



Canada Energy
Regulator

Régie de l'énergie
du Canada

Office of the Chief
Executive Officer

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16 May 2025

The Honourable Tim Hodgson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Energy and Natural Resources
580 Booth Street, 21st Floor, Room C7-1
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4
hontim.hodgson@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

Dear Minister:

On behalf of the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) Board of Directors, Commission, Indigenous Advisory Committee, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) we would like to congratulate you on your appointment as Minister of Energy and Natural Resources. As Minister, the CER supports you to deliver on your accountabilities to the Prime Minister and to Parliament for the CER's overall performance.

The CER is Canada's federal energy regulator. It regulates interprovincial and international pipelines and powerlines, offshore renewable energy projects outside *Accord Act* areas, oil and natural gas operations in frontier areas, and energy trade.

The *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* (CER Act) establishes the governance structure of the CER, or "the Regulator," which includes the Board of Directors (Board), CEO, Commission and Indigenous Advisory Committee (IAC). Under the CER Act, the Board is responsible for governance and provides strategic direction and advice to the Regulator. The CEO has the rank and power of a deputy head and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the organization. The Commission is responsible for making independent regulatory decisions or recommendations to the Governor in Council for decision. And, as an integral part of the governance structure, the IAC provides advice on how the organization can build new relationships with Indigenous Peoples and advance Reconciliation within the CER's mandate. The IAC is the first of its kind for a federal regulator.

The CER is both a safety and economic regulator, as well as having a mandate to provide Canadians with timely and relevant energy information and analysis. The CER oversees just over 73,000 kilometres of pipelines (primarily, but not exclusively, transporting oil and gas), and 1,600 kilometres of power lines. The organization is almost fully cost-recovered, with 99% of our operational costs funded by the industry we regulate.

.../2

The CER's mandate reflects four core responsibilities:

- **Safety and environmental oversight**, the CER works to prevent harm to people and the environment, throughout the lifecycle of energy projects;
- **Energy adjudication**, the CER makes decisions and recommendations using adjudicative processes that are fair, transparent, timely and accessible;
- **Energy information**, the CER collects, monitors, analyzes and produces relevant and accessible energy information and analysis, to inform the energy conversation in Canada; and
- **Engagement**, the CER engages nationally and regionally with Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders through open dialogues, asking questions, sharing perspectives, and collaboration.

The CER's 2024-27 Strategic Plan further focuses the work of the organization and highlights priorities that guide activities across all of our core responsibilities. The four interconnected strategic priorities are: Trust and Confidence, Reconciliation and Implementing the UN Declaration, Competitiveness and Regulatory Excellence, and Preparing for the Energy Future.

Again, congratulations on your appointment. We look forward to our continued connections with you and the department.

Yours sincerely,



Tracy Sletto
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)



George Vegh
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



Mark Watton
Lead Commissioner



Tribal Chief Tyrone McNeil
Chairperson of the IAC

c.c.: Melanie Debassige, Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors – CER
Kathy Penny, Deputy Lead Commissioner – CER
Kaella-Marie Earle, Vice-Chairperson of the IAC – CER
Katherine Murphy, Chief of Staff – CER
Michael Vandergrift, Deputy Minister – NRCan



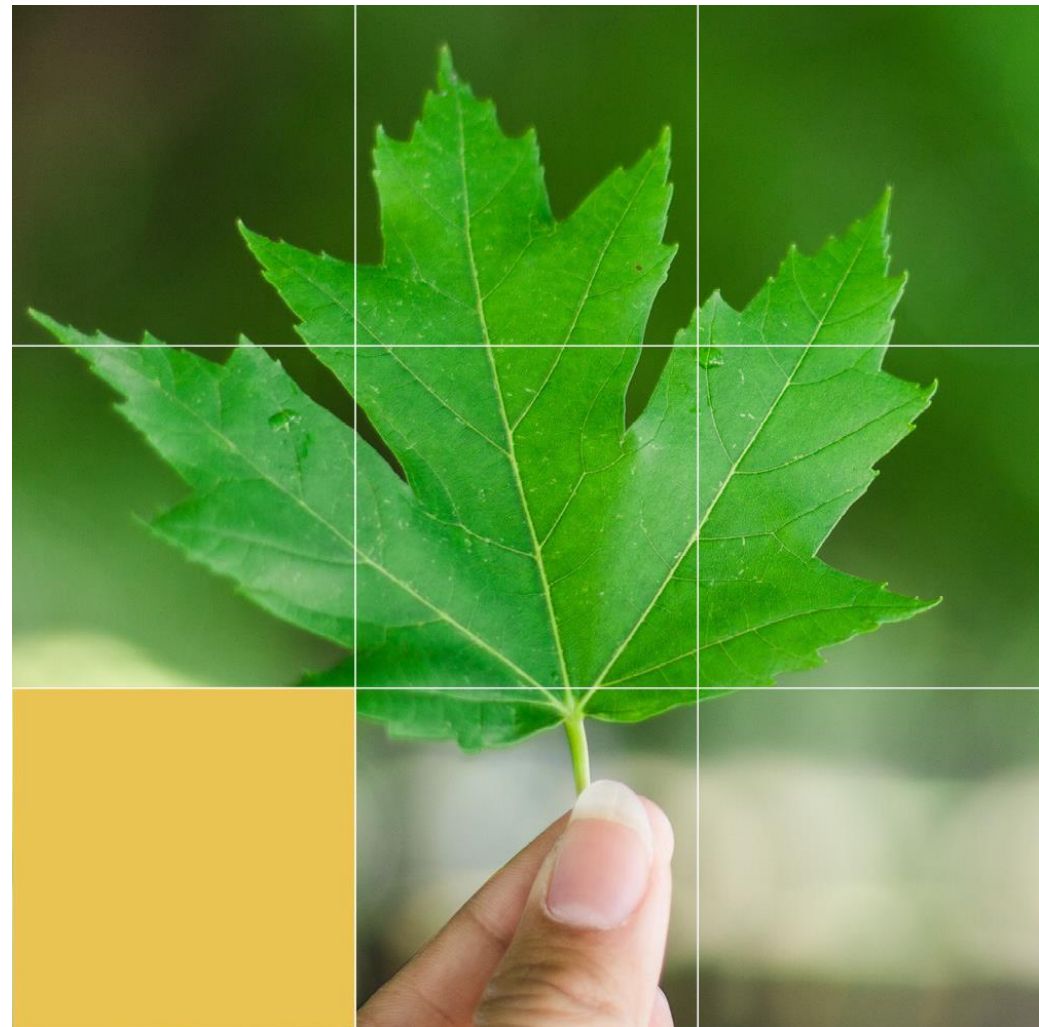
Canada Energy
Regulator

Régie de l'énergie
du Canada

Canada Energy Regulator (CER) Ministerial Briefing

June 2025

Canada





Canada's Primary Safety and Economic Energy Regulator



Lifecycle Regulator

We regulate pipelines, energy development and trade in the Canadian public interest. We ensure energy projects are built, operated, and abandoned safely. Safety and environmental protection are at the core of what we do.



Effective Adjudication Processes

Since 2019, we have assessed 4,216 infrastructure, tolls and tariffs, northern, export, and other applications. We met our legislated time limits for infrastructure project reviews 99% of the time.



Energy Information

We publish timely, relevant, and neutral energy information products that inform and educate policymakers, industry, and everyday Canadians about the energy conversation.



Innovative and Adaptable

We continue to innovate in how we meet our mandate, finding new ways to be fast, flexible, efficient, inclusive and transparent.



Building Meaningful Relationships

We invest in lasting relationships with Indigenous Peoples, municipal and provincial/territorial governments, and stakeholders to build trust and confidence in our regulatory oversight. Meaningful Indigenous involvement in regulatory oversight complements economic Reconciliation.



Cost Recovered

Our operating costs are 99% recovered from our regulated industry, which means industry, not everyday taxpayers, pays for our work.



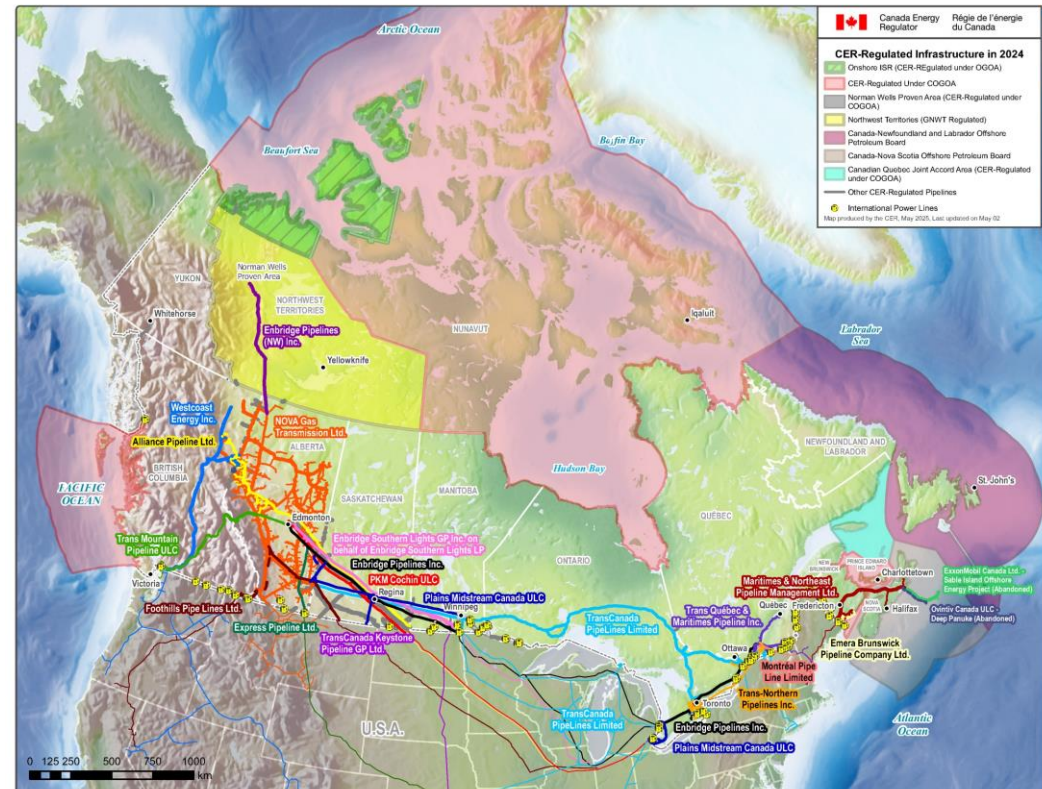
The CER's Regulatory Mandate

We are an expert safety and economic regulator of critical energy infrastructure and activities, including:

- **73,000 km** of interprovincial and international pipelines transporting **1.3 billion barrels of oil** and **180 billion cubic meters of natural gas** annually,
- **1,600 km** of interprovincial and international power lines,
- **offshore renewable energy projects** (outside areas covered by the *Accord Acts*),
- **oil and natural gas exploration and production** in frontier areas and certain offshore areas,
- **tolls and tariffs** charged by pipeline companies to shippers, ensuring they are just and reasonable, and,
- **energy exports and imports.**

Enabling Legislation:

- *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*
- *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act*
- *Canada Petroleum Resources Act*
- *Oil and Gas Operations Act* (territorial)
- *Petroleum Resources Act* (territorial)





The CER's Regulatory Mandate

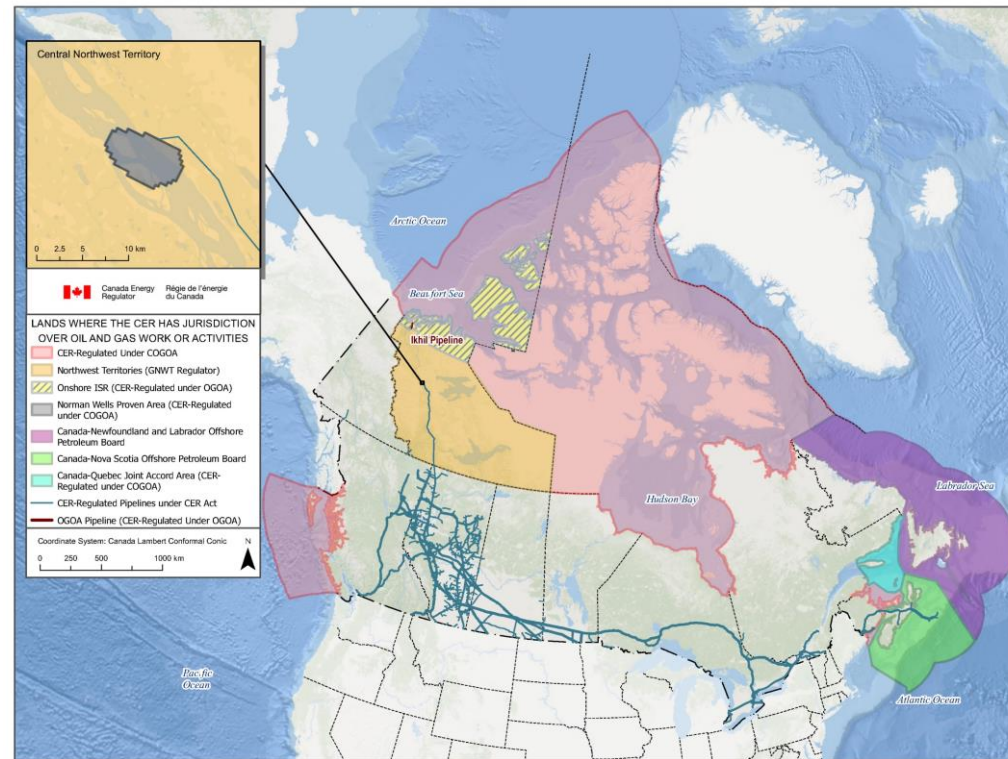
The CER regulates energy infrastructure in a way that prevents harm and ensures the safe, reliable, competitive and environmentally sustainable delivery of energy to Canada and the world. We recognize and respect the inherent and constitutionally protected rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis. We provide energy information and analysis that informs and supports Canada's transition towards a net zero future.

Oil, Gas and Commodity Pipelines	Electricity Transmission	Imports, Exports and Monitoring Energy Markets	Exploration and Production	Offshore renewables
Construction, operation, abandonment and damage prevention of interprovincial and international pipelines, and related tolls and tariffs	Construction, operation abandonment and damage prevention of international power lines and designated interprovincial power lines	Imports and exports of certain energy products; monitoring aspects of energy, supply, demand, production, development and trade	Oil and gas exploration and production activities in the offshore and on frontier lands not covered by an accord	Offshore renewable projects and offshore power lines
CER Act, Parts 2, 3 and 6	CER Act, Parts 2 and 4	CER Act, Parts 7 and 1	Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act (COGOA)	CER Act, Part 5



The CER and Energy Regulation in the North

- Under the *Canadian Oil and Gas Operations Act (COGOA)* we regulate oil production activities within the Norman Wells Proven Area (Imperial Oil).
- Under the CER Act, we regulate the Enbridge Line 21 pipeline that transports oil from the Norman Wells production facility, as well as pipelines that cross Territorial-Provincial borders.
- Under the Northwest Territories' *Oil and Gas Operations Act (OGOA)* we regulate the Ikhil Gas Production Field and suspended wells in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.
- The CER works closely with energy regulators in the North as part of our oversight.





The CER and the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

You, as Minister, are responsible for the Canada Energy Regulator, including:

- Bringing CER project recommendations and regulations to the GIC for decision
- Recommending GIC appointments for the CER's CEO, Commissioners, and Board of Directors
- Bringing forth CER-related Cabinet documents for decision (Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board Submissions)
- Recommending CER budget decisions as part of the appropriations process

Under the CER Act you, as Minister, may:

- Provide policy guidance and direction to the CER on matters of general application, including regulation, broad policy matters, and correspondence
- Request policy advice and recommendations from the CER
- Request that the CER provide advice to another federal, provincial or territorial department or agency
- Provide direction regarding project review timelines in certain cases

The CER can provide policy advice and recommendations to you at its own initiative

Most of the CER's routine dealings with government are conducted through the NRCan Deputy Minister and other NRCan officials (NRCan Portfolio)

The CER Commission has adjudicative independence when making recommendations and decisions. It is a court of record. This independence is critical to ensuring public confidence that decisions and recommendations are fair, evidence-based, and transparent.

Responding to Ministerial Policy Requests

In December 2021, the Minister of Natural Resources requested that the CER undertake scenario analysis consistent with Canada achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 as soon as possible. In response, the next Canada's Energy Future report, released in 2023, included modelling consistent with Canada's net-zero commitments.

Responding to Requests from the Provinces and Territories – BC and Fuel Prices

In 2019, the CER (then NEB) was asked to participate in a BC Utilities Commission panel on gasoline supply in BC. The BCUC's final report relied heavily on graphs and statistics taken from the CER's energy information products.



The CER is a Lifecycle Regulator

Our regulatory responsibilities cover the full lifecycle of federal energy infrastructure, including:

- **assessing applications for new projects** to determine whether they are in the Canadian public interest, including assessing potential benefits and impacts, and ensuring Canada's duty to consult and accommodate Indigenous rights is met;
- **enforcing regulatory requirements and standards** so that construction and operation activities are safe, protect the environment, and respect Indigenous and stakeholder interests; and,
- **assessing applications and monitoring deactivation, decommissioning, and abandonment** of energy infrastructure.



Planning Phase	Application Assessment	Construction Phase	Operation Phase	Abandonment Phase	Post-abandonment Phase
Early Engagement/Crown Consultation		Compliance Verification Activities (CVAs) (e.g., Inspections, Audits, Compliance Meetings, Emergency Management Exercises, etc.)			
Regulatory Decisions (e.g., Hearings)		Ongoing engagement and Dispute Resolution processes available to resolve disputes between companies and Indigenous Peoples, landowners, orders of government, and nongovernmental organizations			

Since 2019:

- 528** facility infrastructure applications assessed
- 1,407** compliance activities completed, including:
 - **659** field inspections
 - **115** emergency response exercises
 - **34** Safety Management System audits
 - **291** oversight activities with Indigenous Monitors



Safety and Emergency Management

What We Expect of Companies

The Commission assesses applications to ensure that proposed projects can be built and operated safely. Once a project is operational, the CER requires companies to have systems and processes in place to identify, manage, and mitigate safety risks. Companies must also tell us how they plan to manage an emergency and how they will protect property, the environment, workers, and the public.

We expect companies to build and maintain a positive safety culture.

Management Systems and Protection Programs covering the whole lifecycle of a project are required for:

- safety
- pipeline integrity
- environmental protection
- emergency management
- damage prevention
- security

In an Emergency – the Role of the CER

In an emergency affecting CER-regulated infrastructure, CER staff will deploy to the incident site, oversee the company's response, enforce compliance with applicable regulations, and take over incident command if necessary.

We require that all reasonable actions are taken to protect employees, the public, and the environment. We also verify that adequate and appropriate cleanup and remediation of any environmental impacts resulting from an incident occurs.





Adjudicative Processes for New Pipeline Infrastructure

CER regulated project decisions are made either by the CER Commission or the Governor-in-Council (GIC). Projects may also be “designated” under Impact Assessment Act (IAA) regulations to be subject to an Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)-led review.

CER-Led Project Reviews (assessment led by the CER)

“Designated” Integrated Project Reviews (assessment led by the IAAC with CER)

Commission Decision

Small Pipelines under 40 km, and/or related facilities

Routine Adjudication Process

- Typically, a written process with fewer participants
- Process serves as primary forum for Crown consultation
- Service Standards of 40 to 120 days
- Legislated time limit up to 300 days (10 months), typically completed more quickly
- Application types: 82% natural gas, 16% oil, and 2% other.

97 Applications
since 2019

Commission Recommendation and GIC Decision

Large Pipelines over 40 km

Hearing Process

- Process adapted to scope of project and needs of participants, participant funding provided, written and oral process (including Indigenous Knowledge gathering and additional process steps), more participants leading to increased volume of evidence filed
- Hearing process is primary forum for Crown consultation, although supplemental Consultation is provided
- Legislated time limit up to 450-day (15 months) plus 90-day GIC time limit (18 months total)

7 Applications
since 2019

IAAC-led Recommendation and GIC Decision

Major Projects with 75 km or more of new right-of-way

Integrated Review Process

- Integrated review led by the IAAC, with CER participation and support
- IAA Physical Activities Regulations apply
- Crown consultation led by IAAC, with CER participation and support
- Required phases: Planning (180 days), Impact Statement (up to 3 years), Impact Assessment (300-600 days), plus 90-day GIC time limit

Zero Applications*
since 2019

* One project was proposed but no application was submitted

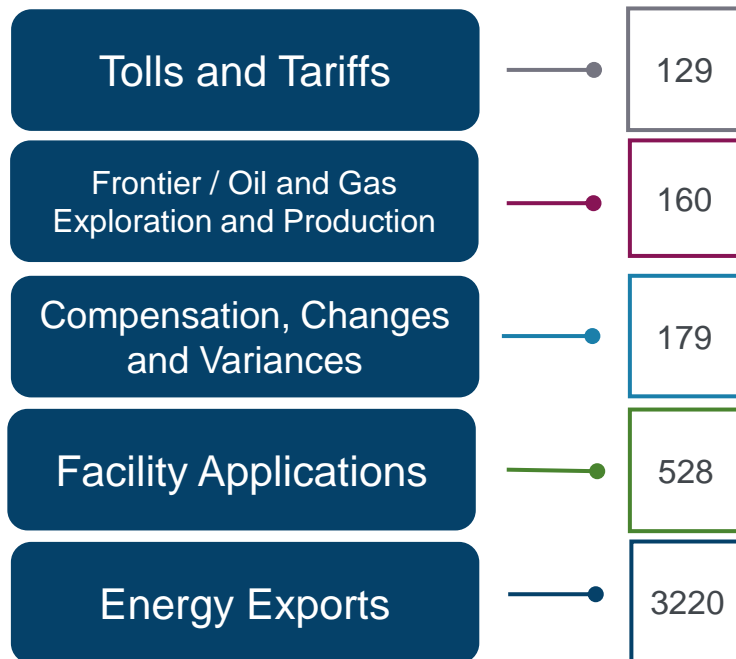


CER Commission Adjudication Activities

Since 2019, 4,216 applications, including 528 facility infrastructure applications, have been assessed. To date, none of the CER's infrastructure decisions or recommendations since 2019 have been challenged in the courts.

Total Applications from 2019 - 2024

VARIABLE COMPLEXITY BASED ON APPLICATION



Terms and conditions, including the price, under which a company can ship oil, gas, and other commodities on CER regulated pipelines must be approved by the CER Commission.
Process: Tailored processes, may involve a written or hearing process, participants usually include shippers and those with direct commercial interests.

Offshore renewable and oil and gas activities in areas not covered by an accord agreement. Decisions and recommendations are made under COGOA, OGOA, and the CER Act.
Process: Tailored collaborative processes with northern regulators and agencies.

Applications for landowner compensation decisions, and changes or variances are also adjudicated by the CER Commission. | **Process:** Varies from written to hearing process.

For small and large pipelines, applications that cover the entire lifecycle including new project proposals, deactivation, reactivation, abandonment, routing, sales and transfers, changes to service or variances to existing authorizations, as well as international power lines. | **Process:** Varies from highly routine to more tailored, may involve written or hearing process with varying number of participants.

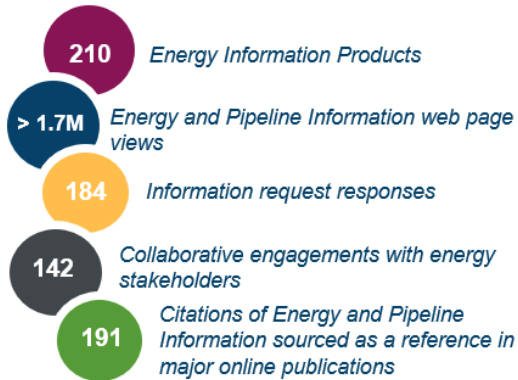
Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids, Oil, and Electricity exports must be authorized by the CER Commission. May be short or long term. | **Process:** Routine administrative process.



The CER and Energy Information

The CER Act requires the CER to advise and report on energy matters. Under our energy information and regulatory mandate, we collect unique data and have energy modeling expertise that enables us to generate information that is timely, relevant, credible and neutral for use by other government departments and non-governmental stakeholders.

Energy Information Products 2024-25



Canada-US Energy Trade Market Snapshot:

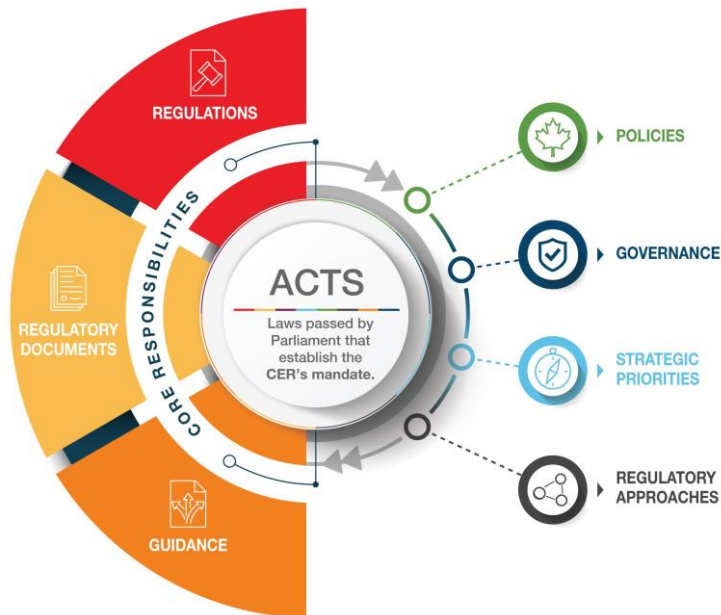
In response to growing concerns about overreliance on energy exports to the US, we published a [market snapshot](#) in February 2025 analyzing the Canada-US Energy Trade. This snapshot breaks down the types of energy flowing across the border, the value and volume of those exports. This snapshot had 8,655 page views by May 2025.

Energy Information Publications and Links	
<u>Market Snapshots</u>	Brief publications on a variety of energy topics that are relevant to and understandable by everyday Canadians.
<u>Provincial & Territorial Energy Profiles</u>	Detailed breakdown of energy production, trade, transportation, consumption, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in each province and territory.
<u>Pipeline Profiles</u>	One-stop shop for detailed information and regularly updated data on Canada's major oil and natural gas pipelines regulated by the CER.
<u>Canada's Energy Future</u>	Report explores how the energy system may evolve over the long term and includes various scenario and net-zero modelling.
<u>Statistics</u>	Shared monthly statistics on the commodity pages of the website, and with other federal departments, using data from monthly reports companies that import and export natural gas, NGLs, oil, and electricity are required to file.



CER's Regulatory Framework

The CER's **Regulatory Framework** provides the structure around which all of our regulatory activities take place. It includes the system of laws, regulatory documents and guidance used to regulate the parts of Canada's energy industry that fall within our scope of authority.



Laws: Provide the legal authority for the CER's regulatory framework. These laws include specific requirements of companies and provide the CER with the authority to make regulations to implement our mandate.

Regulations: The regulations under the CER's Regulatory Framework includes a mix of performance-based and prescriptive regulations. Prescriptive regulations outline specific requirements that must be followed. Performance-based regulations set out outcomes that a company must meet but provides flexibility in how to achieve them.

Regulatory Documents: Documents issued by the CER, the contents of which must be followed in the same way as law. These include authorizations/certificates (e.g. to construct/operate pipelines), orders, project conditions, commitments, findings, corrective actions, and orders/direction letters to regulated companies.

Guidance: Documents and other products that help regulated companies, Indigenous Peoples, landowners, interested parties, and the general public understand our regulatory requirements and to promote compliance.

Onshore Pipeline Regulations:

The primary regulations by which the CER ensures companies manage safety, security and environmental protection throughout the entire lifecycle of their facilities, from design, through to construction, operation and abandonment.

Filing Manual:

Provides guidance for companies on when a filing is necessary and outlines the information typically needed in applications.



Innovation and Adaptability – Continual Improvement

We are continually improving our regulatory framework and internal processes, including by piloting AI and automation tools, to increase the **cost-effectiveness, transparency, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of our regulatory approaches**, supporting the competitiveness of Canada's energy sector.

Completeness Determination Improvements

The faster we can assess whether an application is sufficiently complete ("Completeness") to begin the assessment process, the faster application decisions can be made. We recently made targeted improvements to our Completeness process and now routinely meet a 30-day completeness determination internal service standard. This means that routine applications are proceeding more quickly to subsequent process steps.

CER Portal

The CER Portal is an integrated digital platform that provides a single access point (one window) for regulated companies, Indigenous Peoples, participants, and the public. It is a multi-year project, and will streamline internal processes, reduce service delivery time, and increase regulatory process certainty.

Current Regulatory Framework Improvement Initiatives:

Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) Review

- Improve framework and increase regulatory clarity for industry, First Nations, Metis, Inuit peoples and stakeholders by incorporating Indigenous rights and interests and clarifying safety requirements.

Filing Manual Review

- Improve clarity and predictability of process reviews by updating and streamlining application requirement for new projects.

Regulatory Experimentation Pilot Project

- Testing a draft compliance verification process to proposed measures in the OPR through two mock compliance verification activities (CVAs) with regulated companies and Indigenous communities.

Western Regulators Forum (WRF)

- Identify ways to reduce regulatory complexity by streamlining and aligning regulatory requirements and processes in coordination with provincial and territorial energy regulators through the WRF.



Reconciliation and Relationships

Indigenous Peoples are included in all lifecycle phases of the infrastructure we regulate.

- We are the Crown Consultation Coordinator for projects assessed by the CER. Since 2019 we have consulted with 120 distinct Indigenous communities, Nations and self-identifying collectives (19 Métis and 101 First Nations)
- We train and work jointly with Indigenous Monitors on projects, including through the Trans Mountain Expansion Project and Line 3 Replacement Project Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees (IAMCs).
- The CER involves Indigenous communities in regulatory framework improvements by providing funding and tailored engagement opportunities to gather meaningful input on how we regulate.
- Through both the IAMCs and our work on the NGTL System, we engage regularly with at least 281 First Nation and Métis Communities.

Reconciliation, investing in enduring relationships, and implementing the UN Declaration guides how we fulfill our mandate.



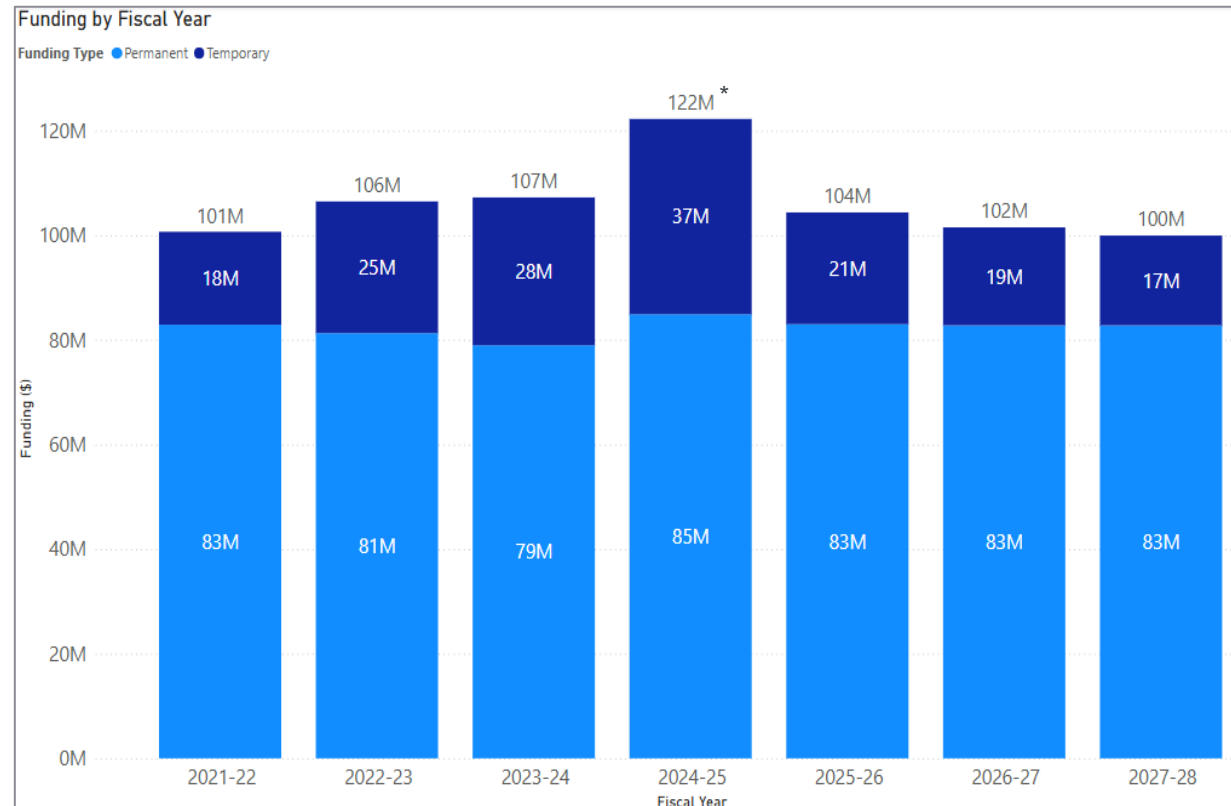
The CER and UNDA Action Plan
Action Plan Measure 34 calls for working with First Nation, Métis, and Inuit communities, governments and organizations to (i) enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples in, and (ii) set the measures that could enable them to exercise federal regulatory authority in respect of, projects and matters that are currently regulated by the CER.



CER Budget and Cost Recovery Model

- We are a **small organization** with a **budget of \$104** in 2025-26.
- Approximately 20% of our budget in FY 2025/26 is **temporary funding** that will expire unless it is renewed, impacting our ability to fulfill our current mandate.
- 99% of our operating costs are recovered from our regulated industry.** Increases or decreases in spending are passed along to industry through cost-recovery levies.
- Changes to **our budget are “net neutral” to the overall Government of Canada’s budget**; our operating costs are not borne by everyday taxpayers, but rather by the industry we regulate.
- Our **budget is set by Parliament and the Minister of Finance**, on your recommendation, as part of the annual budget cycle.
- We **do not** recover costs related to our work in the North under the *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act (COGOA)* and the *Canadian Petroleum Resources Act (CPRA)*, but this work constitutes roughly 1% of our operational costs.

**2024-25 budget included one-time \$15.7M for new Collective Agreement implementation*





The CER Since 2019

NEB to CER Changes:

- **New Expanded Governance Structure:** Created a Board of Directors, independent Commission, Indigenous Advisory Committee, and a new role for the CEO (split Lead Commissioner and CEO functions).
- **New Project Review Time Limits:** Either 300 days (10 months) for small pipelines or 450 days (15 months) for large pipelines.
- **New Integrated Assessments with the IAAC:** Major pipelines and powerlines designated for IAA-led review, with CER support and involvement.
- **Became Agent of the Crown:** Significantly improved the CER's ability to build and maintain long-term relationships with communities and improve decision-making processes. This has directly resulted in more efficient (timely) and effective decisions, and reduced time spent on litigation.
- **New Tools and Authorities:** The CER was given new authorities to advance innovative partnerships and delegated decision-making.
- **Enshrined UNDRIP:** CER Act references UNDRIP in its preamble, along with other clear policy objectives.





CER's 2024-27 Strategic Plan

The CER is guided by our **Mission** and **Vision**.

Our **four Strategic Priorities** (white circle) are updated as needed to respond to changing operating context.

Four Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (blue circles) are enduring and are how the CER organizes itself to address strategic priorities.

People and **Values** are at the core of who we are and what we do.





Summary

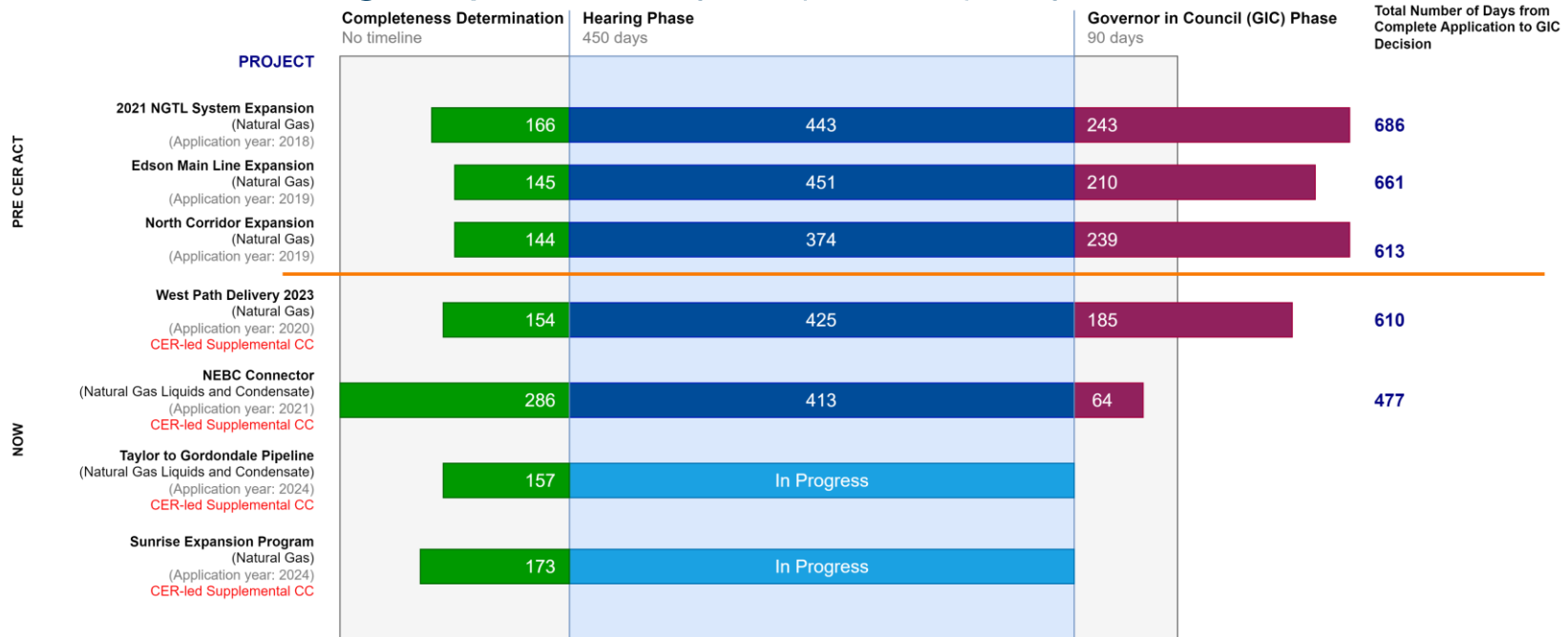
- The energy sector is dynamic, and continues to shift in response to local, regional, national, and global industry trends and market conditions.
- The operating environment for the CER is similarly dynamic, and we are ready to respond to emerging national policy priorities and continually improve.
- Our regulatory mandate has consistently focused on safety and economic regulation since we were created in 1959, although what and how we regulate has changed significantly since then.
- We remain focused on working collaboratively with other regulators (nationally and internationally), rights holders and stakeholders to adopt best practices, streamline processes and regulatory requirements, as well as respond to emerging developments.



Annexes



By the Numbers: Large Pipeline Project (>40km) Adjudication Timelines since 2019



Completeness Determination

- Commission assesses project application to determine if it meets requirements to proceed for hearing.
- No legislated time limit for this phase, but the CER has internal service standards.

Hearing Phase

- Commission conducts hearing process and Commission issues Recommendation Report to GIC.
- Legislated time limit of 450 days.

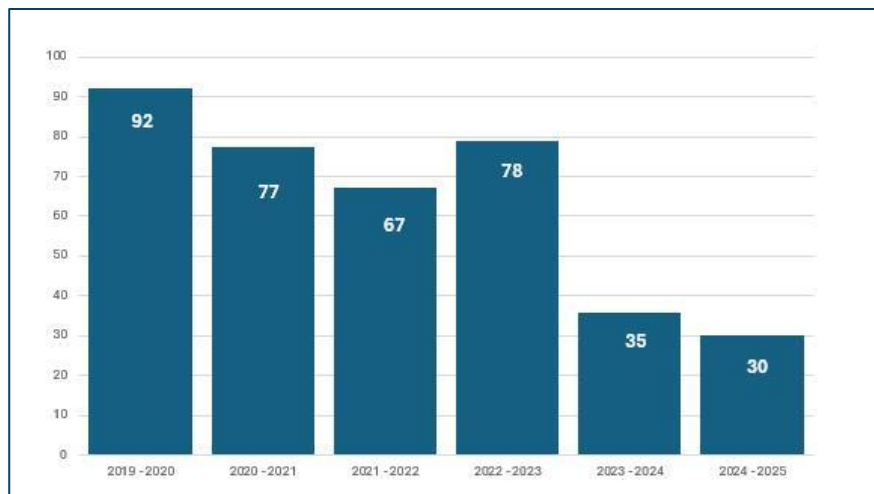
Governor in Council Phase

- GIC makes project approval decision.
- Legislated time limit of 90 days.

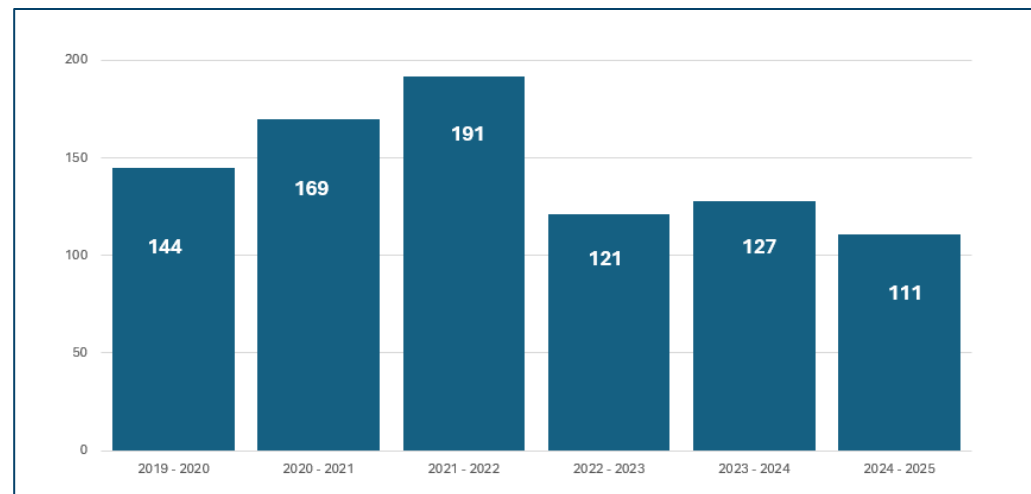


By the Numbers: Small Project (<40km) Adjudication Timelines Since 2019

Average Number of Days to Completeness Determination

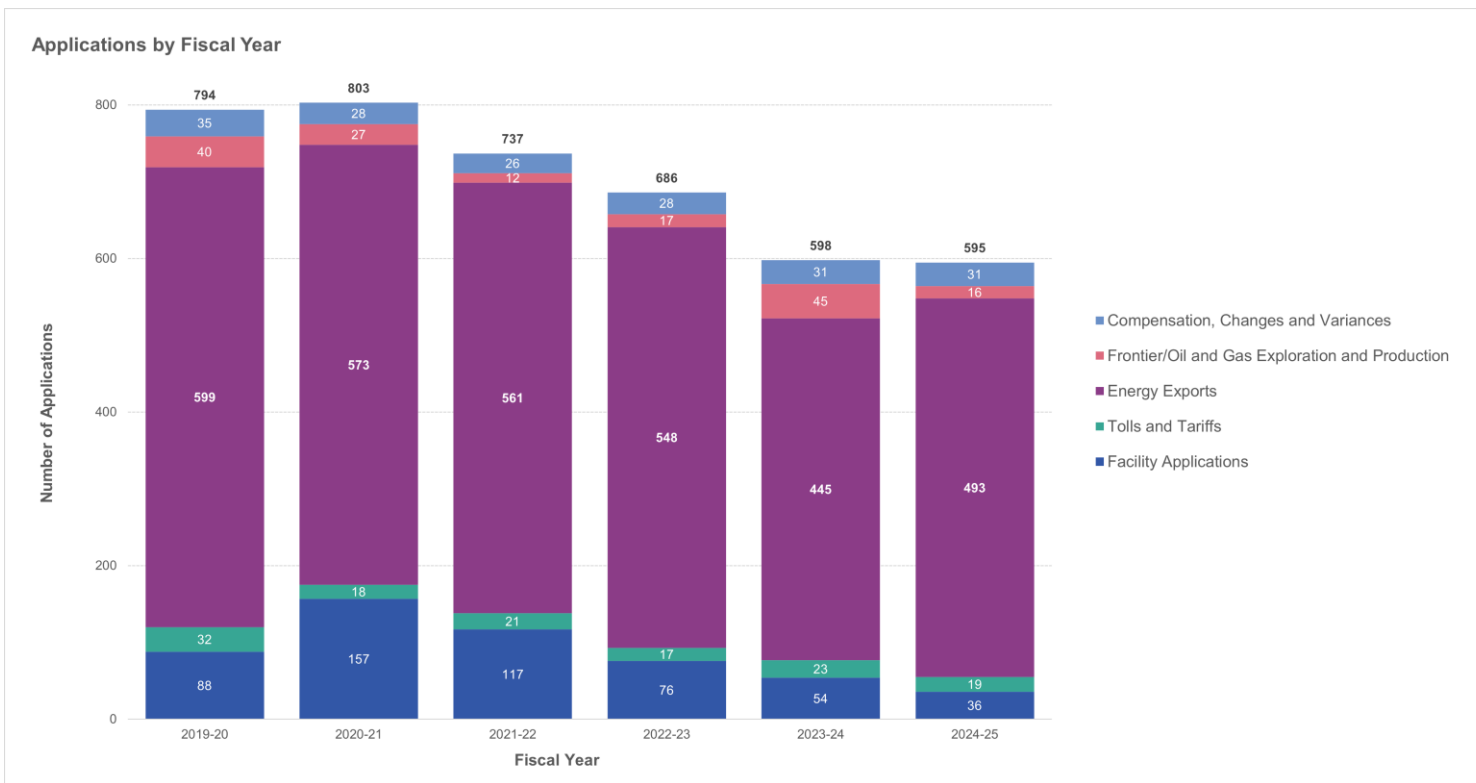


Average Number of Days from Application to Decision





By the Numbers: Total Applications Since 2019





Economic Regulation – Pipeline Tolls and Tariffs

The CER is an economic regulator that regulates pipeline tolls and tariffs under its jurisdiction so that they are just and reasonable. The CER also regulates so that there is no unjust discrimination in tolls, service or facilities.

A **toll** is the price charged by a pipeline operator to a shipper to transport a commodity through a pipeline. A pipeline company cannot charge a toll unless it is included in a tariff filed with the CER or approved by a CER Commission order.

A **tariff** is the terms and conditions under which a pipeline company provides service (e.g. different types of service, priority of access, and tolls).

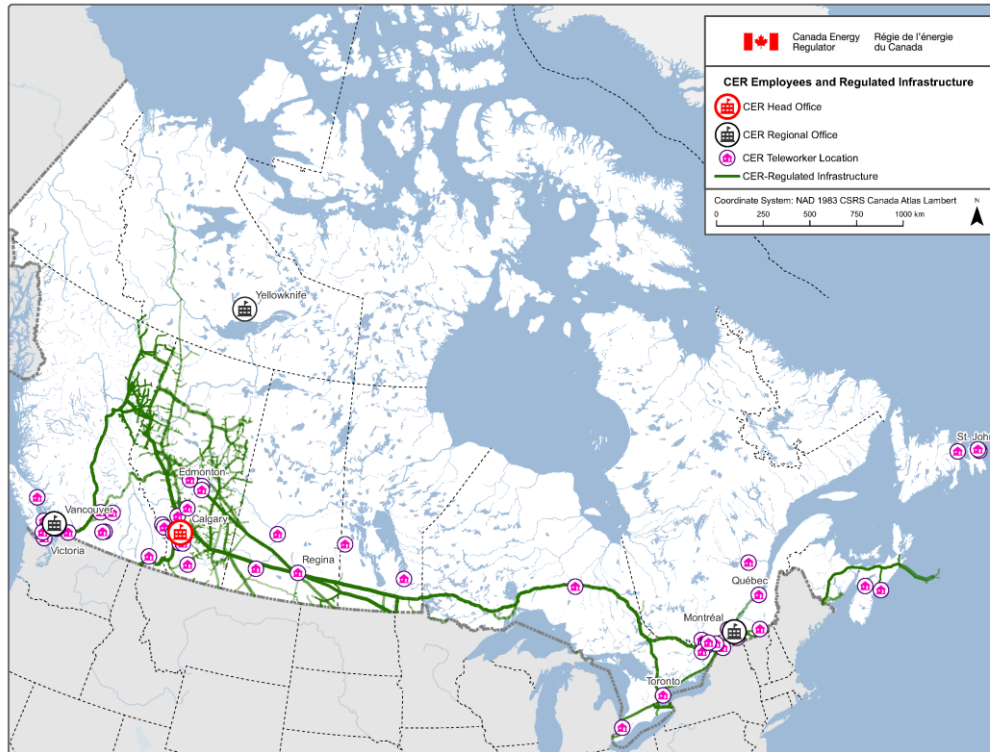
The Commission will typically follow one of two processes when assessing toll and tariff matters:

- The first option is to assess a detailed tolls application filed by the company, which usually leads to a formal public hearing, followed by a Commission decision. Tolls set during this process cover the company's cost of service, including a fair and reasonable return to pipeline investors.
- The second process option involves the Commission considering a negotiated toll settlement reached between the pipeline company, its shippers and other stakeholders. If negotiations are successful, the pipeline company will file a document that details the terms of the settlement and requests CER approval.

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National Regulator with Strong Regional Presence

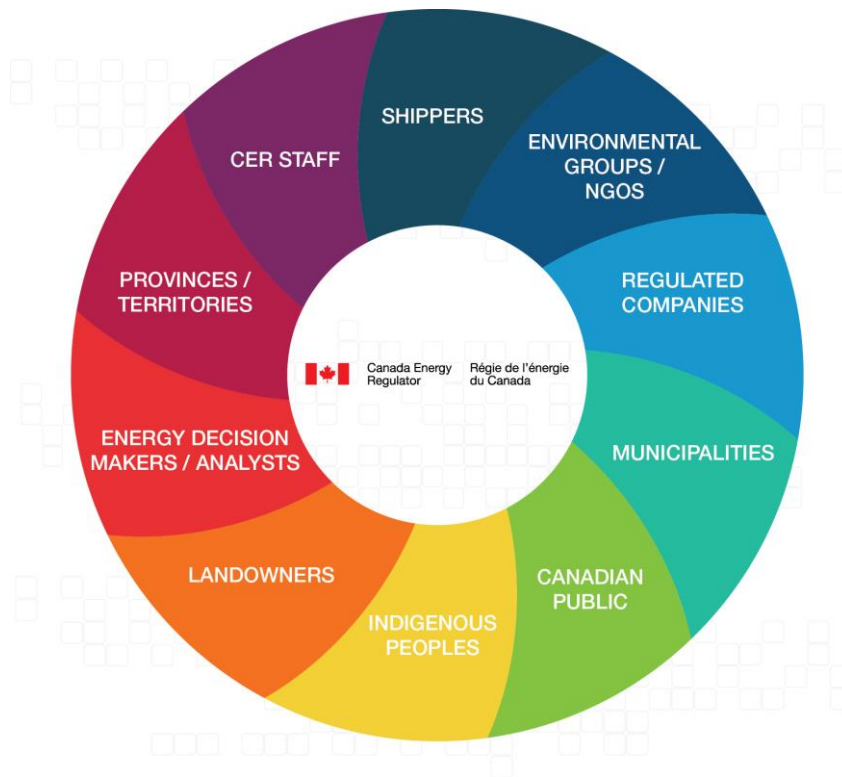


The map is a graphical representation intended for general informational purposes only. Map produced by the CER, May 2025. Last updated on May 07

- The CER is **headquartered in Calgary**, with regional offices in Vancouver, Montreal, and Yellowknife, and remote staff located across the country.
- We have a **highly specialized workforce** with expertise in safety, engineering, environment, financial and economic analysis, socioeconomic analysis, law and various internal services disciplines.
- Our **594 employees** (528 indeterminate, 66 term) are located across the country. A **strong regional presence** fosters relationships with Canadians who live and work near pipelines and energy infrastructure.
- Our **technical expertise** is overseen by a General Counsel and Professional Leaders (Chief Economist, Chief Engineer, Chief Safety Officer, Professional Leader, Reconciliation and Professional Leader, Environment).



CER Rights Holders and Stakeholders





Canada Energy
Regulator

Régie de l'énergie
du Canada

www.cer-rec.gc.ca

1-800-899-1265

X: @CER_REC | @REC_CER

LinkedIn: @CER-REC | @REC-CER

Facebook: @CER.REC | @REC.CER

Canada 