



North American Commission

NAC(17)5

Annual Report

(Tabled by Canada)

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Submitted by: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Date: June 2, 2017 for calendar year 2016

1. Summary of salmonid disease incidents

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is Canada's Competent Authority for aquatic animal health and lead Agency with respect to meeting Canada's international reporting obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement.

The CFIA updates the health status of Canada's aquatic animals monthly as mandatory notifications of aquatic animal diseases are confirmed. Information on all confirmed findings of regulated diseases is publicly available on the CFIA's website (see <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/aquatic-animals/diseases/reportable/2017/eng/1339174937153/1339175227861>). The CFIA also maintains information on the status in Canada of reportable diseases and immediately notifiable diseases (see <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/aquatic-animals/eng/1299155892122/1320536294234>).

For more information, please consult the CFIA website or contact:

- Disease Status in Canada: Dr. Debbie Barr, Director, Animal Health, Welfare and Biosecurity Division, Programs and Policy Branch, CFIA. Debbie.barr@inspection.gc.ca
- International Trade: Dr. Mohit Baxi, Director, Animal Import/Export Division, Programs and Policy Branch, CFIA. Mohit.Baxi@inspection.gc.ca

2016 Summary of federally reportable diseases of finfish

(Note: this information is current as of the day of publication of this report. For the most current information please see <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/aquatic-animals/diseases/eng/1299156296625/1320599059508>)

Federally reportable aquatic animal diseases - Finfish

Disease	Total
Ceratomyxosis (<i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i>)	
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	1 (details)
Infectious pancreatic necrosis	1 (details)
Infectious salmon anaemia	14 (details)
Koi herpesvirus disease	

Federally reportable aquatic animal diseases - Finfish

Disease	Total
Spring viraemia of carp	
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	1 (details)
Whirling disease (<i>Myxobolus cerebralis</i>)	16 (details)
White sturgeon iridoviral disease	

2016 Confirmed cases of federally reportable diseases that affected salmonids in the Atlantic Region

1. Infectious salmon anaemia is a federally reportable disease. This means that anyone who owns or works with aquatic animals has the legal obligation to notify the CFIA when they suspect or detect an aquatic animal disease that is of concern to Canada.

Current as of: 2016-12-31

Locations infected with infectious salmon anaemia

Date confirmed	Location	Animal type infected	Scientific Name
December 9 Table note *	Newfoundland	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
December 9 Table note *	Newfoundland	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
November 28 Table note *	Newfoundland	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
November 22 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
September 20	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
July 14	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
April 21	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
March 21	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
March 14 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
March 14 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
February 1 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
February 1 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
January 18 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
January 6 Table note *	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>

Table Note * This virus strain is not known to cause disease.

2. Infectious pancreatic necrosis is a federally reportable disease. This means that anyone who owns or works with aquatic animals has the legal obligation to notify the CFIA when they suspect or detect an aquatic animal disease that is of concern to Canada.

Current as of: 2016-12-31

Locations infected with infectious pancreatic necrosis

Date confirmed	Location	Animal type infected	Scientific Name
January 6	Nova Scotia	Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>

2. Summary of breaches of containment of salmonids from net cages

Species (Strain, if applicable)	Number ¹	Average size of fish ²	Location ³	Result ⁴	Cause of the breach	Date of breach
Rainbow trout	Unknown (suspected breach)		Shelburne Harbour, NS		Unknown (trout found outside cage in Shelburne Harbour)	April 2016
Atlantic salmon	No change in biomass reported		Brier Island, NS		Tear in net	August 2016
	No escapes were reported in Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, or Newfoundland Labrador for 2016.					

Notes:

1. This should be the best estimate possible, though it is recognized that exact numbers may be difficult to obtain. Also note that methodologies for determining and numbers differ between provinces and are presently not directly comparable. Efforts are underway to resolve these differences.
2. Based on the codes of containment, it was agreed that average size is a more accurate measurement than life stage.
3. The more specific the information the better, however Bay level is considered sufficient.
4. This refers to using recapture methods as detailed in the relevant code of containment and summarizing the results of the recapture attempt.

3. Summary of Salmonid introductions from outside the Commission Area

Species (strain, if applicable)	Number	Life Stage	Origin ¹	Destination ²	Purpose ³
Atlantic salmon	50,000	eggs	Stofnfiskur Ltd., Iceland	Victoria, PE (Elanco) land-based facility	research
Atlantic salmon	40,000	Eggs	Stofnfiskur Ltd., Iceland	Victoria, PE (Elanco) land-based facility	research
Rainbow trout	2,000	Eggs	Troutlodge, Hoodspport, WA, USA	Victoria, PE (Elanco) land-based facility	research
Rainbow trout	2.15 million	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumnar, WA	Brookvale, PE, land-based facility	culture
Atlantic salmon (Saga strain)	140,000	Eggs	Stofnfiskur Ltd., Iceland	Sustainable Fish Farming Canada Ltd., Center Burlington, NS (land-based facility)	culture

Rainbow trout	955,000	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumner WA, US	North River Fish Farms, Truro, NS (land-based facility)	culture
Rainbow trout	420,000	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumner WA, US	Dartek, Merigomish, NS (land-based facility)	culture
Rainbow trout	110,000	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumner WA, US	Fraser Mills Hatchery, St. Andrews, NS (land-based facility)	enhancement/stocking
Atlantic salmon	10,000	Eggs	Stofnfiskur Ltd., Iceland	Ocean Sciences Centre, St. John's, NL	research

Notes:

1. This would be the province or state for introductions from the west coast; or country for international introductions. It was decided that introductions between Canada and the US that are within the NASCO Commission Area (between Maine and New Brunswick, for example) would not be included here as those introductions would be captured in other avenues (ICES WGITMO, for example) and because these are not as relevant.
2. The more specific the information the better, however Bay level is considered sufficient.
3. This refers to the intention for the introduction – aquaculture, research, stock enhancement, etc.

4. Summary of Transgenic activities within the Country Annex 1 of NAC (10)6

In May 2016, Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) approved the transgenic AquaAdvantage™ Atlantic Salmon for human food and animal feed use, respectively.

In 2016, there were no known violations of the *New Substances Regulations* (Organisms) in respect of Atlantic salmon, and there were no known violations of the Significant New Activity Notice 16528.

In 2016, there were no regulatory submissions under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999 for a transgenic salmonid, or any other novel aquatic organism that is a fish product of biotechnology.