34th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries

Written Correspondence Procedure – Input from Members

Agenda Item 5: Decisions and recommendations of the Tenth Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture

Member	Comments
Canada	**Overview** • In Canada, as in many countries, aquaculture is growing in importance, representing about a third of Canada's total fisheries value, or 1.2 billion Canadian dollars in 2019, and about 20% of our total seafood production. There are approximately 45 different species commercially cultivated in Canada, notably Atlantic and chinook salmon, trout, Arctic char, mussel, oyster and clam. Indeed, Canada is the fourth-largest producer of farmed salmon in the world. **Endorsement of report and recommendations of the 10th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture** • Canada values knowledge-sharing among Member countries, notably through the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, and we support the Sub-Committee's report and the recommendations, stemming from the meeting held in August of 2019. **Aquatic Genetic Resources** • We welcome the publication of The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Report and look forward to reviewing the draft Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Canada is particularly supportive of efforts to adopt globally standardized terminology, nomenclature and descriptions of aquatic genetic resources.

	Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture • Canada also welcomes the development of the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSAs). • *Could the FAO provide an update on the status of the GSAs?* **Antimicrobial Resistance** • Canada is also encouraged by the implementation of the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2016-2020 and will remain engaged in developing the FAO's AMR action plan for 2021-2025. In this context, we recommend that further research on understanding risks and impacts be prioritized and funded. For example, as noted in FAO Circular 1191, there is a serious lack of harmonized consensus of epidemiological cut-off values for the aquatic environment.