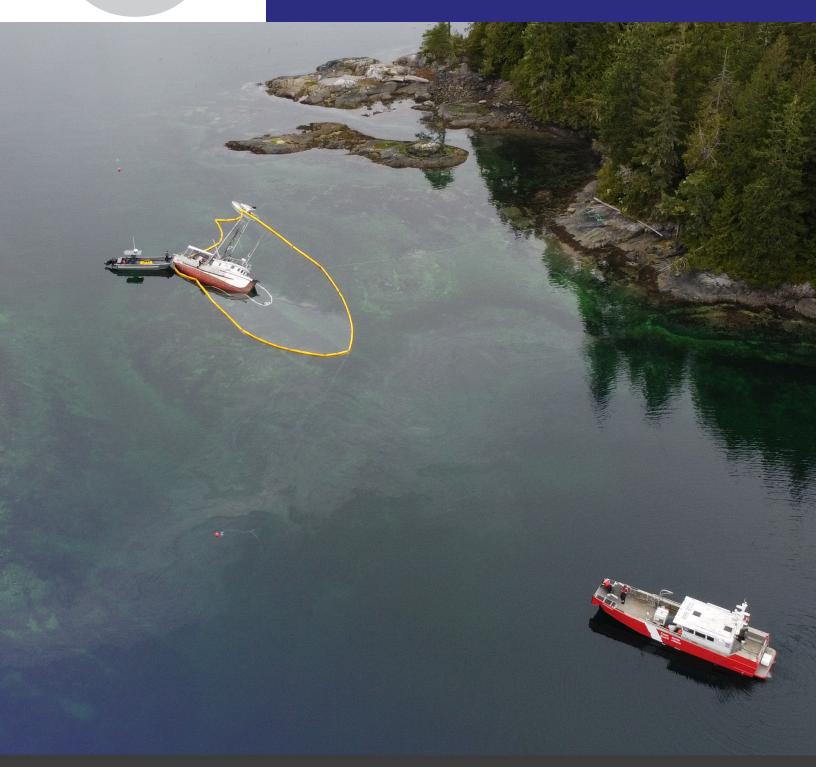
ANNUAL REPORT







About the cover page: Old Chum, Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)

In November 2022, the vessel *Old Chum* sank close to Mars Island in the Broughton Archipelago Marine Provincial Park, British Columbia. In November 2024, the CCG submitted a claim to us for \$157,516.

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The Honourable Chrystia Freeland, P.C., M.P. Minister of Transport and Internal Trade Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Dear Minister:

Pursuant to section 121 of the *Marine Liability Act*, I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report for the Ship-source Oil Pollution Fund to be laid before each House of Parliament.

The report covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

Yours sincerely,

Caroline Healey, LL.B., J.D., MBA

Caro C. flen

Administrator

Ship and Rail Compensation Canada - Ship Fund

Table of Contents

Message from the new Administrator	6
Ship and Rail Compensation Canada	7
About the Ship Fund	7
2024-2025 At a Glance	9
2024-2025 Highlights	10
1. Activity Report	12
1.1. Active Files	12
1.1.1. Claims Processing	14
1.1.2. Recovery Efforts	22
1.1.3. Incident Reports	26
1.1.4. Mass Compensation Preparedness Efforts	26
Emergency Funding of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Case of a Major Oil Spill	27
1.3. Contribution to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds)	27
1.4. Inquiry and Enforcement with Respect to Contributors' Reporting Obligations	30
1.5. Office Management and Controls	31
1.6. Reporting, Transparency and Communications	31
2. Financial Report	40
Appendix – List of Incident Reports and Claims Files in 2024-2025	55

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Spread of the new claims submitted by amounts	14
Figure 2.1:	Number of claims submitted by type of claimant	15
Figure 2.2:	Amount claimed by type of claimant	15
Figure 3.1:	Number of claims submitted by type of vessel	17
Figure 3.2:	Amount claimed by type of vessel	17
Figure 4:	Number of claims submitted by gross tonnage (GT) of the ship	18
Figure 5:	Amount claimed for incidents involving abandoned and derelict vessels compared to the total amount claimed	18
Figure 6:	Amount of time before the submission of claims (excluding Expedited Process for Small Claims)	19
Figure 7:	Time to process claims (excluding Expedited Process for Small Claims)	20
Figure 8:	Percentage of amount offered compared to amount claimed in the past five years	21
Figure 9:	Percentage of amount offered vs. claimed under the General Claims Process	21
Figure 10:	Files where financial recovery was obtained in 2024-2025	24
Figure 11:	Summaries of active lawsuits in our recovery portfolio	25
Figure 12:	Amount paid to the IOPC Funds since 1989	30

iii

Message from the new Administrator

It is a privilege to serve as the new Head of Ship and Rail Compensation Canada, and Administrator of both the Ship Fund and the Rail Fund. I am honoured to take on this important role and extend my sincere thanks to my predecessor, Mark A.M. Gauthier, for his dedicated leadership and service.

With over two decades of experience in the transportation industry, including senior leadership positions at VIA Rail, the Railway Association of Canada (RAC), and Genesee & Wyoming, I look forward to leveraging my network and knowledge to foster strong collaboration with the maritime sector, all levels of government and communities along waterways.

As a lawyer who has worked at several major national law firms specializing in corporate, commercial, and transportation law, I will apply my deep understanding of the Canadian liability and compensation regime to support and strengthen our mission.

As I begin this new chapter, my focus will remain on improving access to justice and enhance our preparedness to ensure those impacted receive the compensation they deserve. Our commitment remains clear: to deliver fair and timely compensation while removing the financial burden on taxpayers and upholding the polluter pays principle.



Together with our dedicated team, I look forward to advancing our mandate with transparency, integrity, and care.

Caroline Healey, LL.B., J.D., MBA

Caro C. flen 1

Administrator

Ship and Rail Compensation Canada –

Ship Fund

Ship and Rail Compensation Canada

In October 2024, we launched Ship and Rail Compensation Canada. It is Canada's central hub for anyone affected by oil spills from ships or boats and major railway accidents involving crude oil.

It is an independent federal office managing two funds: the Ship Fund and the Rail Fund.

A cornerstone of this initiative is the launch of the new website, designed to be the central point of contact and information for claimants and key stakeholders: www.ship-rail.gc.ca.

This significantly boosted our outreach and awareness efforts, which are essential to fulfilling our mission of providing compensation and improving emergency preparedness.

Ship and Rail Compensation Canada is led and managed by the Administrator, Caroline Healey. Each Fund also has a Deputy Administrator, who reports to Ms. Healey.

- Caroline Healey succeeded Mark A.M. Gauthier on March 31, 2025. Mark A.M. Gauthier left his position to enjoy a well-deserved retirement after serving as Administrator since April 2023 following five years of service as Deputy Administrator.
- Chiamaka Mogo, Deputy Administrator, Ship Fund, left the organization on March 21, 2025, to pursue a new professional opportunity.



About the Ship Fund

The Ship Fund compensates anyone affected by oil spills from ships or boats in Canadian waters.

We are committed to supporting access to justice. Our goal is to provide fair and timely compensation while removing the financial burden on taxpayers. Claimants who come to us do not need to hire a lawyer or go to court.

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025

Canada's compensation regime is based on two principles:

- First, shipowners are responsible for oil pollution incidents involving their ships and boats. Fault or negligence does not have to be proven. This is the polluter pays principle.
- Second, compensation should be available to those affected even when the shipowner does not pay or it is not known what ship caused the pollution.

Those affected can submit a claim directly to the Ship Fund. We assess claims and offer compensation for eligible claims. We cover all types of ships or boats that discharge or threaten to discharge persistent and non-persistent oil, including "mystery spills" (from an unknown ship).

Our role is set out in the *Marine Liability Act* (the MLA). The Ship Fund, legally known as the Ship-source Oil Pollution Fund, is a specified purpose account in the accounts of Canada.

Once we pay a claim, we take all reasonable steps to recover the costs from the shipowner and any other person responsible.

Alternatively, those affected can decide to negotiate or sue the shipowner in court by advancing what we call an indirect claim. We will be added to the lawsuit while the claimant pursues recovery from the shipowner.

Any incident caused by an oil tanker carrying persistent oil in bulk as cargo would also be covered under the international regime and the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (the IOPC Funds, www.iopcfunds.org). The Administrator is a member of the Canadian delegation at the meetings of the IOPC Funds and works closely with our international partners to ensure that Canadian claimants receive the support they deserve when it matters most.

This annual report (the "Report") covers the fiscal year from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

This is the 36th annual report concerning our activities.



2024-2025 At a Glance*

Claims Processing

More than 600 claims

have been received since 1989

More than

\$1.5M

paid to Canadian claimants

44 new claims

received this year,

totaling \$3.6M in damages

More than three quarters of these claims were for \$100,000 or less

84%

of the claims were submitted by the Canadian Coast Guard (the CCG)

1

claim dismissed

Only 3 claims

were generated by abandoned and derelict vessels

Recovery Efforts

\$505,423

recovered from polluters in 13 different files

New lawsuits against polluters in about

16 incidents

Financial details

\$12.9M

in interest collected

Current balance of the Ship Fund (accumulated since 1989):

\$427M

\$3M

used for operating expenses

\$3.1M

paid to the International
Oil Pollution Compensation
Funds (IOPC Funds)

*Total amounts and percentages may differ from the audited financial statements due to rounding or the basis of accounting used (cash method vs. accrual method).

2024-2025 Highlights

Launching Ship and Rail Compensation Canada and our new website

In 2024, Ship and Rail Compensation Canada became Canada's new hub for compensation. We launched our new branding and website with a press conference and hosted an open house. We also updated our engagement materials and explored other avenues for engagement.



Record-setting number of claims received

We received 44 claims this year. The previous record was in 2023-2024, with 41 claims received.



Total amount claimed this year: \$3.6 million

We received one claim for over \$2.7 million.



Largest-ever number of claims submitted under the Expedited Process for Small Claims

We received 26, compared with 15 last year and 8 the year before. This year, it included three non-CCG claims. All but one have been paid in full and none have yet been reassessed.



Most claims were for Quebec incidents

We received 16 claims from Quebec, compared to 13 last year. All were submitted in French. This marks a shift from previous years when the higher number of claims were for British Columbia incidents and were mainly submitted in English.



Increased recoveries from polluters

We successfully recovered money in 13 files. This totaled \$505,423, which is among the highest amounts recovered in our history.



Acceleration in our mass compensation preparedness efforts

In order to be better prepared for a significant incident affecting a large number of claimants, we are planning a tabletop exercise with our international partners in 2025.



Amplifying visibility through engagement and communication efforts

We once again expanded our engagement efforts to improve access to justice for claimants. We participated in 32 events, delivering presentations at 21 of them. We also engaged with hundreds of participants at five major trade shows. These multi-year efforts have strengthened relationships with key partners, expanded our reach to new stakeholders, and likely contributed to the submission of five new claims this year, making up the majority of non-CCG claims submitted.



Our mandate is to focus on the following:

- Assessing and paying claims and pursuing financial recovery from the owners of polluting ships and boats (Section 1.1 of this Report);
- Being prepared for major incidents that might result in large numbers of claims, including:
 - Providing emergency funding to the Canadian Coast Guard in the case of a major oil spill (Section 1.2 of this Report);
- Paying contributions to the IOPC Funds (Section 1.3 of this Report);

- Contributing to Administrative Monetary Penalties, including assisting with the enforcement of oil suppliers reporting obligations (Section 1.4 of this Report);
- Ensuring office management and controls (Section 1.5 of this Report);
- Reporting, being transparent and communicating effectively (Section 1.6 of this Report); and
- Causing the financial statements of the Ship Fund to be audited (Section 2 of this Report).

Activity Report

1.1. ACTIVE FILES

We managed a portfolio of 190 active files in 2024-2025, compared to 153 files last year. The overview of these individual files is found in the Appendix.

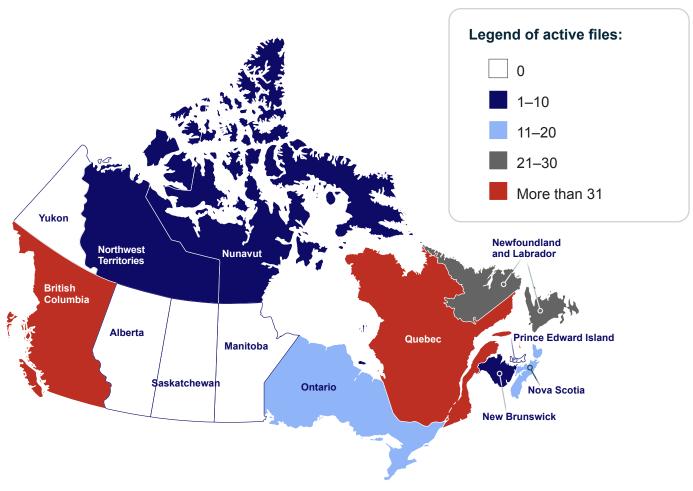
This portfolio includes:

- 155 claims files, compared to 125 in 2023-2024.
 - These files cover the processing of claims and actions taken to recover from the shipowner and other responsible persons. They also include indirect claims when we become involved in a lawsuit against a shipowner.

- 35 incident report files, compared to 28 in 2023-2024.
 - These files are opened when we become aware of an incident that is likely to lead to a claim.



Map of our Active Files in 2024-2025



Province or territory	Actives files	New claims submitted	New incident reports	Total amount paid in 2024-2025 (\$)
British Columbia	98	15	5	1,200,670
Quebec	32	16	0	135,892
Newfoundland and Labrador	22	1	2	0
Nova Scotia	19	6	0	146,086
Ontario	14	5	2	81,287
New Brunswick	3	1	0	24,361
Northwest Territories	1	0	1	0
Nunavut	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	190	44	10	1,588,296

Our portfolio of active files and activities is broken down into these categories:

- 1.1.1. Claims processing:
 - From the receipt of a claim to its payment or rejection;
 - When we become involved in a lawsuit against a shipowner.
- 1.1.2. Recovery efforts:
 - Upon payment to the claimant, we take all reasonable measures to recover from the shipowner or other responsible persons.
- 1.1.3. Incident reports:
 - Opening report files on incidents likely to lead to a claim.
- 1.1.4. Mass compensation preparedness efforts

1.1.1. CLAIMS PROCESSING

Claims processing includes:

- · receipt of direct claims;
- · investigation and assessment of direct claims, including follow-up communications with the claimant;
- issuance of decision letters;
- various decisions within made the Expedited Process for Small Claims;
- · indirect claims, when we become party to lawsuits against shipowners;
- payment of claims; and
- responding to court challenges of our decisions.

44 new claims received

This compares to 41 in 2023-2024. The number of claims submitted this year is the highest in our history.

2%

>1M

2%

Undetermined

20 41% 36% 15 Number of claims 10

Figure 1 Spread of the new claims submitted by amounts

2%

100K to

250K

0%

250K to

500K

0%

500K to

1M

Note: The number above each bar represents the percentage of claims submitted for that segment.

7%

50K to

100K

5

0

< 10K

10K to

35K

9%

35K to

50K

\$3,638,051 claimed

This is the seventh highest amount in our history. This compares to \$9,269,433 in 2023-2024. The claims submitted this year ranged from about \$1,100 to \$2.7 million.

The Atlantic Pursuit claim, from the CCG, seeks over \$2.7 million. The claim involves a listing steel-hulled fishing vessel that had been moored and decaying at Grand Bank, NL for many years after it suffered damage at sea.

Most claims were for significantly smaller amounts

After the *Atlantic Pursuit*, the next largest claim received this year was much smaller, at about \$158,000. Three quarters of claims we received were for \$35,000 or less, and most of these were submitted under the Expedited Process for Small Claims.

26 claims submitted under the Expedited Process for Small Claims

This is the highest number to date. Five claims were under reassessment this year, and the outcomes are still pending. Additional claims may also be reassessed in 2025-2026.

When a claimant submits under this process, we receive fewer details about the incident than under the General Claims Process. Therefore, we have limited data about the vessels involved. As we establish internal guidance on the circumstances where claims should be reassessed under the Expedited Process for Small Claims, more claims will be reassessed and our data about such claims may be improved.

The CCG remains our main claimant

37 out of the 44 claims were submitted by the CCG, representing 84% of the total number of claims. The CCG claims represent 97% of the total amounts claimed this year.

Compared to last year, the number of non-CCG claims has increased, from three to seven. Most of these claims were submitted by ports and harbours, marking one of the highest numbers of claims from this group in our history.

Figure 2.1
Number of claims submitted
by type of claimant

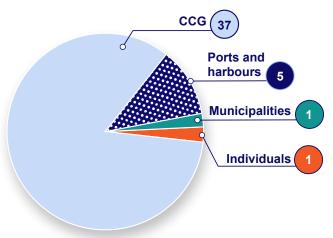
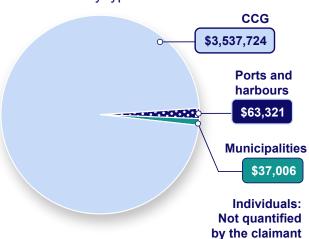


Figure 2.2
Amount claimed
by type of claimant



Quebec claims lead the way for new claims submitted

This year, the distribution was:

- Quebec (16);
- · British Columbia (15);
- · Nova Scotia (6);
- Ontario (5);
- · Newfoundland and Labrador (1); and
- New Brunswick (1)

Most claims involve fishing vessels and pleasure craft

Together, fishing vessels and pleasure craft account for about four out of five claims received, representing over \$3.4 million. This category includes the \$2.7M claim for the *Atlantic Pursuit*. The average amount claimed for these kinds of vessels was slightly under \$100,000.

Contrary to last year, the other vessel categories account for a very small share of the amount claimed.





Figure 3.1
Number of claims submitted by type of vessel

Type of vessel	Number of claims	Percentage of total number of claims
Tankers	0	-
Cargo, container, and passenger vessels	1	2%
Tugs and barges	1	2%
Fishing vessels	19	43%
Pleasure craft	16	36%
Ex-fishing vessels	2	5%
Other	0	-
Mystery spills	5	11%
TOTAL	44	100%

Figure 3.2
Amount claimed by type of vessel

Type of vessel	Total amount (\$)	Percentage of total amount
Tankers	-	-
Cargo, container, and passenger vessels	\$1,153	0.03%
Tugs and barges	\$16,599	0.5%
Fishing vessels	\$3,271,289	90%
Pleasure craft	\$199,937	5.5%
Ex-fishing vessels	\$40,503	1%
Other	-	-
Mystery spills	\$108,570	3%
TOTAL	\$3,638,051	100%

Prevalence of smaller ships

The majority of claims, 37 in total, were associated with vessels under 1,000 GT, indicating that smaller ships are more frequently involved in our claims portfolio. In contrast, only two claims were submitted for ships exceeding 1,000 GT. Additionally, five claims were linked to mystery spills, where the source of the pollution could not be identified.

Lacking information on abandoned and derelict vessels

Only three claims are confirmed as abandoned and derelict vessels. While this is a substantial decrease from last year, it may be because of the increased used of the Expedited Process for Small Claims rather than a change in what sorts of ships cause incidents.

Although fewer claims were submitted for this category, the high dollar value of the *Atlantic Pursuit* claim meant that abandoned and derelict vessels remain a significant portion of our portfolio.

Claims submission timing

Most claims must be submitted within two years (24 months) of the incident. In 2024-2025, 20% of all claims were submitted between 18 and 24 months after the incident. This compares to 37% in 2023-2024 and 52% in 2022-2023. This is a result of more claims submitted under the Expedited Process for Small Claims, where claims must be submitted within one year of an incident.

More than 16% of claims were submitted more than 24 months after the incident. Long delays before a claim is submitted can make it more difficult for us to recover from shipowners.

Figure 4
Number of claims submitted by gross tonnage (GT) of the ship

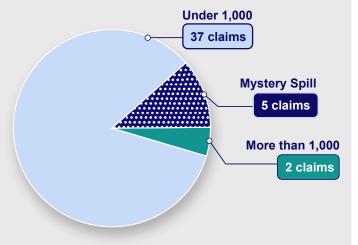


Figure 5
Amount claimed for incidents involving abandoned and derelict vessels compared



If we exclude the Expedited Process for Small Claims, 50% of claims were submitted between 18 and 24 months, compared to 58% last year.

Figure 6
Amount of time before the submission of claims (excluding Expedited Process for Small Claims)

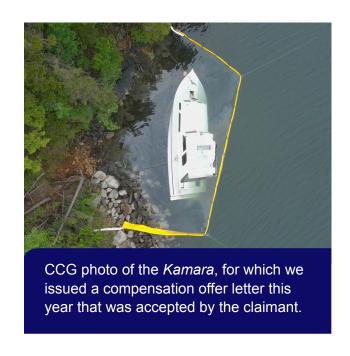
Timeline	Type of claimant	Number of claims	Percentage of claims
0 to 6 months		2	11%
	Individuals	1	5.5%
	Municipalities	1	5.5%
6 to 12 months		1	5.5%
	Ports and harbours	1	5.5%
12 to 18 months		3	16.5%
	CCG	2	11%
	Ports and harbours	1	5.5%
18 to 24 months		9	50%
	CCG	9	50%
More than 24 months		3	16.5%
	CCG	3	16.5%

47 claims processed

This compares to 35 in 2023-2024. This year's decisions were:

- 19 Offer Letters, including two pending a response from the claimant;
- 27 Notices of Payment under the Expedited Process for Small Claims; and
- 1 rejection: *Celebrity*, for being submitted too late.

At the end of the year, processing was not complete for 18 claims, for which a decision remains pending.



Claims processing time

This year, on average, we required slightly more than seven months to process claims under \$100,000. The eight claims over that amount took between 7 to 25.5 months to process. In general, larger claims are more complex and they take more time to process.

21 claims paid under the General Claims Process

This totaled \$1,290,635 in compensation to Canadians. Last year, we paid \$1,074,960 across 22 claims.

As of the end of March 2025, many larger and more complex claims remained under assessment, totaling \$36 million. As in past years, this amount is dominated by the \$25.7 million CCG claim made for the *Kathryn Spirit*.

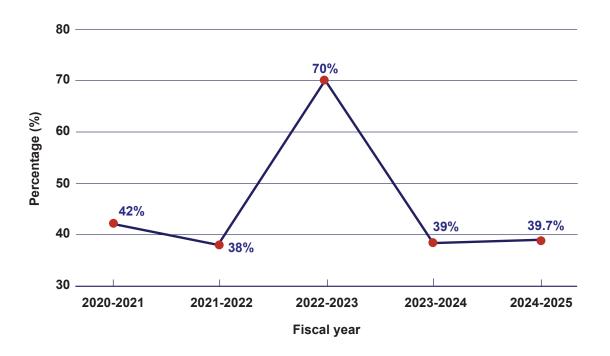
Figure 7
Time to process claims (excluding Expedited Process for Small Claims)

Amount of claim (\$)	Number of claims	Range in months	Average time in months
0 – 35K	5	4.5 to 9	6.5
35K – 100K	7	5 to 12	7.5
100K – 500K	5	7 to18	9.5
500K – 1M	1	13	13
More than 1M	2	9 to 25.5	17

Note: This figure includes rejected claims.



Figure 8
Percentage of amount offered compared to amount claimed in the past five years



Many claims include significant expenses not covered by our mandate

Claimants received 39.7% of the amount they claimed under the General Claims Process. This is a marginal increase compared to 39% in 2023-2024. As in past years, most claims were from entities with broad mandates, which do not necessarily match with what we can compensate.

Indirect Claims

Claimants have the option to pursue litigation against the owner of a ship rather than submit a claim directly to the Administrator. This is what we call an indirect claim. This option can be chosen, for example, when the deadline for submitting a claim to us has expired.

Figure 9
Percentage of amount offered vs. claimed under the General Claims Process

Claimant	Amount paid	Amount denied
CCG	39.8%	60.2%
Ports and harbours	31%	69%

Note: Interest was paid on these amounts. The claims paid this year include claims which were received in prior years.

If the shipowner is not required to pay the claim for one of the various reasons identified in the MLA, including impecuniosity and having paid up to its limit of liability, we may be able to do so. For that reason, the Administrator is a statutory party to those types of lawsuits. Three such lawsuits remain ongoing for the incidents involving the *Kathryn Spirit*, *Nathan E. Stewart* and *Hamilton Banker*.

An unconventional claim: polluting shipowner seeking compensation from the Ship Fund

In 2021-2022, we rejected one direct claim from the owner of the ship known as the *West Island 395*. The owner appealed our decision to the Federal Court, which confirmed the Administrator's decision.

The owner continues to attempt to pursue its claim by pursuing an action directly against us. We brought a motion seeking to ultimately dismiss the action. At the end of the year, we continue to await the owner's responding materials.



Claims processing: Challenges and opportunities

This year, we saw a continued growth in the use of the Expedited Process for Small Claims. We continue to explore ways to efficiently and appropriately handle these claims.

1.1.2. RECOVERY EFFORTS

Once we pay a claimant, we are required as per the MLA to take all reasonable measures to recover from the shipowner or any other person responsible for an incident (see Box 1).

Box 1

We use many strategies to recover from shipowners

We are always ready to discuss settlement rather than going to court. However, we sometimes start a lawsuit, notably when the shipowner does not engage with us. Lawsuits are also used to preserve our legal rights, allowing settlement discussions to happen, sometimes as part of formal mediation sessions. In some cases, we choose to seek judgment because it may give us leverage. Where the shipowner does not defend, we can obtain a default judgment. This does not require substantial resources from our in-house legal team.

132 recovery files being processed

This compares to 92 in the previous year. We closed 29 files because money was recovered or no recovery could be reasonably made. At the end of the year, 103 files were still open.

Substantial activity before the courts continues

This year, we had 42 files which reached or were already in the litigation or enforcement stage.

Our in-house legal counsels start and manage lawsuits to promote efficiency and cost savings. This greatly expands the scope of when it is reasonable to pursue recovery by making it possible to pursue the smaller files which make up a large percentage of our portfolio.



Cameron Grant, Director and General Counsel, Ship Fund, speaking to local leaders about our role in compensation and cost recovery at the Nova Scotia Federation of Municipalities 2024 Conference.

16 new lawsuits started

All of those are being handled by our in-house lawyers:

- · Tracy Isle
- Unknown name (Shiloh Park, houseboat)
- Marc Olivier
- Eclipse des Mers
- Autumn Winds
- Rnooknoo
- · Scotch Cap
- Unknown name (Valleyfield, Bonavista Bay, fishing vessel)
- Stormlander
- Northern Tip
- Watts-T-Use
- · Silver Grizzly
- Unknown name (Bedford Channel, sailing vessel)
- Kraken
- Trailer Princess
- Emma Marie

13 successful recoveries

This is the highest number of recovery files in a given year, and the third-highest amount recovered in the past ten years.

In all these cases, we started settlement discussions, a lawsuit, or both. In six of those cases, the ship involved was insured. Three of those recoveries (*Western Chief, Lurch*, and *Jennifer Holly*) were partial:

 The shipowners made a small contribution towards their debt, and we are expecting more payments in the months to come.

Figure 10
Files where financial recovery was obtained in 2024-2025

		•		
Ship name	Year of incident	Paid by the fund, including interest (\$)	Recovered* (\$)	Recovery stage
Autumn Winds	2021	9,400	9,267	before lawsuit
Danielle and Mark	2020	31,880	31,880	before trial
Nika	2017	24,795	30,496	after judgment
Seal Rock	2019	14,261	1,500	before trial
Zodiac Light	2018	147,437	104,063	after judgment
Lurch	2020	60,065	100	before trial
Primo	2021	19,348	16,452	before trial
Jennifer Holly	2019	75,161	600	after judgment
Wendy K	2020	283,390	254,024	before trial
Eclipse des Mers	2021	1,792	1,811	before trial
Wilf Seymour	2018	4,899	2,500	before lawsuit
Umiavut	2018	21,546	21,808	before lawsuit
Rnooknoo	2021	35,239	31,221	before trial
Total	13 files			

^{*} Note: In some cases, we recover our legal costs and/or interest. Where applicable, these amounts are included in the figures in this column.

Using a mixed model for recovery efforts

Securing a judgment in court does not always result in an immediate payment by the shipowner. Sometimes further efforts are needed. In some years, we have retained external lawyers to pursue recovery efforts or to bring claims in foreign jurisdictions. This year, no such activities were undertaken. However, we did recover money from enforcement proceedings taken by outside counsel in past years. For example, this included a recovery following the sale of a property against which we had registered a judgment in the case involving the *Nika*.



Figure 11
Summaries of active lawsuits in our recovery portfolio

Ship name 2024-2025 developments		Ship name	2024-2025 developments
REPRESENTED BY IN	TERNAL COUNSEL		
Trailer Princess	Pleadings	Emma Marie	Pleadings
Danielle and Mark*	Payment obtained	Mystery spill (Postville)	Pleadings
Tracy Isle	Service attempted	Noelani*	Judgment obtained
Unknown name (Shiloh Park, houseboat)	Pleadings	Wendy K*	Payment obtained
Marc Olivier	Pleadings	Réjane*	Closed
Eclipse des Mers	Payment obtained	Lurch*	Settlement pending
San Jolyne III*	Settlement pending	Autumn Winds	Payment obtained
Jennifer Holly*	Settled	Rnooknoo	Payment obtained
Maverick IV*	Discovery	Ocean Tribune*	Closed
Scotch Cap	Lawsuit filed	Hydra Mariner*	Service attempted
Stormlander	Lawsuit filed	Western Chief*	Judgment obtained
Northern Tip	Service attempted	Watts-T-Use	Pleadings
Seal Rock*	Payment obtained	Silver Grizzly	Lawsuit filed
Unknown name (Bedford Channel, sailing vessel)	Lawsuit filed	Unknown name (sunken pleasure craft)*	Closed
Unknown name (houseboat)*	Defendant served	Primo*	Payment obtained
Jolly Roger*	Closed	Kraken	Lawsuit filed
Unknown name (Valleyfield, Bonavista Bay, fishing vessel)	Service attempted	Hamilton Banker	Pleadings
REPRESENTED BY EX	TERNAL COUNSEL		
Nika*	Payment obtained	Zodiac Light*	Payment obtained
West Island 395*	Stayed	Mini Fusion*	Closed
King Arthur*	Settlement pending	Kathryn Spirit*	Discovery
Nathan E. Stewart	Settlement pending	Cormorant*	Post-judgment

Note: The asterisk * indicates cases which were carried over from 2023-2024.

Attempt to reopen a closed recovery case

In 2019, we settled a claim involving the *Cormorant*. In 2022, we recovered \$375,000 under a judgment obtained as part of that settlement agreement. Now, one of the settling defendants is attempting to undo the settlement. A court decision remains pending.

1.1.3. INCIDENT REPORTS

These files are opened when incidents are likely to lead to a claim.

10 new incident report files

This compares to seven in 2023-2024. We had 35 active incident files in our portfolio in 2024-2025. Two incident report files, the *Neekis* and the *Oceanus* were converted into a claim file.



The report files opened this year include one for the *MSC Baltic III*. That cargo vessel ran ashore on the western coast of Newfoundland in February 2025. As of the year end, lightering and salvage efforts remain ongoing. While no oil leak has been identified at the end of the fiscal year, the vessel had large quantities of oil aboard and remains in a perilous position. In anticipation of claims that could arise from this incident, we have been in touch with the insurer of the vessel to ensure that the mandatory insurance is in place and available to cover any damages that could occur.

1.1.4. MASS COMPENSATION PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

A tabletop exercise is scheduled for 2025 to address joint claims management issues with some of our international partners. An organizing committee was formed and met several times this year. We are also engaging with other organizations to explore their potential participation.

This year, we have also attended several virtual claims platform demonstrations to better understand how they could help to establish a comprehensive and efficient claims process.

Compensation arising out of an Incident Command System (ICS) deployment

We still consider that the operationalization of ICS in the emergency response context is critical for improved cost-recovery for claimants. To that end, we are continuing to discuss this subject with the CCG.

1.2. EMERGENCY FUNDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS IN CASE OF A MAJOR OIL SPILL

In case of a significant discharge, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans may request the Minister of Transport to direct the release of money from the Ship Fund for the response. After consultation with the Administrator, the Minister of Transport may make available up to \$10 million per year from the Ship Fund. If the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans requires additional funds, the Governor in Council may authorize the release of up to \$50 million per year from the Ship Fund.

The emergency funds released must be reimbursed to the Ship Fund within two years through an Appropriation Act, less any amount claimed by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans under the General Claims Process.

No such incident triggered this mechanism in 2024-2025. Therefore, this emergency funding process has not been used.

1.3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL OIL POLLUTION COMPENSATION FUNDS (IOPC FUNDS)

Canada is a party to two international oil compensation funds (Box 2). We are a member of the Canadian delegation, which participates in the decision-making meetings of the IOPC Funds. We are responsible for covering Canada's financial contribution. We also comply with Canada's reporting obligations under the conventions. The information we provide to the IOPC Funds' Secretariat serves to assess Canada's financial contribution to the IOPC Funds.

Box 2



About the IOPC Funds

The IOPC Funds are two intergovernmental organizations, the 1992 Fund and the Supplementary Fund. provide Thev compensation for oil pollution damage resulting from spills of persistent oil from tankers. The 1992 Fund will have 122 member States when it enters into force for the Republic of Iraq in August 2025. The 1992 Fund provides around \$366 million in compensation per incident. The Supplementary Fund, with the addition of the Republic of Mauritius as state party. now counts 33 member States. Together, the liability of the shipowner, the 1992 Fund and the Supplementary Fund total close to \$1.35 billion. That amount is available to those affected, in addition to the compensation available from the Ship Fund.

The full report and documentation of the IOPC Funds meetings are available on their website at: www.iopcfunds.org.

Note: The above amounts are based on a currency conversion. The precise amount available will depend on the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The SDR is the unit of account used in the conventions and is an international reserve asset based on a basket of five major world currencies.

IOPC Funds meetings

In 2024-2025, we attended both meetings in person, where we noted the following:

Incidents involving the IOPC Funds

We are responsible for paying Canada's financial contribution to the IOPC Funds. The IOPC Funds are currently handling 15 incidents. This year, two new large incidents were added: the *Terranova* in the Philippines and the *Marine Honour* in Singapore.

One lawsuit is of immediate interest to us:

Nathan E. Stewart (Canada): The IOPC Funds and the Ship Fund are both named defendants in litigation arising from this 2016 incident near Bella Bella, British Columbia. The litigation involves claims against the owner of the ship and both the Heiltsuk Tribal Council and the Heiltsuk Hímás, who this year participated in a mediation and expect further mediations next year.



Mark A.M. Gauthier, during one of his last participations as part of the Canadian delegation at the IOPC Funds meetings in London with Josée Annie Verville from the Canadian Coast Guard, and Caitlin O'Boyle and François Marier and from Transport Canada's International Marine Policy team.

Noteworthy Election

 François Marier, head of the Canadian delegation was elected Chair of the 1992 Assembly, replacing Ambassador Bandini of Italy.



Service on the Audit Body

- Alfred H.E. Popp of Canada and one of our former Administrators continues to serve as a member of the Audit Body.
- Impact of trade sanctions on the development of dark shipping

There is a continued substantial and alarming increase of vessels under sanctions that are "going dark" to circumvent rules and sanctions: they are turning off their ocean tracking systems and employing other methods to avoid detection. Many are illegally transferring persistent oil at sea. Many of these vessels are uninsured. In the event of a tanker oil spill, it may expose financially the IOPC Funds and us, the Ship Fund, as financial contributor to the IOPC Funds.

In response, member States of both IOPC Funds approved two Resolutions¹ to raise awareness of the risk of uninsured and unsafe ships. Since, a guidance document was developed by the IOPC Funds to assist Member States when investigating the circumstances surrounding an oil pollution incident involving uninsured and unsafe ships.²

 Progress towards the entry into force of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 2010 (the 2010 HNS Convention) and 2010 Protocol

Canada is a State party to this Convention and protocol since 2018. As of March 2024, eight States have ratified the Convention. The Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Finland and Sweden announced their intention to ratify the 2010 HNS Convention towards the end of 2025 or in 2026. This would mean that the 2010 HNS Convention could come into force for all signatories as early as 2027.

Collection of the data from Canadian contributors and submission of the oil report for Canada

We are responsible for ensuring that the Canadian receivers of persistent oil by water provide information about quantities received. We follow up on the information received and inquire on significant variances over the previous year, if any. We report the data to the

^{1.} For more information, see Resolution N°14 under Resolutions of the 1992 Fund and Resolution N°6 under Resolutions of the Supplementary Fund at: https://documentservices.iopcfunds.org/resolutions.

^{2.} International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds. *Guidance for Member States, Investigating the Circumstances Surrounding an Oil Pollution Incident Involving Uninsured and Unsafe Ships.* March 2025. https://iopcfunds.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/IOPC-Funds-Guidance-for-Member-States e.pdf.

IOPC Funds.

Payment of contribution to the IOPC Funds for 2024

We made a payment to IOPC Funds of £1,736,639 (CAD \$3,120,759) in 2024. This reflects Canada's share of the IOPC Funds' operational budget and levies related to claim payments.

With the amount of \$63.6 million which was paid by our Ship Fund since 1989, the contributions to the IOPC Funds are our biggest expense. Our annual contribution generally fluctuates when a new tanker incident occurs, and contributions are collected to pay for such claims (see Figure 12).

In October 2024, the 1992 IOPC Funds' governing bodies approved levies totaling £73M for incident-related expenses and a further increase in the IOPC Funds' working capital to £22M by 2027.

1.4 INQUIRY AND ENFORCEMENT WITH RESPECT TO CONTRIBUTORS' REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

The MLA provides that importers and exporters of oil shall file information on the quantity of oil shipped or received. They are the Ship Fund's contributors should the levy be reinstated. This information received from contributors also enables Canada to meet its reporting obligations under the Conventions as mentioned in Section 1.3 of this Report.

The Administrator can inspect contributors' documents and premises, and request information (section 117.3 of the MLA). The MLA also provides the Minister of Transport authority to issue Administrative Monetary Penalties (AMPs) against contributors in case of non-compliance of their reporting obligations.

\$8,000,000 \$6,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$0,000,000

Figure 12
Amount paid to the IOPC Funds since 1989

The Administrator did not use these powers this year and no AMPs were issued. The administration of AMPs was briefly discussed with Transport Canada this year, however further efforts will be needed to formalize a process.

Revision of the MOU with TC governing our administrative service relationship

We have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which governs the provision of certain administrative and reporting services provided by Transport Canada. Discussions are underway to renew the terms of the MOU and clarify responsibilities for verification of reported persistent oil shipments.

1.5 OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROLS

We continue to maintain and modernize human resources (HR) services. The 2024-2025 activities included:

- Reviewed and updated employment policies and performance assessment tools and issued a new employee handbook to provide staff with a comprehensive HR reference tool.
- Issued updated employment letters to employees to improve clarity and consistency and incorporate recent changes to the Canada Labour Code.
- Continued to develop HR information systems for automating personnel records, staffing processes, reporting and managing employee performance.
- Established four dedicated full-time Ship Fund employees, one articling student, and five part-time assessors with administrative services provided by a joint corporate services group.

 The Ship Fund's Student Program continued with success. We highly value the work and dedication demonstrated by our students. We will continue to seek to hire more students.

1.6 REPORTING, TRANSPARENCY AND COMMUNICATIONS

The MLA provides that the Administrator shall submit an annual report for the activities in that year to the Minister of Transport, including financial matters. The financial report is submitted under Part 2 of this Report.

We also have reporting obligations under the *Access to Information and Privacy Acts* (ATIP):

 This year, we did not receive any formal requests, and we received four informal requests.

In addition to our reporting obligations under these acts, we consider transparency, communications and outreach as integrally linked to our core mandate. The list of outreach activities and key highlights is found below.

Continuing to promote access to justice through active engagement

This year, our team, once again increased our engagement efforts, as it is one of the best ways to ensure access to justice for claimants. For example, in 2024-2025, we participated in 32 conferences, webinars, workshops, seminars or networking events. We delivered presentations at 21 of them, which marks an increase from the 15 presentations we delivered last year. We also participated as exhibitors in five national and provincial trade shows with heavy foot traffic.

By leveraging our network and seizing new opportunities, we secured more speaking engagements and booths at high-profile conferences and webinars than ever before. We continued to make efforts to keep our key partners engaged and to reach out to new stakeholders. This increased visibility, built through multi-year engagement, likely resulted in five claims being submitted from groups with whom we engaged at events or through targeted meetings.

In 2024-2025, our engagement and communications efforts focused on these groups or sectors:

Federal partnerships

We maintain a broad network of federal partners, including multiple agencies and departments that would be involved in responding to an incident. It also keeps us informed of initiatives within the federal government. We were often provided with a platform to speak at national events and webinars, enhancing our visibility and outreach. This includes multiple Oceans Protection Plan Dialogue Forum and the National Canadian Marine Advisory Council (CMAC) events.

Municipal, Local and provincial governments

Many municipalities and provincial governments across Canada understand that oil spill response activities often fall under federal jurisdiction. However, they also recognize that they may still be involved or affected by the impacts. In addition to their role in emergency



For the first time in our history, Ship and Rail Compensation Canada – Ship Fund presented at the opening plenary of the Canadian Marine Advisory Council (CMAC).

preparedness, they play a critical part in recovery efforts and in communicating with affected communities and residents. Recognizing this, we have increased our outreach to municipal and provincial governments.

In 2024-2025, we strengthened our collaboration with municipal associations to broaden our reach, particularly in Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Quebec. For example, we engaged with hundreds of local leaders at municipal conferences. Many participants committed to informing their local leadership, fire departments, and emergency response teams, about the Ship Fund and the cost recovery options it provides.

We will continue to seek out local and provincial stakeholders and develop tools and tailored messages to reach them more effectively.

Indigenous Rights Holders, communities and associations

This year, we increased our direct engagement with First Nations and Inuit communities, particularly in British Columbia, the Atlantic, Quebec and Nunavut. Indigenous Peoples have deep relationships with the land, water, and coastal resources that are essential for food, livelihoods, and cultural practices. As a result, they can be significantly affected by oil spills and play an important during incident response reinstatement measures. Therefore, many Indigenous communities are interested in understanding how they can be compensated. At conferences and events, our discussions often lead to invitations for follow-up webinars tailored to the concerns of specific Indigenous communities.

We will continue to prioritize outreach to Indigenous Rights Holders and Indigenous communities to strengthen these relationships and ensure they have access to the information and support they need.

First responders and environmental response professionals and industry

Several of our meetings this year highlighted the critical role first responders and firefighters often play in the initial response to an oil spill. When a vessel spills oil or catches fire, they are frequently the first on the scene, tasked with stabilizing the situation before other authorities, such as the CCG, assume control. These initial interventions can be vital in preventing further damage and monitoring the situation.

However, we heard firsthand about the challenges fire services face when it comes to recovering the costs of their interventions. Limited budgets often mean that these costs are absorbed by local governments, placing additional strain on their resources. As we continue to engage with first responders, we hope that the relationships we have built will encourage more claims from those on the front lines of these incidents.

We also maintained strong engagement with Canada's certified Response Organizations (ROs) this year, including through a webinar and participation in an oil spill scenario tabletop exercise. These interactions deepen our understanding of the roles and responsibilities of various groups within the Incident Command System (ICS) and clarify how claims can be submitted to us in this context.



Our team with Doug MacKenzie, Fire Marshal for the Government of Nova Scotia and Nick Barr, Director of Governance & Advisory Services at the Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

Ports, marinas, and harbours

Ports, marinas, and harbours are key stakeholders, as they are often involved in oil spill response operations. They may also become claimants when their equipment and infrastructure are contaminated or when a spill disrupts their activities. However, they have accounted for only about 5% of the claims submitted to the Ship Fund since 1989. To increase awareness, we released our new Compensation Handbook for Ports, Harbours, and Marinas and began distributing it across the country.

We engaged organizations such as the Association of Canadian Port Authorities (ACPA) and their individual members, the Harbour Authority Association of British Columbia (HAABC), Nautisme Québec, and the Small Craft Harbours program of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Some of the claims we received this year were directly linked to our past engagement efforts





Engagement activities in 2024-2025

Highlights:

22 meetings with key partners and new stakeholders, including:

- 5 periodic meetings with the CCG
- 3 periodic meetings with TC

Participation and networking during 32 conferences, seminars, workshops or webinars, receptions including:

- 21 presentations as hosts or guest speakers
- 5 exhibitions at municipal and national trade shows with high foot traffic
- 9 webinars delivered to representatives of federal, provincial, and local governments, Indigenous rights holders and communities, and the environmental response industry
- 2 lectures in university law courses

We continue to do joint outreach with the Rail Fund.

Legend for the type of participant or sector					
*	Federal government		Maritime legal community		
血	Provincial and territorial governments	♦	Indigenous governments and Indigenous groups		
	Municipalities and local governments	*	Fishing sectors		
	International partners		Shipping and boating industry		
ů	Ports, harbours, terminals, marinas and related associations	Ī	Oil and gas industry		
<u> </u>	Environmental response professionals and industry	•	Academia or research		
2	Environmental organizations		Claims and insurance specialists		

List of engagement activities 2024

April

Presentations at the:

► Communication Portal for Integrated Incident response (CPIIR) project's kick off meeting hosted by the CCG





 Association of Canadian Port Authorities (ACPA) **Operations Committee Meeting**



Hosting a webinar for Canada's four certified Response Organizations (ROs)



Participation in the Canadian delegation to the IOPC Funds' governing bodies



May

Presentation at the BC Towboat Industry Conference and Trade Show hosted by the Council of Marine Carriers









Meetings with the:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency





Chamber of Shipping British Columbia



June

Engagement trip to Calgary:

- ▶ Participation as exhibitor at the trade show of the:
 - Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators (CAMA) Conference



- Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Conference







Presentation at the Canadian Maritime Law Association (CMLA) conference



Hosted a webinar for the members of the Nunavut Economic Developers Association (NEDA)



August

Meeting with the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority



September

Participation as exhibitor at the trade show of the 2024 Ports Canada Conference



Meeting with the Huu-ay-aht First Nation



October

Guest speaker for TC's Webinar on Marine Pollution



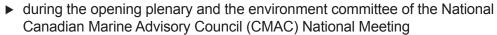
November

Open House in our office to celebrate the successful launch of our rebranding with our partners and stakeholders

Hosting a webinar with the government officials of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of the Province of British Columbia



Presentations:











Two engagement trips to Halifax:

- ▶ Participation as exhibitor at the trade show of the Nova Scotia Federation of Municipalities (NSFM) 2024 Conference
- ▶ Meetings with the:
 - Halifax Port Authority



- Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat



- Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board (CNSOPB)



November (continued)

Office of the Fire Marshal and Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing of the Government of Nova Scotia





Department of Emergency Management (DEM) of the Government of Nova Scotia





- The Atlantic Region Response Centre of the Eastern Canada Response Corporation (ECRC-SIMEC)
- Maritime Fire Chiefs Association









▶ Attendance at the Sustainable Ocean Conference





Participation in the Canadian delegation to the IOPC Funds' governing bodies



Meetings with:

► The Rugged Coast Research Society



► Members of the Nanwakolas Council



Networking at the Marine Day on the Hill Reception 2024







December

Presentations at the

▶ Hamilton Community Awareness and Emergency (Response (Hamilton CAER) Group







▶ The Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force 2024 Annual Meeting, Federal Partners Meeting







Guest speakers webinars for:

▶ the Enhanced Maritime Situational Awareness (EMSA) program quarterly training and information session hosted by TC









▶ the Oceans Protection Plan (OPP) Pacific Dialogue Forum Virtual Spotlights









2025

January

Guest speakers at two webinars for the Atlantic Indigenous Partners hosted by CCG, Atlantic region





February

Participation as:

 exhibitor at the trade show of the Oceans Protection Plan (OPP) Dialogue Forum, Pacific Region

















Presentation at the OPP Dialogue Forum, Quebec Region

March

Meetings with the:

► Saguenay Port Authority



► Tsartlip First Nation



Lecture at the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law





Our employees giving back to the community

This year, once again, our employees proudly supported the Ottawa Food Bank by contributing generously and making a tangible difference in the lives of those in need. During the Holiday Fund Drive, our staff contributions more than tripled the goals set for both dollar amount and non-perishable food collected. This showcased our employees' dedication to making a positive impact in the community.

2. Financial Report

In 2024-2025, the Ship Fund collected \$12.9M in interest (compared to \$14.5M in 2023-2024).

We also recovered \$505K from shipowners responsible for pollution, or from their insurers (compared to \$291K in 2023-2024).

Our interest revenue decreased by \$1.6M. Together, the Ship Fund's total revenues for 2024-2025 were \$13.4M (compared to \$14.8M in 2023-2024). These include:

- The decrease in the average rate of interest from 3.39% in 2023-2024 to 2.96% in 2024-2025.
- Thirteen recoveries in 2024-2025 compared to nine in 2023-2024.

Our expenses were \$7.9M (compared to \$8M in 2023-2024), of which \$3M were operating expenses (compared to \$2.5M in 2023-2024):

- \$1.4M was paid for Canadian claims (excluding \$187K paid in statutory interest), compared to \$1.1M the previous year (excluding \$125K paid in statutory interest).
- The provision for claims under review increased by \$265K compared to \$2.2M last year due to the increased total dollar value of claims received but not yet processed at the end of the fiscal year (see note 4 of the attached Financial Statements).
- Operating expenses increased by \$446K.
 Variances include:

- A \$286K increase in the cost of salaries and benefits, including Administrator and Deputy Administrator fees;
- A \$135K increase in consulting fees for marine and engineering services and claims investigators;
- A \$111K increase in legal fees;
- A \$42K decrease in the cost of information technology services;
- A \$33K decrease in general office, and administrative expenses;
- Additional minor variances for other costs.

At the end of the fiscal year, the Ship Fund had an accumulated surplus of \$426.6M (compared to \$421.1M in 2023-2024).

The Auditor's Report is included in the attached Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Operations	4
Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7
Additional Information	12

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Administrator of Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, the statements of operations, change in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Budget figures

As explained in Note 10 to the financial statements, budget figures are not disclosed in the financial statements, although it is required according to Public Sector Accounting Standards. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.







Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and
 whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair
 presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Marcil Lavallée

Ottawa, Ontario May 27, 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

MARCH 31, 2025

	2025	2024
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Balance of the account with Receiver General of Canada (Note 3) Accrued interest receivable Reimbursement for overpayment on Small Claims Advances to the Fund for Railway Accidents Involving	\$ 435,619,821 950,845 25,555	\$ 429,640,334 1,186,324
Designated Goods	371,727	305,476
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	436,967,948	431,132,134
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Provision for claims under review (Note 4)	367,764 10,030,152	293,708 9,764,679
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,397,916	10,058,387
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	426,570,032	421,073,747
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Capital assets (Note 5)	63,077	98,498
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$ 426,633,109	\$ 421,172,245

The statement of remeasurement gains and losses is not presented, as the Fund does not hold any financial instrument measured at fair value or arising from a foreign currency transaction for which no choice has been made under paragraph .19A of chapter SP 2601 - *Foreign currency translation*.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:

laror flea . Adn	ninistrator
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STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

	2025	2024
REVENUES		
Interest Recoveries related to claims and previously awarded settlements	\$ 12,850,986 505,423	\$ 14,499,506 291,145
	13,356,409	14,790,651
CLAIMS		
Increase of provision for claims under review Payments made towards Canadian claims Payments made under the expedited process for small claims Interest on payments made towards Canadian claims Interest on payments made under the expedited process for	265,473 1,089,799 276,129 170,014	2,237,782 975,656 100,050 118,403
small claims International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds Contributions (Note 7)	17,115 3,120,759	6,763 2,004,629
	4,939,289	5,443,283
	8,417,120	9,347,368
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administrative services, salaries and office expenses (Schedule A) Consulting fees (Schedule B) Administrator and deputy administrator's fees Rent Travel Legal fees Audit fees Amortization of capital assets	1,839,180 441,295 167,157 105,434 47,682 269,140 18,645 67,723	1,565,706 305,899 206,386 115,065 56,135 158,360 22,911 79,538
	2,956,256	2,510,000
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	5,460,864	6,837,368
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	421,172,245	414,334,877
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	\$ 426,633,109	\$ 421,172,245

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

	2025	2024
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ 5,460,864	\$ 6,837,368
Acquisition of capital assets Amortization of capital assets	(32,302) 67,723	(75,885) 79,538
	35,421	3,653
INCREASE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	5,496,285	6,841,021
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	421,073,747	414,232,726
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$ 426,570,032	\$ 421,073,747

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

•	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 5,460,864	\$ 6,837,368
Adjustment for: Amortization of capital assets	67,723	79,538
	5,528,587	6,916,906
Net change in non-cash items related to operating activities: Accrued interest receivable International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds	235,479	(164,408)
contributions receivable Reimbursement for overpayment on Small Claims Advances to the Fund for Railway Accidents Involving	- (25,555)	109,017 -
Designated Goods Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(66,251) 74,056	(102,604) 11,843
Provision for claims under review	265,473	2,237,782
INVESTMENT ACTIVITY	483,202	2,091,630
Acquisition of capital assets	(32,302)	(75,885)
INCREASE IN BALANCE OF THE ACCOUNT WITH THE RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA	5,979,487	8,932,651
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	429,640,334	420,707,683
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ 435,619,821	\$ 429,640,334

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2025

1. GOVERNING STATUTES AND PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund (the Fund) was created on April 24, 1989 by amendments to the *Canada Shipping Act* and succeeded the Maritime Pollution Claims Fund. The Fund is governed by Part 7 of the *Marine Liability Act* (MLA) as modified by Statutes of Canada, 2009, Chapter 21.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Treasury Board accounting policies which are consistent with Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the periods covered. The primary estimate relates to the valuation of provision for claims under review. Actual amounts could differ from the estimates.

Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognized as revenue when it is earned. Recoveries related to previously awarded settlements are recognized when they are received.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Capital assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives according to the straight-line method over the following periods:

Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 vears

Recognition of the provision for claims under review

Provisions for indemnification claims are estimated and recognized when a formal claim is submitted by the claimant and is duly received by the Fund.

Recognition of the contributions to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds

The Fund recognizes its contributions to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds when the contributions are determined and requested by the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2025

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8

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Other assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of earnings.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially classified either as a financial instrument measured at cost or at amortized cost or as a financial instrument measured at fair value. Transactions that are non-contractual in their origin do not generate items considered to be financial instruments.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include balance of the account with Received General of Canada, accrued interest receivable and advances to the Funds for Railway Accidents Involving Designated Goods.

Liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs attributable to financial instruments measured at fair value are recognized in operations in the period in which they are incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments measured at cost or amortized cost are recognized in the original cost of the instrument. When the instrument is measured at amortized cost, transaction costs are then recognized in operation over the life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method.

3. BALANCE OF THE ACCOUNT WITH THE RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA

The cash balance of the Fund is held within the Consolidated Specified Purpose Accounts of the Government of Canada. Public Works and Government Services Canada acts as the custodian of this cash balance and Transport Canada performs the various transactions on behalf of the Fund. Interest is credited to the account in accordance with the provisions of the MLA at a rate based on a 5-year Government of Canada bond interest rate, calculated monthly. The interest rates varied between 2.57% and 3.54% during the year (2024: 2.79% and 3.93%). The average interest rate for the year ended March 31, 2025 was 2.96% (2024: 3.39%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2025

4. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Due to uncertainties inherent to the claims review process, it is possible that the provision for claims under review is insufficient. Accordingly, a provision of \$10,030,152 (2024: \$9,764,679) for claims received prior to March 31, 2025 but not completely reviewed by that date has been calculated and recorded in the books. This provision is based on management's estimate and supported by claims payment historical data. All subsequent adjustments due to further investigation will be recognized in the year in which the claims are reviewed.

Provision for claims under review

As of March 31, 2025, the provision for claims under review was as follow:

- \$1,359,041 (2024: \$-) which represents the amount offered through formal offers and provisioned for claims received and currently under review.
- \$8,671,111 (2024: \$9,764,679) which represents the amount provided for on claims received not yet processed.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	cumulated nortization	2025	2024
Computer equipment Furniture and equipment Leasehold improvements	\$ 406,358 233,130 642,200	\$ 359,529 218,459 640,623	\$ 46,829 14,671 1,577	\$ 75,171 20,962 2,365
	\$ 1,281,688	\$ 1,218,611	\$ 63,077	\$ 98,498

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest rate risk

The Funds is exposed to interest rate risk on its balance of the account with the Receiver General of Canada bearing interest at variable rates. A significant portion of the revenue is generated from interest earned on this account balance.

The terms of the interest-bearing financial instruments are detailed in Note 3.

In its opinion, the Fund is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

The effect on financial assets of an increase (decrease) in the interest rate by 1.00% during the year would have reduced (increased) the surplus by approximately \$4,326,301.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2025

10

7. CONTINGENCIES

The Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund may be required to make contributions to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds, for which the amount owing is determined by the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds. The amounts contributed are used to pay compensation for claims arising under the jurisdiction of the contracting states to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds. The size of the contribution is contingent on the number of claims received by the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds, resulting in varying levels of contributions from year to year. Given this volatility, it has been determined that this contribution cannot be reasonably estimated from year to year. The amount of the contribution is paid and recorded by the Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund once the contribution is determined and requested by the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund was asked to contribute an amount of \$3,120,759 (2024: \$2,004,629) to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds.

Starting December 18, 2018, the Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund no longer has a liability limit per claim. Furthermore, as of April 1, 2025, the Minister of Transport has the statutory power to impose a levy of 63.05 cents (2024: 61.45 cents) per metric tonne of "contributing oil" imported into or shipped from a place in Canada in bulk as cargo in a ship. Both the maximum liability and the levy are indexed annually to the consumer price index. No levy has been imposed since 1976.

In the normal course of its operations, the Fund may receive information about incidents that have occurred but for which no claims have been received. It is not possible for the Fund to determine the likeliness of a claim for any of these reported incidents. The Fund is also not able to assess the financial value of any such claims should they materialize. No provision related to these incidents is recognized in the financial statements. A provision is recognized when a claim is effectively received.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Fund is related, as a component of the accounting framework of the Government of Canada, to all Government of Canada departments, agencies and Crown Corporations.

Rent

During the year, the Fund has paid \$176,201 (2024: \$176,201) to Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) for the use of office spaces of which a portion of \$72,526 (2024: \$61,136) is then charged to the Fund for Railway Accidents Involving Designated Goods. The Fund is committed to pay an annual minimum rent of \$176,201 to PWGSC for the rental of premises under a lease agreement expiring March 31, 2026. As a tenant, the Fund is also responsible to pay its share of escalation costs annually.

Accounting services

During the year, the Fund paid \$31,831 (2024: \$29,556) to Transport Canada for accounting services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2025

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Other

During the year, the Fund recovered \$1,391,862 (2024: \$1,120,968) from the Fund for Railway Accidents Involving Designated Goods for the following operating expenses:

	2025	2024
Administrative services, salaries and office expenses Rent	\$ 1,319,336 5 72,526	1,059,132 61,136
	\$ 1,391,862	\$ 1,120,268

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Fund recognizes a provision for an indemnification claim when a formal and duly prepared claim is submitted by the claimant and is effectively received by the Fund. All claims received before March 31, 2025 were provided for in the financial statements. During the period from April 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025, the Fund has received additional claims totalling \$88,091. These claims are provided for in the financial statements.

10. BUDGET

The Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund does not prepare an annual budget due to the nature of its operations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

	2025	2024
SCHEDULE A - ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, SALARIES AND OFFICE EXPENSES		
Salaries and benefits Office expenses Information technology services Telecommunications Other administrative services	\$ 1,691,710 7,617 73,664 2,921 63,268	\$ 1,366,255 7,230 115,431 4,526 72,264
	\$ 1,839,180	\$ 1,565,706
SCHEDULE B – CONSULTING FEES		
Claims consultants and investigators Management and expertise services Graphic and multimedia services	\$ 262,958 98,559 79,778	\$ 205,853 74,438 25,608
	\$ 441,295	\$ 305,899

Appendix

LIST OF INCIDENT REPORTS AND CLAIMS FILES IN 2024-2025

The index of cases provides additional information on each of the cases of the 2024-2025 files portfolio:

- · Cases are listed by province and territory.
- The "Status" column indicates whether the file is open or closed.
- The type of oil is not always known or defined, especially at the incident report stage, i.e., before a claim is submitted.
- This icon refers to abandoned and derelict vessels.



A summary of each of the cases listed below can be found on the Ship Fund's website (https://ship-rail.gc.ca/ship/claims-decisions#past-claims).

Expedited Process for Small Claims

Incident Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed)	Date Notice of Payment was issued	Date Notice of Overpayment was issued	Status
Incident details Newfoundland and Labrador					
Michael Marie III 2022-04-09 Arnold's Cove Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$16,800.89 2022-07-06 DFO/CCG	\$16,800.89 (100%)	2022-08-31	-	Open
Nova Scotia					
Bad Decisions 2024-09-08 Pictou Landing Fishing vessel No spill	\$17,691.96 2025-02-11 DFO/CCG	\$17,691.96 (100%)	2025-03-20	-	Open
Ethan & Renee Pembroke Princess and Knot Telling 2024-01-26 Chegoggin Point Wharf, Yarmouth Fishing vessels No spill	\$8,073.03 2024-10-01 DFO/CCG	\$8,073.03 (100%)	2024-12-12	-	Open
Kraken 2022-01-28 Lunenburg Pleasure craft No spill	\$25,987.07 2023-01-26 DFO/CCG	\$25,987.07 (100%)	2023-03-16	2025-02-04	Open
Tommy Joe 2024-10-24 St. Peters Canal, Cape Breton Fishing vessel Spill	\$5,368.04 2025-03-04 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	-	Open

Incident Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed)	Date Notice of Payment was issued	Date Notice of Overpayment was issued	Status
Wanda Lynn 2023-10-13 Little Brook Fishing vessel No spill	\$5,986.59 2024-09-26 DFO/CCG	\$5,986.59 (100%)	2024-11-21	-	Open
New Brunswick					
Unknown name 2023-07-11 Kouchibouguac Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$20,447.40 2024-05-21 DFO/CCG	\$20,447.40 (100%)	2024-07-10	-	Open
Quebec					
Ale 2022-12-17 Les Méchins Bulk carrier No spill	\$6,557.09 2023-12-15 DFO/CCG	\$6,557.09 (100%)	2024-02-23	-	Open
Canary 2022-11-23 Rivière Madeleine Bulk carrier No spill	\$2,921.47 2023-11-16 DFO/CCG	\$2,921.47 (100%)	2024-01-11	-	Open
Fisherman's Provider 2023-07-23 Gulf of Saint Lawrence Fishing vessel No spill	\$3,125.94 2024-06-20 DFO/CCG	\$3,125.94 (100%)	2024-08-08	-	Open
Gaia 2023-08-07 Sainte-Anne-des-Monts Pleasure craft No spill	\$3,003.13 2024-01-23 DFO/CCG	\$3,003.13 (100%)	2024-03-21	-	Open
BBC Kwiatkowski 2022-12-19 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal Cargo vessel No spill	\$30,322.98 2023-12-14 DFO/CCG	\$30,322.98 (100%)	2024-02-23	-	Open
Hobbes 2023-08-01 Rivière-Madeleine Pleasure craft No spill	\$10,740.31 2024-06-04 DFO/CCG	\$10,740.31 (100%)	2024-07-18	-	Open
Le Plaisancier 2022-08-25 Réal Bouvier Marina, Longueuil Passenger vessel Diesel spill	\$2,980 2023-08-11 DFO/CCG	\$2,980 (100%)	2023-10-16	-	Open
L'Inséparable II 2021-11-05 Rivière St-Maurice Pleasure craft No spill	\$15,947.60 2022-07-18 DFO/CCG	\$15,947.60 (100%)	2022-09-09	-	Closed

Incident					
Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed)	Date Notice of Payment was issued	Date Notice of Overpayment was issued	Status
Mystery spill 2023-03-28 Port de Sept-Îles, Sept-Îles Diesel spill	\$56,747.17 2025-03-25 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	-	Open
Mystery spill 2024-07-11 Marina Montréal, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal Engine oil spill	Not yet set 2024-08-06 Robert Chartier	Assessment ongoing	-	-	Open
Mystery spill 2024-07-09 Port of Montréal Spill	\$11,323.94 2024-11-08 DFO/CCG	\$11,323.94 (100%)	2025-01-08	-	Open
Mystery spill 2024-07-11 Havre de l'île d'Entrée, les îles-de- la-Madeleine, QC Gasoline spill	\$9,010.86 2024-10-25 DFO/CCG	\$9,010.86 (100%)	2024-12-16	-	Open
NY9109JW 2023-10-09 Marina Anse-à-Valleau, L'Anse-à-Valleau Pleasure craft No spill	\$24,904.31 2024-07-02 DFO/CCG	\$24,904.31 (100%)	2024-08-27	-	Open
Patagonman 2022-12-11 Sainte-Catherine Lock Bulk carrier No spill	\$3,387.66 2023-12-08 DFO/CCG	\$3,387.66 (100%)	2024-02-06	-	Open
Unknown name 2023-07-31 Trois-Rivières Pleasure craft Gasoline spill	\$4,907.93 2024-02-02 DFO/CCG	\$4,907.93 (100%)	2024-03-27	-	Open
Unknown name 2024-03-14 L'Île-Sainte- Thérèse,Saint-Jean- sur-Richelieu Pleasure craft No spill	\$10,283.14 2024-09-03 DFO/CCG	\$10,283.14 (100%)	2024-10-30	-	Open
Zudar 2024-04-18 Pointe-à-Boisvert Bulk carrier No spill	\$1,153.43 2024-09-03 DFO/CCG	\$1,153.43 (100%)	2024-10-22	-	Open

Incident					
Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed)	Date Notice of Payment was issued	Date Notice of Overpayment was issued	Status
30E18848 2024-06-12 Marina Zool, Pointe-Fortune Pleasure craft No spill	\$11,328.63 2024-12-20 DFO/CCG	\$11,328.63 (100%)	2025-01-24	-	Open
10D70475 2024-11-18 Rivière Saint-Maurice Pleasure craft No spill	\$8,538.67 2025-01-17 DFO/CCG	\$8,538.67 (100%)	2025-03-17	-	Open
Ontario					
Alegra 2023-09-28 Etobicoke Creek, Marie Curtis Park, Toronto Pleasure craft No spill	\$10,722.24 2024-07-02 DFO/CCG	\$10,722.24 (100%)	2024-08-27		Open
Den's Den 2024-02-14 Mitchell's Bay, Lake St. Clair Pleasure craft No spill	\$29,582.42 2025-02-10 DFO/CCG	\$29,582.42 (100%)	2025-03-19	-	Open
DougOut 2023-10-02 Lake Huron, South of Cockburn Island Pleasure craft No spill	\$14,054.70 2024-09-24 DFO/CCG	\$14,054.70 (100%)	2024-11-21	-	Open
Dulce Vida 2023-07-24 Cobourg Marina, Cobourg Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$4,199.47 2024-02-26 DFO/CCG	\$4,199.47 (100%)	2024-04-22	-	Open
Franken Boat 2024-08-07 Finkle's Shore Park, Bath Pleasure craft No spill	\$10,389.77 2024-11-01 DFO/CCG	\$10,389.77 (100%)	2024-12-16	-	Open
Night Runner 2023-07-23 Lake Huron Yacht Club, Sarnia Pleasure craft Fuel and engine oil spill	\$3,277.96 2024-02-01 DFO/CCG	\$3,277.96 (100%)	2024-03-27	-	Open
55E20658 2023-11-10 Detroit River, Windsor Pleasure craft No spill	\$7,002.30 2024-10-10 DFO/CCG	\$7,002.30 (100%)	2024-12-10	-	Open

Incident						
Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details		Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed)	Date Notice of Payment was issued	Date Notice of Overpayment was issued	Status
British Columbia						
Autumn Winds 2021-07-15 Discovery Passage Commercial fishing vessel No spill		\$9,266.96 2021-12-09 Nanwakolas Council Society	\$9,266.96 (100%)	2022-02-04	-	Closed
Avro 2023-12-05 Ladysmith Maritime Society Dock Pleasure craft Spill		\$3,845.98 2024-11-25 DFO/CCG	\$3,845.98 (100%)	2025-01-24	-	Open
Chris Mar 2024-01-21 Stones Marina, Nanaimo Pleasure craft Fuel spill		\$3,232 2024-12-31 Nanaimo Port Authority	\$3,232 (100%)	2025-03-20	-	Open
Content 2023-04-15 Zeballos Fishing vessel No spill		\$6,510.54 2023-08-04 DFO/CCG	\$6,510.54 (100%)	2023-10-03	-	Open
Hatta III 2022-06-17 Port Renfrew Fishing vessel Diesel spill	(S)	\$8,753.49 2022-11-04 DFO/CCG	\$8,753.49 (100%)	2022-12-22	-	Open
Iron Horse 2023-12-14 Campbell River Harbour Converted tug Engine oil spill		\$861.60 2024-02-23 Campbell River Harbour Authority	\$861.60 (100%)	2024-04-12		Open
Lahaina Lady 2022-01-08 Campbell River Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$ 15 miles	\$15,979.65 2022-12-13 DFO/CCG	\$15,979.65 (100%)	2023-02-09	-	Closed
Marquita 2022-06-18 Degnen Bay Gabriola Island Unknown No spill	\$ 15 miles	\$18,188.00 2022-10-25 DFO/CCG	\$18,188.00 (100%)	2022-12-14	-	Open
Michelle Marie 2022-08-05 Prince Rupert Fishing vessel No spill		\$33,122.43 2023-07-19 DFO/CCG	\$33,122.43 (100%)	2023-09-14	-	Open
Moonlight 2022-01-06 Port Hardy Fishing vessel Diesel spill	(S)	\$7,906.29 2022-08-18 DFO/CCG	\$7,906.29 (100%)	2022-10-12	-	Closed

Incident Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed)	Date Notice of Payment was issued	Date Notice of Overpayment was issued	Status
Mystery spill (Finger B, Campbell River Harbour) 2023-12-22 Fisherman's Wharf, Campbell River Engine oil spill	\$31,487.97 2024-12-20 DFO/CCG	\$31,487.97 (100%)	2025-02-13	-	Open
Mystery spill (Finger B, Campbell River Harbour) 2023-12-22 Campbell River Harbour Unknown Fuel spill	\$3,260.20 2024-02-23 Campbell River Harbour Authority	\$3,260.20 (100%)	2024-04-12		Open
Neekis 2024-03-26 Albion Ferry Terminal, Maple Ridge Fishing vessel Unknown	\$8,457.63 2025-02-28 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	-	Open
Smokey River 2024-06-29 Nanaimo Harbour Fishing vessel Spill	\$4,231 2024-12-31 Nanaimo Port Authority	\$4,231 (100%)	2025-02-20	-	Open
Unknown name 2024-12-26 Fraser River, Vancouver Fishing vessel Spill	\$7,312.78 2025-01-10 Vancouver Fraser Port Authority	\$7,312.78 (100%)	2025-03-07	-	Open
Unknown name 2023-05-21 Port Alberni Unknown No spill	\$7,569.80 2024-05-03 DFO/CCG	\$7,569.80 (100%)	2024-06-28	-	Open
Unknown name 2020-01-03 Sicamous Narrows Houseboat Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$6,941.10 2020-12-02 DFO/CCG	\$4,402.99 (63%)	2021-02-01	2021-06-17	Open
Unknown name 2022-10-19 Tofino Fishing vessel No spill	\$19,152.02 2023-01-12 DFO/CCG	\$19,152.02 (100%)	2023-03-13	-	Open

General Claims Process and Incident Reports

Incident				
Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed) Date of decision	Recovery Amount recovered Date of recovery	Status
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Alaskaborg 2022-02-10 Off the South Coast Cargo ship Heavy fuel spill	-	-	-	Open
Atlantic Pursuit 2022-06-13 Grand Bank Fishing vessel No spill	\$2,731,926.52 2024-06-10 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Baccalieu Venture 2025-01-12 Harbour Grace Fishing vessel No spill	-	-	-	Open
Baffin Sound 2015-06-23 St. Anthony Fishing vessel No spill	\$22,185.86 2015-12-09 DFO/CCG	\$22,185.86 (100%) 2016-02-25	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
BBC Oregon 2019-06-30 Bay Bulls Cargo ship No spill	-	-	-	Open
Captain Earl W. Winsor 2024-01-31 Springdale Passenger vessel No spill	-	-	-	Open
Comanche 2022-03-10 Placentia Bay Bulk Carrier No spill	-	-	-	Open
Danielle and Mark 2020-02-10 Old Bonaventure Fishing vessel No spill	\$47,073.08 2021-06-03 DFO/CCG	\$30,397.23 (64,6%) 2021-09-08	\$31,879.76 2025-02-24	Open
Executioner 2021-12-09 St. John's Fishing vessel No spill	-	-	-	Closed
Hamilton Banker 2019-11-20 Colliers Fishing vessel Unknown	\$2,016,227.22 2022-10-05 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open

Incident Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed) Date of decision	Recovery Amount recovered Date of recovery	Status
Jana Desgagnes 2019-03-21 Port aux Basques Tanker No spill	\$89,286.59 2023-02-28 DFO/CCG	\$30,751.98 (34%) 2024-01-12	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Jennifer Holly 2019-04-01 Main Brook Fishing vessel Fuel, base oil, hydraulic oil spill	\$76,171.64 2019-10-28 DFO/CCG	\$72,939.19 (95.76%) 2020-03-06	\$600.00 2024-08-28	Open
Lucas & Rebecca 2017-07-01 Bay of Islands Fishing vessel No spill	\$17,744.64 2017-11-03 DFO/CCG	\$17,744.64 (100%) 2017-12-13	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Marc Olivier 2022-05-07 Port aux Basques Fishing vessel No spill	\$14,791.11 2023-06-22 DFO/CCG	\$12,544.68 (85%) 2023-10-04	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Michael Marie III 2022-04-09 Arnold's Cove Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$4,681.58 2022-04-28 Harbour Authority of Arnold's Cove	\$4,681.58 (100%) 2022-06-23	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
MSC Baltic III 2025-02-15 Lark Harbour Cargo container No spill	-	-	-	Open
MSC Kim 2022-03-09 Port au Port Cargo ship No spill	-	-	-	Open
Mystery spill 2020-06-08 Postville Kerosene spill	\$32,650.70 2021-12-01 DFO/CCG	\$28,484.86 (87.24%) 2022-10-14	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Sweven 2019-03-12 St. John's Pleasure craft No spill	\$6,134.57 2021-03-11 DFO/CCG	\$6,134.57 (100%) 2021-04-23	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Unknown name 2021-11-02 Valleyfield, Bonavista Bay Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$29,967.86 2022-11-16 DFO/CCG	\$15,969.89 (53%) 2023-05-18	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Unknown name 2020-01-17 Cupids Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$14,826.38 2021-06-15 DFO/CCG	\$14,766.79 (99.6%) 2021-09-01	Recovery efforts were made	Closed

Incident					
Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details		Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed) Date of decision	Recovery Amount recovered Date of recovery	Status
Nova Scotia					
Cormorant 2015-02-27 Bridgewater Ex-military Hydraulic oil spill	<u> </u>	\$549,581.18 2015-11-02 DFO/CCG	\$515,267.25 (93.76%) 2016-03-29	\$375,000.00 2022-01-06	Open
Cormorant 2019-07-15 Bridgewater Ex-military No spill	15 N	-	-	-	Open
Dale M II 2022-11-25 Tickle Wharf, Canso Fishing vessel No spill		\$19,441.09 2024-09-23 DFO/CCG	\$19,111.31 (98%) 2025-02-06	-	Open
Emma Marie 2022-03-18 Country Island Fishing vessel No spill		\$70,613.53 2024-03-15 DFO/CCG	\$12,838.02 (18%) 2025-01-22	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Farley Mowat 2015-06-24 Shelburne Harbour, Shelburne Research Ship Spill	15 N	\$47,598.78 2017-06-23 Town of Shelburne	\$43,641.94 (91.69%) 2017-07-18	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Farley Mowat 2015-06-24 Shelburne Harbour, Shelburne Research Ship Spill	\$ 15 miles	\$814,815.05 2016-01-18 DFO/CCG	\$813,316.15 (99.82%) 2016-06-29	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Hydra Mariner 2021-01-17 Dartmouth Ex-fishing vessel Unknown Spill	1500 JS	\$2,543,803.16 2023-01-05 DFO/CCG	\$1,339,930.08 (53%) 2025-02-14	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Kamara 2023-06-30 Northwest Arm, Halifax Pleasure craft No spill		\$42,902.26 2024-08-13 DFO/CCG	\$8,887.70 (21%) 2025-01-13	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Northern Tip 2021-11-30 Sydport Wharf, Sydney Fishing vessel Fuel oil spill		\$116,108.60 2023-10-16 DFO/CCG	\$62,286.79 (54%) 2024-05-29	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open

Incident				
Ship name Date of incident Location Ship type Incident details	Claim submitted Amount claimed Date of submission Name of claimant	Decision Amount offered (% offered vs claimed) Date of decision	Recovery Amount recovered Date of recovery	Status
Primo 2021-02-08 Lunenburg Fishing vessel No spill	\$38,067.07 2023-01-11 DFO/CCG	\$17,577.12 (46%) 2023-07-05	\$16,452 2024-05-31	Closed
Robert & Marilyn 2021-09-25 Bras D'Or Lake, Iona Fishing vessel No spill	\$56,268.88 2023-06-22 DFO/CCG	\$2,062.04 (4%) 2023-11-15	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Ryan Atlantic II (formerly Cape Rouge) 2014-03-10 Bridgewater Ex-fishing vessel Spill	\$362,575.38 2014-06-30 DFO/CCG	\$358,117.79 (98.77%) 2015-03-19	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Stephanie & Darrel 2007-04-11 Shelburne Fishing vessel Fuel and hydraulics spill	\$13,627.73 2008-02-09 DFO/CCG	\$13,627.73 (100%) 2008-05-13	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Unknown name 2022-11-19 Northwest Arm, Halifax Fishing vessel Engine oil spill	\$15,921.55 2024-03-13 DFO/CCG	\$14,529.76 (91%) 2024-12-10	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
New Brunswick				
L'Épaulard 2018-11-04 Blacks Harbour Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$7,821.73 2020-11-03 DFO/CCG	\$7,674.80 (98%) 2021-01-26	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Jenkins Pride 2022-01-20 Beaver Harbour Fishing vessel Diesel oil spill	\$36,153.24 2024-01-16 DFO/CCG	\$2,005.38 (5%) 2025-01-10	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Quebec				
Celebrity 2021-06-17 La Prairie Pleasure craft No spill	\$4,970.64 2024-06-13 DFO/CCG	Rejected 2025-03-03	-	Open
Celebrity 180 & Baja 2018-09-13 Quai Paquet, Lévis Pleasure craft No spill	\$3,113.40 2023-09-12 DFO/CCG	Rejected 2024-01-31	-	Closed

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Éclipse des Mers 2021-06-04 Golfe du Saint-Laurent, Île d'Anticosti Fishing vessel No spill	\$1,592.75 2023-06-23 DFO/CCG	\$1,592.75 (100%) 2023-11-28	\$1,811 2024-06-06	Open
Handcuff 2022-07-24 Pointe-au-Pic, La Malbaie Barge	\$16,598.59 2024-07-19 DFO/CCG	\$16,598.59 (100%) 2025-01-15	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Kathryn Spirit 2013-09-19 Lac St. Louis, Beauharnois Bulk Carrier No spill	\$25,731,208.24 2021-05-04 DFO/CCG	-	-	Open
Le SyRaynuse 2019-08-13 Portneuf Pleasure craft No spill	\$5,421.55 2024-08-06 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Mystery spill 2021-08-26 Port of Quebec, Quebec Fuel oil spill	\$4,720.60 2023-08-23 DFO/CCG	\$4,720.60 (100%) 2024-03-08	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Norman McLeod 2018-08-09 Lanoraie Tanker No spill	\$8,157.21 2023-08-08 DFO/CCG	\$7,124.36 (87%) 2023-11-28	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Quetzal II 2021-11-06 Cap-Chat Pleasure craft No spill	\$2,018.46 2024-09-11 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Réjane 2020-10-09 Rapides du Cheval Blanc, Rivière des Prairies Tug No spill	\$3,428.93 2021-04-13 DFO/CCG	\$3,441.79 (100%) 2021-08-08	\$3,441.79 2024-03-06	Closed
Unknown names 2024-06-30 Quai de la Grande- Entrée, les îles-de- la-Madeleine Fishing vessels No spill	\$37,005.69 2024-11-27 La communauté maritime des îles- de-la-Madeleine	Assessment ongoing	-	Open

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Umiavut 2018-08-12 Lac Saint-Pierre Cargo vessel No spill	\$31,072.39 2023-08-10 DFO/CCG	\$17,395.61 (56%) 2024-03-11	\$21,808.20 2024-12-01	Closed
Wilf Seymour 2018-11-27 Canal de Beauharnois Tug No spill	\$3,893.03 2023-11-10 DFO/CCG	\$3,893.03 (100%) 2024-02-07	\$2,500 2024-12-06	Closed
Ontario				
Gary M 2024-11-26 Stokes Bay Fishing vessel Spill	-	-	-	Open
Lakefront Property 2022-03-12 Bridgeview Marina, St. Clair River, Sarnia Pleasure craft Gasoline spill	\$41,477.27 2023-08-31 DFO/CCG	\$41,477.27 (100%) 2024-02-27	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
SEA-Q-TI 2021-02-08 Humber Bay Park, Toronto Pleasure craft No spill	\$35,614.93 2021-11-08 DFO/CCG	\$19,994.18 (56.14%) 2022-10-11	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Theodore Too 2024-12-18 Port Weller Dry Docks Shipayrd, St. Catharines Tug No spill	-	-	-	Open
Unknown name 2023-05-19 Lake Manitouwabing Pleasure craft Gasoline spill	-	-	-	Open
Unknown name 2021-05-03 Shiloh Park Campground and Marina, Wallaceburg Pleasure craft Gasoline spill	\$8,350.13 2023-05-02 DFO/CCG	\$6,983.10 (84%) 2023-08-10	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Wendy K 2020-09-03 St-Clair River, Mooretown Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$280,143.90 2022-09-02 DFO/CCG	\$254,024.16 (91%) 2023-07-12	\$254,024.16 2024-12-05	Closed

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British Columbia				
Alaska Plaza and Sea Lander 2020-12-24 Port McNeil Barges Diesel spill	-	-	-	Closed
Aleutian Isle 2022-08-13 San Juan Island, WA, USA Fishing vessel Diesel spill	-	-	-	Open
Astronaut 2022-12-06 Rushbrook Harbour, Prince Rupert Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$45,794.20 2023-11-27 Port Edward Harbour Authority	\$19,365.48 (42%) 2024-05-15	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Atanook 2018-10-07 Ganges Harbour, Ganges Sailing vessel (pleasure craft) No spill	\$19,017.43 2020-10-05 DFO/CCG	\$4,905.93 (25.80%) 2020-12-24	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Barges King Arthur & SL 104 2016-04-10 Mamquam Blind Channel Barge No spill	\$819,134.67 2018-04-04 DFO/CCG	\$814,012.78 (99.37%) 2018-10-31	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Beau 2023-10-22 Tsehum Harbour, Sidney Ex-fishing vessel No spill	\$6,430.40 2025-01-24 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Beldis 2022-01-28 Pender Harbour, Garden Bay Pleasure craft Fuel oil spill	\$89,679.37 2023-12-14 DFO/CCG	\$58,551.63 (65%) 2024-07-25	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Bert 2023-07-28 Fraser River Barge Fuel oil spill	-	-	-	Open
Blue Pacific No.1 2016-12-28 Salt Spring Island Ex-fishing vessel Fuel oil spill	\$132,339.06 2018-10-09 DFO/CCG	\$114,129.56 (86.24%) 2019-01-23	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open

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Central Isle 2016-06-01 French Creek Ex-fishing vessel No spill	\$25,035.02 2018-02-20 DFO/CCG	\$24,108.07 (96.30%) 2018-04-04	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Chinootka 2021-12-25 Tahsis Barge Diesel spill	\$1,102,254.90 2023-12-14 DFO/CCG	\$246,341.33 (22%) 2024-09-10	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Darrell Bay Incident 2018-12-20 Darrell Bay, Squamish Ex-fishing vessels, pleasure craft, ex-tug Diesel spill	\$202,213.22 2020-12-17 DFO/CCG	\$43,721.14 (21.6%) 2021-05-10	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Elva M II 2016-11-05 Steveston Harbour, Richmond	\$7,649.63 2017-02-09 Steveston Harbour Authority	\$7,649.63 (100%) 2017-02-22	\$3,266.46 2019-07-01	Open
Fishing vessel Spill	\$46,351.57 2017-02-28 DFO/CCG	\$46,351.57 (100%) 2017-03-31		Open
Europe 2023-01-21 English Bay, Vancouver Container ship Unknown Spill	-	-	-	Closed
Isa 2022-10-18 Kinsmen Beach Park, Chemainus Fishing vessel Spill	\$42,782.92 2024-10-04 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Island Bay 2022-09-10 Carpenter Bay, Haida Gwaii Passenger vessel No spill	-	-	-	Closed
Jolly Roger 2021-02-02 Ahousaht Harbour, Flores Island Fishing vessel Unknown	\$88,472.09 2023-01-17 DFO/CCG	\$18,845.22 (21%) 2023-07-05	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Kehewin 2024-02-04 Port Hardy Fishing vessel No spill	\$14,473.42 2024-10-24 Port Hardy Harbour Authority	Assessment ongoing	-	Open

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Knot 2021-09-26 Todd Inlet, South Saanich Diesel spill	-	-	-	Open
Lady Candy 2022-01-01 Bella Coola Fishing vessel	-	-	-	Closed
Lurch 2020-11-09 Deep Bay, Vancouver Island Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$84,205.61 2022-10-24 DFO/CCG	\$55,087.42 (65%) 2023-04-13	\$100 2025-01-09	Open
Maipo River 2023-07-26 Port of Nanaimo, Nanaimo Bulk carrier Fuel oil	-	-	-	Closed
Maud J 2022-11-29 Roberts Bay, Sidney Fishing vessel No spill	\$36,007.47 2024-09-27 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Maverick IV 2018-10-05 Cowichan Bay Pleasure craft No spill	\$52,522.44 2020-09-24 DFO/CCG	\$18,905.55 (36%) 2020-12-17	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Mini Fusion 2020-10-28 Doctor Bay, Desolation Sound Cargo Spill	\$1,083,551.42 2022-10-24 DFO/CCG	\$88,878.11 (8%) 2023-07-27	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Mistann 2011-10-14 Prince Rupert Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$113,787.48 2012-04-26 DFO/CCG	\$100,462.51 (88%) 2012-09-12	\$18,080.42 2017-05-05	Closed
Nathan E. Stewart 2016-10-13 Seaforth Channel, Bella Bella Tug Diesel fuel and lube oil spill	Not yet set. 2019-10-11 Heiltsuk Tribal Council (HTC)	-	-	Open
Neekis 2024-04-01 Albion Ferry Terminal, Maple Ridge Fishing vessel Unknown	-	-	-	Open

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Nika 2017-05-12 Campbell River Ex-fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$23,646.38 2019-03-26 DFO/CCG	\$22,720.29 (96%) 2019-05-01	\$30,496.32 2025-01-16	Closed
Noelani 2020-08-09 Sand Heads, Fraser River Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$44,871.15 2022-07-29 DFO/CCG	\$18,901.64 (42%) 2023-02-10	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Ocean Tribune 2020-12-25 Steveston Harbour, Richmond Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$130,411.28 2022-11-23 DFO/CCG	\$83,475.93 (64%) 2023-11-14	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Oceanus 2023-05-08 Fishermen's Harbour, Port Alberni Ex-fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$34,072.23 2024-07-09 Port Alberni Port Authority	\$5,429.90 (16%) 2024-12-18	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Old Chum 2022-11-08 Mars Island, Broughton Archipelago Marine Pronvincial Park Fishing vessel Engine oil and diesel spill	\$157,515.81 2024-11-07 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Orca G 2021-12-21 Ladysmith Harbour, Ladysmith Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$89,037.95 2023-06-21 DFO/CCG	\$18,691.87 (21%) 2024-03-21	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Pacific Poet 2021-12-24 Oak Bay Marina, Oak Bay Pleasure craft No spill	-	-	-	Closed
Princeton 1 2021-02-10 Alert Bay Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$262,683.11 2023-02-02 DFO/CCG	\$158,197.04 (60%) 2023-12-13	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
R.J. Breadner 2023-11-04 Sechelt Inlet Passenger vessel Spill	-	-	-	Open

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Location Ship type Incident details	Date of submission Name of claimant	offered vs claimed) Date of decision	Amount recovered Date of recovery	Sidius
Rnooknoo 2021-08-03 Cooper's Cove, Sooke Basin Ex-naval vessel Diesel spill	\$260,696.94 2023-06-13 DFO/CCG	\$31,221.45 (12%) 2024-03-27	\$31,221.45 2024-08-28	Closed
Robert Brian 2022-07-11 Alberni Inlet Fishing vessel No spill	\$61,995.33 2024-07-09 DFO/CCG	\$61,956.69 (99%) 2024-12-18	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Salerosa 2017-02-06 Oak Bay Ferro cement sailboat Diesel spill	\$62,673.20 2019-02-01 DFO/CCG	\$8,254.51 (13%) 2019-04-11	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Salish Guardian 2019-07-24 Goat Island, Ganges Pleasure craft No spill	\$98,810.32 2021-07-20 DFO/CCG	\$38,662.05 (39%) 2021-11-29	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
San Jolyne III 2018-10-19 Dusenbury Island, Pender Harbour Fishing vessel Fuel oil spill	\$181,475.67 2020-10-16 DFO/CCG	\$127,118.46 (70%) 2021-08-18	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Santa Rita 2022-06-28 Goldstream Marina, Langford Tug Diesel spill	\$3,224.76 2022-07-12 Pauquachin First Nation	\$3,224.76 (100%) 2022-08-26	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Scotch Cap 2021-09-02 Port Edward Fishing vessel No spill	\$229,645.64 2022-10-31 DFO/CCG	\$102,834.20 (45%) 2024-04-24	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Sea Lion VI 2021-12-24 Maple Bay Tug No spill	-	-	-	Closed
Sea-Que 2016-09-20 Sidney Marina, Sidney Motor vessel No spill	\$18,730.67 2018-08-02 DFO/CCG	\$18,730.67 (100%) 2018-09-21	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Seal Rock 2019-04-04 Lyall Harbour, Saturna Island Pleasure craft No spill	\$51,805.59 2021-03-15 DFO/CCG	\$13,390.66 (26%) 2021-06-25	\$1,500 2024-10-22	Closed

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Silver Grizzly 2022-01-01 Bella Coola Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$246,061.73 2023-12-21 DFO/CCG	\$40,674.84 (16%) 2024-07-24	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Sossity (formerly named Maggie Mae) 2022-11-04 Discovery Harbour Marina, Campbell River Pleasure craft Diesel spill	\$104,739.19 2023-08-25 DFO/CCG	\$99,855.19 (95%) 2024-04-24	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Spudnik 2014-11-12 Howe Sound, Squamish Tug Spill	\$149,043.60 2016-04-28 DFO/CCG	\$131,064.45 (88%) 2016-07-26	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Spudnik 2020-01-06 Surrey Tug No spill	-	-	-	Open
Stormlander 2021-11-27 Hecate Channel, Tahsis Narrows Fishing vessel Fuel oil spill	\$284,064.47 2023-11-09 DFO/CCG	\$112,101.48 (39%) 2024-06-05	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Theresa N 2018-09-08 Bamfield Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$28,637.28 2020-07-24 DFO/CCG	\$28,656.55 (100%) 2020-10-22	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Tollcrest 2023-02-19 Deas Island, Fraser River Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$81,876.93 2025-01-31 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open
Tracy Isle 2021-04-04 MK Bay Marina, Kitimat Ex-fishing vessel Fuel spill	\$118,155.63 2023-02-16 DFO/CCG	\$99,459.13 (84%) 2023-10-05	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Trailer Princess 2022-02-14 Duncan Bay, Campbell River Barge Unknown	\$5,462,522.84 2024-02-09 DFO/CCG	Assessment ongoing	-	Open

Incident					
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Tymac No. 20 2017-09-12 Tsehum Harbour, Sidney Tug Diesel spill	- Signature 1	\$36,177.31 2019-07-09 DFO/CCG	\$26,786.87 (74%) 2019-08-29	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Unknown name 2024-12-15 Grieg Seafood fish farm, near Zeballos Diesel spill		-	-	-	Open
Unknown name 2024-06-08 Coal Harbour, Vancouver Pleasure craft No spill		-	-	-	Open
Unknown name 2021-12-24 Ladysmith Harbour, Ladysmith Pleasure craft No spill	- Signature 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	\$61,856.62 2023-06-28 DFO/CCG	\$10,064.20 (16%) 2024-03-12	Recovery efforts were made	Closed
Unknown name 2020-11-23 Parksville Barge Diesel spill		-	-	-	Closed
Unknown name 2017-11-25 Campbell River Converted fishing trawler No spill		\$26,640.92 2019-09-30 DFO/CCG	\$23,505.95 (88%) 2020-04-27	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Unknown name 2023-05-21 Port Alberni Converted pleasure craft Fuel oil spill		-	-	-	Open
Unknown name 2019-03-07 Port Mellon Deck barge No spill	\$ 15 m	\$396,954.40 2021-02-26 DFO/CCG	\$57,102.91 (14%) 2021-10-20	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Unknown name 2021-12-07 Trevor Channel Service ship (boom boat) No spill		-	-	-	Closed
Unknown name 2022-01-13 Bedford Channel Pleasure craft Fuel oil spill	\$ 15 miles	\$92,854.64 2023-12-06 DFO/CCG	\$62,889.42 (68%) 2024-07-18	Recovery efforts were made	Closed

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Viking I 2016-08-10 Nanaimo	\$31,458.19 2017-05-03 Nanaimo Port Authority	\$29,432.92 (94%) 2017-08-30	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Fishing vessel Oil and potential fuel spill	\$128,246.91 2018-02-20 DFO/CCG	\$128,246.91 (100%) 2018-04-24		Open
Watts-T-Use 2021-12-26 Britannia Beach Other Diesel spill	\$883,997.70 2023-08-22 DFO/CCG	\$112,270.02 (13%) 2024-09-18	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Western Carrier 2023-04-20 Chancellor Channel Barge Diesel spill	-	-	-	Open
Western Chief 2019-06-24 Miner's Bay, Mayne Island Seiner (fishing vessel) No spill	\$22,528.61 2021-06-14 DFO/CCG	\$16,498.07 (73%) 2021-10-28	\$1,000 2023-05-16	Open
Western Gambler 2025-02-19 Napier Point, Bella Bella Fishing vssel Spill	-	-	-	Open
	\$1,857,314.06 2019-01-14 Haida Tourism Limited Partnership (Haico)	Claim was dismissed	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
West Island 395 2018-09-08 Haida Gwaii	\$64,697.02 2020-09-01 DFO/CCG	\$36,521.88 (56%) 2021-02-25		Open
Lodge barge Spill	\$114,463.99 2020-07-29 BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	\$72,996.90 (64%) 2021-03-31	gg	Open
White Orca 2017-11-15 Ladysmith Pleasure craft Spill	\$63,404.86 2019-09-24 DFO/CCG	\$49,005.97 (77%) 2019-12-20	Recovery efforts ongoing	Open
Zidell Marine 277 & Jake Shearer 2017-11-26 Goose Island Tug and barge No spill	-	-	-	Closed

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Zodiac Light 2018-02-15 Kitamaat Village Fishing vessel Diesel spill	\$176,462.73 2020-01-15 DFO/CCG	\$133,879.10 (76%) 2020-06-01	\$104,063.55 2024-08-28	Open
	\$14,028.00 2020-02-12 Haisla Nation Council	\$14,028.00 (100%) 2020-03-26		Open
Nunavut				
Akademik loffe 2018-08-24 Kugaaruk Passenger vessel No spill	-	-	-	Open
Northwest Territories				
Just Wait 2024-05-12 Back Bay, Yellowknife Fishing vessel Spill	-	-	-	Open