

STANDARDS	RSPCA STANDARDS (RAINBOW TROUT SPECIFIC)	 SOIL ASSOCIATION ORGANIC	ASC (TROUT V1.2 FOR FW, V1.4 SALMON FOR SW)	GLOBALGAP (ALL AQUACULTURE) – VERSION 6	QUALITY TROUT																																																							
YEAR OF PUBLICATION	2025	2024		2024	2021																																																							
MANAGEMENT																																																												
INSPECTIONS	Fish must be inspected at regular intervals, at least twice daily, weather permitting	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Fish must be inspected at least once a day, weather permitting and farm design must facilitate this and fish must be inspected for damage, descaling and for lesions																																																							
MORTALITY REMOVAL	Removal of dead fish must occur as frequently as is necessary and without undue delay and, in any case: a) at least four times a week in pen systems b) at least daily for land-based systems	Sustainable management plan to include how mortalities are managed	All dead fish removed and disposed of in a responsible manner	Mortality inspection and removal from the production units are carried out according to the aquaculture health plan (AHP)	Fish must be inspected at least once a day ... with all dead or dying fish collected																																																							
MORTALITY CLASSIFICATION	The cause of death of all fish must be classified using the categories developed in the VHWP (see H 1.1.)	Not mentioned	All fish mortalities recorded, classified and receive a post-mortem analysis	Mortalities, cause of death, and mortality trend analysis are recorded at production unit level	Records of the number of mortalities and causes thereof must be kept and farm staff must demonstrate competence in interpretation of mortality records																																																							
MORTALITY THRESHOLDS	Where the level of fish mortality exceeds the threshold figures shown below, this must be: a) recorded b) investigated c) reported to the farm assurance scheme responsible for the assessment of these standards within 72 hours of the end of the reporting period Freshwater: <table><tr><th>Stage</th><th>Max. Weekly mortality (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Egg to first feed</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>First feed to 5g</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Over 5g</td><td>1.5</td></tr></table> Seawater: <table><tr><th>Site average weight (g)</th><th>Max. Weekly mortality (%)</th><th>Max. 5 week rolling mortality (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Under 750</td><td>1.5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>750+</td><td>1.0</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Stage	Max. Weekly mortality (%)	Egg to first feed	6	First feed to 5g	3	Over 5g	1.5	Site average weight (g)	Max. Weekly mortality (%)	Max. 5 week rolling mortality (%)	Under 750	1.5	6	750+	1.0	4	Not mentioned	Max viral disease related mortality – <10% Max unexplained mortality from each of the previous two production cycles, for farms with total mortality >6% – <40%.	Not mentioned																																							
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MORIBUND REMOVAL	Tanks/enclosures must be inspected at least daily for the presence of moribund (dying) fish Whenever identified, moribund (dying) fish must be: a) removed promptly b) humanely culled without delay according to standard H 2.2	Not mentioned		Not mentioned	Fish must be inspected at least once a day ...with all dead or dying fish collected, humanely killed and disposed of according to current legislation																																																							
HEALTH																																																												
HEALTH PLANNING	A site specific Veterinary Health and Welfare Plan (VHWP) must be drawn up, reviewed and updated: a) At the start of every production cycle or on an annual basis b) By those with responsibility for the health and welfare of the fish, which may include the vet, health manager, stockpersons, nutritionist or other relevant personnel and, c) Details of the review must be made available on request The VHWP (see H 1.1.) must include future husbandry plans, risk assessment, monitoring and control of fish health and diseases	You must keep an animal health management plan. It must detail the biosecurity and disease prevention practices you have put in place and include a written agreement for health counselling, proportionate to the production unit, with qualified animal health services. They must visit the farm not less than once per year	Evidence of a fish health management plan for the identification and monitoring of fish diseases, parasites and environmental conditions relevant for good fish health, including implementing corrective action when required	An aquaculture health plan (AHP) is available, updated during the last 12 months, for the last production cycle, or whenever new medicines or treatments not previously used have been added	Sites must have a current Veterinary Health Plan and Biosecurity and Welfare Plan. These may be combined within a single document – The Veterinary Health Biosecurity and Welfare Plan (VHWBP)																																																							
ENVIRONMENT/EQUIPMENT/SURROUNDINGS	There must be no recurring physical damage occurring on fish attributable to features of their environment, husbandry procedures or unrecognised disease challenge	The design and construction of the installations for containing farmed species must provide flow rates and physicochemical parameters that protect the animals health and welfare and provide for their behavioural needs	Not mentioned	Equipment shall be designed and fit for purpose of avoiding physical damage and ensuring minimal stress to the farmed aquatic species	Weather permitting, and having regard to health and safety conditions, all equipment must be visually inspected daily. Any defect must be immediately reported to supervisors. Where immediate remedial action is not possible, alternative measures must protect fish welfare																																																							
ENRICHMENT	Some forms of environmental enrichment have been shown to improve the health and welfare of captive fish. As this area of knowledge is still relatively new and developing, particularly in commercial farming systems, the RSPCA strongly encourages further trial work to determine appropriate forms of enrichment in all rainbow trout farming enclosures. We will be looking to update the standards in future publications, as knowledge develops in this important area	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	The producer considers enhancing the rearing conditions to improve performance and animal welfare of the farmed aquatic species	Not mentioned																																																							
TREATMENT REGULATIONS	Prophylactic use of veterinary medicinal products, where no known disease problems exist, is prohibited (except in the case of vaccines as agreed with the veterinary surgeon)	1. If despite the preventative measures you have put in place to protect animal health, a health problem arises, you may use the following veterinary treatments in order of preference: a) homeopathic remedies b) plants and plant extracts (not those with anaesthetic effects) c) trace elements, metals, natural immunostimulants or authorised probiotics. 2. Where these treatments are inappropriate or will not be effective to avoid suffering to the aquaculture animals, allopathic treatment must be used	Farm shall implement Integrated Pest Management	The producer uses only medicines and treatments that are permitted by the relevant competent authority and stipulated in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) for use in aquaculture and for the named farmed aquatic species	Medicated feed and prescribed treatments must be used in accordance with current legislation and the vet's instructions/prescription																																																							
ANTIBIOTIC USE	The use of antibiotics on-farm must be reviewed annually or at the end of a production cycle	Allopathic treatment must be used immediately when no other method of treatment can prevent animal suffering or when required by compulsory eradication schemes	- Allowance for prophylactic use of antimicrobial treatments – None - On-farm documentation that includes, at a minimum, detailed information on all chemicals and therapeutics used during the most recent production cycle, the amounts used (including grams per ton of fish produced), the dates used, which group of fish were treated and against which diseases, proof of proper dosing, and all disease and pathogens detected on the site - If more than one antibiotic treatment is used in the most recent production cycle, demonstration that the antibiotic load is at least 15% less than that of the average of the two previous production cycles	Antibiotic agents are only applied following the diagnosis of an infectious bacterial agent	Not explicitly mentioned																																																							
CULLING OF SICK/INJURED FISH	Any seriously sick or injured fish, or fish found not to be recovering, must be humanely killed without delay. Fish must only be culled using the following methods: a) anaesthetic overdose (as specified in the VHWP) by immersion in a solution of the agent, under veterinary prescription b) electrical stun-to-kill c) a non-recoverable percussive blow to the head, using a priest or mechanical percussive device, of sufficient force to render the fish immediately unconscious, for fish over 5 grams only	In guidance – Emergency killing, including where automated stunning or other methods fail, should not be by methods considered inhumane at other times. A backup method of manual stunning, such as a priest, must be available in the killing facility	Not mentioned	Culling of farmed aquatic species is done according to prescribed methods respecting animal welfare and the aquaculture health plan (AHP)	When impaired fish are removed...they shall be killed by humane techniques																																																							
WELFARE ASSESSMENTS	Full set of standards relating to collection of welfare outcome assessments data (5 standards)	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	The hatchery/farm has in place a system to monitor and register farmed aquatic species health and welfare indicators and all disease occurrences	Not mentioned																																																							
BIOSECURITY	High standards of bioscurity must be maintained to avoid the spread of diseases between different populations of fish, as specified in a written policy, such as the Bioscurity Measures Plan as required by the Fish Health Inspectorate (FHI)	The Animal health management plan must detail bioscurity and disease prevention plans (same standard as health planning above)	Evidence of compliance with the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code	- Sites have a documented bioscurity plan - The producer demonstrates both understanding of hygiene practices regarding farmed aquatic species health and welfare, and implemented hygiene procedures which are suitable to the farm	*see health planning"																																																							
SEA LICE																																																												
DAMAGE RECORDING	Sea lice damage to fish must be recorded during lice counts, and include: a) condition of the fish: good/thin b) site of lesions c) skin condition d) fish feeding behaviour	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
THRESHOLDS	Farms must take all reasonable steps to minimise the gravid lice population, as per the requirements of the relevant legislation Lice levels must be below the thresholds laid out by the relevant statutory/regulatory body	Not mentioned	Scotland – In areas of wild salmonids, max on-farm lice levels during sensitive periods for wild fish – 0.5 mature female lice per farmed fish	Not mentioned	Farmers must follow A National Treatment Strategy (NTS) for the Control of Sea Lice on Scottish Salmon Farms, as applicable. Refer to the site specific VHWP and the current COGIP https://haccpofish.co.uk/documents/amxexes.pdf Annex 6 National Strategy for Sea Lice Treatment Control																																																							
HUSBANDRY																																																												
CROWDING TIMES	Any section/group of fish must not be crowded for more than 2 hours	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Periods of crowding, time out of the water, grading, transport and fasting are recorded and justified by the certified veterinarian/aquatic health professional	Crowding must be kept to a minimum																																																							
LIGHTING	Lighting must be maintained at a level suitable for each stage of development	You may only prolong natural day-length to levels that respect the ethological needs, geographical location and general health of the aquaculture species. You may only prolong natural day-length to beyond 16 hours per day for reproductive purposes. You must avoid abrupt changes in light intensity at changeover time by using dimmable lights or background lighting	Not mentioned	A risk assessment for animal welfare is conducted (notes have a reference to light – intensity and changes in artificial/sun light; diurnal rhythm	Exposure to light must be at a level suitable for each stage of development. Optimum lighting patterns for fish welfare on each site must be determined by practical experience, research or specialist advice																																																							
HANDLING	- Removal from water and handling must only be carried out when absolutely necessary - If fish must be handled adequate support must be given to the body - Live fish must never be: a) held by the tail only b) thrown onto solid objects - Time out of water must: a) be kept to the minimum possible b) never exceed 15 seconds for a live fish (unless anaesthetised)	Handling of aquaculture livestock must be kept to a minimum. When handling is necessary, great care, proper equipment and protocols must be used to avoid stress and physical damage. You must handle broodstock in ways that minimise physical damage and you must use anaesthesia where appropriate	Not mentioned	Farmed aquatic species are treated and handled at all times in such a way as to protect them from pain, stress, injury, and disease	- If fish are handled, adequate support must be given to the body (live fish must never be held by the gills or tail only) - Time out of water must be kept to a minimum and the time must never be so long as to produce signs of distress. In all cases, fish must be kept wet																																																							
FEEDING																																																												
FEED QUALITY	Feeding must be such that the quality, quantity and frequency are optimal for the fish's stage of development	You must feed your aquaculture animals with feed of the highest quality at all stages of their development	Has feed standard which addresses contents of feed	Farmed aquatic species receive a compound feed diet which is suitable for the species farmed	All fish must receive an appropriate crumb or pellet size, ration and formulation of feed according to manufacturers' instructions to maintain full health and vigour, and to grow and develop normally																																																							
FEED WITHDRAWAL	Feed withdrawal, when required for any situation, must not exceed a maximum of 54 degree days With regards to standard F 4.1, if the maximum feed withdrawal period permitted must be extended for any reason then this must be: a) signed off by a veterinary health professional b) subject to a welfare risk assessment (see Appendix 3), which concludes that this is in the best welfare interest of the fish c) recorded in the VHWP, including full details of why this was necessary, along with the welfare risk assessment	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Periods of crowding, time out of the water, grading, transport and fasting are recorded and justified by the certified veterinarian/aquatic health professional	- Fish for transportation must have food withdrawn for a minimum period of 24 hours and up to a maximum of 72 hours to achieve gut evacuation. No treatments may be administered during the food withdrawal period prior to transport, with the exception of common salt baths - Fish for harvest must have food withdrawn for a minimum period of thirty degree days and up to a strict maximum of seven calendar days to achieve gut evacuation. Other than as outlined, complete withdrawal of food must not be used as a way of conditioning fish prior to harvest																																																							
FEEDING METHOD	- Food must be dispensed and distributed in such a way that fish can eat without undue competition - Fish must be observed at least once a day during feeding - The person feeding must check that fish on the periphery of the tank or enclosure receive adequate amounts of food - Overfeeding must be avoided	You must design your feeding regimes to prioritise: a) animal health b) the production of high quality aquaculture products including nutritional composition c) low environmental impact	Not mentioned	The farm has in place a system to ensure appropriate feeding levels and feed usage records	All farmers must have written feeding recommendations																																																							
ESCAPEES																																																												
	Every reasonable step must be taken to prevent the escape of farmed fish Enclosures must be designed and operated to minimise the risk of escapes. If fish or crustaceans escape, you must take appropriate action to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including recapture where appropriate Fish farms must have a containment plan in place with the aim of preventing fish escaping	Installations for containing farmed species must be designed, located and operated to minimise the risk of escapes. If fish or crustaceans escape, you must take appropriate action to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including recapture where appropriate	Evidence of escape prevention planning and related employee training, including: net strength testing; appropriate net mesh size; net traceability; system robustness; predator management; record keeping and reporting of risk events (e.g. holes, infrastructure issues, handling errors, reporting and follow up of escape events); an d worker training on escape prevention and counting technologies max number of escapees in the most recent production cycle – 300	The EMP includes a contingency plan and an SOP to avoid escape of farmed aquatic species into the sea or local freshwater course	Holding units, including inlet and outlet screens, must be constructed and maintained so as to prevent the escape of farmed fish																																																							
FOLLOWING																																																												
	Net pen enclosures must be followed as detailed in the Environmental Impact Plan to allow recovery of the benthos	Your control body will determine whether following is necessary and the appropriate duration if so. In open water containment systems at sea, following must take place after each production cycle. Following is also recommended for production systems using tanks, fishponds and cages	Coordination of following between each production cycle to help break disease cycles, with a clear period of time when there are no farmed salmon in the area in the water (included within Area-Based Management (ABM) scheme)	PONDS ONLY – Follow periods are defined, and where there is no following, this has been defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP)	Marine Farms within a defined Farm Management Area must be followed synchronously on a single year class basis. An exception to the foregoing requirement may be possible.																																																							
FRESHWATER																																																												
STOCKING DENSITIES	For first feeding and on-growing tanks, raceways and ponds, the maximum stocking density must not exceed 60kg/m³	Maximum stocking density in freshwater is 25kg/m³	Not mentioned	The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities	- Farms must be able to demonstrate compliance with appropriate stocking densities, as outlined by the VHWP which are judged on a farm-to-farm basis and must be such so as to ensure there is no adverse effect on the condition and welfare of the fish - In order to minimise the risk of poor water quality, physical damage, stress and disease, fish must be stocked at densities appropriate to: - Size - Water temperature and flow - Available oxygen - Stage in production cycle, and - Type of fish holding unit																																																							
WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	The following water quality parameters must be complied with when water quality is recycled: <table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Ova</th><th>Alevins</th><th>Fry/ Fingerlings</th><th>Ongrowers</th></tr><tr><td>Oxygen (O₂) mg/l</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>Oxygen (O₂) saturation % in exit water</td><td>>90.0</td><td>>90.0</td><td>>70.8</td><td>>70.0</td></tr><tr><td>Free ammonia (NH3) mg/l</td><td>N/A</td><td><0.025</td><td><0.025</td><td><0.025</td></tr><tr><td>Carbon dioxide (CO₂) mg/l</td><td><10</td><td><10</td><td><10</td><td><10</td></tr><tr><td>Max temp °C</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.0</td><td>12.0</td><td>16.0</td></tr><tr><td>Min temp °C</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>pH in inlet water</td><td>7.0 to 8.0</td><td>7.0 to 8.0</td><td>7.0 to 8.0</td><td>7.0 to 8.0</td></tr><tr><td>Non-spate suspended solids (turbidity) mg/l</td><td><25.0</td><td><25.0</td><td><25.0</td><td><25.0</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrite mg/l</td><td><0.2</td><td><0.2</td><td><0.2</td><td><0.2</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrate mg/l</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td><td><50.0</td><td><50.0</td></tr></table>	Parameter	Ova	Alevins	Fry/ Fingerlings	Ongrowers	Oxygen (O₂) mg/l	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	Oxygen (O₂) saturation % in exit water	>90.0	>90.0	>70.8	>70.0	Free ammonia (NH3) mg/l	N/A	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	Carbon dioxide (CO₂) mg/l	<10	<10	<10	<10	Max temp °C	10.0	10.0	12.0	16.0	Min temp °C	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	pH in inlet water	7.0 to 8.0	7.0 to 8.0	7.0 to 8.0	7.0 to 8.0	Non-spate suspended solids (turbidity) mg/l	<25.0	<25.0	<25.0	<25.0	Nitrite mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	Nitrate mg/l	N/A	N/A	<50.0	<50.0	The developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of your aquaculture animals must be met through: e) water quality	Water quality monitoring matrix completed and submitted to ASC (see Appendix VIII-2)	A risk assessment is conducted to demonstrate that water quality does not compromise food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare	Not mentioned
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ALEVINS	6 specific standards relating to alevin hatching, handling and first feeding	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
FRY/FINGERLINGS	13 specific standards relating to fry development and handling	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
FRESHWATER LOCHS	The stocking density in enclosures: a) for fish up to 100g, must not exceed 10kg/m³ b) for ongrowers weighing more than 100g, must not exceed 15kg/m³ over the site, and 17kg/m³ in any one enclosure.	Not mentioned		Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
SEAWATER ADAPTATION	Producers must be able to demonstrate that they have done everything possible to ensure maximum survival when fish are transferred to sea.	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
VACCINATION PROCEDURES	Full set of standards (26 total) for vaccination process	Not mentioned		Protocols are mentioned (in no detail) in notes for what to be included in AHP	In appendix 12 – The VHWBP must incorporate a vaccination programme to protect fish from diseases which may represent a risk to the fish, and for which an effective, authorised vaccine is available. Equipment used in vaccination must be maintained in a hygienic manner. Booster vaccinations carried out must be administered whilst the fish is still protected by the previous vaccination.																																																							
VACCINE USE	The VHWP (see H 1.1.) must incorporate a vaccination programme to protect fish from diseases for which a licensed effective vaccine is available and which may represent a risk to the fish.	The use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed.	All fish should be vaccinated for selected diseases that are known to present a significant risk in the region and for which an effective vaccine exists	If effective vaccines are available for a recurring disease, vaccination is preferred over therapeutic treatments	See above																																																							
SEAWATER																																																												
STOCKING DENSITY (ALSO APPLIES TO FRESHWATER LOCHS)	The stocking density in enclosures: a) for fish up to 100g, must not exceed 10kg/m³ b) for ongrowers weighing more than 100g, must not exceed 15kg/m³ over the site, and 17kg/m³ in any one enclosure.	Max stocking density per pen is 10kg/m³	Not mentioned	The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities	In order to minimise the risk of poor water quality, physical damage, stress and disease, fish must be stocked at densities appropriate to: - Size - Water temperature and flow - Available oxygen - Stage in production cycle, and - Type of fish holding unit																																																							
WATER QUALITY	Deterioration of water quality due to fouled nets or over feeding must be avoided.	Details of environmental monitoring to be included in sustainable management plan	Evidence of a fish health management plan for the identification and monitoring of fish diseases, parasites and environmental conditions relevant for good fish health, including implementing corrective action when required	The farm/hatchery/transport and holding facilities have a routine water quality monitoring and control program based on a risk assessment and taking into account potential contamination, farmed aquatic species health and welfare, and the production system	Biofouling must not be allowed to build up on pen nets to a level that impairs water flow through the mesh.																																																							
TRANSPORT																																																												
STOCKING DENSITIES	Road – The following stocking densities must be adhered to during transport: <table><tr><th>Size of fish (g)</th><th>Max. Stocking Density (kgs/cubic metre)</th></tr><tr><td>1 to 4</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>5 to 19</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>20 to 49</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td>50 to 99</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>100 to 224</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>225 to 449</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>450 to 999</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td>1000+</td><td>150</td></tr></table> Wellboats – Maximum stocking densities must: a) be within 40–50 kg/m³ b) be set so that water quality can be maintained over the length of the journey	Size of fish (g)	Max. Stocking Density (kgs/cubic metre)	1 to 4	40	5 to 19	85	20 to 49	95	50 to 99	110	100 to 224	130	225 to 449	140	450 to 999	160	1000+	150	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities	Not mentioned																																					
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1000+	150																																																											
MAINTAINING WELFARE	Numerous standards relating to welfare during transport including water quality, equipment checks and record keeping. Specific standards for wellboats and lorries	If you transport live fish you must ensure that welfare of the fish is maintained. This includes: a) Transporting the fish in suitable tanks with clean water which meets their physiological needs in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen. b) Thoroughly clean, disinfect and rinse tanks before transport of organic fish and fish products c) Taking precautions to reduce stress. During transport, the density must not reach a level which is detrimental to the species	Not mentioned	Elements of the risk assessment on animal welfare are applied for transport of live farmed aquatic species, eggs, and juveniles	A welfare plan must be developed regarding the transport of live fish. Includes health, water quality monitoring, and recording keeping																																																							
SLAUGHTER																																																												
TECHNIQUES	The following killing methods are inhumane and must not be used: a) bleeding (exsanguination) or decapitation without prior stunning b) asphyxia c) eviceration d) live chilling e) ice slurry or bath f) carbon dioxide narcosis Trout must be stunned/killed using one of the following methods: a) an effectively applied automated, mechanical percussive blow, followed by bleeding b) electrocrocosis followed by bleeding c) electrocrocosis followed by an effectively applied automated, mechanical percussive blow, followed by bleeding d) electrical stun-to-kill	You must only use slaughter techniques that render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. You must take into account harvest sizes, species and production sites when considering optimal slaughter methods. Guidance includes prohibited list of methods – The following methods of harvest and slaughter do not meet this standard: - ice, except for warm water shrimp - carbon dioxide - asphyxiation, leaving stock to die in the open air - exsanguination without stunning - operating a rolling harvest where you starve all fish in the holding facility and selectively grade a number for slaughter on a repeated basis - starving stock to modify carcass weight or quality (body composition)	Not mentioned	Farmed aquatic species are effectively stunned, with consideration of farmed aquatic species welfare	- The harvesting procedure should render the fish immediately insensible and beyond the point of recovery - Where automated methods of stunning are used, a manual back-up (e.g. a priest) must be available should the system fail																																																							
BLEEDING	Where fish have to be bled, bleeding must follow within 10 seconds after the animals have been stunned		Not mentioned	When farmed aquatic species are bled, this is done immediately after stunning	Not mentioned																																																							
RECORDING OF MISSTUNS	The number of fish that have not been effectively stunned must be recorded	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
RECORDING OF DEAD ON ARRIVALS	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Mortalities are recorded and removed from the holding areas and reasons for death are recorded, where known (applies to wellboats and holding areas)	Not mentioned																																																							
CCTV USE	A functional CCTV system must be installed and operational to clearly monitor fish undergoing the following processes: a) Initial tank/dewaterer entry and exit b) stunning, including entry and exit c) killing d) passing through the post-stun assessment area The recorded CCTV footage must be: a) retained for a period of at least three months b) available for viewing upon request	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned																																																							
TRAINING																																																												
FISH WELFARE FOR SITE STAFF (INC THOSE STANDARDS WHICH ARE OVERARCHING)	Managers must: a) ensure that all staff working with stock are trained and competent in aspects of fish husbandry and welfare, relevant to their duties b) ensure that staff working with stock have attended a recognised fish welfare course within the first six months of starting their jobs if it involves handling the fish. Those not involved in direct fish handling must receive this recognised fish welfare training within the first year of their employment	Staff who handle fish, including those involved with killing, are appropriately trained, competent and aware of their duty of care	Company regularly performs training of staff in fish husbandry, general farm and fish escape management and health and safety procedures	Workers directly responsible for handling farmed aquatic species receive species-specific training in health, welfare, and handling techniques	New employees must be given induction training in relation to their role, which must be documented, and may include fish health/welfare																																																							
FISH WELFARE FOR AUXILIARY STAFF	All of those involved in vaccinating fish must be trained and competent to do so and records kept of any training undertaken Vessel crew members and skippers must have completed, or be able to demonstrate that plans are in place to complete, a recognised fish welfare course			Not mentioned																																																								
FISH WELFARE FOR HARVEST STAFF	All staff involved with the stunning/killing process must have received full training to ensure they have the knowledge and skill to perform their task humanely and efficiently There must be a named person responsible for fish welfare throughout the killing process who has attended a recognised training course to humane killing of fish and who has the authority to stop the harvest if poor welfare for whatever reason is suspected	Included in guidance – Staff who handle fish, including those involved with killing, are appropriately trained, competent and aware of their duty of care		Workers responsible for harvest operations have appropriate training in farmed aquatic species welfare and handling techniques	Not mentioned																																																							
GENETICS																																																												
	- Genetic modification techniques as defined by European Directive 2001/18/EC are prohibited. - Fish must not have been produced by breeding techniques that result in health or welfare problems for any of the animals involved.	- Products labelled as consisting of or made from GMOs must never be described as organic - When breeding organic aquaculture animals you must not use artificial hybridisation, artificial induction of polyploidy, cloning and production of monosex strains, except by hand sorting	No use of transgenic salmon by the farm	Farming of genetically modified (GM/transgenic) farmed aquatic species is prohibited	Scheme members must not use transgenic finfish for production																																																							