

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

| <i>Requirements/information needed</i>                                      | <i>Information/further explanation and justification</i>   |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Identification of the programme</b>                                   |  |
| 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. <a href="mailto:postmottak@matilsynet.no">postmottak@matilsynet.no</a>  |
| 1.3. Reference of this document   | Council Directive 2006/88/EC, Article 50, Annex V  |
| 1.4. Data sent to the Commission  | <b>23.08.2017</b>  |
| <b>2. Type of communication</b>   |  |
| 2.1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration of disease-free status |  |
| 2.2. Submission of application for disease-free-status                      |  |
| <b>3. National legislation<sup>1</sup></b>                                  | <p><b>Acts:</b><br/>The Food Act of 19 December 2003 No. 124</p> <p><b>Regulations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 819 on the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products thereof, prevention and control of infectious diseases in aquatic animals.</li> <li>• Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 823 on the establishment and expansion of aquaculture establishments, pet shops etc.</li> <li>• Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 822 on operation of Aquaculture Establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulation).</li> <li>• Regulation 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption.</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Diseases</b>  |  |
| 4.1. Fish   | <input type="checkbox"/> VHS<br><input type="checkbox"/> IHN<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ISA<br><input type="checkbox"/> KHV  |
| 4.2. Molluscs   | <input type="checkbox"/> infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i><br><input type="checkbox"/> infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>  |
| 4.3. Crustaceans  | <input type="checkbox"/> White spot disease  |
| <b>5. Grounds for disease free-status</b>                                   |  |
| 5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> No susceptibles <sup>2</sup>                  |  |
| 5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogen not viable <sup>3</sup>              |  |
| 5.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic free-status <sup>4</sup>             |  |

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 water source.

<sup>3</sup> 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 pathogen to survive in the Member State, zone or compartment.

<sup>4</sup> ~~Applicable if susceptible species are present, but where there has not been any observed 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~~

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   |   |
| 5.4. x Targeted surveillance <sup>5</sup> | <p>14136 Hestholmen Ø is a brood stock sea site located in Kvitsøy municipality, Rogaland County. The site is operated by Grieg Seafood Rogaland AS, and it is the only aquaculture farm for Atlantic salmon in Kvitsøy municipality.</p> <p>14136 Hestholmen Ø meet the requirements in Annex V, point 2 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 in fish from the site.</p> <p><b>Description of the surveillance programme</b><br/>To establish zones and compartments with ISA-free status the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least two inspections annually and take/arrange necessary samples to be analysed in accordance with Commission implementing decision (EU) 2015/1554 of September 11<sup>th</sup> 2015.</p> <p>The surveillance programme has been running since June 2014 without detection of disease agent. The sampling has been risk based with samples taken from fish with changed behaviour, visible disorders or newly dead fish.</p> <p>Veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professionals) in FoMAS have conducted the sampling. Most of the samples are collected on monthly health inspections and additional inspections in case of elevated death rates or change in behaviour of the fish. The analyses have been done at Patogen Analyse AS, an accredited laboratory for ISA-virus analysis (in accordance with the OIE-standards).</p> <p>In addition to the surveillance programme all broodstock 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.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex 3a and 3b for sampling overview and analysis certificates, respectively.</p> |
| <b>6. General information</b>             |   |
| 6.1. Competent authority <sup>6</sup>     | <p>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. NFSA has approximately 1300 employees. The 32 local offices carry out practically all of the active inspections. By having offices throughout the country the NFSA is close to both the consumers and the relevant businesses.</p> <p>Approval of aquaculture farms in Norway has been compulsory since 1985. The national legislation (Regulation 17 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 requirements of Directive 2006/88/EC.</p> <p>For more information about the NFSA please read the presentation in Annex I.</p>  |

~~must be declared 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.~~

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> A description shall be provided of the structure, competencies, duties and powers of the competent authority involved.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>6.2. Organisation, supervision of all stakeholders involved in the programme to achieve disease free status <sup>7</sup></p>   | <p>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.</p> <p>The sampling has been performed by veterinarians and fish health biologists at FoMAS in connection with monthly inspections and additional controls in case of elevated death rates or observed changed behaviour of the fish. The sampling is risk based depending on gross pathology.</p> <p>In addition to the surveillance programme all broodstock 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.</p> <p>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.</p>  |
| <p>6.3. An overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the <u>area</u> in question (disease-free Member State, zone or compartment) including types of production and species kept</p> | <p>The compartment consists of 14136 Hestholmen Ø, a broodstock sea site located in Kvitsøy municipality in Rogaland County. The site is operated by Grieg Seafood Rogaland AS.</p> <p>The compartment will receive fish from smolt stage for the production of salmon brood stock to deliver to the land base about two years later when maturing process has come to an appropriate point and last sorting at the sea site will be finished.</p> <p>Kvitsøy municipality is an island and the sea area around. There are areas for harvesting oysters and scallops outside Kvitsøy, but 14136 Hestholmen Ø is the only sea site for production of Atlantic salmon in the municipality. The only species kept in the compartment is Atlantic salmon.</p> <p>Kvitsøy is located west in Rogaland County and the traffic to other bigger aquaculture areas in Rogaland will mainly be located east of Kvitsøy.</p> <p>The closest sea site keeping Atlantic salmon is situated 13.2 km in distance from Hestholmen Ø. Please refer to maps in Annex 2.</p>  |
| <p>6.4. The notification to the competent authority of the suspicion and confirmation of the disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when (date)?</p>                                      | <p>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 diagnoses of ISA are handled according to the approved scheme for the withdrawal of all fish in Norwegian farms infected with infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) (cf. The EFTA Surveillance Authority' Decision No 226/04/COL of 9 September 2004).</p> <p>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 (National Reference Laboratory) 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 zone/compartment and to prevent spread of disease to other aquatic animals. Each zone/compartment that has been suspended from ISA free areas based on trade or disease outbreaks, would be placed under extended surveillance for two years, involving at least two official inspections annually, samples from at least 150 fish annually, risk based surveillance and sampling.</p> <p>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.</p> |

<sup>7</sup> A description shall be provided of the competent authority in charge of the supervision and coordination of the programme and the different operators involved.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>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)?<sup>8</sup></p> | <p>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 in the Norwegian legislation. The implementation of requirements for the placing on the market and import to prevent introduction of the disease into Norway is effective.</p> <p>To maintain zones/compartments with ISA free status Norwegian Food Safety Authority carry out at least two inspections annually and take/arrange to have taken samples from at least 60 fish annually. The samples are taken from newly dead fish or fish with symptoms of disease.</p> <p>All on-growing sea farms in Norway are obliged to be subject to a minimum of six health inspections by veterinarians or aqua medicine biologists (animal health professionals) annually. All broodstock farms are obliged to a minimum of twelve inspections annually.</p> <p>The NFSA has full access to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating all listed diseases.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(i) Anyone participating in aquaculture activities covered by Regulations 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.</p> <p>(ii) The competence must be documented through practical and theoretical training.</p> <p><b>At a minimum an operating journal at the production level must contain updated information on;</b></p> <p>a) Stocking of fish: date, species, number of fish, cohort and origination,<br/> b) Slaughtered quantity: date, species, number of fish, slaughter weight and slaughter condition,<br/> c) 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,<br/> d) Real volume,<br/> e) 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,<br/> f) Mortalities<br/> g) Relevant parameters for water quality and water quality measures,<br/> h) Attacks by predators, algae or jellyfish and other measures taken.</p> <p>Data including b), c) and f) must be reported to the competent authority every month.</p> |
| <p>6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of species susceptible to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or compartments for farming.</p>  | <p>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 for ISA.</p>  |

<sup>8</sup> 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.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice <sup>9</sup> | <p>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.</p> <p>Handling of dead fish is done in accordance with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Regulation 17 June 2008 No. 822 relating to operation of aquaculture establishments (Aquaculture Operation Regulation)</li> <li>-Regulation 27 October 2007 No. 1254 on animal by-products not intended for human consumption.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>7. Area covered</b>  |   |  |
| 7.1. Member State   |   |  |
| 7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (entire water catchment area) <sup>10</sup>  |   |  |
| 7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (part of water catchment area) <sup>11</sup><br>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. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (more than one water catchment area) <sup>12</sup>   |   |  |
| 7.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Compartment independent of the surrounding health status <sup>13</sup>  |   |  |
| Identify and describe for each farm the water supply <sup>14</sup>  | Well, borehole or spring<br>Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen <sup>15</sup>  |  |
| 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.  |   |  |
| Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding  |   |  |
| 7.6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status <sup>16</sup>   |   |  |
| One epidemiological unit due to geographical localisation and distance from other farms/farming areas <sup>17</sup>   | <p>14136 Hestholmen Ø is the only aquaculture site within the demarcation of the compartment, see 8.1 describing the geographical limitation, and also Annex 2 for maps.</p> <p>There are some sites for production of molluscs in Kvitsøy, but molluscs are not susceptible to ISA. The closest active sea site keeping Atlantic salmon is 11438 Lauplandsholmen, about 13.2 km in distance from Hestholmen Ø.</p> |  |
| All farms comprising the compartment fall within a common biosecurity system.   | The smolt will be transferred into the compartment in closed wellboats.   |  |

<sup>9</sup> A description shall be provided in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC

<sup>10</sup> An entire water catchment area from its sources to its estuary.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Describe the common biosecurity system. <sup>18</sup>   | <p>The company has internal hygienic regulations for staff, with special working clothes for each site. Equipment may not be transported into the compartment without prior cleaning and disinfection.</p> <p>Service boats used for the daily maintenance and feeding will only be used on Hestholmen Ø. If external boats have to be used, they will be cleaned and disinfected before entering the area.</p> <p>Welfare parameters such as mortality, appetite, environmental indicators etc. are continuously registered according to the Norwegian legislation.</p> <p>The fish health company FoMAS performs at least one health control every month and additional controls in case of increasing mortality, drops in appetite or observed changed behaviour of the fish.</p> <p>The sampling is risk based depending on gross pathology. The laboratory analysis are dominated by histology, but FoMAS also uses PCR analyses for Salmonid alphavirus (SAV), ISA and BKD screening.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex 3a and 3b, for sampling overview and analysis certificates, respectively.</p> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any additional requirements <sup>19</sup>                            |  |  |
| <b>8. Geographical demarcation</b> <sup>20</sup>  |  |  |
| 8.1. Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation) | <p>Kvitsøy municipality is a small municipality laying isolated west in Rogaland County. The only farm within the compartment is broodstock sea site 14136 Hestholmen Ø, operated by Grieg Seafood Rogaland AS.</p> <p>The compartment is demarcated by the following coordinates:<br/> N59.06325 E5.4413<br/> N59.06325 E5.46548<br/> N59.03841 E5.4464<br/> N59.05511 E5.39721</p> <p>Please refer to Annex 2 for maps.</p>  |  |
| 8.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free buffer zone <sup>21</sup>                              | Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>   |  |
|   | Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers, geographical situation and health status <sup>22</sup> )   |  |
|   | Type of health surveillance  |  |
| 8.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free zones or compartments <sup>23</sup>                    | Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>   |  |
|   | Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers geographical situation and health status <sup>22</sup> )  |  |

<sup>18</sup> A description shall be provided of the common biosecurity system.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> 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).

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

<sup>23</sup> Relevant in cases of declaration of disease-free Member States, where minor areas of the Member State are not considered disease-free.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 8.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of disease-free zone to other Member States <sup>24</sup>   | Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>  |   |
| 8.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing disease-free zones/compartments in the vicinity.             | Geographical demarcation <sup>26</sup>  |   |
|   | Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)      |   |
| <b>9. Farms or mollusc farming areas which commence or recommence their activities<sup>25</sup></b> |   |   |
| 9.1. <input type="checkbox"/> New farm  |   |   |
| 9.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Recommencing farm  | Health history of farm known to Competent authority   |   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Not subject to animal health measures in respect of listed diseases. |   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm cleaned, disinfected and, as necessary, fallowed                | . |

<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> In accordance with Part II.4 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC