

Annex 1. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

AECB. Atomic Energy Control Board. The independent federal regulator whose mission is to ensure that the use of nuclear energy in Canada does not pose undue risk to health, safety, security and the environment.

CANDU. CANada Deuterium Uranium. This type of nuclear reactor was developed in Canada and uses natural uranium as fuel, and heavy water as coolant and moderator.

Chemical weapons. Toxic chemicals and their precursors, munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those chemicals, and equipment specially designed for use directly in connection with the employment of those munitions and devices.

Challenge inspection. The inspection of any facility or location, declared or undeclared, in the territory or in any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a state party requested by another state party based upon a compliance concern. Under the CWC, a challenge inspection may be conducted without right of refusal by the inspected state party.

Chornobyl sarcophagus. Temporary encapsulation built by the former Soviet Union around Unit 4 of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant to contain radioactive releases. A more permanent solution to this containment problem is being pursued with international assistance.

Civil liability. Action brought to enforce, redress or protect private rights. Civil liability in relation to a nuclear accident is the responsibility for damages arising from the nuclear accident. In Canada, the legislation that addresses this matter is the Nuclear Liability Act.

CTBT-CTBTO. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Treaty bans the testing of nuclear weapons or any nuclear explosion necessary for the development of these weapons. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is based in Vienna and is responsible for administering the CTBT.

CWC-OPCW. Chemical Weapons Convention. The full name of the Convention is "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction." The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is based in The Hague and is responsible for administering the CWC.

CWC Declarations. The CWC requires that states parties make Declarations concerning their use of certain Scheduled Chemicals. In the case of an Initial Declaration, statements are required with respect to chemical weapons and riot control agents.

EBRD. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At their Munich summit in 1992, the G7 Heads of State and Government offered the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union a multilateral program of action to improve safety at their nuclear power plants. To administer this program, the EBRD agreed to set up the Nuclear Safety Account.

Enrichment. The goal of enrichment is to increase the fissionable U-235 above the percentage encountered in natural ore (0.7%) (the waste stream from the enrichment process produces "depleted" uranium). Some types of commercial reactors need fuel enriched to about 3% (enriched uranium). High(ly) enriched uranium (HEU) (20% to 93%) is needed for some research reactors, some types of commercial reactors, and nuclear weapons. Low enriched uranium (LEU) (i.e., 3% to 20%) is needed in some types of commercial reactors and research reactors.
