Declaration of a compartment free of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA) in Norway.

Requirements/information needed	*Information/further explanation and justification*
1. Identification of the programme	
1.1. Declaring Member State	Norway
1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail)	The Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Head office, Fish health and Welfare Section, Felles postmottak, postboks 383, 2381 Brumunddal. postmottak@matilsynet.no
1.3. Reference of this document	Council Directive 2006/88/EC, Article 50, Annex V
1.4. Data sent to the Commission	**18.12.2018**
2. Type of communication	
2.1. **X** Declaration of disease-free status 2.2. Submission of application for disease-free-status	
3. National legislation[1]	**Acts:** The Food Act of 19 December 2003 No. 124 **Regulations:** • Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 on the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and product thereof, prevention and control of infectious diseases in aquatic animals. • Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 823 on the establishment and expansion of aquaculture establishments, pet shops etc. • Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 822 on operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulation). • Regulation 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
4. Diseases	
4.1. Fish	□ VHS □ IHN **X** ISA □ KHV
4.2. Molluscs	□ infection with *Marteilia refringens* □ infection with *Bonamia ostrae*
4.3. Crustaceans	□ White spot disease
5. Grounds for disease free-status	
5.1. □ No susceptibles[2]	
5.2. □ Pathogen not viable[3]	
5.3. □Historic free-status[4]	

1 National legislation in force applicable to the declaration of and application for disease-free status.

2 Applicable if none of the species susceptible to the disease(s) in question is present in the Member State, zone or compartment, and where relevant in its watersource.

3 Applicable if the pathogen is known not to be able to survive in the Member State, zone or compartment, and where relevant in its water source. Provide the scientific information supporting the inability of the pathogento survive in the Member State, zone orcompartment.

4 ~~Applicable if susceptible species are present, but where there has not been anyobserved occurrence of the disease for at least a period of 10 years before the date of declaration of application for the disease-free status, despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, and if it complies *mutatis mutandis* with the requirements laid down in Part 1.1. of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC. This ground for disease-free status~~

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5.4. **X** Targeted surveillance[5]	Compartment 10183 Barstadvik is a continental compartment whose health status is independent of the surrounding natural waters in accordance with point 3 of Part II of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC. 10183 Barstadvik has been a brood stock facility for Atlantic salmon since 2010. The farm has never had restrictions related to detection of ISA-virus. Analyses for ISA-virus have been compulsory in the site since 2011, exclusively with negative results. Since 2016 the supply of smolt to Barstadvik has been from ISA free compartments in Norway. During July 2016 - July 2018 the farm underwent targeted surveillance. The farm had 12 health inspections each year, and more than 150 fish were sampled each year. The individuals were chosen, and the samples were handled and analyzed in accordance with requirements laid down in Decision (EU) 2015/1554. Please refer to Annex 3a and 3b for sampling overview and analysis certificates, respectively. 10183 Barstadvik meets the requirements in Annex V, part II point 3.5 of Directive 2006/88/EC, to be considered free from ISA based on targeted surveillance for more than two years without detection of disease agent. All sampling and supervision of the health status in compartment 10183 Barstadvik is carried out by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists. All analyses are performed by laboratory accredited and designated for ISA-virus analysis (in accordance with OIE-standards), usually Patogen Analyse AS.
6. General information	
6.1. Competent authority[6]	The competent authority organizing and surveying health control for aquaculture industry in Norway is the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA). The NFSA has two administrative levels, the head office and five regional offices. The Norwegian Food safety Authorities has about 1300 employees. The 32 local offices carry out practically all of the active inspections. Having offices throughout the country means that the NFSA is close to both consumers and the relevant businesses. Approval of establishments of aquaculture farms in Norway has been compulsory since 1985. The national legislation (regulation of June 2008 NO 819) concerning the placing on the market and imports of aquaculture animals for farming or restocking in Norway is in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2006/88/EC. For more information about the NFSA please read the presentation in Annex 1.
6.2. Organisation, supervision of all stakeholders involved in the	The NFSA supervise all farms, aquatic animal health services and laboratories involved in the surveillance program and coordinate the measures taken to fulfil the requirements to achieve disease free status.

~~must be declared of or applied for by 1 November 2008. Provide detailed information on the compliance with Part 1.1. of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC.~~

5 Applicable if targeted surveillance complying with Community requirements has been in place for at least a period of two years without the detection of the disease agent on farm, or in mollusc farming areas that rears any of the susceptible species.
Where there are parts of the Member State, zone or compartment in which the number of farms or mollusc farming areas is limited, but in which there are wild populations of susceptible species, information on the targeted surveillance in those wild populations shall be given.
Describe diagnostic methods and sampling schemes. When OIE or EU standards are applied, reference must be made to them. If not, describe them. Name the laboratories involved in the programme (National reference laboratory or designated laboratories).

6 A description shall be provided of the structure, competencies, duties and powers of the competent authority

programme to achieve disease free status [7]	To maintain zones and compartments with ISA-free status the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least one inspection annually and take/arrange for necessary samples to be analysed according to Commission implementing decision (EU) 2015/1554. In addition to the surveillance programme all fresh water and brood stock farms in Norway are obliged to be subject to a minimum of twelve health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professionals) annually. The National Reference Laboratory is the Norwegian Veterinary Institute. All sampling and supervision of the health status in compartment 10183 Barstadvik is carried out by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists. All analyses are performed by laboratory accredited and designated for ISA-virus analysis (in accordance with OIE-standards), usually Patogen Analyse AS. Please refer to Annex 3a and 3b for sampling overview and analysis certificates, respectively. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is responsible for the control and supervision of the actions taken in case of a disease outbreak and will supervise the cleaning, disinfection and fallowing of the facility, risk-based surveillance and regular inspections.
6.3. An overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the area in question (disease-free Member State, zone or compartment) including types of production and species kept	**Compartment details** 10183 Barstadvik is a land based brood stock farm located in Ørsta municipality, Møre og Romsdal County. The farm has served as a brood stock plant since 2010. The compartment consists of a single closed farm unit independent of the animal health status of the surrounding natural waters, as it uses only groundwater from the gravel (wells). The land base comprises to separate departments: a) department for keeping and stripping of brood fish and b) egg incubation department. The purpose of the the broodstock plant 10183 Barstadvik is to produce eyed salmon eggs to serve the market nationally and internationally. The only species kept on the site will be Atlantic salmon and Rainbow trout. To this date, only Atlantic salmon has been landed at the site.
6.4. The notification to the competent authority of the suspicion and confirmation of the	According to the legislation The competent authority must be notified in case of suspicion and confirmation of the disease in question. Notification has been compulsory since 1990. All suspicions and confirmation of ISA are handled according to the approved scheme for the withdrawal of all fish in Norwegian farms infected with infectious

[7] A description shall be provided of the competent authority in charge of the supervision and coordination of the programme and the different operators involved.

disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when (date)?	salmon anaemia (ISA) (cf. EFTA Surveillance Authority' Decision No 394/06/COL of 13 December 2006). Monitoring is carried out by Norwegian Food Safety Authority and by fish health services as described in 5.4 and 6.2. In the event of suspicion or confirmation of ISA within ISA-free areas, trade with susceptible species and vector species to other areas with a higher health status for ISA will immediately be suspended in accordance with Article 53 of Directive 2006/88/EC and the ISA-free status will be withdrawn. In case of suspicion of fish being infected with ISA, an official investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease will be carried out as quickly as possible, involving at least one inspection and one sampling of about 10 fish. ISA diagnostics are done at The Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NRL) according to the methods outlined by the OIE. If ISA is confirmed, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority will impose the control measures which are needed to eradicate the disease from the compartment and to prevent spread of the disease to other sites. Each zone/compartment would be placed under extended surveillance for two years, involving two official inspections annually, samples from at least 2 x 75 fish annually, risk based surveillance and sampling. Sampling will be performed by Norwegian Food Safety Authority in connection with inspections and by veterinarians and aqua medicine biologists performing the monthly inspections in the compartment.
6.5. Early detection system in place throughout the Member States, enabling the competent authority to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting since when (date)?[8]	An early detection system and compulsory notification system for all listed diseases, including exotic diseases, has existed since 1990 (cf. Act of 22 June 1990 No. 44). Basic biosecurity measures have been in place continuously since 1990. The implementation of trade and import conditions to prevent introduction of the diseases into Norway is effective. To maintain zones and compartments with ISA-free status the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least one inspection annually and take/arrange for necessary samples to be analysed according to Commission implementing decision (EU) 2015/1554. All fresh water and brood stock farms in Norway are obliged to be subject to a minimum of 12 health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professionals) annually. There is a broad awareness among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses or involved in the processing of aquaculture animals of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease, as they are obliged to keep daily records of the health status and to have the following competence: (i) Anyone participating in aquaculture activities covered by Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 is obliged to have the necessary professional knowledge to perform those activities. The person responsible for the daily operation of aquaculture establishments must be educated in aquaculture business including knowledge about management, animal health and welfare.

[8] The early detection systems shall in particular ensure the rapid recognition of any clinical signs consistent with the suspicion of a disease, emerging disease, or unexplained mortality in farms or mollusc farming areas, and in the wild, and the rapid communication of the event to the competent authority with the aim to activating diagnostic investigation with minimum delay. The early detection system shall include at least the following:
(a) broad awareness, among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses or involved in the processing of aquaculture animals, of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease, and training of veterinarians of aquatic animals health specialists in detecting and reporting unusual disease occurrence;
(b) veterinarians or aquatic animal health specialists trained in recognising and reporting suspicious disease occurrence;
(c) access by the competent authority to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating listed and emerging diseases.

	(ii) The competence must be documented through practical and theoretical training. The NFSA has full access to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating all listed diseases. **At a minimum an operating journal at the production level must contain updated information on;** a) Stocking of fish: date, species, number of fish, cohort and origination, b) Removal of live fish: date, species and quantity. If fish are removed a journal entry shall be made of the aquaculture establishment to which the fish have been moved, c) Real volume, d) Health and welfare status of the fish: number of health checks, number of autopsied fish, sampling, examinations, diagnosis, injuries, treatments and known or probable causes of injuries and production diseases, e) Mortalities f) Relevant parameters for water quality and water quality measures
6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of species susceptible to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or compartments for farming.	The entering of species susceptible to ISA into the ISA-free compartment is only allowed from other ISA-free Member States, zones or compartments. All consignments must be accompanied by a health certificate from the place of origin declaring the source to be disease free of ISA. Only fish or eggs from sites with ISA-free status will be allowed to enter the compartment 10183 Barstadvik. The species kept in the compartment will be Atlantic salmon and Rainbow trout. To this date, only Atlantic salmon has been landed at the site.
6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice[9]	Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 relating to the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products thereof, prevention and control of infectious diseases in aquatic animals, give guidelines on hygiene practices for handling of fish with suspected or diagnosed animal disease and on the fish farmers own supervision, including good hygiene practices in farms. Handling of dead fish is done in accordance with; - Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 822 Regulations relating to Operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulation) - Regulation 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption. Compartment 10183 Barstadvik has strict procedure for handling of dead fish. Every brood fish that dies the last 9 months before stripping and in the stripping period is obliged to autopsy by veterinarian, aqua medicine biologist or by educated, trained person on the plant. In case of suspected disease appropriate sampling and diagnostic investigation will be performed immediately. Official authorities will be informed with no delay.

7. Area covered

7.1. Member State	
7.2. □ Zone (entire water catchment area)[10]	

[9] A description shall be provided in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC

[10] An entire water catchment area from its sources to its estuary.

7.3. □ Zone (part of water catchment area)[11] Identify and describe the artificial or natural barrier that delimits the zone and justify its capability to prevent the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.	
7.4. □ Zone (more than one water catchment area)[12]	

7.5. **X** Compartment independent of the surrounding health status[13]

Compartment 10183 Barstadvik is a land based facility for keeping salmon brood stock for the whole life cycle. The land base is the only farm within the compartment. The water supply will be salt and fresh ground water from the gravel (wells). So far, only the saltwater facility of the compartment is completed and running. (The freshwater facility is projected, and the freshwater wells are established).

Compartment 10183 Barstadvik is independent of the health status of the surrounding natural waters because the water supply is from the gravel. There are no other fish farms in the vicinity using freshwater. The closest fish farm in the sea is 20815 Slettvika at a distance of about 6.3 km west of compartment 10183 Barstadvik.

10183 Barstadvik has internal hygienic procedures for the staff, visitors and equipment entering the compartment.

Welfare parameters such as mortality, and environmental indicators like temperature, pH, oxygen and CO_2 levels are continuously monitored at the site.

Every brood fish that dies the last 9 months before stripping and in the stripping period is obliged to autopsy by veterinarian, aqua medicine biologist or by educated, trained person on the plant. The fish health service conducts at least one health control every month and additional controls in case of increased mortality or observed changed behavior of the fish. The sampling is risk based depending on gross pathology. The methods of sampling and analyzes are in accordance with the requirements laid down in Decision (EU) 2015/1554. Please refer to Annex 3a and 3b for sampling overview and analysis certificates, respectively.

In the compartment there are established strict hygienic barriers between the department where the brood fish is kept and stripped and the department for incubation of the eggs. Internal procedures are strictly followed in the stripping and fertilizing process. The newly stripped and fertilized eggs are subject to thorough disinfection in iodine solution before incubation. All eyed eggs are disinfected in iodine solution before shipping to customer.

Identify and describe for each farm the water supply[14]	Well, borehole or spring Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen[15]	The freshwater wells have filters placed at about 8 – 15 m depth in the gravel. The saltwater wells have filters placed at about 20 – 50 m depth in the gravel. The gravel cleanse the water so efficient that there has been no need for further treatments. The farm has been using marine groundwater since 2010. (Previous operators have been using ground water since 1998).

11 Part of a water catchment area from the source(s) to a natural or artificial barrier that prevents the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.

12 More than one water catchment area, including their estuaries, due to the epidemiological link between the catchment areas through the estuary.

13 Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is independent of the health status regarding that disease of surrounding natural waters.

14 A compartment which is independent of the health status of surrounding waters, shall be supplied with water:
(a) through a water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level; or
(b) directly from a well, a borehole or a spring. Where such water supply is situated outside the premises of the farm, the water shall be supplied directly to the farm, and be channelled through a pipe.

15 Provide technical information to demonstrate that the relevant pathogen is inactivated in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level.

Identify and describe for each farm natural or artificial barriers and justify its capability to prevent that aquatic animals enter each farm in a compartment from the surrounding water sources.	The water pipes are totally closed on their way from the wells to the production site. It is impossible for fish to enter the water source or the farm itself.
Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding	The water pipes leading the water to the site are totally closed. The lowest part of the fish tanks is 2.3 meters above sea flood level. There is no possibility that sea water or fresh water from outside can reach the brood stock facility.

7.6. □ Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status[16]	
One epidemiological unit due to geographical localisation and distance from other farms/farming areas[17]	
All farms comprising the compartment fall within a common biosecurity system. Describe the common biosecurity system.[18]	
□ Any additional requirements[19]	

8. Geographical demarcation [20]

8.1. Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)		Compartment 10183 Barstadvik consists of a single, land based brood stock facility operated by AquaGen. The land base is limited by the following coordinates: N: 62º 21.628` E: 6º 15.769` Please refer to Annex 2 for geographic positioning.
8.2. □ Non-free buffer zone[21]	Geographical demarcation[26]	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers, geographical situation and health status[22])	
	Type of health surveillance	
8.3. □ Non-free zones or compartments[23]	Geographical demarcation[26]	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration	

16 Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is dependent on the health status of surrounding natural waters regarding that disease.

17 A description shall be provided of the geographical localisation and the distance from other farms/farming areas that makes it possible to consider the compartment as one epidemiological unit.

18 A description shall be provided of the common biosecurity system.

19 Each farm or mollusc farming area in a compartment which is dependent on the health status of surrounding waters shall be subject to additional measures imposed by the competent authority, when considered necessary to prevent the introduction of diseases. Such measures may include the establishment of a buffer zone around the compartment in which a monitoring programme is carried out, and the establishment of additional protection against the intrusion of possible pathogen carriers or vectors.

20 The geographical demarcation shall be clearly described and identified on a map, which must be attached as an Annex to the declaration/application. Any substantial modification in the geographical demarcation of the zone or compartment to be declared free must be subjected to a new application.

21 In connection with a zone or a compartment dependent on the health status of surrounding waters, a buffer zone in which a monitoring programme is carried out shall be established, as appropriate. The demarcation of the buffer zones shall be such that it protects the disease-free zone from passive introduction of the disease. (Part II.1.5 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC).

22 Health status in accordance with Part A of Annex III to Directive 2006/88/EC.

[23] Relevant in cases of declaration of disease-free Member States,where minor areas of the Member State are not considered disease-free.

	numbers geographical situation and health status[22])	
8.4. □ Extension of disease-free zone to other Member States[24]	Geographical demarcation[26]	
8.5. □ Existing disease-free zones/compartments in the vicinity.	Geographical demarcation[26]	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)	

9. Farms or mollusc farming areas which commence or recommence their activities[25]		
9.1. New farm		
9.2 Recommencing farm	Health history of farm known to Competent authority	Compartment Barstadvik is a single, closed farm for the production of eyed salmon and rainbow trout eggs to be shipped to freshwater sites for smolt production. 10183 Barstadvik has been a brood stock facility for Atlantic salmon since 2010. Since 2016 the supply of smolt to the compartment 10183 Barstadvik has been from ISA free compartments in Norway.
	x Not subject to animal health measures in respect of listed diseases.	The compartment 10183 Barstadvik has never had restrictions related to detection of ISA-virus. Analyses for ISA-virus have been compulsory in the site since 2011, exclusively with negative results.
	x Farm cleaned, disinfected and, as necessary, fallowed	The fish tanks are cleaned and disinfected according to internal procedures.

[24] Where a zone extends to more than one Member State, it may not be declared a disease-free zone unless the conditions set out in points 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 of Part II of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC apply to all areas of that zone. In that case both Member States concerned shall apply for approval for the part of the zone situated in their territory.

[25] In accordance with Part II.4 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC