

ASC Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder Consultation Summary Report

Fish Welfare: Shrimp and Cleaner Fish Health and Welfare

September – October 2023

Acronyms.....	2
1. Background.....	2
1.1 Objectives.....	3
1.2 Approach and transparency.....	4
2. Participation.....	5
3. Summary of feedback.....	9
3.1 Summary of feedback.....	9
3.1.1 Shrimp Health and Welfare.....	9
3.1.2 Cleaner Fish Health and Welfare.....	12
3.2 Full feedback.....	14
3.3 Next steps.....	14
Appendix 1: List of Individual Participants.....	14
Appendix 2: Feedback Details.....	21
1. Feedback methods.....	21
1.1 Shrimp Health and Welfare.....	21
1.2 Cleaner Fish.....	21
2. Progress against targets.....	22

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ASC	Aquaculture Stewardship Council
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TWG	Technical Working Group
CAB	Conformity Assessment Body
UoC	Unit of Certification

1. Background

The objective of developing the ASC Farm Standard is to create a single best-practice global aquaculture standard applicable to all farmed seafood species currently within scope of the ASC standards. The Farm Standard comprises three core principles setting requirements to assess farms' environmental and social performance: (1) legal and regulatory compliance; (2) environmental standards and (3) human rights standards. The stakeholder consultations that took place from September to October 2023 covered:

- **Fish Health and Welfare (Principle 2: Criterion 2.14)**
- **Antibiotics and other Veterinary Therapeutants (Principle 2: Criterion 2.16)**
- **Hatcheries and Intermediate Sites (Principle 2: Criterion 2.17)**
- **Living Wage (Principle 3: Criterion 3.8)**

This report relates to the feedback on Criteria 2.14 to 2.17. A summary of the feedback can be found in Section 3. Impact testing also took place alongside this consultation. The timeline below shows upcoming stages for the ASC Farm Standard development and finalisation:

Figure 1: ASC Farm Standard Development Timeline



The development of the ASC Farm Standard led to the creation of Fish Health and Welfare indicators, broadening the range of topics covered within the species-specific standards. Initially, the focus was on finfish due to the availability of research and expertise within the Technical Working Group (TWG) formed to support ASC in this work. The TWG comprises experts from different stakeholder sectors but with specific expertise in the subject matter.

In previous stakeholder consultations on this topic, concerns around management of shrimp and cleaner fish health and welfare were highlighted. Thus, an additional TWG was formed to focus on Shrimp and Cleaner Fish. The Shrimp and Cleaner Fish Health and Welfare TWG convened between January to May 2023.

Recommendations from these TWGs were incorporated into the proposed standard requirements which were released for stakeholder consultation for 60 days on 1st September 2023. This report covers consultation objectives and outcomes relevant to Fish Health and Welfare, Antibiotics and other Veterinary Therapeutants specifically for Shrimp and Cleaner Fish. ASC will introduce requirements for pre-grow out facilities in a phased manner. Accordingly, hatchery indicators for Shrimp and Cleaner Fish will focus on core requirements in the first version of the ASC Farm Standard. The feedback received during this consultation will be taken into consideration in a subsequent standard revision.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this stakeholder consultation were to:

- Build consensus that the proposed ASC Farm Standard for Fish Health and Welfare, Antibiotics and other Veterinary Therapeutants, and Hatcheries

and Intermediate Sites requirements address aquaculture's key sustainability issues in line with stakeholders' expectations for shrimp and cleaner fish health and welfare.

- Seek agreement on proposed indicators. Indicators were created by modifying or broadening scope of those for finfish or creating new one where these were not adequate to address issues for these species
- Assess the risk and impacts of introducing these indicators on specific stakeholder groups with a focus on producers, retailers, primary processors and academia
- Gain insights from Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) on whether the ASC Farm Standard is auditable
- Gain insights on whether the proposed indicators for Shrimp and Cleaner Fish are applicable across all production systems, regions, species and farm sizes

Consultations are also an important way to raise awareness of changes that are likely to affect stakeholders in coming years, provide an opportunity to engage with programme users and build understanding about the ASC programme and its impact.

1.2 Approach and transparency

As ASC is committed to transparency in the development of our standards, we publish all survey response comments on our website. To ensure stakeholders provide full and open feedback, ASC does not attribute published responses. Names and organisations of those providing feedback on Cleaner Fish and Shrimp Health and Welfare indicators appear separately in the appendices of this document. Anonymous submissions are not accepted.

ASC collected feedback in four ways:

- Online survey in English
- Online public workshops and in-person targeted workshops with regional and international partners
- Direct one to one meetings and phone calls
- Emails with written feedback

ASC used several methods to engage stakeholders and increase accessibility, including:

- Direct engagement via targeted Mailchimp campaign (email sent out to over 5000 recipients) and ASC newsletter (1121 subscribers)
- Personal emails by ASC staff

- Social media communication with links to ASC webpage (LinkedIn and Twitter)
- Cleaner Fish Health and Welfare Draft Indicators and annexes in English
- Shrimp Health and Welfare Draft Indicators in English, Japanese, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese
- Slide decks on Cleaner Fish Health and Welfare in English, and in Japanese, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese for Shrimp Health and Welfare
- Consultation questions overview document
- Dedicated [Fish Welfare webpage](#)
- Release of accompanying documents such as FAQs.

2. Participation

ASC identified six priority stakeholder groups to consult with on the ASC Farm Standard:

1. CABs/Auditors
2. Environmental and social NGOs
3. Farms (producers) or associations thereof
4. Primary processors or associations thereof
5. Retailers/Brands or associations thereof
6. Academia and research

In this consultation, we received feedback submissions from **216** individual participants (**163** for Shrimp Health and Welfare **53** for Cleaner Fish). In total these individual participants represent 142 stakeholders (with 104 for Shrimp Health and Welfare and 38 for Cleaner Fish). Where there are multiple individual participants from one organisation, this is counted as one stakeholder response. Some individual participants provided feedback via multiple methods, and therefore are only counted once.

ASC aims to balance feedback across stakeholder groups. Policy decisions are not taken on quantity of feedback or level of support alone. The level of feedback received from target stakeholder groups in this consultation was good. The table below shows the number of individual participants and stakeholders per priority target group as well as the relevant feedback target. See Figures 2-6 for more details.

Table 1: Number of stakeholders and individual participants per target group for Shrimp Health and Welfare.

Priority Stakeholder Group	Feedback Targets	Individual Participants	Number of Stakeholders
Academia/Research	4	6	6

CABs/Auditors	8	25	11
Environmental and Social NGOs	14	18	16
Farms (producers) or associations thereof*	21	28	21
Primary processors or associations thereof	21	36	8
Retailer/Brand or associations thereof	22	6	6

*Feedback was received from 1 farm association and 21 farms of which 9 are certified.

Table 2: Number of stakeholders and individual participants per target group for Cleaner Fish

Priority Stakeholder Group	Feedback Targets	Individual Participants	Number of Stakeholder
Academia/Research	4	2	2
CABs/Auditors	n/a	19	9
Environmental and Social NGOs	5	8	8
Farms (producers) or associations thereof	11	10	8
Primary processors or associations thereof	10	0	0
Retailer/Brand or associations thereof	8	4	4

*Feedback was received from one farm association and 8 farms of which 7 are certified.

Figure 2: Map with Geographic representation of individual participants for Shrimp Health and Welfare

Top 10 participating countries	Individual Participants
Vietnam	58
Thailand	17
Australia	14
UK	12
Malaysia	6
Germany	5
USA	5

Austria	4
India	4
Canada	3

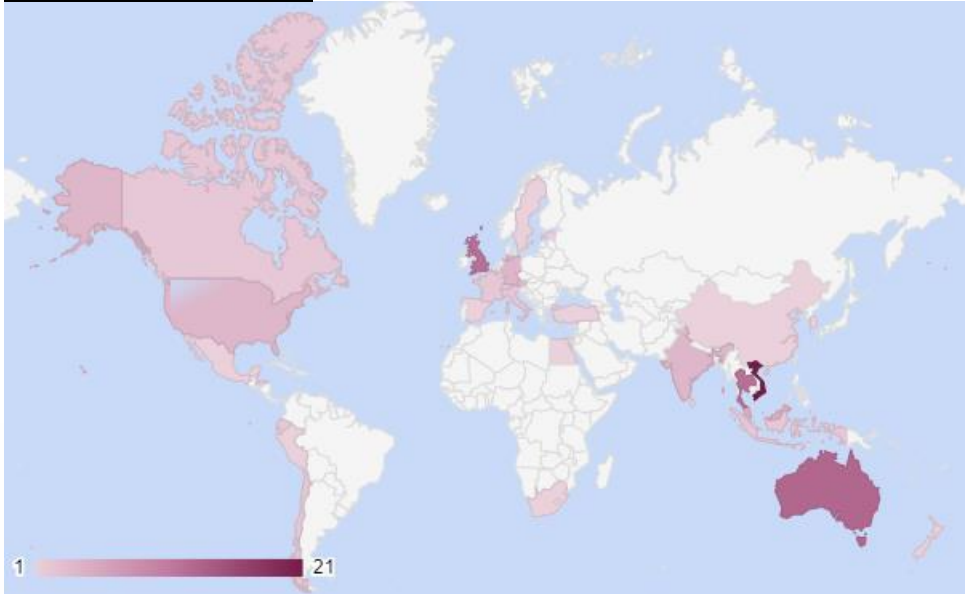


Figure 3: Feedback Source/individual participants for Shrimp Health and Welfare

Source/Individual Participants

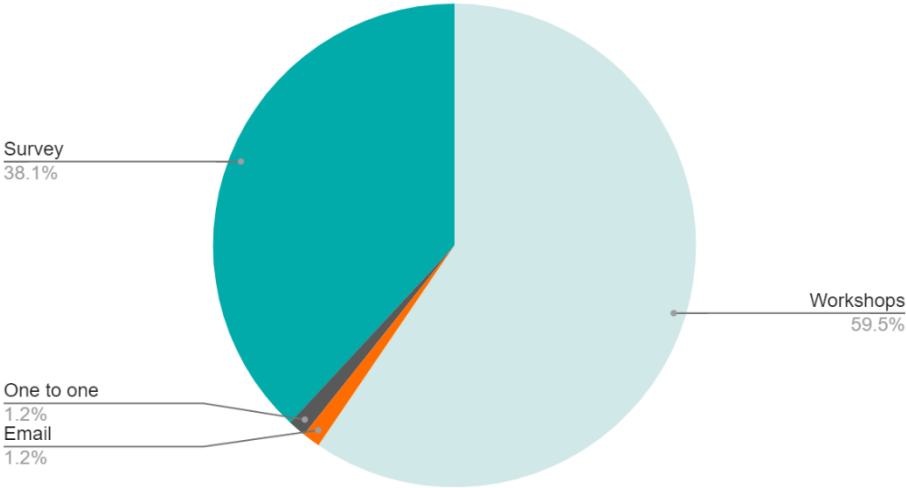
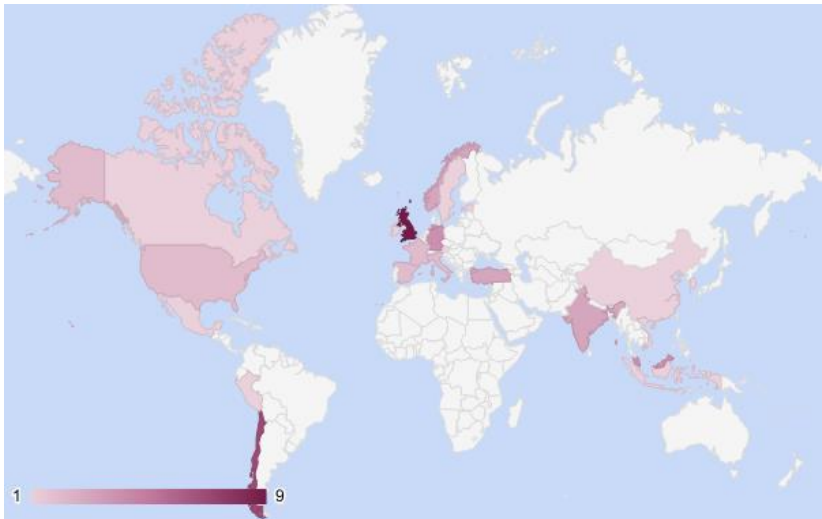


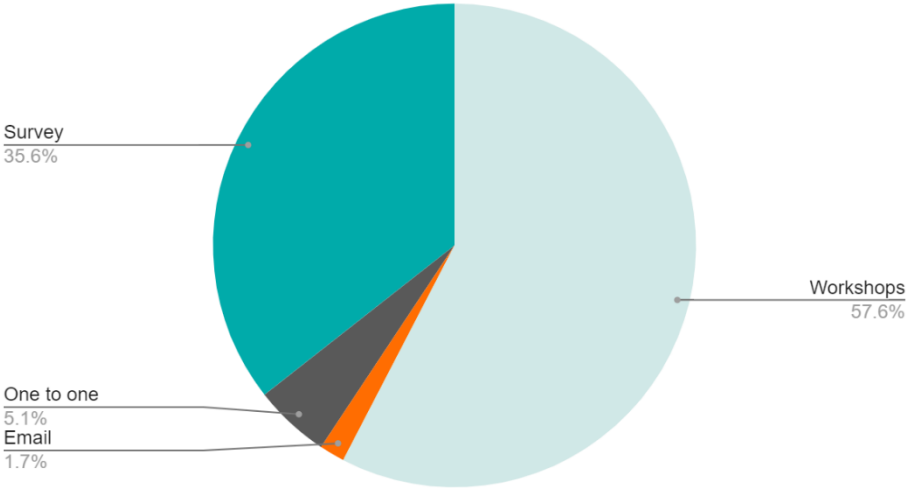
Figure 4: Map with Geographic representation of individual participants for Cleaner Fish



Top 10 Country representation	Individual Participants
UK	9
Chile	7
Germany	4
Malaysia	4
India	3
Turkey	3
Norway	3
USA	2
France	2
Spain	2

Figure 5: Stakeholder type/individual participants for Cleaner Fish

Source/Individual Participants



More details about engagement targets, feedback methods and participants are included in Appendix 1 and 2.

ASC organised two online public workshops on Cleaner Fish and two for Shrimp Health and Welfare with stakeholders from different sectors and regions. These identical workshops were held over two days to accommodate different time zones. Both topic specific workshops were well attended with 33 individual participants in total (10 for Cleaner Fish and 23 for Shrimp Health and Welfare). Online polls were used in these workshops to engage the audience and the results are evaluated in this report.

In addition to the online public workshops, ASC organised targeted feedback workshops with selected regions and stakeholders identified as particularly relevant for this consultation. For Shrimp Health and Welfare, two workshops were conducted in Thailand (17 individual participants representing 12 stakeholders) and in Vietnam (42 individual participants representing 14 stakeholders). For Cleaner Fish, an online workshop was led in collaboration with Global Salmon Initiative (GSI) (6 individual participants representing 5 stakeholders). Furthermore, workshops specific for CABs were organised and attended with 18 individual participants.

3. Summary of feedback

3.1 Summary of feedback

Overall, feedback from the consultation showed strong support for the inclusion of shrimp and cleaner fish within the scope of Criterion 2.14 - Fish Health and Welfare and Criterion 2.16 - Antibiotics and other Veterinary Therapeutants. Some stakeholders expressed concerns regarding the implementation of proposed indicators related to management systems, with acceptable ranges or fixed metrics determined by the UoC rather than ASC. In addition, there were some concerns related to training and implementation support from ASC. The feedback received will support ASC in preparing final ASC Farm Standard proposals, accompanying guidance and implementation support.

3.1.1 Shrimp Health and Welfare

Key Theme	Summary of Consultation Feedback	ASC Response/Next steps
Criterion 2.14a Fish Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most respondents found the development and implementation of monitoring programmes using operational welfare indicators (OWI's) to be feasible - With regards to the implementation of the OWI's, some respondents are concerned with the UoC determining acceptable ranges/metrics for good welfare rather than those being provided by ASC. Therefore, the respondents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes will be made to proposed indicators due to positive feedback. - ASC is developing an interpretation manual, including more detailed definitions and applicability of the proposed management system requirements. - Training support is being planned to ensure consistent and high-quality training is available to producers.

	<p>considered that guidance and interpretation about OWI's assessment, limits, corrective actions and training must be supported by ASC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One respondent stated that it would be important to provide some consideration to the shrimp molting stage where the shrimp are naturally stressed, and it is always preferable to not disturb them. - One respondent was concerned with daily mortality monitoring rather than survival rate at the end of every cycle, which they thought would be more accurate. - Concerns were raised related to training, which is considered crucial for good implementation. - One stakeholder group stated that small farmers need support to build the OWI's traffic light system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The issues highlighted in relation to setting some metric limits are currently being reviewed and further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG).
<p>Criterion 2.14b Handling</p>	<p>Handling Management System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most respondents agreed with the proposals relating to development and implementation of the Handling Management System. - Some respondents support the data collection proposed but considered requirements are needed for the data interpretation. - Some respondents felt that for successful implementation it would be relevant to fix metrics to define the criteria and thresholds for e.g., suitable weather for handling, acclimatisation measures and suitable water parameters. - One respondent stated that ASC should define long and short-term corrective actions during handling, rather than farms/producers themselves - One respondent thought that the farms should have standard operating procedures for all handling processes, and these should be accepted under this clause. <p>Stress Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most respondents associate the stress test with a procedure run at the hatchery before sending the post-larvae to the farms, and concerns were associated with the responsibility of the farms in the process and auditability of the indicator. - Most stakeholders also considered a 90% survival rate acceptable after the stress test. - Some respondents endorse the use of new techniques that are more accurate and less invasive, such as molecular markers and proteomic analyses. - Two respondents consider stress tests highly aversive, and believed results are not a good indicator of later survival; thus, they must be banned. 	<p>No changes will be made to Indicators due to broadly positive feedback.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASC is working on an accompanying interpretation manual, including more detailed definitions and applicability of the Handling Management System. - The issues highlighted in relation to setting some metric limits are currently being reviewed. - Further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG). <p>Indicator removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is considered a hatchery indicator, thus, out of the scope of the handling management system at the farm. In addition, stress testing was considered an invasive and obsolete practice. New techniques are used for quality checks such as behavioural and morphological checks. Further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG).

	<p>- One stakeholder stated that stress tests are not used anymore; instead, checks in quality before transfer are used, e.g., morphology, behaviour, hepatopancreas quality.</p>	
<p>Criterion 2.14c Slaughter</p>	<p>Stunning permitted methods -Those respondents that do not agree with the ASC permitted stunning methods stated that shrimp on ice is still sensible, and ice slurry does not fulfil the definition of a stunning method. These respondents agreed that electrical stunning devices are not commonplace in the industry at present. Yet, the indicator should be modified to emphasise electrical stunner as the ASC preferred stunning method and should provide a phase-out period for ice-slurry. - Other stakeholders only support immersion in a controlled ice slurry bath. Electrical stunning was not preferred because it may vary with the shrimp size and its effects on the central nervous system. In addition, ice would stabilise the bacterial count during harvest.</p>	<p>Further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG). An indicator definition will probably be rephrased. A phase-out period for ice-slurry will be discussed, but suggestions can only be made after a clear consultation focused on timeline and risks of the implementation have been analysed.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some stakeholders are not familiar with electrical stunning and have never seen it operating on a commercial scale but agreed with the effectiveness of a controlled ice-slurry bath. - One respondent agreed with stunning methods permitted unless chemicals are required to respond to disease outbreaks (to mitigate the risk of spreading pathogens). <p>Ice-slurry specifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those respondents that do not agree suggested a re-wording of the indicator to make clear that the water temperature and ice will be monitored for the entire duration of the slaughter event or comparable. - Other stakeholders only agreed with the temperature control because the ice will melt over time, and it is impossible to maintain the ratio for the entire duration of the slaughter event. In addition, farmers can predict the shrimp amount, but the exact numbers will be verified after harvest. - Some stakeholders recommended ice slurry temperature at $\leq 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ rather than $< 4^{\circ}\text{C}$. 	<p>The indicator will be re-phrased to make sure that the assessment of all slaughter duration is clear, and only temperature controls will be maintained. Further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG).</p>
<p>2.16 Antibiotics and other Veterinary Therapeutants</p>	<p>Two respondents were unclear about ASC's position related to probiotics use, which are considered a big health improvement to the shrimp industry.</p>	<p>The indicator will be re-phrased and/or clarifications will be added in a footnote. Further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG).</p>

3.1.2 Cleaner Fish Health and Welfare

Key Theme	Summary of Consultation Feedback	ASC Response/Next steps
<p>Criterion 2.14a Fish Health and Welfare</p>	<p>Feed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most respondents agreed that cleaner fish should have unrestricted access to feed of appropriate nutritional value. There were concerns over restricting feed to promote lice predation. - Generally, respondents agreed that restricting feed will be a detriment to cleaner fish welfare. <p>OWI's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All respondents supported the implementation of monitoring programmes using operational welfare indicators (OWI's) for cleaner fish. - Two respondents specifically targeted RAS systems where water quality monitoring should be continuous via alarms and with targeted timeframes for appetites to return to normal. - One stakeholder stated that there should be numerical limits for mortalities and 	<p>Indicators will remain due to a positive consensus.</p> <p>Indicators will remain due to a positive consensus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ASC is working on an accompanying interpretation manual, including more detailed examples for OWI's assessment and OWI's traffic light management. -The issues highlighted in relation to setting some metric limits are

	<p>deformities. Additionally, all the traffic light thresholds should be based on metrics provided by ASC rather than values set by the producers.</p>	<p>currently being revised internally, and further discussions will be held in the Technical Working Group (TWG).</p>
<p>Criterion 2.14b Handling</p>	<p>Handling Management Plan -Most respondents supported the implementation of a cleaner fish handling management plan. - One respondent indicated that wrasse stomachs are very small, therefore maximum starvation time should be shorter (or not allowed at all)</p> <p>Treatment segregation Response was mixed for the requirement for salmon farms to segregate cleaner fish prior to some treatments. - Removal of cleaner fish is supported by current legislation in Norway and Scotland - Concerns were raised over the practicality of their removal and that it would be a stressful event. - Another respondent thought the suggested indicator would be counterproductive in the case of tarpaulin treatments. - Some respondents stated that removal should be based on a risk assessment with aquatic animal health professional oversight. - There are instances where treatments of the farmed fish are beneficial for the cleaner fish according to one respondent. - There were responses that stated the indicator should be expanded to all within-pen activities such as net cleaning and maintenance.</p>	<p>Indicators will remain due to a positive consensus. -ASC is working on an accompanying interpretation manual, including more detailed examples for OWI's assessment and OWI's traffic light management. - Fast concerns will be discussed with the TWG.</p> <p>Indicator to remain due to positive consensus. Consider where an exception for tarpaulin treatments could be suitable upon the completion of a risk assessment with the TWG.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.14c Slaughter</p>	<p>Slaughter and stunning methods Most respondents supported the presented transition timeline to implement cleaner fish slaughter requirements. Respondents opposed stated that more research is needed and that it is not clear whether the stunning devices are able to be used on multiple species.</p> <p>Cleaner Fish Reuse - Most respondents supported the re-use of cleaner fish - some stated that this should be overseen by an aquatic animal health professional via risk assessment. - Three respondents stated it would be difficult to tell when a cleaner fish was added to the cage as in practice cleaner fish are added constantly throughout the production cycle. - There were concerns that re-using cleaner fish only increases the probability that they will suffer based on welfare risks, injury potential and stress.</p>	<p>Indicator to remain due to positive consensus. Investigate whether stunning equipment is currently in use for cleaner fish and discuss with the TWG.</p> <p>Indicator to remain, but some discussions will be held with the TWG to verify the same approach for all the cleaner fish species.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally, respondents who agreed with re-use cited sustainability as a key reason. - Re-used lumpfish may be less effective due to sexual maturation reducing their appetite according to one respondent. This is not the case for wrasse as they are slow-growing species. - Concerns were raised regarding re-use and the potential for disease transmission and biosecurity. 	
2.16 Antibiotics and other Veterinary Therapeutants	-Two respondents stated that ASC should not permit the use of critically important antibiotics.	Further discussions will be held in the TWG.

3.2 Full feedback

[Dashboard](#) presenting survey results and full feedback is published online.

3.3 Next steps

A final, full 30-day consultation on the resulting draft ASC Farm Standard will be conducted in March 2024 before the final product is presented to the ASC Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG will provide a formal recommendation to the ASC Board in September 2024 to adopt the ASC Farm Standard.

Appendix 1: List of Individual Participants

Shrimp Health and Welfare

Organisation (Stakeholder*)	
ORGANIZATION	NAME
Concerned citizen	Markus Schneider

80,000 Hours	Bella Forristal
Agfocert	Armoni
Agfocert	Gamze
Agfocert	Emin Demirci
Ahri Egypt	Mohamed Bakry
ALDI South Group	Gai Fox
Amanda Seafood Company Ltd	Mac Thi Thuy
Animal Ask	George Bridgwater
aqua	Helmut Leitner
Aqua Marine Farm	Chonok Meedecha
Aquatic Animal Alliance	Tessa Gonzalez
BC SPCA	Melissa Speirs
Ben Thanh Coop	Hoàng Mạnh Dũng
Best Aquaculture Partners farm	Satolsupa Eiadmee
Best Aquaculture Partners farm	Kornkanok Boonmoosik
Best Aquaculture Partners farm	Watcharakorn Klinsaampat
Best Aquaculture Partners farm	Satit Supakul
Best Aquaculture Partners farm	Piyanun Seangmanee
Bureau veritas	Duong Thanh DAO
Bureau veritas	Wilit MUENSROY
Bureau veritas	M MANIMUTHU
Bureau Veritas	Do Minh Thuc
Bureau Veritas	Thuc DO
Bureau Veritas	Khanh-Ngoc NGUYEN
C.P Vietnam Corporation	Hue
C.P Vietnam Corporation	Ly Thi Suong
Cámara Nacional de Acuicultura Ecuador (CNA) - Shrimp Sustainable Partnership (SSP)	Leonardo Mariduena
Camimex	Cao Ngọc Trình
Camimex	Lê Thị Mỹ Tiên
Camimex	Nguyễn Duy Anh
Camimex	Nguyễn Thùy Dương
Camimex	Hồ Hoài Thương
Carbon Forest Services	Suzanne Rex
Cases	tran van thoai
Cases	tran nghia de
Cases	nguyen thi trang
Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo A.C.	Pablo Almazan Rueda
Charles Darwin University	Sunil Kadri
Chokchai Farm	Theerawat Somsuwann
independent	Cindy Silvia
Cisco	SrirangK
Công ty TNHH Tôm chứng nhận Minh Phú	Đạí Thái
Công ty TNHH xã hội tôm chứng nhận Minh Phú	Phát Tài Nguyễn
Control Union	Katherine Martinez
Control Union	Farah Amalin Mahhadi

Control Union	Chin Yin Yin
Control Union	Robert Bravo
Control Union	Jose Carlos Morales Bermúdez Hernández
Control Union	Francy Beatriz Garcia Tacza
Coop	Böni Philipp
CreveTec	Eric De Muylder
Cuu long Seapro	Lý Thùy Trang
Cuu long Seapro	Nguyễn Ngọc Thắm
Cuu long Seapro	Đoàn Thị Mỹ Tiên
Cuu long Seapro	Nguyễn Văn Thiện
Deutscher Tierschutzbund e.V.	Katrin Pichl
Djurskyddet Sverige (Animal Welfare Sweden)	Emma Brunberg
DNV	Patel, Vandit
DNV	Caragliu, Massimo
Doing Good Now	Nicholas Kruus
EDEKA Südwest Fleisch	Lisa Maxi Karpeles
Effective Altruism Australia	Manisha Lishman
Ellason LLP	Alex Watsham
Empacadora de Productos Acuaticos San Lorenzo	Jose Luis Avila Castillo
Essere Animali	Luca Melotti
Eurogroup for Animals	Douglas Waley
Evonik Operations GmbH	Stephan Neumayer
Fimex	Name not provided
Fimex	Name not provided
Fimex	Name not provided
Fimex	Name not provided
Foods Connected	Charlotte Maddocks
FOTE	David Keller
Good Ancestors Policy	Greg Sadler
Hendrix Genetics	Lorenzo Juarez
independant auditor	Aracelly Pino
individual	Anils Sidharan
Individual Person	Georg Müller
Intertek	Bangping Wang
Intertek	Lionel Liu
Kor Khet Farm	Ms. Kan
LP Foods pte ltd	Thanh Le
LP Foods PTE LTD	Thanh
LRQA	Llorente, José
Minh Phu	Lâm Thái Xuyên
Minh Phu	Trần Quốc Lộc
Minh Phu	Bùi Thị Thùy Dương
Minh Phu	Diệp Thị Minh Phương
Minh Phu	Dương Bảo Toàn

Minh Phu	Phạm Lệ Ngọc
Minh Phu	Phạm Phương Trúc
Minh Phu	Võ Thị Phương Ngân
Minh Phu	Giang Duy Nhứt
Minh Phu Corporation	Quách Tài Lợi
Minh Phu Corporation	DNXH Minh Phu- Quoc Dai (Khách)
Minh Phu Seafood Joint Stock company	Tài Lợi Quách
MTÜ Loomus	Anu Tensing
Concerned citizen	Callum Dyer
Concerned citizen	Lucas Lewit-Mendes
Concerned citizen	Sarah Winthrop
Concerned citizen	Jordan von Eitzen
Concerned citizen	Max Tandy
Concerned citizen	Krystal Ha
Concerned citizen	Monika Janinski
Concerned citizen	Kieren Watkins
Netnonn farm 14	Teerawit Somsuwaan
New England Aquarium	Matt Thompson
Nomad	Oliver Spring
Nong New farm	Sirawut Oonjan
NSF	Che King Lee
Okeanos Food	Onuma Daanwattananusorn
Okeanos Food	Pimchaya Nimnuan
One Fish	Trương Kim Dẽ
One Fish	Lưu Thị Hồng Hà Kiều Anh
Panita farm	Chaiyot Prasobsukchok
Pham Duc Nga	Trần Tố Nga
Pham Duc Nga	Trần Thị Bích Ngọc
Picard	Sidonie Malegeant
Piyaphon Farm	Ms. Marisa (Data officer)
Private	Paul Dinkelberg
Private Practice	Annalisa Cranby
Quoc Viet	NGUYỄN HOA MAI
Quoc Viet	Lê Kim Yến
Rivera Marina S de R.L.	Melissa Ramos
Royal Mayan	Jessica Ramclam
RSPCA	Sean Black
Samram farm	Chatkul Keantharueu
Sankina Aquaculture Sdn Bhd	Jenny Ou
Sao Ta Foods Joint Stock Company	HUỖNH
Sea Farms Ltd.	Shannon Roberts
Seafood Solutions	A B Ch Mohan
Seastemik	Esther Dufaure
Seawealth	Jaturong Madeu

Self-employed sub contractor	Marianne Green
Shrimp Welfare Project	Aaron Boddy
Shrimp Welfare Project	Shannon Davis
Shrimp Welfare Project	Kari Snorek
Shrimp Welfare Project	Andres Guillermo Jimenez Zorrilla
Shrimp Welfare Project	Lien Huong Trinh
Stapimex	ĐỖ THỊ TUYẾT NGÂN
Stapimex	Nguyễn Thanh Tuyển
Stapimex	Lê Kim Phúc
Stapimex	Phương Văn An
Tana farm	Huynh Nguyen
Thao Nguyen	Mr. Thoi
The Happy Seafood Co. and PT. Syam Surya Mandiri (Anggana Farmer Association)	Rosida Idriss
The Tassal Group	Ian Row
Thien Phu	Cao Chi Nha
TPN 1 & TPN 2 farm	Pitchapan Salilpamote
UBC Undergraduate Student	Ryan Schmidt
University of Southern California	William Ortell
University of Stirling	Amina Moss
US Food and Drug Administration	Stanley Serfling
Viet UC	Ung Hoàng Toàn
Viet UC	Nguyễn Tuấn Anh.
Viet UC	Nguyễn Cao Nguyên
WWF Malaysia	Chor Wei Kang
WWF South Africa	Azevedo, Alexandra
WWF UK	Eilidh Milligan
Zoetis	Erika Trani Herrera

*or stakeholder type when organization is n/a.

Cleaner Fish

Organisation (Stakeholder)	Contact Person
Evonik Operations GmbH	Stephan Neumayer
CIAD Mazatlán (Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo Coordinación Mazatlán)	Pablo Almazan Rueda
Regal Springs	Ben Weis
Zoetis	Erika Trani

Sibley Media	James Sibley
MOWI Ireland	Sandra Vesanto
Bakkafrost Scotland	Matilda Lomas
Welfarm	Gautier RIBEROLLES
Deutscher Tierschutzbund e.V.	Katrin Pichl
BC SPCA	Melissa Speirs
ALDI South Group	Gai Fox
AnimaNaturalis	Cristina Ibáñez
EDEKA Südwest Fleisch	Lisa Maxi Karpeles
MTÜ Loomus	Anu Tensing
Djurskyddet Sverige (Animal Welfare Sweden)	Emma Brunberg
Aquatic Animal Alliance	Tessa Gonzalez
WWF UK	Eilidh Milligan
Picard	Sidonie Malegeant
Essere Animalì	Luca Melotti
Stingray Marine Solutions AS	Sebastiaan C. A. Lemmens
Agfocert	Emin Demirci
Salmon Scotland	Richard Beckett
Foods Connected	Charlotte Maddocks
SAIC	Daniel Carajona
RSPCA	Sean Black
MSDUK	Ellis, Joel
Seafood Solutions	A B Ch Mohan
Australis	Roxanna Peña
Bakkafrost	Anna Johansen
Blumar	Estefania Humud
Blumar	Jose Sandoval
MultiX	Francisca Lerou
Cermaq	Ingunn Johnsen
Agfocert	Armoni
Agfocert	Gamze
Intertek	Bangping Wang
Control Union	Katherine Martinez
LRQA	Llorente, José
Bureau veritas	Duong Thanh DAO
Control Union	Farah Amalin Mahhadi
Control Union	Chin Yin Yin
DNV	Patel, Vandit
DNV	Caragliu Massimo
Independent auditor	Cindy Silvia
Intertek	Lionel Liu
Independent auditor	Aracelly Pino
Control Union	Robert Bravo
Bureau veritas	Wilit Muensoy
Control Union	Jose Carlos Morales Bermúdez Hernández
Bureau veritas	M Manimuthu

NSF	Che King Lee
Grieg Seafood ASA	Ingebjørg Sævareid
Nomad	Oliver Spring

Appendix 2: Feedback Details

1. Feedback methods

1.1 Shrimp Health and Welfare

Feedback Method	Individual Participants*	Stakeholders**
Online survey	64	57
Workshops	100	47
1:1 meetings and phone calls	2	2
Emailed feedback	2	1
TOTAL	163	104

Table 2: Overall participation in the stakeholder consultation on the Shrimp Health and Welfare topic within the ASC Farm Standard.

*Individual participants refer to the actual number of feedback submissions received via different methods. **Where there are multiple individual participants from one organisation, this is counted as one stakeholder response.

1.2 Cleaner Fish

Feedback Method	Individual Participants*	Stakeholders*
Online survey	21	19
Workshops (GSI, CAB, General)	34	21
1:1 meetings and phone calls	3	1
Emailed feedback	1	1
TOTAL	53	38

Table 3: Overall participation in the stakeholder consultation on the Cleaner Fish topic.

2. Progress against targets

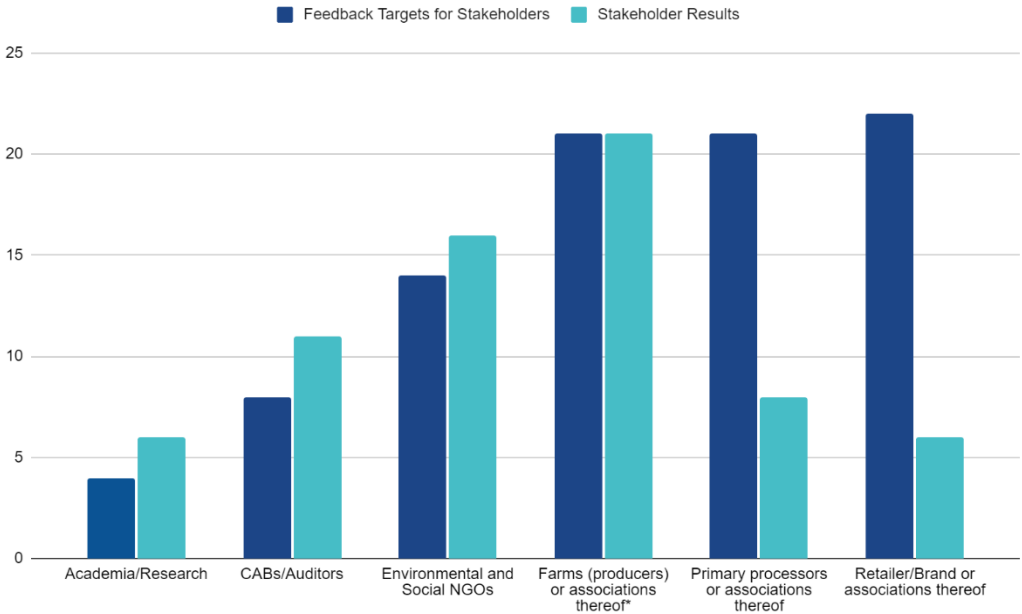


Figure 3: Sectoral representation of results versus targets for Shrimp Health and Welfare

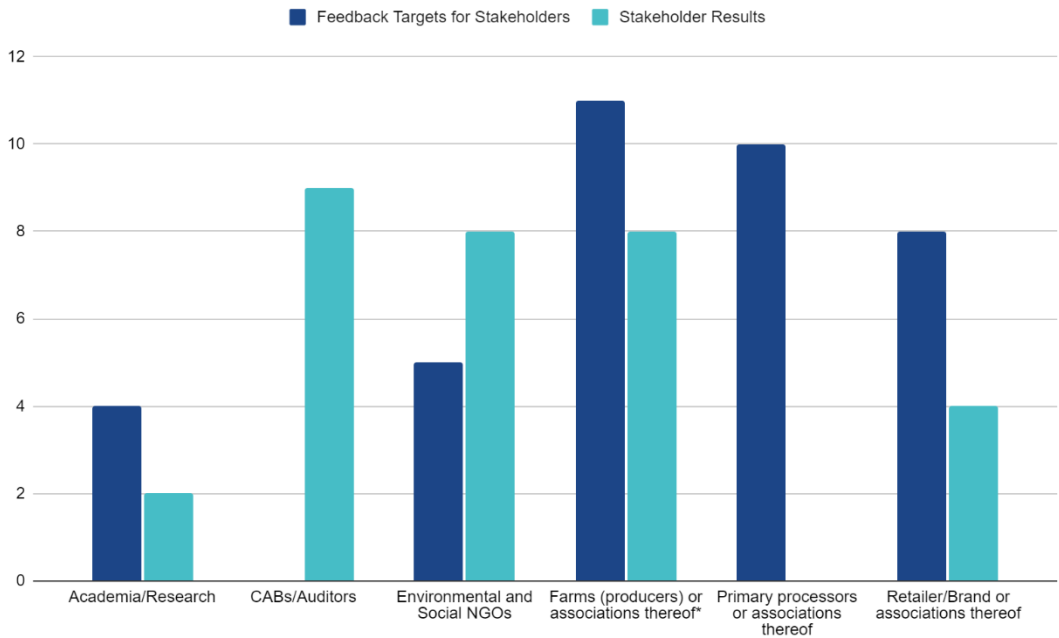


Figure 4: Sectoral representation of results versus targets for Cleaner Fish