In all supplementary information the abbreviations used for the participating laboratories are:

Cefas = Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science Laboratory, Weymouth, UK
MBA = Mycoplasmology-Bacteriology and Antimicrobial Resistance Unit of Ploufragan-Plouzané-Niort Laboratory of the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety
ISZVe = National Reference Laboratory for fish, mollusc and crustacean diseases, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Italy

Table S1. Sources of antimicrobial agent discs used by participating laboratories

	Cefas	MBA	IZSVe
Ampicillin	B	D	F
Florfenicol	B	C	E
Oxytetracycline	B	A	B
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	B	D	B

A = Becton Dickinson (Franklin Lakes NJ, USA)
B = Thermo Scientific™ Oxoid™ (Landsmeer, the Netherlands)
C = Mast Group (Bootle, UK)
D = Bio-Rad (Marnes-la-Coquette, France)
E = Liofilchem SRL (Roseto degli Abruzzi, Italy).
F = Biomedical Service SRL (Scorzé, Italy)

Table S2. Range of inhibition zones (mm) recorded for quality control reference strains by participating laboratories compared to the acceptable ranges given in VET04 (CLSI 2020b)

	Acceptable range	Cefas	MBA	IZSVe
***Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922**				
Ampicillin	13–22	14–17	18–19	nd
Florfenicol	20–32	25–27	24–25	nd
Oxytetracycline	26–33	30–32	32	nd
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	27–40	33–38	28–29	nd
***Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* ATCC 33658**				
Ampicillin	35–44	nd	27–40	36
Florfenicol	32–44	nd	37–38	39–41
Oxytetracycline	32–44	nd	32	33
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	27–40	nd	32–33	28–33

nd indicates not determined

Table S3. Distribution of disc zone data for each laboratory and for multi-laboratories aggregations. CO_{WT} in a column indicates the epidemiological cut-off value calculated by NRI analysis of the distribution shown in that column and *sd* indicates the standard deviation of the normalised distribution of WT observations calculated by NRI. Columns shaded in grey indicate zone sizes for isolates that would be categorised as WT by the application of the CO_{WT} calculated from the aggregations of the data from the participating laboratories.

Table S3.1. Ampicillin (10 µg)

Zones (mm)	Cefas	MBA	IZSVe	Aggregation
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16			2	2
17			4	4
18			3	3
19	3		5	8
20	5		4	9
21	6		3	9
22	29	1	4	34
23	20	3		23
24	25	5	3	33
25	10	1	2	13
26	10	7		17
27	1	10		11
28		21		21
29		24		24
30		7		7
31		8		8
32		3		3
33		6		6
34		1		1
35	1	1		2
36		1		1
37				
38				
39		1		
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
CO_{WT}	17	22	13	**16**
sd	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.8

Table S3.2. Florfenicol (30 µg)

Zones (mm)	Cefas	MBA	IZSVe	Aggregation
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17			2	2
18				
19			1	1
20			1	1
21				
22			1	1
23			3	2
24			3	3
25	1		4	5
26	2		2	4
27	2	2	4	8
28	12		3	15
29	17		5	22
30	32	12	6	50
31	11	22	2	35
32	13	18	1	32
33	12	11	2	25
34	4	9	1	14
35	3	9		12
36	1	5		6
37		7		7
38	1	2		3
39		1		1
40		1		1
41		1		1
42				
43				
44				
45				
CO_{WT}	26	27	18	**23**
sd	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.3

Table S3.3. Oxytetracycline (30 µg)

Zones (mm)	Cefas	MBA	IZSVe	Aggregation
6	1			1
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16			1	1
17			1	1
18				
19				
20				
21			2	2
22			2	2
23				
24	1		2	3
25	1	1	1	3
26	4	4	3	11
27	4	3	4	11
28	3	8	5	16
29	20	10	11	41
30	14	4	12	30
31	9		4	13
32	9	2	4	15
33	2		3	5
34	1		3	4
35	1			1
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
CO_{WT}	25	23	23	24
sd	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0

Table S3.4. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (1.25/23.75 µg)

Zones (mm)	Cefas	MBA	IZSVe	Aggregation
6	2	1	1	4
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20			1	1
21			1	1
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29		1	1	2
30		1	4	5
31		1	4	5
32		2	1	3
33	7	2	9	18
34	12	17	7	36
35	18	18	2	38
36	20	17	6	43
37	16	7	2	25
38	19	6	2	27
39	12	5		17
40	4	17		21
41		2		2
42				
43		3		3
44				
45				
CO_{WT}	32	30	27	30
sd	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.7