oil upon proclamation by the Governor in Council. The Board, which reports to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and three other members.

The Act was given Royal Assent on July 18, 1959, the members were appointed by Order in Council on Aug. 10, 1959 and the Act came into force by proclamation on Nov. 2, 1959. The Act supersedes the Pipe Lines Act, formerly administered by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, and the Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act, formerly administered by the Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Provision was made in the new Act for the continuation or re-definition of authorizations issued under the two previous Acts, and in 1960 the Act was amended to extend to Dec. 31, 1961 the duration of licences to export power issued under the Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act unless earlier replaced by a licence issued under the National Energy Board Act.

Whereas the most prominent activity of the Board during its first full year of operation (1960) was the processing and disposition of the backlog of applications for licences to export large quantities of natural gas and the completion of the issuance of certificates for power export facilities already in use when the Board came into existence (see the 1961 Year Book, pp. 1022-1023), the major preoccupations of the Board during 1961 were the implementation of the National Oil Policy (announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce on Feb. 1, 1961) and the processing of applications for renewal or issuance of licences to export electrical power and energy.

As stated at p. 480, the National Oil Policy sought the co-operation of the oil industry in achieving a series of target levels of Canadian production of oil and natural gas liquids to attain an average daily output of 640,000 bbl. for 1961 and 800,000 bbl. per day in 1963. These targets were to be achieved by the increased use of Canadian oil in domestic markets west of the Ottawa Valley and by some expansion of export sales, largely in existing markets which could be reached through established pipelines. Under the policy, importers of crude oil and petroleum products were required to report their imports to the National Energy Board which, in turn, was required to evaluate the contribution of individual companies to the production targets and to report periodically on the progress and development of the program. At Dec. 31, 1961, the Board's assessment of the achievement of the target levels of production gave substantial weight to the increases in exports of oil and to the facts that importation into Ontario of foreign crudes (with the exception of minor quantities of specialty crudes) had been eliminated, that direct imports of products into the target area of Ontario were reduced by 40 p.c. in 1961, and that transfers of products from Montreal into that area were reduced by 5 p.c. The co-operation by the industry was further manifested by the projected construction by mid-1963 of additional Ontario refinery capacity of some 55,000 bbl. per day.

During 1961, the Board issued 16 licences, valid for periods ranging from one to five years, to the following eight utilities and companies: the B.C. Electric Company, the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the Southern Canada Power Company, the Cedars Rapids Transmission Company, the Ontario–Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, and the Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company. In addition, the Board dealt with four minor exports.

In respect of oil pipelines, during 1961 the Board conducted three public hearings on applications as a result of which certificates were issued for the construction of oil pipeline facilities: that of Matador Pipe Line Company, Ltd. to construct and operate an 8-inch oil pipeline of some 54 miles in length from a point on the international boundary 12 miles east of the Manitoba–Saskatchewan border to a point near Cromer, Man., where it will connect with the facilities of the Interprovincial pipeline, thereby enabling North Dakota oil to move by pipeline, rather than by rail, to markets in the United States; that of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company to construct and operate a $12\frac{3}{4}$-inch pipeline from its facilities near Westover, Ont., some 64 miles in length to a point on the international