North American Commission

NAC(18)03

Annual Report

(Tabled by Canada)

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Submitted by: Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Date: May 25, 2018 for calendar year 2017

1. Summary of salmonid controlled disease incidents

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for Canada's National Aquatic Animal Health Program and is the Competent Authority for aquatic animal health which includes meeting Canada's international reporting obligations to the World Organisation of Animal Health (OIE) 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 (See Annex).

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

2017 Summary of federally reportable diseases of finfish

(For more details, please visit http://inspection.gc.ca/animals/aquatic-animals/diseases/reportable/2017/eng/1517587193557/1517587193889).

Federally reportable aquatic animal diseases - Finfish

Disease	Total
Ceratomyxosis (*Ceratomyxa shasta*)	0
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0
Infectious pancreatic necrosis	1
Infectious salmon anaemia	16
Koi herpesvirus disease	1
Spring viraemia of carp	0
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	4
Whirling disease (*Myxobolus cerebralis*)	3
White sturgeon iridoviral disease	0

2017 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: 2017-12-31

Locations infected with infectious salmon anaemia:

Date confirmed	Location	Animal type infected	Scientific Name
December 5[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
November 28	Newfoundland	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
October 31[Table note *]	Newfoundland	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
October 13	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
June 29[Table note *]	Nova Scotia	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
June 9[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
May 5[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
May 19[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
April 4[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
April 25[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
March 13[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
February 10[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
January 24[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
January 31[Table note *]	New Brunswick	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*
January 31[Table note *]	Newfoundland	Atlantic salmon	*Salmo salar*

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: 2017-12-31

Locations infected with infectious pancreatic necrosis:

Date confirmed	Location	Animal type infected	Scientific Name
June 8	New Brunswick	Brook trout	*Salvelinus fontinalis*

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
Atlantic Salmon	44 calculated after harvest		Site #1345 Nova Scotia		Storm February 13-14	February 13-14, 2017
Rainbow Trout	Expected to be less than 600	At harvest	Site #0600, Nova Scotia			August 16, 2017
Atlantic Salmon	No evidence of escape		Site #1354 Nova Scotia		Net damage caused by seal attack	December 21, 2017
	No escapes were reported in Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, or Newfoundland Labrador for 2017.					

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]**	**Land-Based or Marine**
Atlantic Salmon	40,000	Eggs	Stofnfiskur Ltd., Iceland	Victoria, PE	Research	Land-Based
Rainbow Trout	2,100,000	Eggs	Sumnar, WA, US	Brookvale, PE	Culture	Land-Based
Rainbow Trout	2,000	Eggs	Hoodsport, WA, US	Victoria, PE	Research	Land-Based
Rainbow Trout	2,000	Eggs	Troutlodge, USA	Victoria, PE	Research	Land-Based
Atlantic salmon (Saga strain)	144,000	Eggs	Stofnfiskur Ltd., Iceland	Sustainable Fish Farming Canada Ltd., Center Burlington, NS	Culture	Land-Based
Rainbow trout	525,000	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumner WA, US	North River Fish Farms, Truro, NS	Culture	Land-Based

Rainbow trout	620,000	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumner WA, US	3277176 NS Ltd (Dartek), Merigomish, NS	Culture	Land-Based
Rainbow trout	110,000	Eggs (all female)	Troutlodge, Sumner WA, US	Fraser Mills Hatchery, St. Andrews, NS	Enhancement/ Stocking	Land-Based
Rainbow trout	2,500	Eggs	AquaSearch Ova, Denmark	Marine Institute, St. John's NL	Research	Land-Based

No salmonids were imported from outside the convention area into New Brunswick in 2017.

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 AquAdvantage™ Atlantic Salmon for human food and animal feed use, respectively.

In 2017, 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 Notice16528.

In 2017, there were no regulatory submissions under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999 for a transgenic salmonid.

Annex

Additional Information

- 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 controlled diseases in Canada (see http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/aquatic-animals/eng/1299155892122/1320536294234).