

these were approved in June. To Sept. 1, 1960, the only other gas export application before the Board was an application by Texaco Exploration Company to export certain quantities of butane through the Trans Mountain oil pipeline for a short period in 1960 and 1961. This application was also approved.

In considering application for a gas export licence, the Board is required to satisfy itself that the quantity of gas to be exported does not exceed the surplus remaining after due allowance has been made for the reasonably foreseeable requirements for use in Canada having regard to the trends in the discovery of gas in Canada, and that the price to be charged by an applicant for gas exported by him is just and reasonable in relation to the public interest. Therefore, before the Board can dispose of any of these gas export licence applications, it has to estimate the actual and prospective reserves of gas in Canada and the probable demand in Canada for gas in order to arrive at an estimate of the surplus available for export. Then the Board must examine the economics of each project in detail.

In respect of oil pipelines, the only application heard by the Board was that of Inter-provincial Oil Pipe Line Company for a certificate authorizing the construction of certain new pump stations and additional pumping capacity at existing stations on its pipeline. This application was heard in May and approved in June.

Under the transitional provisions of the Act, licences for the export of power issued under the Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act deemed to have been issued under the National Energy Board Act. By the amendment to the National Energy Board Act previously mentioned, such licences, which would normally have expired on Mar. 31, 1960 were extended to Dec. 31, 1961 unless replaced before that time by a licence under the new Act. In October 1960, the first application for a licence to export power, that of Fraser Companies, Limited, was heard and the licence, containing conditions respecting tolerances, price and export agreements, was subsequently issued for a period of five years. Applications of The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company Limited, and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario were also heard and were under consideration at the end of the year. During 1960, the Board completed the issuance of certificates for power export facilities already in use when the Board came into existence. Forty-one separate international power lines were certified at the year-end.

As part of the transition from the old statutes to the new, the Board is required to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity to oil and gas pipeline companies which had received from the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada leave to construct facilities under the Pipe Lines Act. At the end of 1960, 11 of the 15 certificates required had been completed and issued and the remainder were in course of preparation.

During the year, the Board conducted special studies on several matters connected with energy forecasts in co-operation with other government departments and agencies. The position of Energy Counsellor was established in the Canadian Embassy at Washington at the request of various departments including the National Energy Board. Through the Energy Counsellor and by direct contact, the Board kept in touch with the proceedings and decisions of the Federal Power Commission and other United States agencies whose activities are relevant to those of the Board. In addition, liaison was maintained and further developed with the various provincial departments and agencies operating in the energy field. The Board also worked closely on certain special studies with the Department of Defence Production and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. At the request of the latter, a study of the Canol Pipe Lines was undertaken and was continuing at the year-end.