

SEAFOOD INSPECTION PROGRAM

ANNUAL
REPORT 2024

JAN
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2025

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efficiency of compliance activities) by identifying the need to potentially re-direct resources, re-examine regulatory requirements, and amend policies and procedures.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food (AF) is responsible for administering and enforcing BC's [Fish and Seafood Act](#)¹ (FSA) and the [Fish and Seafood Licensing Regulation](#) (FSLR). The primary objective of this regulatory framework is to ensure safe fish, seafood and aquatic plants for British Columbians' consumption.

The 2024 Seafood Inspection Program (SIP) Annual Report², produced by the AF, contains information on licensing, inspections, and other compliance and enforcement (C&E) activities related to the seafood handling and processing sector, for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024.

This report is the eighth of its kind for the SIP and fortuitously coincides with the eight-year anniversary of the FSA coming into force, meaning that year-over-year comparisons (and longer-term trend analysis; see [Appendix 1](#)) from the inception of the FSA are possible. This report is in alignment with government's commitment to transparency and accountability to the public, as well as with the principles and guidelines pertaining to public sector planning and reporting. This report also helps to inform program management decisions (and enhance overall effectiveness and

1 Underlined words either hyperlink to source documents or to the glossary at the end of this document.

2 Electronic copy of this report is available from the ministry's website at:

KEY STATISTICS 2024

439 LICENCES ISSUED

\$104,080 LICENSING FEES COLLECTED

346 INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

18 INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED

220 NON-COMPLIANCES MANAGED

Overall, 439 licences were issued in 2024 (up 3.8% from 2023) under the FSA, and \$104,080 (up 3.2% from 2023) in licensing revenue collected. From a C&E context, 346 inspections (up 9.5% from 2023) were conducted, as well as 18 investigations (down 25% from 2023). As a result of these inspections and investigations, 220 non-compliances (up 107.5% from 2023) were identified and ultimately managed to obtain compliance. For perspective, these 220 non-compliances represent an overall compliance rate of 98.9% (lower than the 99.4% rate in 2023) which is impressive given that as many as 20,769 regulatory requirements were reviewed at the time of either inspection or investigation. This high compliance rate is likely attributable to the deterrent effect of the ministry's licensing, inspection, enforcement and outreach program, and potentially also attributable to the fact that the FSA has now been in place for 8 years.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/fisheries-and-aquaculture/seafood-safety>.

If there are discrepancies between the printed version of this report and the website version, the website version is considered to be correct.

In terms of managing the non-compliances, the vast majority (97%) were addressed through the issuance of [Inspection Summary Advisories](#), which are issued at the time of inspection. The remaining non-compliances were addressed through written warnings (1%) and violation tickets (1%)³.

To promote food safety and encourage voluntary compliance with the legislative framework, throughout

the year, the SIP conducted 36 targeted outreach activities (which reached 700 regulated parties). Such activities will continue since outreach is considered an important and necessary supplement to traditional enforcement methods.

3 Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.



INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

This report contains statistics gathered from the SIP's three information management systems:

Fish Trade Licensing System (FTLS)

A web-interfaced database that provides licensing and revenue control capabilities for the three types of licences issued under the authority of the FSA. Key functionalities of this database include:

- production of physical licences;
- recording and tracking of licensing revenue; and
- limited reporting capability.

Seafood Licence Database (SLDB)

Initially developed and launched in June 2017, this database helps to address FTLS deficiencies by providing detailed, operational licensing information (e.g., facility profile information) and risk assessment scores. The database provides SIP with more robust reporting capabilities, than FTLS currently provides, in order to:

- identify number and types of licences by geographical region (e.g., by health authority);
- identify operators by specific plant profile information (e.g., producers of Ready to Eat "RTE" products); and
- identify and prioritize operators for supplemental [inspections](#) based on statistical analysis of risk assessment scores.

In addition, this database enables licence holder information to be made publicly available as both a list and an interactive [GIS map](#) on the AF webpage.

Compliance Management Database (CMDDB)

Also initially developed and launched in June 2017, this database serves as the work unit's primary electronic record of inspection activities and other related C&E actions.

Key functionalities of this database include the following:

- recording and tracking of all C&E activities (i.e., inspections, [investigations](#) and [outreach](#) activities) conducted by [Ministry officials](#); and
- production of timely and accurate C&E file-specific reports.

SIP ALIGNMENT WITH MINISTRY SERVICE PLAN

Under the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*, each Ministry is required to create and publish an annual Service Plan. The [Ministry's Service Plan](#) communicates the Ministry's responsibilities and strategic priorities for the year. The SIP's work activities are guided by the legal and regulatory environment as well as the goals and objectives outlined in the Ministry's Service Plan.

Regulatory Framework

- *Fish and Seafood Act*
- Fish and Seafood Licensing Regulation
- Enforcement Regulation

Service Plan Goal 1

Strengthen B.C.'s food security and provincial food systems

Service Plan Objective 1.1

Ensure the provincial food system has the capacity to increase the availability of B.C. foods.

These strategic objectives are expressed at the operational level as follows:

SIP Work Unit Goal

To help protect public health by promoting seafood safety and regulatory compliance with the *Fish and Seafood Act* within the seafood handling and processing industry sector.

SIP's Strategy

Deliver an effective and efficient licensing and inspection program to encourage voluntary regulatory compliance with the *Fish and Seafood Act*.

Key Performance Indicators for SIP

Key Activities	Performance Measure	Target	Actual
Maintain recurring inspection programs for Seafood Processors & Fish Receivers to encourage voluntary compliance	<i>% of operators that are inspected at least once annually</i>	100%	112%
	<i>Compliance rate for Seafood Processors at time of inspection</i>	n/a	59%
	<i>Compliance rate for Seafood Processors as of Dec. 31, 2024</i>	100%	100%
	<i>Compliance rate for Fish Receivers at time of inspection</i>	n/a	87%
Investigate <u>all</u> public complaints	<i>Compliance rate for Fish Receivers as of Dec. 31, 2024</i>	100%	100%
	<i># of public complaints received</i>	n/a	2
Utilization of C&E tools in order to secure compliance	<i>% of public complaints that are investigated</i>	100%	100%
	<i>Total # of non-compliances</i>	n/a	220
	<i>% of non-compliances resolved through inspection summary advisories</i>	n/a	97%
	<i>% of non-compliances resolved through written warnings</i>	n/a	1%
	<i>% of non-compliances resolved through violation tickets</i>	n/a	1%
	<i>% of non-compliances resolved through orders (includes recall orders)</i>	n/a	0%
	<i>% of non-compliances resolved through administrative actions (suspension or cancellation of licence, etc.)</i>	n/a	0%
Provide educational outreach to industry participants to promote food safety and encourage voluntary compliance	<i>% of non-compliances resolved through reports to Crown counsel</i>	n/a	0%
	<i># of targeted outreach activities</i>	24	36
	<i># of clients reached</i>	n/a	700

Data Source: AF – Compliance Management Database

LICENSING ACTIVITIES

To help ensure that fish and seafood is safe for human consumption, individuals and businesses conducting certain activities in the seafood industry (e.g., receiving fish, processing fish) must be licensed and meet various regulatory requirements. The following is a summary of the three licence types and their general requirements:

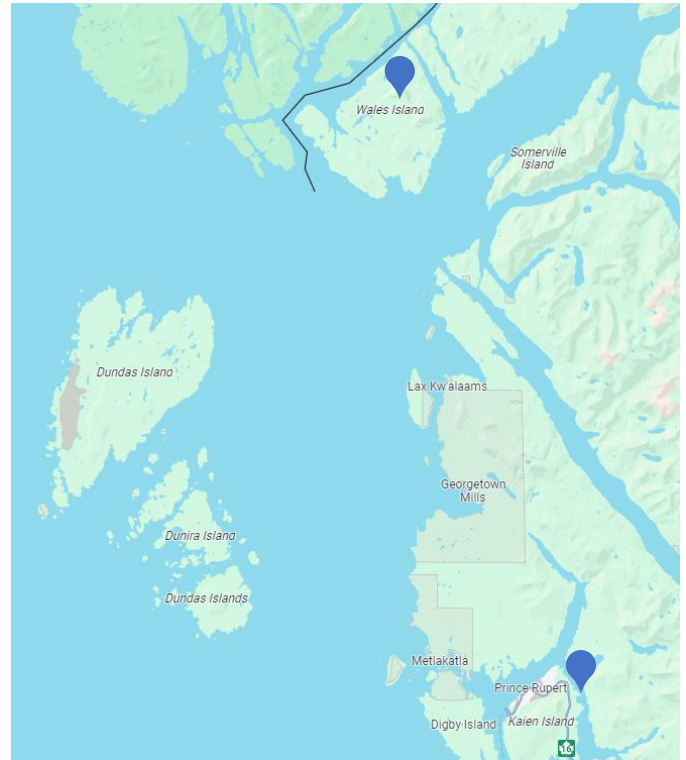
Seafood Processors

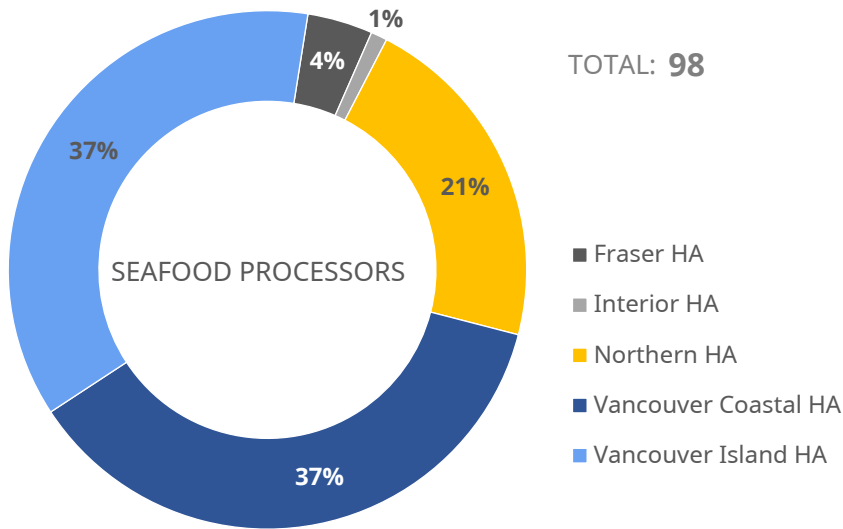
This licence is required by any person who operates a:

- seafood processing facility; or
- seafood cold-storage facility.

It is important to note that these operators are widely distributed throughout the province and occasionally in

difficult-to-reach locations (e.g., Wales Island on the BC-Alaska border). The SIP uses the provincial Regional Health Authority (RHA) boundaries for the purposes of delineating and categorizing the different regions of the province.





Seafood Processors must meet regulatory requirements for:

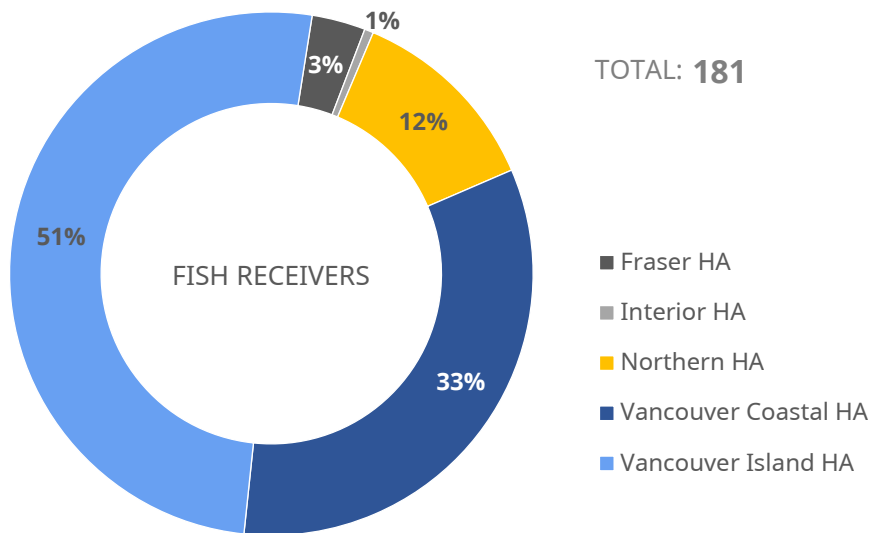
- construction and equipment;
- food safety and sanitation;
- processing;
- ensuring safe food;
- reporting unsafe food; and
- record-keeping and reporting.

Fish Receivers

This licence is required by any person who operates a:

- shore-based facility for the purposes of receiving fish directly from a commercially licensed fisher or a licensed packing vessel;
- vehicle for the purposes of receiving fish directly from a commercially licensed fisher or a licensed packing vessel; or
- vessel for the purposes of receiving fish directly from a commercially licensed fisher or a licensed packing vessel that does not hold a federal commercial fishing or packing licence.

It is important to note that these operators, like Seafood Processors, are also widely distributed through all five RHAs, and in sometimes equally difficult-to-reach locations (e.g., on the Stikine River which is accessible only by floatplane).



Fish Receivers must meet regulatory requirements for:

- construction and equipment;
- food safety and sanitation;
- ensuring safe food;
- reporting unsafe food; and
- record-keeping and reporting.

Fisher Vendors

This licence is required by any commercial fisher who sells their catch to:

- the general public for their own consumption, directly from the harvest vessel; or
- restaurants or retail stores that are regulated under the [Food Premises Regulation](#).

It is important to note that these operators are also widely distributed along BC's coastline and are transient given their mobile nature.

Fisher Vendors have to meet regulatory requirements for:

- construction and equipment;
- food safety and sanitation;
- ensuring safe food;
- reporting unsafe food; and
- record-keeping and reporting.

Licensing Statistics

For the 2024 licensing year, SIP issued the following number of licences and collected the related revenue through licensing fees:

	# of licences	# of total licences	revenue	# of total revenue
Fish Receivers	181	41%	\$ 50,280	48%
Seafood Processors	98	22%	\$ 49,000	47%
Fisher Vendors	160	36%	\$ 4,800	5%
TOTAL	439	100%	\$ 104,080	100%

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

C&E activities include routine inspections to ensure regulatory compliance and one-off investigations as a result of an inspection, public complaint, referral from within the ministry (e.g., Sector Insights and Corporate Initiatives), or a referral from a partner agency (e.g., Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), or a RHA).

Inspections

Inspections, both planned and reactive (e.g., complaint-based), are conducted regularly to determine whether seafood handling and processing activities are being conducted in [compliance](#) with the FSA. Non-compliances, found at the time of inspection, are documented and managed by inspectors to ensure they are resolved in a timely manner. Generally, operators are inspected as follows:

Seafood Processors – given the wide array of processing practices and product lines, and the higher likelihood of food safety risks occurring in these types of operations, these operators are inspected at least once annually, and more often depending on the operator’s licensing and compliance history, environmental factors, and the ministry’s ongoing risk assessments.

Fish Receivers – even though there is no processing conducted at these types of operations, these

operators are considered a moderate risk given they may come into contact with raw seafood. As a result, these licence holders are also inspected at least once annually, and sometimes more often depending on their compliance history and environmental factors.

Fisher Vendors – these operators are considered lower risk since the licence is only in relation to the distribution of their own catch (i.e., relatively low volume from a commercial perspective) from the harvest vessel. Additionally, per the Memorandum of Understanding on the Coordination of Fish Inspection Programs in BC (MOU), the CFIA has responsibility to inspect new-to-fleet fishing vessels. For these reasons, these operators are subject to ad hoc provincial inspections during unannounced surveillance activities at public and government docks, as well as some regularly scheduled inspections.

What is an inspection?

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An inspection is a systematic process to confirm compliance with [statutory obligations](#). Inspections are generally done on a routine basis and may be either scheduled or unscheduled. Inspections determine whether the legal obligations of operators to the government and the public are being met.

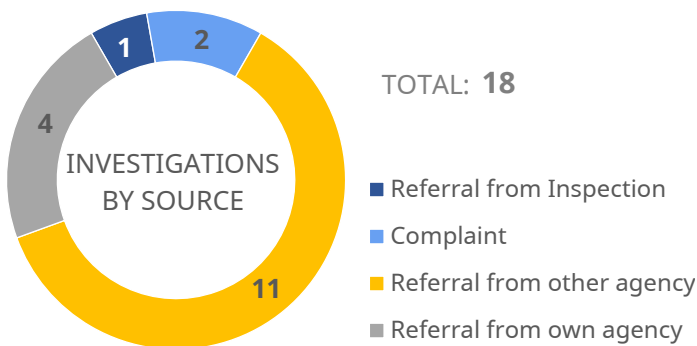
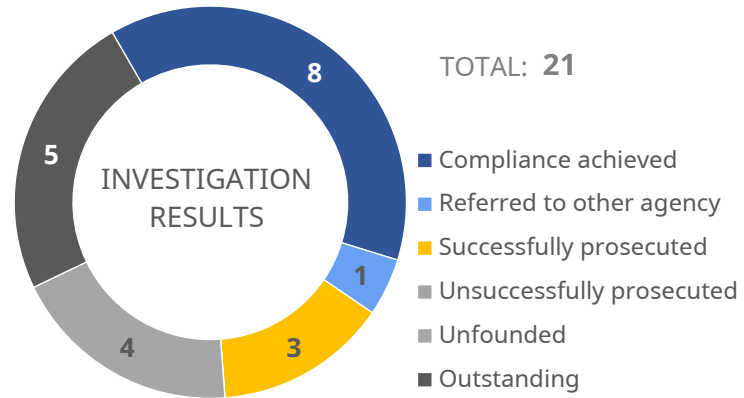
Inspection outcomes

Each inspection results in either an operator voluntarily complying with the regulations on their own accord or any identified [non-compliances](#) (at the time of the inspection) being resolved before any further enforcement action is required. Those operators that remain non-compliant are referred for further investigation, which may result in additional C&E action.

Investigations

Investigations are conducted by inspectors to systematically gather information and evidence, relevant to a suspected incident of non-compliance, for the purpose of possible enforcement action. Investigations are only commenced if an inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has occurred. Generally, investigations typically arise as a result of routine inspections, public complaints, referrals from within the ministry, or referrals from partner agencies.

of monitoring investigations, inspectors record the final disposition of each potential instance of non-compliance as: compliance achieved, referred to other agency (for their review), successfully prosecuted, unsuccessfully prosecuted, unfounded or still outstanding.



The 18 investigative files opened in 2024 identified 21 potential regulatory non-compliances. For the purposes

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT TOOLS

When non-compliance has been determined, a variety of [compliance and enforcement tools \(C&E tools\)](#) are used by [delegated decision-makers](#) and inspectors to encourage operators to bring their activities into compliance with the applicable legislation. In addition to following the Ministry's graduated enforcement model, consideration is also given to the significance and impact (e.g., caused, or potential to have caused, a risk to public safety) of the non-compliance in ultimately determining which C&E tool to use.

Inspection Summary Advisory

An [inspection summary advisory](#) is issued to an operator upon completion of an inspection as a written record of findings. If applicable, it includes any required corrective actions and respective timelines. An inspection summary advisory differs from a [written warning](#) in that it does not include any commentary with respect to possible consequences if the corrective actions are not implemented.

Written Warning

A written warning is issued when an inspector (or delegated decision-maker) finds that non-compliance has occurred and determines that the regulated party responsible should be given a warning by way of a written letter. Unlike an inspection summary advisory, the written warning does include commentary with respect to possible consequences of further enforcement actions if the non-compliance is not

What are some examples of C&E tools?

C&E tools include a variety of actions including:

- inspection summary advisory
- written warning
- [violation ticket](#)
- order
- administrative action (e.g., [licence suspension](#) or [cancellation](#))
- report to Crown counsel for possible court proceedings

addressed. A written warning can be issued for any non-compliance for which a violation ticket could be also issued. However, there is no monetary fine associated with a written warning.

Violation Ticket

A violation ticket may be issued by an inspector for non-compliance of prescribed sections of the FSA. A violation ticket is a form of [prosecution](#) under the province's *Offence Act* and unlike a written warning, a violation ticket carries a specified monetary fine.

Administrative Monetary Penalty

The FSA enables the future development of an [administrative monetary penalty](#) (AMP) program; at this time, there are no supporting regulations. Once an AMP program is established, AMPs may be applied by a [statutory decision-maker](#) if they have determined that a regulated party has contravened legislation or failed to comply with an order issued under the FSA. AMPs provide an additional C&E tool that is efficient, cost-effective and flexible, and can be imposed without court involvement. AMPs differ from fines, which may be imposed by the courts if the regulated party is convicted of an offence.

Order

An order is a C&E tool available under the FSA used to remedy a non-compliance. A regulated party may be issued an order when an inspector (or delegated decision-maker) has determined that the regulated party has failed to meet a statutory requirement.

Recall Order

Another C&E tool that is available under the FSA is the issuance of a recall order. A recall order can only be issued by the Minister (or delegate) if previously seized product is found, through analysis, to be unsafe food. A recall order compels the regulated party to recall any product that they have distributed, and take any other action that the Minister believes is necessary to protect the public from unsafe food that has, or may have, been distributed.

Administrative Action

An [administrative action](#), under the FSA, allows a licensing officer, under certain circumstances (e.g., operator not in compliance with the Act) to take one of the three following actions in respect of an operator's licence: temporarily *suspend* an operator's licence,

cancel an operator's licence, or *vary* an operator's licence (e.g., adding a licence condition).

Report to Crown Counsel

A report to Crown counsel (RCC) is a formal written submission on the part of an inspector to provincial Crown counsel recommending that a charge (or charges) be laid against a party subsequent to the completion of an investigation. Crown counsel ultimately determines whether or not to lay charges based on their evaluation of whether there is a substantial likelihood of conviction and whether it is in the public interest to proceed. If Crown counsel proceeds with laying charges, the accused party is compelled to attend court to address the charges.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

For the 2024 licensing year, inspectors engaged in the following C&E activities related to both licensed and non-licensed individuals:

C&E Activity	Fish Receivers	Seafood Processors	Fisher Vendors	Non-licensed ⁴	TOTAL	% of Total
Inspections	186	126	34	0	346	95%
Investigations	3	6	5	4	18	5%
TOTAL	189	132	39	4	364	100%

Inspectors conducted 9.5% more inspections and 25% fewer investigations in 2024 compared to 2023. Despite the reduction in the number of 2024 investigations, the total number of C&E activities (364) was similar to the total number of C&E activities for 2023 (340).

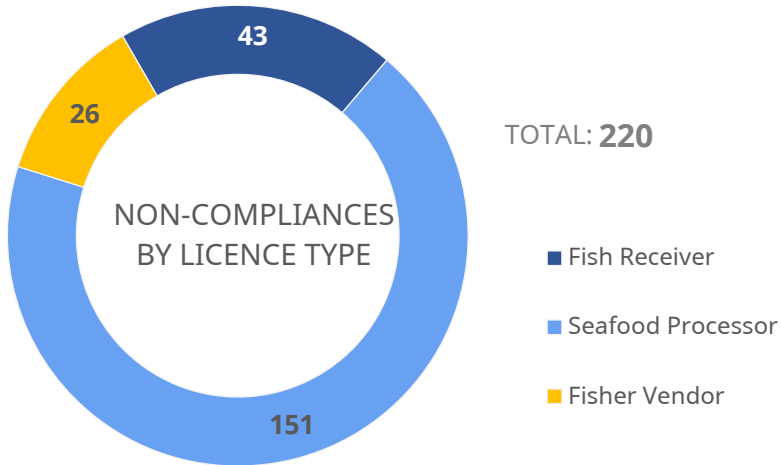
C&E Activity	# of Activities	# of Non-compliances identified
Inspections	346	214
Investigations	18	6
TOTAL	364	220

For the 2024 licensing year, the 364 C&E activities resulted in the identification of 220 non-compliances (107.5% more than the 106 non-compliances identified in 2023) which is much closer to the eight-year average of 289 non-compliances.

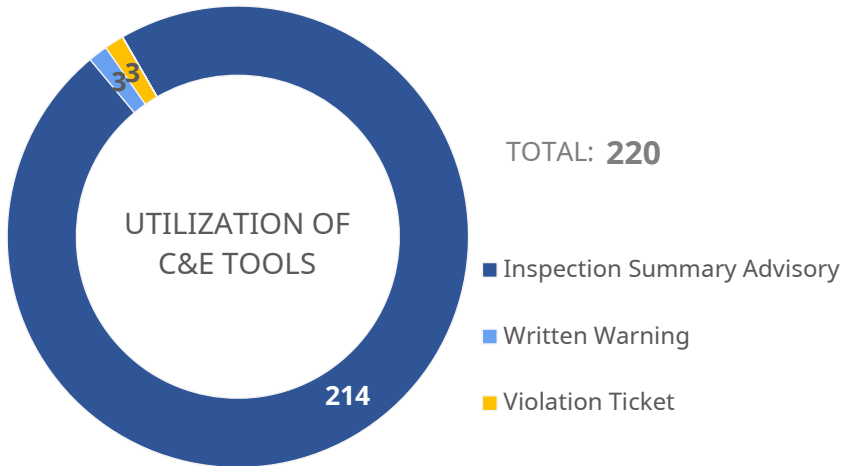
⁴ Non-licensed means persons who do not hold a licence under the FSA but are potentially still subject to provisions of the FSA (e.g., transporters).



The distribution of the 220 non-compliances, by way of licence type, is shown in the graph below:



For the 2024 licensing year, the 220 identified non-compliances were managed and resolved using the various C&E tools:



NATURE OF NON-COMPLIANCES

In 2024, there were 220 non-compliances identified through either inspections or investigations. For perspective, these 220 non-compliances represent an overall compliance rate of 98.9% (slightly lower than the 99.4% rate in 2023) given that as many as 20,769⁵ regulatory requirements were reviewed at the time of either inspection or investigation. The nature of the non-compliances ranged across 20 different themes of compliance issues, and the following table provides further details regarding the type and frequency of the compliance issues. Four of the top five recurring compliance issues, representing 44.9% of the total number of non-compliances, were largely administrative (i.e., written food safety plans, written sanitation plans, maintaining records and submitting reports to the ministry) in nature.

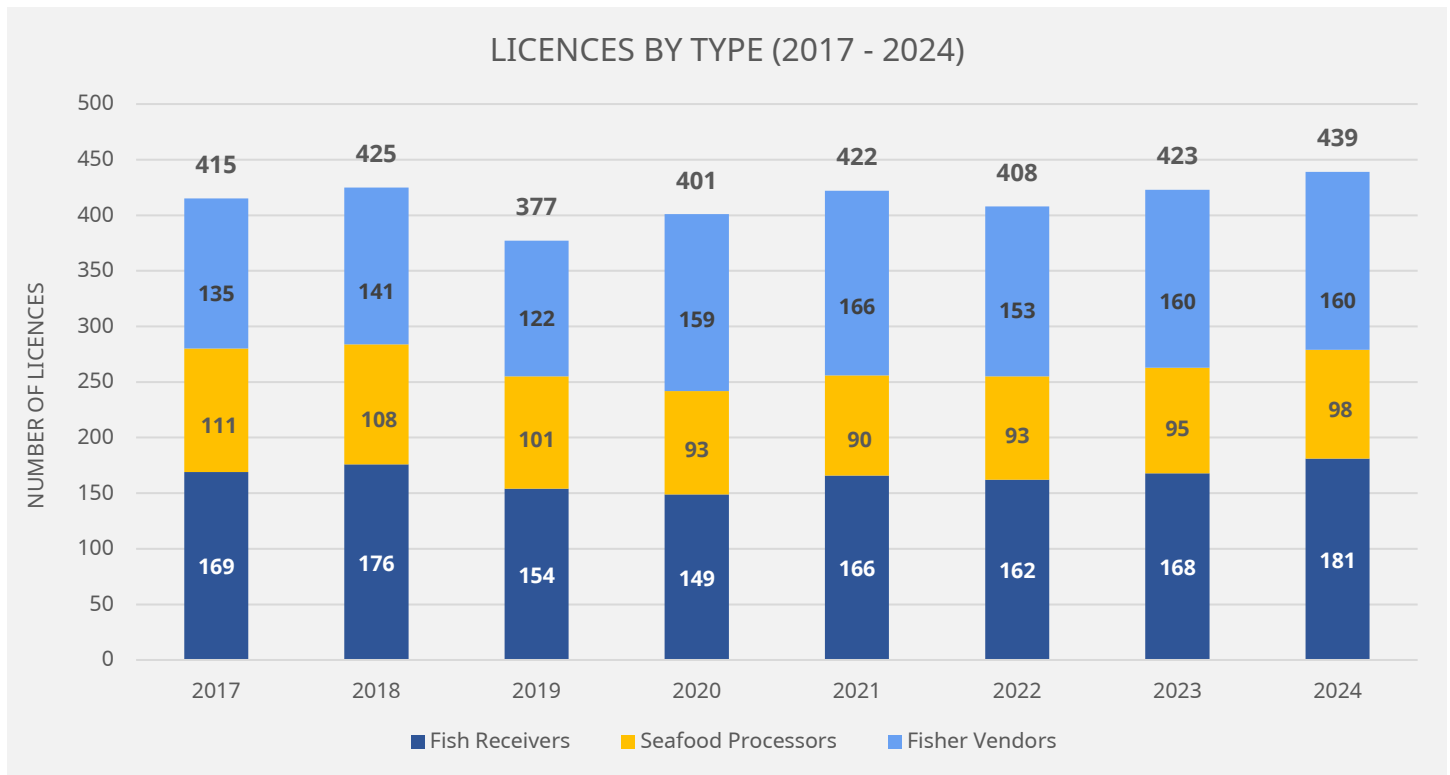
Frequency and nature of non-compliances:

Nature of compliance issue	# of non-compliances	% of total
Record-keeping & reporting	30	13.6%
Food Safety Plans	30	13.6%
Temperature records	22	10%
Facility maintenance	20	9.1%
Sanitation Plans	17	7.7%
Pest management	17	7.7%
Equipment & food contact surfaces	17	7.7%
Washroom & handwashing	13	5.9%
Approved source	12	5.5%
Cold storage equipment	8	3.6%
Duty to be licensed	8	3.6%
General construction requirements	7	3.2%
Inadequate food protection	6	2.7%
Sport-caught fish labelling/tracking	3	1.4%
Temperature standard	2	0.9%
Hygiene	2	0.9%
Storage issues	2	0.9%
No live animals	2	0.9%
Ice & water quality	1	0.5%
Fish offal storage	1	0.5%
TOTAL	220	100%

5 Approximate # of regulatory requirements checked: Seafood Processors: 11,340 (90 requirements x 126 inspections); Fish Receivers: 8,184 (44 requirements x 186 inspections); Fisher Vendors: 1,224 (36 requirements x 34 inspections); 21 (total # of potential non-compliances for all investigations).

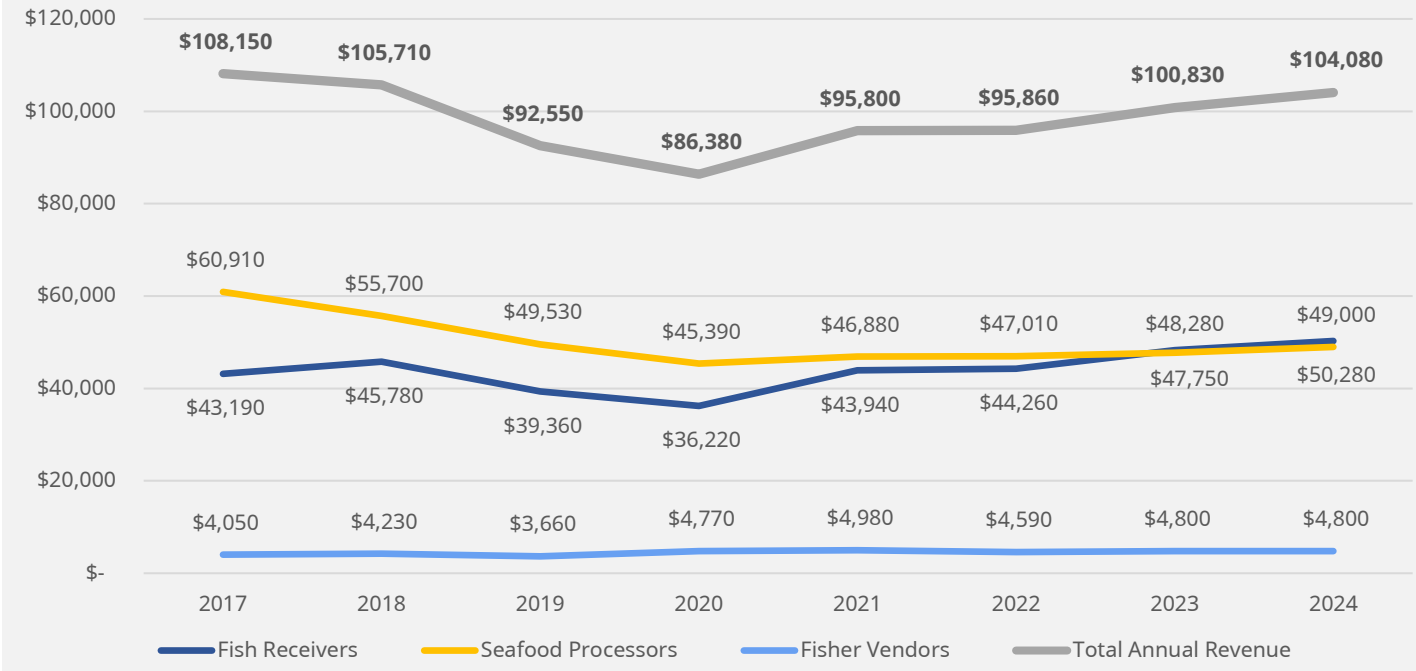
APPENDIX 1: EIGHT-YEAR COMPARISON OF SIP STATISTICS

The following tables provide comparisons of the last eight years of SIP statistics, with analysis of the overall trends between 2017 and 2024.



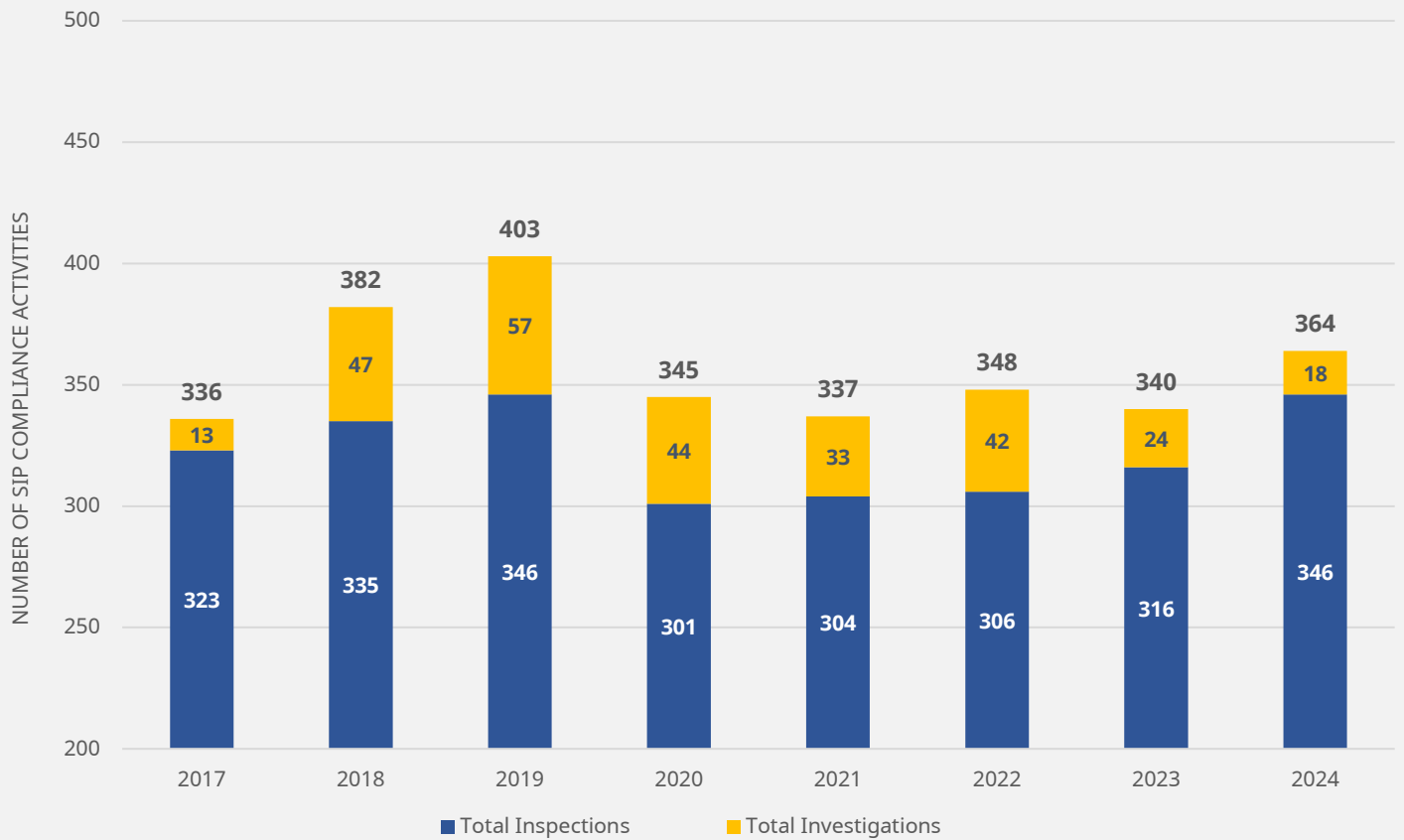
The number of licences, by type, from 2017 to 2024 has remained relatively consistent with the 8-year average of 414. The relative decrease in licences in 2019 was likely attributable to a reduced number of commercial fisheries (which are managed by DFO) in that year. Also of note, 2024 saw the greatest number of licences (439) issued under the FSA since it was enacted in 2017; this represents 6% more than the 8-year average number of licences issued annually.

REVENUE BY LICENCE TYPE (2017 - 2024)



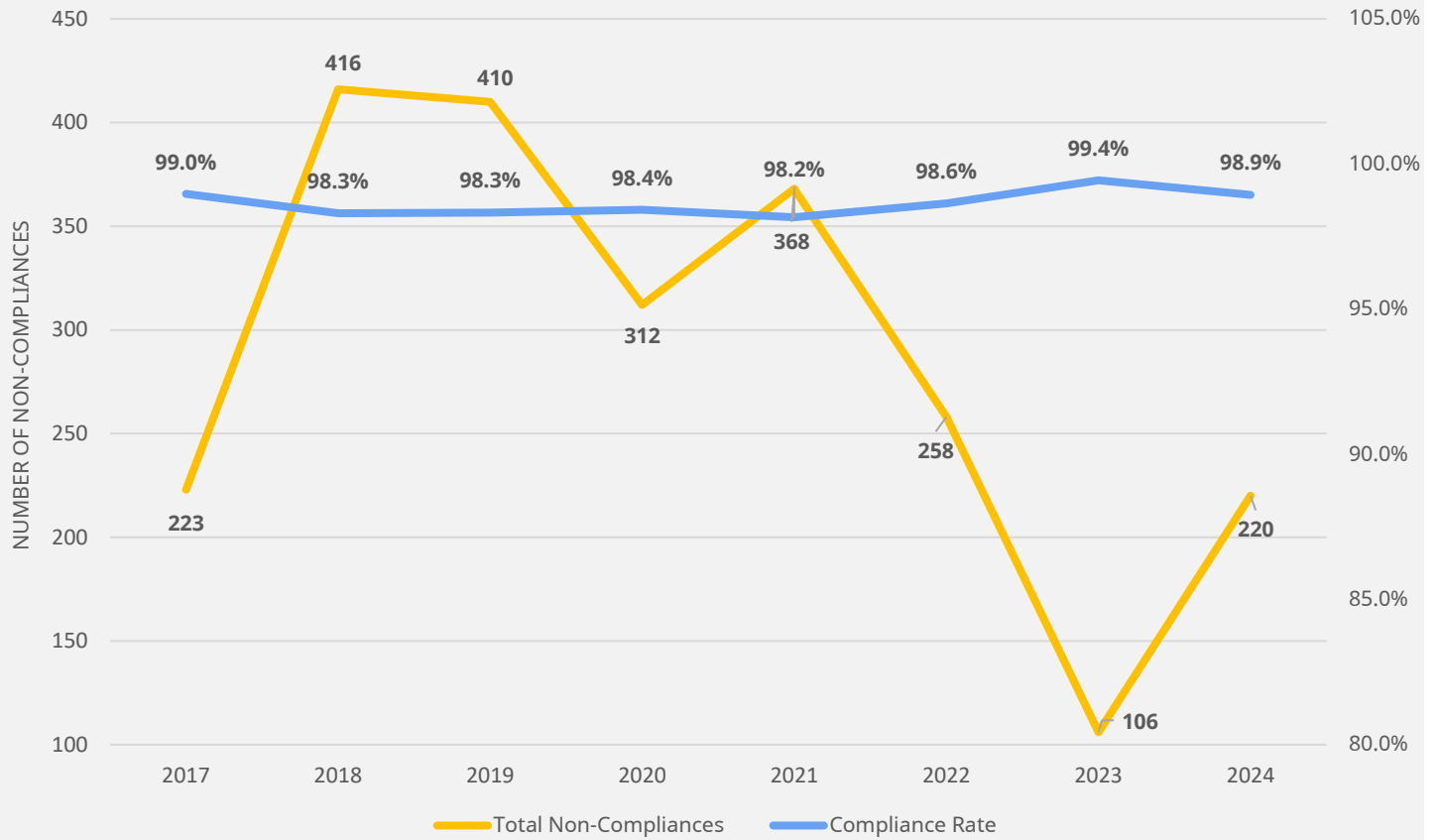
The overall licensing revenue from 2017 to 2024 varies with the overall number and type of licences issued, and has remained relatively consistent with the 8-year average of \$98,670, with a slight upward trend over the past three years.

INSPECTIONS & INVESTIGATIONS (2017 - 2024)



The number of inspections from 2017 to 2024 has remained relatively consistent with the 8-year average of 322. The number of investigations varies year-to-year as it is generally a function of the number of referrals from other agencies and incoming complaints from the public.

NON-COMPLIANCES & LICENSEE COMPLIANCE RATE (2017 - 2024)



While the number of non-compliances varies from year to year, the 8-year average is 289 non-compliances. The overall compliance rate from 2017 to 2024 has remained notably high and consistent with the 8-year average of 98.6%.

GLOSSARY

Administrative Action

Administrative action refers to various licence sanctions including the: suspension of a licence, cancellation of a licence or [variance](#) of a licence. An administrative action is a deliberate response, on the part of licensing officials, to an operator who: has contravened the FSA, is carrying out an activity in a manner that may cause the distribution of unsafe food, or is distributing food directly to the public and is subject to a licensing action (or a prosecution) under the *Food Safety Act* or the *Public Health Act*.

Administrative Monetary Penalty (AMP)

Once supporting regulations are in place under the FSA, an AMP may be applied by a ministry official if a regulated party has contravened the legislation or failed to comply with an order under the FSA. An AMP provides an additional C&E tool that is efficient, cost-effective and flexible, and can be imposed without court involvement. AMPs differ from fines, which may be imposed by the courts if a regulated party is convicted of an offence.

Compliance and Enforcement Tool

A C&E tool is a deliberate response, on the part of a ministry official, to an instance of non-compliance provided that all elements of non-compliance can be proven. Generally speaking, the response is commensurate and proportionate to the nature of the non-compliance, and consistent with the Ministry's approach to a graduated enforcement model.

Compliance

Compliance is defined as conforming to a specification, standard or law that has been clearly defined. To be “in compliance” means that the activity meets all statutory requirements of relevant standards, regulations and Acts.

Delegated Decision-maker

A delegated decision-maker is the most common type of statutory decision-maker in the ministry. This person has been delegated powers, duties or both under the FSA to make a statutory decision, by someone who has been given those powers, duties or both by the legislature (usually the Minister).

Inspection

An inspection is a systematic process to confirm compliance with statutory obligations. Inspections are typically done on a routine basis and may be either scheduled or unscheduled. An inspection may, or may not, lead to an investigation.

Inspection Summary Advisory

A written record of findings associated with an inspection. It includes any required corrective actions and respective timelines. It differs from a written warning in that it does not include any commentary with respect to further potential compliance and enforcement actions.

Investigation

An investigation is the process of systematically collecting information and evidence to determine if a non-compliance with applicable legislation has occurred, for the purposes of possible enforcement action.

Licence Cancellation

One of the three available licensing “administrative actions” that can be exercised by a licensing officer in certain situations (i.e., [section 10\(2\)](#) of FSA). Before cancelling an operator’s licence, a licensing officer must give written notice to the operator, as well as a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed licence cancellation. Licence cancellations are subject to administrative appeals (i.e., reconsideration and review of licensing decisions).

Licence Suspension

One of the three available licensing “administrative actions” that can be exercised by a licensing officer in certain situations (i.e., [section 10\(2\)](#) of FSA). Before suspending an operator’s licence, a licensing officer must give written notice to the operator, as well as a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed licence suspension. Licence suspensions are subject to administrative appeals (i.e., reconsideration and review of licensing decisions).

Licence Variance

One of the three available licensing “administrative actions” that can be exercised by a licensing officer in certain situations (see [section 10\(2\)](#) of FSA). Before varying an operator’s licence, a licensing officer must give written notice to the operator, as well as a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed licence variance. Licence variances are subject to administrative appeals (i.e., reconsideration and review of licensing decisions).

Ministry Official

An employee, or Minister, of the AF who is designated by name or title, to be an official (e.g., inspector, licensing officer) for the purpose of administering or enforcing the FSA or its companion regulations.

Non-compliance

An instance of non-compliance occurs when a regulated party has not complied with the law (i.e., they have contravened a legal requirement). Alleged instances of non-compliance are investigated, and confirmed non-compliances may result in a variety of enforcement actions.

Operator

An operator is an individual, partnership or incorporated company that holds one or more of the three types of licences (Fish Receiver, Seafood Processor, and Fisher Vendor) issued under the authority of the FSA.

Outreach

An outreach is an activity of proactively providing educational information (in a variety of mediums) to licence holders, other regulated parties and partner agencies so as to promote food safety and voluntary compliance with the FSA. Outreach is considered an important and necessary supplement to traditional enforcement methods.

Prosecution

A prosecution is undertaken as a provincial judicial process when a regulated party has allegedly contravened the law and may be prosecuted in the courts. Prosecutions can only be carried out for sections of legislation designated as offences; in the context of the FSA, offences are identified in [section 54](#).

Statutory Obligation

A statutory obligation is a duty, task or responsibility that must be completed or carried out as specified through legislation or regulation.

Statutory Decision-Maker

A statutory decision-maker is a person who makes a decision authorized by legislation. This person may be named by position or title in the FSA, may be delegated by someone else who was named by position or title in the FSA, or may be designated by someone who was named by position or title in the FSA.

Violation Ticket

A violation ticket is one of the C&E tools available to inspectors, which may be issued to a regulated party for non-compliance with specified sections of provincial legislation, and carries a specific monetary fine. A violation ticket is a form of prosecution under the province's *Offence Act*.

Written Warning

A written warning is one of the C&E tools available to inspectors, which may be issued to a regulated party for non-compliance with specified sections of provincial legislation but does not include a monetary fine. It can be issued for any non-compliance for which a violation ticket instead could be issued.