as PFP contributions for NGTL's West Path Delivery 2023 Project from \$1.3 million to \$1.9 million in December 2022 for additional workshops and Crown consultation activities with Indigenous Peoples. The CER has awarded almost \$3 million for NorthRiver Midstream's NEBC Connector Project over the last two years. Ninety-nine percent of contributions paid in 2022-23 went to Indigenous Peoples.

In December 2022, the CER received approval to expand the use of grants and contributions resources to support three additional funding streams: Policy Dialogue, Research, and Indigenous Capacity Support. As part of implementing these new funding streams, an expanded Grants and Contributions service will replace the PFP beginning in April 2023. In response to feedback and learnings, the CER has been working to offer more and easier to process funding mechanisms, especially to support Indigenous Peoples involvement in CER work.

Complaint Resolution

A complaint to the CER can involve any company we regulate on issues within our mandate. Examples of issues that have been the subject of past complaints submitted to the CER include environmental reclamation, crop damage, water drainage, noise, or the effects of a facility or activity on property, including property damage. The CER offers both formal processes and [Alternative Dispute Resolution](#)²¹ (ADR) to resolve complaints.

Complaint Resolution: Highlights from 2022-23

- 20 complaints received, 100% of which the CER acknowledged receipt within the ten-calendar day service standard,
- All 20 complaints were resolved within the service standard, of which 15 were resolved through ADR processes

ADR plays a vital role in how the CER fulfills its mandate to help balance the interests of all Canadians in the stewardship of pipelines and energy development in Canada. ADR can be used to help reduce the number of issues that may require decisions by the Commission. By participating in the ADR process, regulated companies, landowners, Indigenous communities, and the public can directly address their specific concerns about the CER's regulated facilities outside of a formal hearing process.

The CER receives between 20 to 30 complaints annually pertaining to CER regulated facilities, and most of these complaints are resolved through the ADR process.

Filing Manual Updates

The CER’s Filing Manual helps applicants and interested parties understand what to include in submissions to the CER. While it is ultimately the applicant’s responsibility to follow applicable legislation and regulations, the CER enhanced the manual to provide further guidance about the information it expects in a filing.

Following a public comment period, in the last year the CER finalized updates to sections of the Filing Manual relating to supply and markets, confidentiality, and variance applications. The Commission revised GHG emissions and climate change guidance that reaffirms and clarifies what is required for filing and provides clarity about how it will consider the information. The [final updates](#)²² benefited from public feedback received during the engagement period that included direct outreach and feedback from industry, Indigenous Peoples, environmental consultants, and other government departments. Engagement to inform an update of the Environment, Socioeconomic Assessment and Lands sections of the Filing Manual began last fiscal and is ongoing.

Gender-based analysis plus

The CER’s Hearing Managers, Process Advisors, and Socio-Economic Specialists continue to ensure that the CER’s early engagement activities, ADR services, and adjudicative processes (including Indigenous knowledge sessions) are accessible to everyone, including those from equity-deserving groups.

CER staff who have appropriate training in GBA Plus assessed all applications for physical projects this past fiscal year against the GBA Plus guidance provided in the CER’s Filing Manual, in support of Commission decisions. The CER conducted several engagement activities over the last fiscal to support an update to the Environment, Socioeconomic Assessment and Lands sections of the Filing Manual, which is expected to inform further updates to GBA Plus guidance for applicants.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

The CER contributed to the development of the Government of Canada’s Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) in 2022-23. The CER identified specific plans, activities and measures in each Core Responsibility that support Canada’s responsibilities in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda.

The CER will include this information in its 2023-27 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy (DSDS), to be finalized the fall of 2023.

Activities under the Energy Adjudication Core Responsibility include impact assessments, which support the CER’s recommendations or decisions to the Governor in Council. These processes contribute to implementing:

- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7-Increase Canadians access to clean energy;
- SDG 10-Advance reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and take action on inequality;

- SDG 16-Promote a Fair and Accessible Justice system, enforce environmental laws and manage impacts.

Innovation

In partnership with Code for Canada fellows, the CER developed the [Participation Portal](#)²³ - a digital solution to improve the systems that support public participation in CER proceedings. Once launched, the Participation Portal streamlined the process through which Canadians could make their voice heard by providing comment at key opportunities or by participating throughout a hearing process as a registered intervenor. The Participation Portal allows for more accessible and inclusive public access to the assessment process, while enhancing related processes and functions for managing participant data.

The CER has assessed data associated with adjudication processes to identify linkages and trends among factors such as project type, location, assessment timelines, Information Requests, and conditions imposed by the CER. Process improvement recommendations are currently under consideration as the CER seeks continual improvement on the efficiency of our adjudication processes.

Results achieved

The following table shows, for Energy Adjudication, the results achieved, the performance indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental result	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2020–21 actual results	2021–22 actual results ¹⁾	2022–23 actual results
Energy adjudication processes are fair.	Percentage of adjudication decisions overturned on judicial appeal related to procedural fairness.	At most 0%	March 2023	0%	0%	0%
Energy adjudication processes are timely.	Percentage of adjudication decisions and recommendations that are made within legislated time limits and service standards.	At least 100%	March 2023	83%	83%	100%
Energy Adjudication processes are transparent.	Percentage of surveyed participants who indicate that adjudication processes are transparent.	At least 75%	March 2023	80%	89%	83%
Energy adjudication processes are accessible.	Percentage of surveyed participant funding recipients who agree that participant funding enabled their participation in an adjudication process.	At least 90%	March 2023	100%	94%	94%

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#).²⁴

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Energy Adjudication, budgetary spending for 2022–23, as well as actual spending for that year.

2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 planned spending	2022–23 total authorities available for use	2022–23 actual spending (authorities used)	2022–23 difference (actual spending minus planned spending)
18,753,370	18,753,370	22,605,484	23,732,083	4,978,713

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#).²⁴

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in fulltime equivalents, the human resources the department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2022–23 actual full-time equivalents	2022–23 difference (actual full-time equivalents minus planned full-time equivalents)
101.5	121.4	19.9

Financial, human resources and performance information for the CER’s Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

Safety and Environment Oversight

Description

Setting and enforcing regulatory expectations for regulated companies over the full lifecycle – construction, operation, and abandonment – of energy-related activities. These activities pertain to pipelines and related facilities, international power lines, offshore renewable energy, tolls and tariffs, energy exports and imports, and oil and gas exploration and drilling in certain northern and offshore areas of Canada.

Results

The CER works for Canadians to keep energy moving safely and efficiently through the country’s pipelines and powerlines. The organization performs this function by setting and enforcing regulatory expectations for companies over the entire lifecycle of federally regulated energy infrastructure - construction, operation, and abandonment.

Preventing harm is the foundation of how the CER keeps people safe and protects the environment.

The CER enforces some of the strictest safety and environmental standards in the world, and its oversight goes beyond simple compliance. The organization promotes best practices to reduce the potential for harm, adopting new technologies and innovative approaches to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of a company’s management system to prevent harm.

Regulated companies must have emergency management programs, including a robust continuing education program for the police, fire departments, medical facilities, other agencies, and people who live or work near the pipeline. Further, the CER expects companies to engage with all people living and working near pipelines, including Indigenous Peoples, the public, contractors, landowners, and municipalities, to promote safe work practices and actions they can take to prevent damage to pipelines.

Compliance Verification Activities

The CER aims to achieve zero incidents, meaning there is no harm to people or the environment on the energy infrastructure it regulates. The CER follows a risk-based approach in planning and conducting [Compliance Verification Activities](#)²⁵ (CVAs). When the activities of regulated companies have the potential to pose greater harm to people or the environment, the CER increases oversight through engagement, inspections, investigations, audits, and enforcement, when necessary.

In 2022-23, the CER conducted 257 CVAs, which included:

- 135 Inspections;
- 20 Emergency Response Exercises;
- Six Management System Audit Reports.
- 15 Compliance Screening Meetings;
- 24 Implementation Assessment Meetings;
- 50 Information Exchange Meetings;
- Seven Manual Reviews.

In addition to CVAs, the CER provides oversight in other ways, such as:

- analyzing the root causes of incidents to ensure appropriate corrective actions or to identify preventive actions.
- examining authorizations conditions to verify that companies are taking the necessary steps to comply with these conditions.
- responding to emergencies when they happen to verify that companies are protecting the safety of people and minimizing and remediating any environmental damage.
- reviewing Operations and Maintenance notifications as part of ongoing oversight of operating facilities.
- reviewing Notices of Contamination to oversee companies' management of contamination and remediation activities.

In 2022-23:

- 283 conditions were closed during 2022-23 and 323 new project specific conditions were issued.
- 1394 post-approval documents were filed with the CER.
- 541 Operations and Maintenance notifications were reviewed as part of ongoing oversight of operating facilities.
- 2467 active conditions.

Construction Oversight of the Trans Mountain Expansion Project and NGTL Projects

TMX Project

In 2022-23, construction activities on the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMX) continued across all pipeline work areas, including at terminals, pump stations, and on portions of the project to be reactivated near Jasper, Alberta. The CER continues to hold the company accountable for fulfilling project conditions and for meeting its regulatory obligations and commitments, including as it transitions to the operational phase.

The CER completed 66 CVAs on TMX in 2022-23, including inspections, emergency response exercises, and compliance meetings. Indigenous Monitors from the IAMC-TMX participated in 57 Inspections with CER staff. Review of project condition compliance filings continued throughout the year, and consideration of applications such as route deviations and requests for leave to open to bring specific project components into service.

In 2022-23, the company was required to report serious injuries that occurred during construction, near-miss events, and incidents that harmed the environment. Injuries associated with TMX were predominantly due to slips and trips, and incidents that harmed the environment were typically associated with watercourse crossings. In all cases, the CER followed up with the company to ensure that it took appropriate follow-up or corrective actions.

CER Inspection Officers issued one Order during 2022-23 after having observed inconsistent practices for respiratory protective equipment by workers performing or participating in welding tasks.

NGTL Projects

Construction activity occurred on three major NGTL projects throughout 2022-23: NGTL's *2021 System Expansion Project* (NGTL 2021), the *Edson Mainline Expansion Project*, and the *North Corridor Expansion Project*.

The company's construction on the NGTL 2021 and Edson Mainline projects concluded during the year. The CER completed 10 CVAs on those NGTL projects, including inspections, emergency response exercises, and compliance meetings, with Indigenous Monitors participating in nine of them.

During construction of the North Corridor Expansion project, a serious injury to a worker occurred while offloading pipe from a truck in August 2022. CER Inspection Officers attended the site and issued an Order to NGTL requiring it to cease that specific activity until corrective measures were in place.

Indigenous Monitoring

The CER is committed to advancing Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and finding new ways to include Indigenous Peoples in the oversight of federally regulated infrastructure, as it builds trust and confidence while strengthening environment and safety oversight. The CER continues to increase the involvement of Indigenous Monitors through several aspects of its compliance verification activities.

Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees

Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees (IAMCs) enable Indigenous Nations to oversee project construction and operation by “getting boots on the ground.” Examples during 2022-23 include the IAMC-TMX, which continued to conduct joint compliance verification activities with CER inspection staff, focusing primarily on protecting Sites of Indigenous Significance (SIS) and watercourse crossings. The CER and IAMC-TMX worked together to respond to the input provided by Indigenous communities and ensure that their priorities are reflected in the monitors’ work. The IAMC-TMX Monitoring Subcommittee and CER have co-developed a process to initiate and conduct Indigenous-led CVAs that are intended to enhance and build capacity of IAMC-TMX Indigenous Monitors and CER Inspection Officers during CVAs focused on SIS.

IAMC-TMX Indigenous Monitors conducted 42 compliance verification activities jointly with CER Inspection Officers in 2022-23. These CVAs included 31 Field Inspections, three Implementation Assessment Meetings, five Information Exchange Meetings, and three Emergency Response Exercises.

For the Enbridge Line 3 project, the CER and Indigenous Monitors from the IAMC-Line 3 completed six Field Inspections.

CER’s NGTL Indigenous Monitoring Program

The CER has its own [Indigenous Monitoring Program for the NGTL system](#)²⁶. The program continued through a critical phase in 2022-23, establishing contracts to enable the participation of Indigenous Monitors in safety and environmental compliance and oversight activities for the NGTL System. Indigenous Monitors completed nine Field Inspections of various construction spreads of NGTL project construction.

Field Inspection conducted with a First Nation Chief and Council Present

Ensuring that environmental protection and engagement requirements are met is often multi-faceted and requires a team approach. In 2022-23, CER staff inspected a contaminated site on the traditional territory of a First Nation, after the Nation reached out to the CER with concerns about the company’s clean-up work and quality of engagement. Staff from the CER’s Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Team were able to participate in the activity and add value to the developing relationship between the CER and the Chief and Council by supporting inspection planning, advising on and participating in protocol and speaking about the CER’s commitment to Reconciliation. Participants from the Council confirmed that the activity had been positive and appreciated that the CER had conducted the inspection. The CER continues to work with the Nation as the clean-up work continues at this location and others in the area.

CER Indigenous Monitoring Bridging Program

The CER continued its Indigenous Monitor Bridging Program in 2022-23, which provides opportunities for Indigenous Monitors to join the CER as Regulatory Compliance Officers and trains them to become fully designated Inspection Officers. During 2022-23, the CER hired three Indigenous Monitors in Regulatory Compliance Officer positions.

Audits and Enforcement

Operational Audits

The CER's operational audits evaluate how a company manages its activities. The CER requires all regulated companies to have effective management systems and protection programs.

Companies that manage their activities well can better anticipate, prevent, and mitigate issues that can affect safety, security, and the environment.

In 2022-23, the CER conducted six operational audits: three addressing contaminated site management and three covering damage prevention. The CER publishes all audits on its website, under Reports on Compliance and Enforcement.

Financial Regulatory Audits

Financial regulatory audits are an important regulatory tool to ensure company compliance. They help ensure companies' operations align with the CER Act, regulations, orders, and decisions as it relates to tolls and tariffs matters, and assist the CER in documenting the management systems, procedures, and internal controls within company operations.

In 2022-23, the CER completed one focused financial regulatory audit regarding twelve companies' practices and procedures related to abandonment and collection mechanisms.

The CER publishes all operational audit reports and related documents on its [Compliance and Enforcement website](#)²⁵, and financial regulatory audit reports and related documents on its [Financial Regulatory Audit Reports](#)²⁷ website.

Administrative Monetary Penalties

Administrative Monetary Penalties (AMPs) provide the CER with another enforcement tool to promote compliance with legislation, regulations, decisions, permits, orders, licenses or certificate conditions.

The CER issued two AMPs in 2022-23. In addition, one AMP that it issued in late 2021-22 was the subject of a review request, a process which carried over into 2022-23. The CER publishes all of its AMPs and related documents on its [Compliance and Enforcement website](#)²⁵.

Remediation Oversight

The CER expects companies to follow strict environmental standards when addressing contamination.

Remediation oversight activities in 2022-23 focused on completing the review of the backlog of remediation events and on addressing company submissions from the last two years. These included reviewing 88 notifications of contamination, 24 remedial action plans, eight risk management plans and 24 closure reports. With this backlog eliminated, the CER remediation team will develop a new three-year plan in 2023-24.

As part of the continual evolution of the Remediation Process, the CER published a bulletin that [clarifies its expectations for reporting third-party contamination](#)²⁸.

Safety Culture

The CER has committed to building an improved understanding of safety culture across the pipeline industry. To achieve this goal, the CER launched a [Safety Culture Learning Portal](#)²⁹ to share practical tools and educational material. This year, the CER published additional resources including a guide to conducting safety culture assessments. In 2022-23, the CER completed its fourth annual safety culture survey, which informed enhancements to the CER's three-year safety culture strategy and related activities. The CER also led several projects and communities of practice to support safety culture advancement, including chairing the North American Regulators Working Group on Safety Culture.

The CER augmented its safety culture efforts in 2022-23 by promoting increased awareness and education related to human and organizational factors impacting safety and environmental protection performance, including sponsorship of the Canadian Standards Association publication entitled [Human and Organizational Factors for Optimal Pipeline Performance](#)³⁰.

Girth Welds Workshop

The CER hosted a Technical Workshop on undermatched and low-strength girth welds in 2022-23. The initiative for the workshop was linked to [Safety Advisory SA 2020-01](#)³¹ and was intended to ensure a broader awareness of girth weld area strain-induced failures that occurred internationally on steel pipelines. The CER is currently developing an action plan based on the feedback and recommendations from the workshop.

Cyber Security

The CER's *Onshore Pipeline Regulations* require companies to have a Security Management Program, which must include cyber security threats. The Canadian Standards Association expanded its standard Z246.1, *Security management for petroleum and natural gas industry systems* to include cyber security risk management requirements. In 2022-23, the CER began conducting more in-depth cyber security inspections to ensure regulated companies protect their operational technology networks (Industrial Control Systems).

Hydrogen

While no interprovincial or international hydrogen pipelines are currently operating in Canada, the CER worked on several initiatives in 2022-23 to ensure it will be ready to regulate hydrogen pipelines should projects come forward in the future. It conducted an internal review of its Filing Manual to determine whether it needed to update its filing

guidance for hydrogen. The CER worked with the Canadian Standards Association to develop new hydrogen-specific pipeline standards. In addition, the [Review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations](#)³², discussed above, is considering whether any hydrogen-related updates are required.

Regulatory Framework Program

The CER published its [Regulatory Framework Plan: 2023 to 2026](#)³³ to provide transparency on the CER's regulatory plans. The CER updates the plan annually and covers a three-year period and describes which regulations, guidance and other regulatory documents the CER intends to amend or develop further and sets out expected timelines for each.

Regional Energy and Resource Tables

The CER participated in several meetings in 2022-23 where it learned of the progress of the [Regional Energy and Resource Tables \(RERTs\)](#)³⁴, which bring together federal, provincial, and territorial governments with Indigenous partners, municipalities, industry, workers, experts and the general public to advance economic priorities in the natural resources space. The CER expects to increase its involvement in the coming years once priorities and work plans become more fully established, including ongoing participation in the federal Regulatory Efficiency Community of Practice.

Abandonment Cost Estimates and Set Aside and Collection Mechanism Review

The [Abandonment Cost Estimates \(ACE\) and Set Aside and Collection Mechanism \(SAM-COM\) Review 2021](#)³⁵ is the second [five-year review](#)³⁶ of ACEs and the first review of SAM-COM elements. In Part 1 of the Review (2022-2023), the Commission applied a new CER-developed method based on Geographic Information Systems to calculate Base Case 2021 ACEs for each company. In February 2023, the Commission released a draft of the Part 1 Commission Report for comment.

Research and Development in Emergency Management

As an expert regulator, it is incumbent upon the CER to stay abreast of emergency management research and development (R&D) activities related to all regulated commodities, demonstrate leadership in this area, and influence research to address topics of relevance to the CER's mandate and regulatory oversight activities. The enshrining of the use of "best available scientific information" in decision making processes in the CER Act heightens the expectation that the CER and the companies it regulates will make decisions based on best available science. The CER fulfills this expectation through participation in scientific advisory committees for external research initiatives, internal and external training and conferences and research forums, incorporation of oil spill R&D knowledge in its regulatory framework, and application of oil spill R&D knowledge during regulatory oversight activities. The CER is guided by its internal Oil Spill Research and Development Terms of Reference, that were developed in 2022-23.

Gender-based analysis plus

The CER will continue to strengthen its regulatory framework by assessing the impact that proposed regulatory framework changes could have on Canadians from identifiable groups. The Regulatory Framework program applied a GBA Plus lens during the first phase of engagement on the Review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR). Through a [Discussion Paper³⁷](#), the CER asked participants how gender and other intersecting identity factors may influence how the regulation impacts people. The CER will assess the input on this topic and integrate it into potential improvements to the Regulatory Framework. The CER will continue to apply a GBA Plus lens to plan and implement future phases of engagement. Overall, the CER will endeavor to improve its regulatory framework change process so that it is more accessible to all Canadians.

The CER strives to promote and use gender-neutral terms in any of its communications to industry.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

The CER contributed to the development of the Government of Canada’s Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) in 2022-23. The CER identified specific plans, activities and measures in each Core Responsibility that support Canada’s responsibilities in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda.

The CER will include this information in its 2023-27 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy (DSDS), to be finalized the fall of 2023.

Activities under the Safety an Environment Oversight Core Responsibility include compliance verification, which support the CER’s responsibilities in setting and enforcing regulatory expectations for companies over the full lifecycle. These processes contribute to implementing:

- SDG 7-Increase Canadians access to clean energy;
- SDG 10-Advance reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and take action on inequality;
- SDG 16-Promote a Fair and Accessible Justice system, enforce environmental laws and manage impacts.

Innovation

In September 2022, the CER published [BERDI³⁸](#), an Open Government initiative created to increase access and “unlock” historical data for the benefit of Canadians. Since 1965, the CER has collected thousands of documents from over 700 hearings. Among these documents are Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessments, or ESAs, where a large amount of data has been captured about public safety, species at risk, and environmental protection (such as water, soils and plants) to name a few. While the CER always provided this data on its website, it is now easier to access.

Alongside the Indigenous Monitoring Subcommittee and Indigenous community representatives, the TMX-IAMC Policy Table initiated the co-development of a Community Profiles tool for Indigenous Monitors and CER Inspectors — a mobile tool that Indigenous Monitors and CER Inspectors can use remotely to access community information relevant to inspection areas. The CER will continue to update and enhance this tool working in partnership with the IAMC.

Results achieved

The following table shows, for Safety and Environment Oversight, the results achieved, the performance indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2020–21 actual results	2021–22 actual results	2022–23 actual results
Harm to people or the environment, throughout the lifecycle of energy-related activities, is prevented.	Number of serious injuries and fatalities related to regulated infrastructure.	At most 0	March 2023	12	22 ²	21 ²
Harm to people or the environment, throughout the lifecycle of energy-related activities, is prevented.	Number of incidents related to regulated infrastructure that harm the environment.	At most 0	March 2023	7	20 ²	28 ²
Harm to people or the environment, throughout the lifecycle of energy-related activities, is prevented.	Percentage of unauthorized activities on regulated infrastructure that involve repeat violators.	At most 15%	March 2023	11%	10%	16% ²

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

² The high number of incidents (e.g., serious injuries or incidents that resulted in harm to the environment)/repeat violators) were related to the high intensity of construction that occurred for the Trans Mountain Expansion Project and various NGTL projects. Most injuries were related to slips and trips; incidents that harmed the environment were primarily around sediment or drilling mud releases.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Safety and Environment Oversight, budgetary spending for 2022–23, as well as actual spending for that year.

2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 planned spending	2022–23 total authorities available for use	2022–23 actual spending (authorities used)	2022–23 difference (actual spending minus planned spending)
23,618,055	23,618,055	26,946,258	25,420,546	1,802,491

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2022–23 actual full-time equivalents	2022–23 difference (actual fulltime equivalents minus planned fulltime equivalents)
132.5	137.7	5.2

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

Energy Information

Description

Collecting, monitoring, analyzing, and publishing information on energy markets and supply, sources of energy, and the safety and security of pipelines and international power lines.

Results

The CER collects, monitors, analyzes, and publishes information on energy markets and supply, energy sources, and the safety and security of pipelines and international power lines. The CER plays a vital role in conveying timely and relevant information to Canadians and is at the forefront of energy markets monitoring and analysis. Staff model Canada's energy supply and demand projections, provide Canadians with reports and analysis to help inform daily choices on energy matters and support regulatory hearings on pipeline projects in Canada. The CER works closely with the Canadian Centre for Energy Information to maximize the impact of its energy information products.

The CER produces neutral and fact-based energy analysis to inform the energy conversation in Canada. Access to relevant, accurate, and timely energy data and information supports public dialogue on energy issues and decision-making by Canadians, governments, industry, and other stakeholders.

Informing Canada's Energy Conversation

Over the 2022-23 fiscal year, a key energy information priority was development of the report, *Canada's Energy Future 2023: Energy Supply and Demand Projections to 2050* (EF2023).

The [Canada's Energy Future series](#)³⁹ explores how possible energy futures might unfold for Canadians over the long term. Released in June 2023, EF2023 is the CER's first long-term outlook that models net-zero by 2050.

During the development of EF2023, the CER sought advice from technical experts within the federal government and top Canadian and international energy modellers on the study's design, assumptions, and preliminary results. The CER published a technical discussion paper to consult on the intended approach in spring 2022, for which [a summary is available](#)⁴⁰. Engagement on the

The CER's Energy Information products in 2022-23: Highlights

- 34 new online energy information products
- 11 Reports and 23 Market Snapshots, which include six Market Snapshots on electricity, and three on renewables and hydrogen,
- More than 1.5 million energy and pipeline information web page views
- 155 information request responses
- 166 collaborative engagements with energy stakeholders
- 173 citations of energy and pipeline information sourced as a reference in major online publications.

EF2023 consultation paper accounted for a significant increase in collaboration opportunities with Canadians on CER energy information products in 2022-23.

The CER continued investing in compiling and releasing data on the safety and the environmental and economic performance of the pipelines and powerlines it regulated in 2022-23. The CER releases this data in various formats, from open data files to interactive visualizations, to reach a broad range of people. Core to this effort is the [Pipeline Profiles](#)⁴¹ web portal – a single window portal for detailed information and regularly updated data on significant oil and natural gas pipelines regulated by the CER.

The CER added new features to the Pipeline Profiles during 2022-23. These include interactive pipeline maps which let users explore how oil and gas move around Canada, and new dashboards on contraventions of damage prevention regulations. The CER published an online report that [visualizes pipeline throughput and capacity](#)⁴² data across different regions in Canada. The CER receives this data from regulated companies, and it is the CER’s most downloaded data set. The CER coordinated the launch of this content with the Canadian Centre for Energy Information.

The CER’s Energy Information Products:

A Look at Pipeline Flow and Capacity

This new product contains two interactive reports visualizing CER pipeline throughput and capacity data. The reports provide greater detail, regional trends analysis, and navigation to explore CER’s most frequently downloaded dataset on Open Government – ‘[Pipeline Throughput and Capacity](#)’⁴³.

In December 2022, the CER signed a jointly developed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Saskatchewan First Nations Natural Resource Centre of Excellence (SFNNRCOE) to share energy information relevant to Indigenous Peoples as part of the CER’s commitment to advancing Reconciliation. The MOU will create opportunities for cooperation and collaboration to develop energy information products informed by Indigenous knowledge and expertise from SFNNRCOE. Opportunities include the co-development of an energy data project about energy production on Saskatchewan Treaty lands to help inform conversations about natural resource development.

New Interactive Pipeline Maps

In response to user research, the CER developed new interactive maps in 2022-23 which allow users to better understand the physical context within which CER-regulated pipelines operate. Features allow users to add data and measure distances to pipelines. Where applicable, the maps contain pipeline data layers from provincial regulators related to the CER’s commitment to advancing Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples.

Publication of Damage Prevention Regulation Contravention (DPRC) reports

The [Damage Prevention Regulation Contravention \(DPRC\) reports dashboards](#)⁴⁴ added visualizations to the DPRC data that had been published to Open Government in spring 2022. The DPRC was previously only available as a dataset on Open Government as a

downloadable CSV file. The new dashboards allow users to explore the data more visually with interactive filters, a map, and search for DPRC events by location.

Energy Information and Data

The CER continued producing important energy information and data in 2022-23. Its [Provincial and Territorial Energy Profiles](#)⁴⁵ remained an important source of energy information for Canadians at the provincial and territorial levels. In 2022-23, the CER updated the profiles to reflect the latest market events shaping each jurisdiction and 2020 greenhouse gas emissions data from Environment and Climate Change Canada. The CER's [Market Snapshots](#)⁴⁶ continued to provide timely and relevant energy information to Canadians. In 2022-23, the CER published 23 Market Snapshots on various energy-related topics, ranging from crude oil imports to hydrogen production. The CER remained an important source of Canadian energy data on which the public and decision-makers rely. Statistics on energy commodity imports and exports, like the highly demanded [crude-by-rail data](#), [weekly refinery crude runs](#), [liquefied petroleum gas underground inventories](#)⁴⁷, and production are some of the many data products the CER produced in 2022-23.

Stakeholder Outreach

In alignment with the CER's engagement plan, the Energy System Information Program and the Pipeline Information Program engaged stakeholders across knowledge areas, including federal partners, industry experts, environmental organizations, and other members of the public. The CER used the feedback to inform data compilation methods, modelling results, and the planning and delivery of online content.

Gender-based analysis plus

The CER will continue initiatives to improve content, accommodating the diverse needs of Canadians so that it is equally accessible to all audiences. This includes adhering to the Government of Canada accessibility guidelines and web accessibility standards.

In 2022-23, the Energy Information core responsibility ensured all content was published in both official languages, used gender neutral terminology, and that images depicted the diverse nature of the public in a fair, representative, and inclusive manner. This included considerations for a balance of sex, gender, language, ethnicity/race, religion, age, disability, geography, culture, income, sexual orientation and education.

To improve access for people in remote communities, the CER migrated Tableau-based data visualizations from a public platform to a dedicated internal server. This significantly reduced page load time, particularly for the visualization of large datasets. It has also allowed direct download of data in a variety of ways.

The CER will continue to consider GBA Plus factors to improve access to energy information for all Canadians.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

The CER contributed to the development of the Government of Canada’s Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) in 2022-23. The CER identified specific plans, activities and measures in each Core Responsibility that support Canada’s responsibilities in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda.

The CER will include this information in its 2023-27 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy (DSDS), to be finalized the fall of 2023.

Activities under the Energy Information Core Responsibility include research and analysis, which support the CER to convey timely and relevant information to Canadians. . These processes contribute to implementing:

- SDG 7-Increase Canadians access to clean energy;
- SDG 10-Advance reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and take action on inequality;

Innovation

The CER is developing a custom-built content management system that will improve the maintenance of published pipeline data and information to be timelier and more efficient. Launch is scheduled for December 2023.

The CER undertook a usability study to test the function of Canada's Energy Future report. It redesigned key elements to improve navigation and help users understand where they were in the report. The CER used this redesign in its first ever net-zero outlook in "Canada's Energy Future 2023."

Results achieved

The following table shows, for Energy Information, the results achieved, the performance indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental result	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2020–21 actual results	2022–22 actual results	2022–23 actual result
Canadians access and use energy information for knowledge, research or decision-making.	Evidence that Canadians access and use CER energy Information products and specialized expertise, including community-specific information, for knowledge, research or decision-making	Narrative evidence	March 2023	Not applicable – new indicator. Prior indicator: Number of times the energy information is accessed. Target: At least 750,000 Actual Result: 1,169,612	Target Met- Refer to narrative in 2021-22 Departmental Results Report.	Target Met- Refer to narrative in the Results section.
Canadians have opportunities to collaborate and provide feedback on Canada Energy Regulator information products.	Number of opportunities that Canadians have to collaborate and provide feedback on energy information products	At least 85	March 2023	113	85	166

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Energy Information, budgetary spending for 2022–23, as well as actual spending for that year.

2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 planned spending	2022–23 total authorities available for use	2022–23 actual spending (authorities used)	2022–23 difference (actual spending minus planned spending)
6,919,278	6,919,278	9,094,696	7,502,034	582,756

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#).²⁴

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2022–23 actual full-time equivalents	2022–23 difference (actual fulltime equivalents minus planned fulltime equivalents)
33.1	41.6	8.5

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#).²⁴

Engagement

Description

Engaging nationally and regionally with Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders through open dialogue, asking questions, sharing perspectives, and collaboration. These activities pertain to all decisions and actions related to the Canada Energy Regulator’s legislated mandate.

Results

CER staff from across the organization engage with people and organizations impacted by or interested in the organization’s regulatory activities and mission. Building relationships and listening to Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders enables the CER to improve its regulatory system and take action to prevent harm. The CER recognizes that the unique information gathered through engagement leads to better regulatory results.

Over the past year, the CER has been working to address feedback received as part of its Engagement activities, including allowing more time to carry out meaningful engagement and proactively seeking opportunities to engage in two-way dialogue. The CER will

continue to use transparent and accountable engagement practices to improve its operations.

Engaging with Indigenous Peoples and Stakeholders

The CER is committed to ensuring its work is informed by input from Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders across Canada. Engagement is integral to the CER's regulatory effectiveness in shaping CER programs and in delivering on the CER's strategic priorities.

The CER is committed to exploring ways to improve its approach to engagement planning and implementation across the organization. The CER's National Engagement strategy has four components: a framework, an Engagement Centre of Expertise, a National Engagement Plan and a National Indigenous Engagement Blueprint. The framework provides guidance for planning and coordinating engagement to support our mandate and priorities. A new CER Engagement Centre of Expertise will support the implementation of the strategy, guided by the critical elements of the framework, and will provide advice, assistance, best practices and coordination to the organization. The National Engagement Plan will provide a consolidated picture of the CER's planned engagements and prioritize deliverables across the organization to strengthen its internal alignment and coordination of engagement efforts. The Indigenous Engagement Blueprint will provide guidance for Indigenous engagement.

Indigenous Engagement

The work underway with the IAMCs and the IAC represents essential steps toward building trust and mutual respect between the CER and Indigenous Peoples and communities impacted by CER-regulated infrastructure. The CER is confident that the enhanced involvement of First Nations, the Métis Nations, and the Inuit will bring meaningful changes to how the CER works.

The CER launched in 2022-23 a multi-phased/multi-year initiative to co-develop, in partnership with Indigenous Nations and groups, a mechanism that would foster discussion and collaboration relating to pipeline oversight on the Nova Gas Transmission Limited (NGTL) system. The CER's senior leadership and leadership from interested Indigenous communities participated in six meetings to develop relationships and to discuss how to increase Indigenous oversight of the entire NGTL system. More intensive engagement will follow in 2023-24, aimed at co-developing the rules of engagement and collaborating on defining the governance, structure and approach for the collaborative mechanism.

The CER continued working with the Elders Knowledge Circle to seek advice on how to establish governance principles to manage historical transcripts and audio files. Through

the end of 2022-23, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Elders³ from Treaty 7 Nations, and from Prairie Region and Nunavut, participated in meetings to explore how the regulator should manage current Indigenous knowledge records that it presently holds.

Stakeholder Engagement

During 2022-23, the CER supported several consultation initiatives designed to gather the input of Canadians. These ranged from collecting feedback on the approach to net-zero modelling for the CER's flagship EF2023 report to gathering input on changes to the CER's *Onshore Pipeline Regulations* and Filing Manual. More information about these consultations is published on the Government of Canada's [Consulting with Canadians](#)⁴⁸ website.

In addition, the CER launched the Regulated Industry Engagement Group (RIEG), which is an ongoing dialogue with regulated companies to support the CER's commitment to enhancing Canada's global competitiveness. The CER is committed to enhancing Canada's global competitiveness by improving transparency, predictability, and efficiency throughout the regulatory lifecycle, while driving innovation that supports the transition to a low-carbon economy. The CER [publishes the meeting minutes](#)⁴⁹ from the RIEG for continued transparency with Canadians.

The CER also leads the Land Matters Group Advisory Committee (LMG AC), a forum to discuss topics relevant to landowners, industry, lands professionals and different levels of government. Two new sub-committees have been established-access to lands and damage to property-to address priority issues identified in the work plan and progress is underway. The CER posts the LMG News, a quarterly e-newsletter distributed to the membership, on its website under the banner of the [Land Matters Group](#)⁵⁰.

In response to unprecedented flooding in British Columbia in fall 2021, the CER gave eight presentations to stakeholder groups, including landowners, on damage prevention in 2022-23. The CER published over a dozen posts and articles in various media to increase awareness and understanding of safety around CER regulated infrastructure.

³ Elders Linda Brass (Tsuut'ina and Cree), Daryl Jr. Brass (Cree, Saulteaux, and Tsuut'ina), Jackie Bromley (Nitstitapi – Kainaiwa), John Chief Moon Jr. (Nitstitapi – Kainaiwa), John Chief Moon Sr. (Nitstitapi – Kainaiwa), Monica Chief Moon (Nitstitapi – Kainaiwa), Edmee Comstock (Métis -urban), Reg Crowshoe (Nitstitapi – Pikani), Rosemary Crowshoe (Nitstitapi – Pikani), Shirlee Crowshoe (Nitstitapi – Pikani), Patricia Daigneault (Nehiyew – Cree), Patrick Daigneault (Nehiyew – Cree), Doreen Healy (Nitstitapi – Kainaiwa), Paulette Anne Kokak (Inuit), Frances Littlelight (Nitstitapi – Siksika), Violet March (Denesuline), Brenda Many Guns (Nitstitapi – Pikani), Herman Many Guns (Nitstitapi – Pikani), Diane Meguinis (Tsuut'ina), Francis Melting Tallow (Nitstitapi – Siksika), Ruth Scalp Lock (Nitstitapi – Siksika), Clarence Wolfleg Sr. (Nitstitapi – Siksika)

Gender-based analysis plus

The CER continues to be committed to learn from our measures introduced in 2020-21 to monitor the effectiveness of our engagement practices. Additionally, the CER leverages other feedback from stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples to ensure engagement activities are inclusive and consider GBA Plus factors.

The CER considered this knowledge in 2022-23 during the development of the National Engagement Strategy. It also informed how the CER would complete the engagement activities listed above.

The CER has been conducting annual survey to assess if participants in CER engagement activities found them meaningful. The survey included a wide range of questions that reflected characteristics of meaningful engagement. At the end of 2022-23, the CER introduced a new internal assessment to collect feedback that supplemented the standard external participant survey. The new internal assessment recognizes that different methods for gaining feedback from participants are used across the organization such as narratives, customized surveys, ad hoc comments. The CER will implement this new process and collect data from it quarterly starting in 2023-24. The new process aligns with the engagement principles of transparency, relevancy, inclusiveness, accountability, and adaptability.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

The CER contributed to the development of the Government of Canada's Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) in 2022-23. The CER identified specific plans, activities and measures in each Core Responsibility that support Canada's responsibilities in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda.

The CER will include this information in its 2023-27 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy (DSDS), to be finalized the fall of 2023.

Activities under the Engagement Core Responsibility include engaging with Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders which support the CER to continuously improve its regulatory system and take action to prevent harm. These processes contribute to implementing:

- SDG 7-Increase Canadians access to clean energy;
- SDG 10-Advance reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and take action on inequality;
- SDG 16-Promote a Fair and Accessible Justice system, enforce environmental laws and manage impacts.

Innovation

Over the last year, the CER expanded the use of online participatory engagement tools, feedback mechanisms and data-mining techniques. Through CER Dialogue –

the CER’s engagement platform – the organization has been managing conversations about energy and regulated activities to better reflect and respond to the diversity of views and interests across the country. CER Dialogue has been useful for generating interest and feedback from stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples on key files such as the Onshore Pipeline Regulations, Regulated Industry Engagement, Land Matters Group, Girth Weld Workshops and others.

Results achieved

The following table shows, for Engagement, the results achieved, the performance indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2020–21 actual results	2021–22 actual results	2022–23 actual results
Input provided by Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders influences the Canada Energy Regulator’s decisions and work	Evidence that input from Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders influences the Canada Energy Regulator’s decisions and work.	Narrative evidence	March 2023	Target met—refer to narrative in the 2020-21 Departmental Results Report	Target met—refer to narrative in the 2021-22 Departmental Results Report	Target met—refer to narrative in the Results section.
Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders provide feedback that engagement with the CER is meaningful.	Percentage of participants in engagement activities who indicate that the engagement was meaningful.	At least 75%	March 2023	80%	72% ⁴	92%

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

⁴ Survey results did not achieve target. Feedback indicated a need to allow more time for engagement, greater transparency of how input would be used, and a desire for more two-way dialogue.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Engagement, budgetary spending for 2022–23, as well as actual spending for that year.

2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 planned spending	2022–23 total authorities available for use	2022–23 actual spending (authorities used)	2022–23 difference (actual spending minus planned spending)
9,262,659	9,262,659	10,747,904	8,463,770	(798,889)

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2022–23 actual full-time equivalents	2022–23 difference (actual fulltime equivalents minus planned fulltime equivalents)
46.1	44.9	(1.2)

Financial, human resources and performance information for Canada Energy Regulator’s program inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)²⁴.

Internal services

Description

Internal services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal services refer to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct service categories that support program delivery in the organization, regardless of the internal services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are:

- ▶ acquisition management services
- ▶ communication services
- ▶ financial management services
- ▶ human resources management services
- ▶ information management services
- ▶ information technology services
- ▶ legal services
- ▶ material management services
- ▶ management and oversight services
- ▶ real property management services

Results

Diversity and Belonging

The CER is committed to making its workplace more inclusive, diverse, and accessible. In 2022-23, the CER's newly established Diversity and Belonging Team launched initiatives to increase leadership capacity to address misconduct, discipline, accommodations, and to advance barrier-free, equitable management and hiring practices. Another key focus for the Diversity and Belonging Team over the year has been the continued impacts and change associated with the pandemic, and support for a hybrid workplace model that will work effectively for everyone at the CER.

The CER approved and published its first [Accessibility Plan](#)⁵¹ in December 2022. The report was the product of several months of consultations with staff, as well as research into barriers to accessibility and the identification of possible solutions to those barriers. It takes a measured approach with realistic priorities that considers work already underway on policies, programs, practices, and services to create a more inclusive environment for everyone, and a more accessible workplace for persons with disabilities. The Accessibility Plan is a flagship deliverable under the Trust and Confidence Strategic Priority in the CER's Strategic Plan. The CER will report on the progress of its plan annually.

Strategic Workforce Plan

During 2022-23, the CER made significant progress toward continued development of its Strategic Workforce Plan. As a deliverable under the Trust and Confidence Strategic Priority, the overall intent of the Strategic Workforce Plan is to foster an engaged, inclusive, and empowered workforce that has the confidence of Canadians; is dedicated to ensuring safety and environmental sustainability; builds strong relationships with First Nations, the Métis, and the Inuit; and enhances Canada's global competitiveness.

In alignment with the CER's Strategic Plan and specific workforce aspirations and commitments, the Plan outlines three focused objectives:

- **Talent and Skills:** The CER recruits, retains, and advances the best talent representative of the people we serve.
- **Culture and Leadership:** The CER builds and maintains a work climate that embraces differences, regulatory excellence, and intelligent risk-taking.
- **Workplace:** The CER adapts its practices, tools, and policies that support a flexible and inclusive workplace.

Financial Systems Modernization – SAP Transition

In April 2022, the CER implemented SAP as its financial system. The SAP system is part of modernizing CER's financial systems and is used by many other federal departments and agencies. Implementing SAP will enable improvements in the timeliness and accuracy of information and decision making, as well as helping to deliver efficiencies in the financial management processes.

Creating Better Tools for Data: Operations Regulatory Compliance Application

In November 2022, the CER implemented enhancements to Operations Regulatory Compliance Application (ORCA) to improve the efficiency for companies to report geotechnical incidents and for the CER to use that reporting to prioritize follow up on high-risk events. Other efficiencies for companies that the CER via ORCA include automation of Accountable Officer updates and implementing workflow so that one regulatory filing could be linked to multiple conditions.

Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

The Government of Canada is committed to Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and to improving socioeconomic outcomes by increasing opportunities for First Nations, Inuit and Métis businesses through the federal procurement process.

Under the *Directive on the Management of Procurement*⁵², which came into effect on May 13, 2021, departments must ensure that a minimum of five percent of the total value of the contracts they award are held by Indigenous businesses. This requirement is being phased in over three years, and full implementation is expected by 2024.

Indigenous Services Canada has set the implementation schedule:

- ▶ Phase 1 departments: April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023
- ▶ Phase 2 departments: April 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024
- ▶ Phase 3 departments: April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025

The Canada Energy Regulator is a Phase three organization and is aiming to achieve the minimum five percent target by the end of 2024-25.

In 2022-23 the CER developed an Indigenous Procurement Strategy (IPS) that aligns with the Government of Canada’s Procurement Strategy for Indigenous Businesses (PSIB). As part of the CER’s Reconciliation Strategic Priority, CER staff and leadership relied on the advice of the CER’s Indigenous Advisory Committee (IAC) to develop this management tool, which will support an organization-wide approach to Indigenous procurement.

Additionally, the strategy will provide guidance and approaches for the CER to identify and work with Indigenous suppliers, reduce and/or eliminate barriers for potential suppliers to participate in procurement processes and to build relationships with communities with the desired outcome of meeting or exceeding the target.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for internal services, budgetary spending for 2022–23, as well as spending for that year.

2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 planned spending	2022–23 total authorities available for use	2022–23 actual spending (authorities used)	2022–23 difference (actual spending minus planned spending)
41,713,697	41,713,697	48,748,266	47,298,542	5,584,845

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department will need to carry out its internal services for 2022–23 and for each of the next two fiscal years.

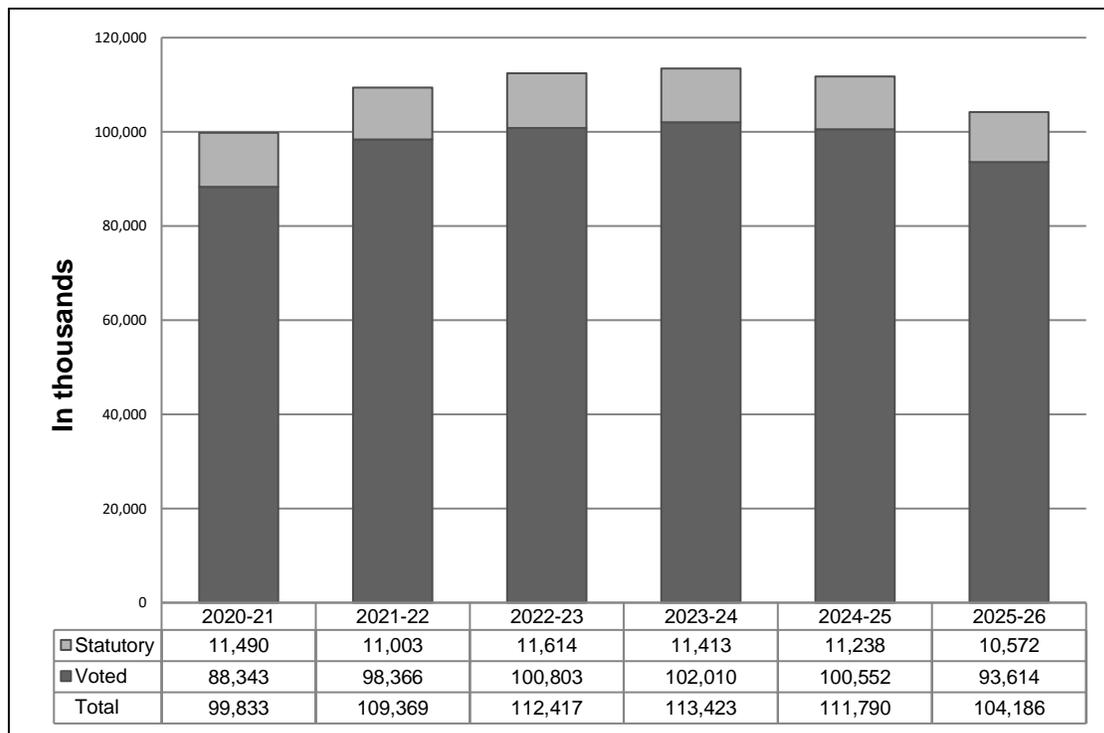
2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2022–23 actual full-time equivalents	2022–23 difference (actual full-time equivalents minus planned full-time equivalents)
176.8	225.7	48.9

Spending and human resources

Spending

Spending 2020–21 to 2025–26

The following graph presents planned (voted and statutory spending) over time.



The CER is funded through Parliamentary appropriations. The Government of Canada currently recovers the majority (98.6%) of the appropriation from the industry the CER regulates. All collections from cost recovery invoices are deposited to the account of the Receiver General for Canada and credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Pipeline and power line companies that hold authorizations under the Canadian Energy Regulator Act are subject to cost recovery. Applications before the CER for new facilities are not subject to cost recovery until the facility is placed into service, unless the company does not have any prior facilities regulated by the CER in which case a one-time levy is assessed following the authorization of construction.

Cost recovery is carried out on a calendar year basis.

Budgetary performance summary for core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

The “Budgetary performance summary for core responsibilities and internal services” table presents the budgetary financial resources allocated for Canada Energy Regulator’s core responsibilities and for internal services.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending	2022–23 total authorities available for use	2020–21 actual spending (authorities used)	2021–22 actual spending (authorities used)	2022–23 actual spending (authorities used)
Energy Adjudication	18,753,370	18,753,370	27,016,679	26,705,288	22,605,484	20,864,381	17,722,847	23,732,083
Safety and Environment Oversight	23,618,055	23,618,055	23,671,971	23,087,801	26,946,258	23,152,134	24,544,585	25,420,546
Energy Information	6,919,278	6,919,278	8,607,939	8,607,939	9,094,696	5,934,378	8,716,482	7,502,034
Engagement	9,262,659	9,262,659	10,149,308	9,413,045	10,747,904	9,611,208	8,732,565	8,463,770
Subtotal	58,553,362	58,553,362	69,445,897	67,814,073	69,394,342	59,562,101	59,716,479	65,118,433
Internal services	41,713,697	41,713,697	43,976,647	43,976,306	48,748,266	39,028,902	49,652,874	47,298,542
Internal Services-GIC Remission Levy						1,241,925		
Total	100,267,059	100,267,059	113,422,544	111,790,379	118,142,608	99,832,928	109,369,353	112,416,975

Variance between 2020-21 Actual spending and 2021-22 Actual spending

The 2021-22 actual spending is \$9.54 million higher than the 2020-21 actual spending, and the variance is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$4.58 million related to compensation adjustments to reflect changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration;
- an increase of \$2.98 million mainly related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER’s ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians;
- an increase of \$2.10 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;
- an increase of \$0.76 million related to employee benefit plan costs;
- an increase of \$0.29 million mainly related to the SAP implementation project;
- an increase of \$0.07 million related to Budget 2017 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees as well as communications and access to information capacity; and
- a decrease of \$1.24 million mainly related to the remission of a levy to Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership in fiscal year 2020-21.

Variance between 2021-22 Actual spending and 2022-23 Actual spending

The 2022-23 actual spending is \$3.05 million higher than the 2021-22 actual spending, and the variance is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$6.49 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of \$1.67 million related to other compensation adjustments including changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration;
- an increase of \$0.61 million related to 2022-23 employee benefit plan costs;
- a decrease of \$0.96 million related to Budget 2017 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees as well as communications and access to information capacity;
- a decrease of \$1.29 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;
- a decrease of \$1.41 million mainly related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians; and
- a decrease of \$2.06 million mainly related to SAP implementation project.

Variance between 2022-23 Planned spending and 2022-23 Actual spending

The 2022-23 actual spending is \$12.15 million higher than the 2022-23 planned spending, and the variance is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$7.26 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of \$5.94 million related to other compensation adjustments including changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration;
- an increase of \$1.51 million related to 2022-23 employee benefit plan costs;
- a decrease of \$0.29 million mainly related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians; and
- a decrease of \$2.27 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes.

Variance between 2022-23 Total authorities available for use and 2022-23 Actual spending

The 2022-23 actual spending is \$5.73 million lower than the 2022-23 total authorities, and the variance is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$4.16 million related to other compensation adjustments including changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration;
- a decrease of \$0.29 million mainly related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians;
- a decrease of \$2.27 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes; and
- a decrease of \$7.33 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*.

Variance between 2022-23 Total authorities available for use and 2022-23 Planned spending

The 2022-23 total authorities is \$17.88 million higher than the 2022-23 planned spending, and the variance is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$14.59 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of \$1.94 million related to retroactive payments as a result of collective agreement renewal;
- an increase of \$1.88 million related to operating budget carry forward from 2021-22 to 2022-23;
- an increase of \$0.42 million mainly related to other compensation adjustments including
- changes to terms and conditions of service or employment of the federal public administration; and
- a decrease of \$0.95 million related 2022-23 employee benefit plan costs.

Variance between 2023-24 Planned spending and 2022-23 Planned spending

The 2023-24 planned spending is \$13.16 million higher than the 2022-23 planned spending, and the variance is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$10.02 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of \$2.57 million related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians;
- an increase of \$1.71 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;
- an increase of \$1.31 million related to employee benefit plans; and
- a decrease of \$2.45 million mainly related to compensation adjustments to reflect changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration.

Variance between 2023-24 Planned spending and 2024-25 Planned spending

The \$1.63 million reduction in 2024-25 planned spending compared to 2023-24 planned spending is primarily related to Budget 2022 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees.

Human resources

The “Human resources summary for core responsibilities and internal services” table presents the full-time equivalents (FTEs) allocated to each of Canada Energy Regulator’s core responsibilities and to internal services.

Human resources summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2020–21 actual fulltime equivalents	2021–22 actual fulltime equivalents	2022–23 planned fulltime equivalents	2022–23 actual fulltime equivalents	2023–24 planned fulltime equivalents	2024–25 planned fulltime equivalents
Energy Adjudication	129.4	104.1	101.5	121.4	126.5	124.5
Safety and Environment Oversight	142.5	150.7	132.5	137.7	135.0	131.0
Energy Information	30.4	48.2	33.1	41.6	56.1	56.1
Engagement	56.9	51.4	46.1	44.9	51.1	48.1
Subtotal	359.2	354.4	313.2	345.5	368.7	359.7
Internal Services	162.4	204.3	176.8	225.7	188.3	187.3
Total	521.6	558.7	490.0	571.2	557.0	547.0

Variance between 2020-21 Actual full-time equivalents and 2021-22 Actual full-time equivalents

The increase of 37.1 full-time equivalents from 2020-21 actual full-time equivalents to 2021-22 actual full-time equivalents is primarily due to:

- an increase of 19.0 full-time equivalents related to changes across the organization to meet operational requirements;
- an increase of 14.9 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER’s ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians;
- an increase of 4.3 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes; and
- a decrease of 1.1 full-time equivalents related to Budget 2017 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees.

Variance between 2021-22 Actual full-time equivalents and 2022-23 Actual full-time equivalents

The increase of 12.5 full-time equivalents from 2021-22 actual full-time equivalents to 2022-23 actual full-time equivalents is primarily due to:

- an increase of 40.1 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- a decrease of 5.4 full-time equivalents related to Budget 2017 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees;
- a decrease of 5.8 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;
- a decrease of 6.1 full-time equivalents related to changes across the organization to meet operational requirements; and
- a decrease of 10.3 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians.

Variance between 2022-23 Planned full-time equivalents and 2022-23 Actual full-time equivalents

The increase of 81.2 full-time equivalents from 2022-23 actual full-time equivalents to 2022-23 planned full-time equivalents is primarily due to:

- an increase of 43.2 full-time equivalents related to changes across the organization to meet operational requirements;
- an increase of 40.1 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of 3.3 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians; and
- a decrease of 5.4 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;

Variance between 2022-23 Planned full-time equivalents and 2023-24 Planned full-time equivalents

The increase of 67.0 full-time equivalents from 2022-23 planned full-time equivalents to 2023-24 planned full-time equivalents is primarily due to:

- an increase of 38.0 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of 15.0 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;
- an increase of 14.7 full-time equivalents related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians; and
- a decrease of 0.7 full-time equivalents related to changes across the organization to meet operational requirements.

Variance between 2023-24 Planned full-time equivalents and 2024-25 Planned full-time equivalents

The decrease of 10 2024-25 planned full-time equivalents from 2023-24 planned fulltime equivalents is primarily related to Budget 2017 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees.

Expenditures by vote

For information on Canada Energy Regulator's organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the [Public Accounts of Canada](#).⁵³

Government of Canada spending and activities

Information on the alignment of Canada Energy Regulator’s spending with Government of Canada’s spending and activities is available in [GC InfoBase](#).⁵⁴

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Canada Energy Regulator’s financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2023, are available on the department’s [website](#)⁵⁵

Financial statements

Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2023 (dollars)

Financial information	2022–23 planned results	2022–23 actual results	2021–22 actual results	Difference (2022–23 actual results minus 2022–23 planned results)	Difference (2022–23 actual results minus 2021–22 actual results)
Total expenses	118,101,482	131,032,419	124,893,316	12,930,937	6,139,103
Total revenues					
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	118,101,482	131,032,419	124,893,316	12,930,937	6,139,103

The 2022–23 planned results information is provided in [Canada Energy Regulator’s Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2022–23](#)⁵⁶.

The actual net cost of operations before government funding and transfers in 2022-23 was \$12.93 million higher than the planned results for the same fiscal year. The net increase is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$7.26 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of \$6.01 million related to other compensation adjustments including changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration.
- an increase of \$1.51 million related to 2022-23 employee benefit plan costs;

- a decrease of \$0.29 million mainly related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians;
- a decrease of \$2.27 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes; and
- a net increase of \$0.71 million related to professional services, information and technology hardware updates.

The actual net cost of operations before government funding and transfers in 2022-23 was \$6.14 million higher than the actual results for the previous fiscal year. The net increase is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$6.49 million related to a Budget 2022 funding for regulatory renewal activities including Indigenous engagement and net-zero modelling; as well as funding to implement the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- an increase of \$0.61 million related to 2022-23 employee benefit plan costs;
- an increase of \$0.48 million related to other compensation adjustments including changes to terms and conditions of service or employment in the federal public administration;
- a decrease of \$0.96 million related to Budget 2017 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees as well as communications and access to information capacity;
- a decrease of \$1.29 million related to a Budget 2018 initiative to transition to new impact assessment and regulatory processes;
- a decrease of \$1.41 million mainly related to a Budget 2020 initiative to improve the CER's ability to interpret and make data available digitally to Canadians; and
- a net increase of \$2.22 million mainly related to the net reduction in capitalized expenses for IT software development.

**Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as of
March 31, 2023 (dollars)**

Financial information	2022–23	2021–22	Difference (2022–23 minus 2021–22)
Total net liabilities	27,532,639	23,228,677	4,303,962
Total net financial assets	14,456,611	10,456,480	4,000,131
Departmental net debt	13,076,028	12,772,197	303,831
Total non-financial assets	9,688,687	13,078,019	(3,389,332)
Departmental net financial position	(3,387,341)	305,822	(3,693,163)

Departmental net financial position in 2022-23 decreased by \$3.69 million, in comparison to 2021-22. The difference is mainly due to a decrease in tangible capital assets and an increase in employee future benefits.

The 2022-23 planned results information is provided in Canada Energy Regulator's Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2022–23.



Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister(s): The Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, P.C.,; M.P.

Institutional head: Tracy Sletto

Ministerial portfolio: Energy and Natural Resources

Enabling instrument(s): *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*⁵⁷

Year of incorporation / commencement: 2019

Other: The CER Act came into force on 28 August 2019.

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

“Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do” is available on the [Canada Energy Regulator's website](#)⁵⁸.

For more information on the department's organizational mandate letter commitments, see the [Minister's mandate letter](#)⁵⁹

Operating context

Information on the operating context is available on [Canada Energy Regulator's](#)⁶⁰ website.

Reporting framework

The [Canada Energy Regulator’s](#)⁶⁰ departmental results framework and program inventory of record for 2022–23 are shown below.

	Core Responsibility 1: Energy Adjudication	Core Responsibility 2: Safety and Environment Oversight	Core Responsibility 3: Energy Information	Core Responsibility 4: Engagement	
Departmental Results Framework	Departmental Result: Energy Adjudication processes are fair. Indicator: Percentage of adjudication decisions overturned on judicial appeal related to procedural fairness.	Departmental Result: Harm to people or the environment, throughout the lifecycle of energy-related activities, is prevented. Indicator: Number of serious injuries and fatalities related to regulated infrastructure Indicator: Number of incidents related to regulated infrastructure that harm the environment. Indicator: Percentage of unauthorized activities on regulated infrastructure that involve repeat violators	Departmental Result: Canadians access and use energy information for knowledge, research or decisionmaking. Indicator: Evidence that Canadians access and use CER energy Information products and specialized expertise, including community-specific information, for knowledge, research or decision making.	Departmental Result: Input provided by Indigenous peoples and stakeholders influences the Canada Energy Regulator’s decisions and work Indicator: Evidence that input from Indigenous peoples and stakeholders influences the Canada Energy Regulator’s decisions and work.	Internal Services
	Departmental Result: Energy Adjudication processes are timely. Indicator: Percentage of adjudication decisions and recommendations that are made within legislated time limits and service standards.				
	Departmental Result: Energy Adjudication processes are transparent. Indicator: Percentage of surveyed participants who indicate that adjudication processes are transparent				
	Departmental Result: Energy Adjudication processes are accessible. Indicator: Percentage of surveyed participant funding recipients who agree that participant funding enabled their participation in an adjudication process.				
	Program: Infrastructure, Bills, and Export Applications				
Program Inventory	Program: Participant Funding	Program: Company Performance	Program: Energy System Information	Program: Stakeholder Engagement	
		Program: Management System and Industry Performance	Program: Pipeline Information	Program: Indigenous Engagement	
		Program: Emergency Management			
		Program: Regulatory Framework			

Supporting information on the program inventory

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources, and results related to the CER's program inventory is available on [GC InfoBase](#)⁶¹.

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the [CER's website](#)⁶²:

- ▶ Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy/Reporting on Green Procurement
- ▶ Details on transfer payment programs
- ▶ Gender-based Analysis Plus
- ▶ United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the [Report on Federal Tax Expenditures](#).⁶³ This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs as well as evaluations and GBA Plus of tax expenditures.

Organizational contact information

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T2R 0A8

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Fax: (403) 292-5503

Email: info@cer-rec.gc.ca

Website(s): <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/>⁶⁴

Mailing address: Eastern Region

804-1130 rue Sherbrooke O

Montréal, Québec

H3A 2M8

Telephone: (514) 283-2763 or 1 (877) 288-8803

Email: infomontreal@cer-rec.gc.ca

Website(s): <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/>⁶⁴

Mailing address: Pacific Region

800 Burrard Street, Room 219

Vancouver, British Columbia

V6Z 0B9

Telephone: (604) 666-3975

Email: infopacific@cer-rec.gc.ca

Website(s): <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/>⁶⁴

Mailing address: Northern Region

5101 50th Avenue, Suite 115

P.O. Box 2213

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

X1A 2P7

Telephone: (867) 766-8408

Email: infonorth@cer-rec.gc.ca

Website(s): <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/>⁶⁴

Appendix: definitions

appropriation (*crédit*)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (*dépenses budgétaires*)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (*responsabilité essentielle*)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a core responsibility are reflected in one or more related departmental results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (*plan ministériel*)

A document that sets out a department's priorities, programs, expected results and associated resource requirements, covering a three-year period beginning with the year indicated in the title of the report. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

departmental result (*résultat ministériel*)

A change that a department seeks to influence. A departmental result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

departmental result indicator (*indicateur de résultat ministériel*)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a departmental result.

departmental results framework (*cadre ministériel des résultats*)

A framework that consists of the department's core responsibilities, departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (*rapport sur les résultats ministériels*)

A report on a department's actual performance in a fiscal year against its plans, priorities and expected results set out in its Departmental Plan for that year. Departmental Results Reports are usually tabled in Parliament each fall.

experimentation (*expérimentation*)

The conducting of activities that explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies and interventions in order to inform decision-making and improve outcomes for Canadians. Experimentation is related to, but distinct from, innovation. Innovation is the trying of something new; experimentation involves a rigorous comparison of results. For example, introducing a new mobile application to communicate with Canadians can be an innovation; systematically testing the new application and comparing it against an

existing website or other tools to see which one reaches more people, is experimentation.**full-time equivalent** (*équivalent temps plein*)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA plus) (*analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus]*)

An analytical tool used to support the development of responsive and inclusive policies, programs and other initiatives; and understand how factors such as sex, race, national and ethnic origin, Indigenous origin or identity, age, sexual orientation, socio-economic conditions, geography, culture and disability, impact experiences and outcomes, and can affect access to and experience of government programs.

government-wide priorities (*priorités pangouvernementales*)

For the purpose of the 2022-23 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities are the high-level themes outlining the Government's agenda in the [2021 Speech from the Throne](#)⁶⁵: building a healthier today and tomorrow; growing a more resilient economy; bolder climate action; fighter harder for safer communities; standing up for diversity and inclusion; moving faster on the path to reconciliation and fighting for a secure, just, and equitable world.

horizontal initiative (*initiative horizontale*)

An initiative in which two or more federal organizations are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

non-budgetary expenditures (*dépenses non budgétaires*)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (*rendement*)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

plan (*plan*)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally, a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

planned spending (*dépenses prévues*)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (*programme*)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within a department and that focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (*répertoire des programmes*)

An inventory of a department's programs that describes how resources are organized to carry out the department's core responsibilities and achieve its planned results.

result (*résultat*)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead, they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (*dépenses législatives*)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

target (*cible*)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (*dépenses votées*)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

- 1 Strategic Plan, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/who-we-are-what-we-do/strategic-plan/>
- 2 CER Accessibility Plan, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/accessibility/index.html>
- 3 Statement on Reconciliation: <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/news-room/whats-new/2022/cer-shares-statement-reconciliation.html>
- 4 Action Plan, <https://justice.gc.ca/eng/declaration/ap-pa/index.html>
- 5 Reportable Incidents, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/safety-environment/emergency-management/industry-best-practices-notifications-indigenous-nations-communities-cer-reportable-incidents.html>
- 6 Regulated Industry Engagement, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/consultation-engagement/stakeholder-engagement/regulated-industry-engagement/index.html>
- 7 ESG, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/publications-reports/canada-energy-regulator-esg/index.html>
- 8 OPR Review, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/acts-regulations/cer-act-regulations-guidance-notes-related-documents/onshore-pipeline/onshore-pipeline-regulations-review/>
- 9 Discussion Paper-ARCHIVED, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/canada-energy-future/archive/2023updates/index.html>
- 10 CER FM Update Record, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/submit-applications-documents/filing-manuals/filing-manual/filing-manual-updates/index.html>
- 11 BERDI, <https://apps2.cer-rec.gc.ca/berdi/>
- 12 2022-23 Annual Reports, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/publications-reports/annual-report/index.html>
- 13 Phillips 66 Canada Ltd., <https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/REGDOCS/Item/View/3891130>
- 14 CNOOC Marketing Canada, <https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/REGDOCS/Item/View/4236884>
- 15 Crown Consultation, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/consultation-engagement/crown-consultation/index.html>
- 16 TRC, <http://www.trc.ca/>
- 17 Principles, <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/principles-principes.html>
- 18 NorthRiver Midstream, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/view-applications-projects/nebc-connector/>
- 19 Participant Funding Program, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/participate-hearing/participant-funding/>
- 20 Norman Wells, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/view-applications-projects/norman-wells-waste-management-facility/>
- 21 Alternative Dispute Resolution, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/consultation-engagement/alternative-dispute-resolution/index.html>
- 22 CER FM Update Record, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/submit-applications-documents/filing-manuals/filing-manual/filing-manual-updates/index.html>
- 23 Participation Portal, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/participate-hearing/participate/>
- 24.GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- 25 Compliance and Enforcement, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/safety-environment/industry-performance/reports-compliance-enforcement/index.html#compliance-verification>
- 26 IM Program for NGTL, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/view-applications-projects/2021-ngtl-system-expansion/cer-indigenous-monitoring-program-for-nova-gas-transmission-ngtl-system/index.html>
- 27 Financial Regulatory Audits, <http://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/bts/pblctn/fnnclrgltrydt/index-eng.html>
- 28 Third Party Contamination, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/safety-environment/environment/remediation/bulletin-1-third-party-contamination.html>
- 29 Safety Culture Learning Portal, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/safety-environment/safety-culture/safety-culture-learning-portal/>
- 30 Human and Organizational Factors Publication, https://www.csagroup.org/store/product/CSA_EXP16:22/
- 31 Safety Advisory SA 2020-01, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/safety-environment/industry-performance/information-safety-advisories/safety-advisory/2020/safety-advisory-sa-2020-01-girth-weld-area-strain-induced-failures-pipeline-design-construction-operation-considerations.html>
- 32 OPR Review, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/acts-regulations/cer-act-regulations-guidance-notes-related-documents/onshore-pipeline/onshore-pipeline-regulations-review/>
- 33 Regulatory Framework Plan, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/how-we-regulate/plans-for-regulatory-framework/regulatory-framework-plan/index.html>
- 34 RERT, <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/climate-change/regional-energy-and-resource-tables/24356>
- 35 ACE and SAM-COM, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/view-applications-projects/abandonment-cost-estimates-set-aside-collection-mechanism-review-2021/index.html>

- 36 ACE and SAM-COM Background, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/applications-hearings/view-applications-projects/abandonment-cost-estimates-set-aside-collection-mechanism-review-2021/background.html>
- 37 Discussion Paper, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/acts-regulations/cer-act-regulations-guidance-notes-related-documents/onshore-pipeline/onshore-pipeline-regulations-review/discussion-paper/index.html>
- 38 BERDI, <https://apps2.cer-rec.gc.ca/berdi/>
- 39 Energy Future Series, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/canada-energy-future/>
- 40 Discussion Paper-ARCHIVED, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/canada-energy-future/archive/2023updates/index.html>
- 41 Pipeline Profiles, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/facilities-we-regulate/pipeline-profiles/index.html>
- 42 Pipeline Throughput and Capacity, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/facilities-we-regulate/look-pipeline-flow-capacity/index.html>
- 43 Open Government, Pipeline Throughput and Capacity, <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/dc343c43-a592-4a27-8ee7-c77df56afb34>
- 44 Damage Prevention Regulation Contravention Reports, <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/43c4a4ea-6da8-4b02-8f07-986caafd9223>
- 45 Provincial and Territorial Energy Profiles, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/energy-markets/provincial-territorial-energy-profiles/provincial-territorial-energy-profiles-canada.html>
- 46 Market Snapshots, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/energy-markets/market-snapshots/index.html>
- 47 Data Analysis by Commodity, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/energy-commodities/index.html>
- 48 Consulting with Canadians, <https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/consultations/consultingcanadians.html>
- 49 Regulated Industry Engagement, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/consultation-engagement/stakeholder-engagement/regulated-industry-engagement/index.html>
- 50 Land Matters Group, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/consultation-engagement/stakeholder-engagement/land-matters-group/index.html>
- 51 CER Accessibility Plan, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/accessibility/index.html>
- 52 Directive on the Management of Procurement, <https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=32692>
- 53 Public Accounts of Canada, <http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.html>
- 54 GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- 55 Financial Statements, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/publications-reports/auditor-reports-financial-statements/index.html>
- 56 CER Future-Oriented Statement of Operations, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/publications-reports/departmental-plan/2022-2023/canada-energy-regulator-future-oriented-statement-operations-unaudited.html>
- 57 CER Act, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-15.1/index.html>
- 58 CER's website, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/who-we-are-what-we-do/>
- 59 Mandate Letters, <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters>
- 60 CER Website, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/publications-reports/departmental-results-reports/index.html>
- 61 GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- 62 CER Website, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/about/publications-reports/departmental-results-reports/index.html>
- 63 Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/services/publications/federal-tax-expenditures.html>
- 64 CER website, <https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca>
- 65 Speech from the Throne, <https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/campaigns/speech-throne/2021/speech-from-the-throne.html>