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# **Fisheries (E-logbook Users Instructions and Codes) Circular 2017**

## Issuing Authority

This circular is issued under regulation 47 of the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017 by Martyn Dunne, Chief Executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

## Introduction

*This introduction is not part of the circular itself, but provides the background and broad purpose of the circular.*

This circular provides the specific requirements for Electronic Reporting under the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017. Those Regulations set out the broad requirements for the reports and timeframes for when they must be recorded, completed and provided.

The Regulations and this circular come into effect for all trips starting on or after 1 October 2017, and apply to all permit holders, unless they are the subject of an exemption.

The information required in the reports is broadly similar to what was required under Schedule 3 of the former Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2001, and the explanatory notes that were provided with the old paper returns.

Key changes between the paper-based system and the new Electronic Reporting system include:

- A different structure – the electronic system is based around the five types of event (fish catch, NFPS catch, processing, disposal, and landing) specified in the Regulations
- Some new fields are added to fish catch reports, and some are removed
- Use of mitigation devices must be recorded
- Estimated catch extends to the top five QMS species caught and the top three non-QMS species caught
- All position information must be in the form of co-ordinates accurate to at least four decimal places unless the information is entered manually, in which case at least three decimal places is required
- Disposal reports record all fish not on the vessel at the end of the trip
- Landing reports record only fish on a vessel or with the fisher at the end of the trip.
- All fish are required to be reported. This includes some fish that is not currently required to be reported.

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## 1 Title

- (1) This circular is the Fisheries (E-logbook Users Instructions and Codes) Circular 2017.

## 2 Commencement

- (1) This circular comes into force on 1 October 2017.

## 3 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this circular is—
- a) to provide detailed instructions for how to complete electronic event reports; and
  - b) to set out the Codes that must be used when completing the reports required by the Regulations.

## 4 Application

- (1) This circular applies to all reports (including additional information such as trip records) that are to be provided by permit holders to the chief executive in accordance with the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017.
- (2) As at 1 October 2017, this circular applies to all permit holders unless an applicable exemption, issued under regulation 46 of the Fisheries Reporting) Regulations 2017, applies. .

## 5 Definitions

- (1) In this circular—

**Act** means the Fisheries Act 1996

**container type code** means a code used to refer to a specific type of container, as set out in Part 4 of Schedule 2

**conversion factor** means a conversion factor in a notice or certificate given by the chief executive under section 188(1) or (2) of the Act

**disposal code** means a destination type code used to refer to a particular kind of disposal, as set out in Part 5 of Schedule 2

**e-logbook** means an electronic system used by a permit holder to create event reports and trip records and transmit them to the chief executive.

**fishing activity** means activity that, if it resulted in fish being caught, would require a fish catch report to be completed

**fishing method code** means a code used to refer to a specific fishing method, as set out in Part 7 of Schedule 2

**fishstock code** means a code listed in column 5 of Part 1A of Schedule 2, and is a species code combined with a fisheries area number

**landing code** means a destination type code used to refer to a particular way in which fish are landed, as set out in Part 6 of Schedule 2

**LFR** means a licenced fish receiver, as defined in the Regulations

**mitigation device** means a device used in conjunction with fishing gear (whether on the vessel itself or, for instance, on a net) that is intended to reduce the chance of capturing protected species, and includes both legally required mitigation devices and devices that are used voluntarily

**mitigation device code** means the code referring to a particular kind of mitigation device, as set out in Part 8 of Schedule 2

**NFPS** means non-fish or protected fish species

**NFPS code** means the code referring to a specific type of non-fish or protected fish species, as set out in Part 2 of Schedule 2

**product state** has the same meaning as landed state, as that term is defined in the Regulations

**product state code** means a code used to refer to a specific product state of fish or fish product, and can be either—

- a) a **principal product state code**, which is the code applied when the fish or fish product is in a single state, or, if it is in more than one state, the code applied to the state that has the greatest weight after processing; or
- b) an **additional product state code**, which is a code applied to any state other than a state with a principal product state code

**protected species** means any NFPS listed in Part 2B of Schedule 2 as a protected species

**QMS fish** means fish covered by the quota management system established by Part 4 of the Act; and **non-QMS fish** means fish not covered by the quota management system

**Regulations** means the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017

**species code** refers to any of the following:

- a) a code for a QMS fish, as listed in column 3 of Part 1A of Schedule 2;
- b) a code for a non-QMS fish, as listed in Part 1C of Schedule 2 or in a table available on the Digital Monitoring page of the MPI website;
- c) a code for a NFPS, as listed in Part 2 of Schedule 2

**Trip ID** means a number or other type of identification that identifies a particular fishing trip

- (2) Any term that is defined in the Act or Regulations and used but not defined in this circular has the meaning set out in the Act or Regulations. (Key terms defined in the Act include **chief executive** and **greenweight**. Key terms defined in the Regulations include **destination type code**, **client number**, **fish**, **fishing trip**, **holding container**, **landing**, **trip**, and **permit holder**.)

## 6 Instructions in Schedule 1

- (1) Detailed instructions on how to complete event reports and trip records in an e-logbook are set out in Schedule 1.
- (2) The reports and records must be provided as follows:
  - a) trip start and trip end records must be set out as provided in Part 1 of Schedule 1;
  - b) fish catch reports must be set out as provided in Part 2 of Schedule 1;
  - c) NFPS catch reports must be set out as provided in Part 3 of Schedule 1;
  - d) processing reports must be set out as provided in Part 4 of Schedule 1;
  - e) disposal reports must be set out as provided in Part 5 of Schedule 1;
  - f) landing reports must be set out as provided in Part 6 of Schedule 1.

## 7 Manual or system date/time attributes

- (1) This clause applies where a date/time attribute in Schedule 1 has a field for both a manual and a system (ie, electronic) record.
- (2) If the date/time recorded by the system is inaccurate by more than 1 minute, the manual record must be completed with the correct date and time.
- (3) All date/time attributes must be in 24-hour date and time values with the UTC offset, as in YYYY-MM-DDThh:ssTZD, where TZD is the time zone designator (+hh:mm or -hh:mm).

## 8 Manual or system latitude and longitude attributes

- (1) This clause applies where a latitude or longitude attribute in Schedule 1 has a field for both a manual and a system (ie, electronic) record.
- (2) If the latitude or longitude recorded by the system is incorrect by more than 0.001 degrees, the manual record must be completed with the correct latitude or longitude.
- (3) System latitude and longitude attributes must be given as decimal values with at least 4 decimal places. Manual latitude and longitude attributes must be given as decimal values with at least 3 decimal places.

## 9 Trip start records

- (1) A fish catch report cannot be started unless a trip start record (which sets the Trip ID for the trip) has been completed.
- (2) A Trip ID may be generated either automatically by the e-logbook, or manually by the user.

## 10 Trip end records

- (1) The trip end record must be provided no later than the date on which any landing report is provided. However, this does not apply to a landing report with the landing code EOY, T, or TT.
- (2) If a trip ends without a landing report being provided to the chief executive, a trip end record may be provided to the chief executive along with any disposal record provided, or at any time after the trip ends.

## 11 Codes in Schedule 2

- (1) The codes that must be used in every report provided under the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017 are as follows:
  - a) Part 1 – Species and fishstock codes
    - i) Part 1A - species and fishstock codes for QMS fish (for use in all reports except those for which a separate code for monthly harvest returns is given in Part 1B):
    - ii) Part 1B –fishstock codes to be used in monthly harvest returns for some specified species:
    - iii) Part 1C – species and fishstock codes for some non-QMS species (most are located a table available on the Digital Monitoring page of the MPI website):
  - b) Part 2 – NFPS codes
    - i) Part 2A - NFPS codes for birds, mammals, reptiles, corals, sponges and bryozoans:
    - ii) Part 2B – Protected fish species codes:
    - iii) Part 2C – Seabird capture codes:
  - c) Part 3 – Product state codes
    - i) Part 3A – Principal product state codes:
    - ii) Part 3B – Additional product state codes:
  - d) Part 4 - Container type codes:
  - e) Part 5 - Disposal codes:
  - f) Part 6 - Landing codes:
  - g) Part 7 - Fishing method codes:
  - h) Part 8 - Mitigation device codes.

## Schedule 1 – Instructions for completing reports and records

### Schedule 1, Part 1: Trip records

#### Schedule 1, Part 1A: Trip start record

The definition of **fishing trip** in regulation 3 of the Regulations describes what is treated as the “start” of a fishing trip.

This record must be completed before the first fish catch report for this trip is started.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must be shown on every event report that relates to this trip. A trip ID on a report will not be accepted unless a trip start record has been provided to the chief executive. The Trip ID may be something generated automatically by the system, or be entered manually by you, in which case it must be unique for this vessel.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Person in charge	Means, the name of the person who is primarily responsible for decisions relating to fishing operations on this trip.
Start details	The start details record— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– when the trip starts (see definition of <b>fishing trip</b> in the Regulations); and</li> <li>– where the vessel is at that time.</li> </ul> Information about the system/manual fields is in clauses 8 and 9.
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
Notes	Enter any additional notes here. There are no restrictions on what you can include.

#### Schedule 1, Part 1B: Trip end record

The definition of **fishing trip** in regulation 3 of the Regulations describes what is treated as the “end” of a fishing trip.

The trip end record must be provided no later than the date on which any landing report is provided.

However, you do not have to include a trip end record with the landing report if the landing report uses codes relating to a year end (ie, landing code EOY) or to transshipping (ie, landing codes T or TT).

If no landing report is provided for a particular trip, the trip end record may be provided as a standalone record at any time after the trip has ended.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must match the one given in the trip start record.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Person in charge	Means, the name of the person who is primarily responsible for decisions relating to fishing operations on this trip.
End details	The trip end details show <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- when the vessel ties up at a place where landing takes place; and</li><li>- where the vessel is at that time.</li></ul> Information about the system/manual fields is in clauses 8 and 9.
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
Notes	Enter any additional notes here. There are no restrictions on what you can include.



## Schedule 1, Part 2: Fish Catch reports

### Schedule 1, Part 2A: Trawl

Complete a separate fish catch report for each trawl tow.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must match the one given in the trip start record.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Fishing method code	<p>Enter the code for the fishing method used on this fishing event. See Part 7 of Schedule 2.</p> <p>Codes BPT (bottom pair trawl) and MPT (midwater pair trawl) should be used only if 2 vessels are used to tow a single net.</p> <p>Note that "bottom trawl" and "midwater trawl" refer to the design of trawl nets and not whether the gear is fished on the bottom or not. For example, a trawl net designed as midwater trawl gear can be fished on the bottom. If you use midwater trawl gear on the bottom, select the MW (midwater trawl) fishing method code.</p> <p>The codes PRB (precision bottom trawl) and PRM (precision midwater trawl) refer to types of trawl gear developed under the Primary Growth Partnership Precision Seafood Harvesting Programme.</p>
Target species code	Means, the species code of the main species you are trying to catch during this tow. It may not be the species you actually catch most of. See Part 1 of Schedule 2.
Mitigation device codes	If mitigation devices are used, enter the code for each device used (see Part 8 of Schedule 2).
Number of nets	This refers to the number of nets, and not to the number of codends. If using a twin-rig set-up, enter 2. If 3 trawl nets are used, enter 3.
Vessel pair number	Only required for fishing method codes BPT and MPT. Enter the vessel registration number of the second vessel.
Wingspread (metres)	<p>Means, the distance between the wings of the net. This must be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the design wingspread of the trawl net. If the net has been modified since it was manufactured, enter the wingspread that the net is currently designed to operate at:</li> <li>– the distance as measured by spread sensors, if available. The number you enter must represent the wingspread during the entire tow.</li> </ul>

Attribute Name	Instruction
	If you are using more than 1 net, you must enter the combined wingspread of all the nets.
Headline height (metres)	Means, the distance from the groundrope to the headline. This must be 1 of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the headline height that the trawl net is designed to operate at. If the net has been modified since it was manufactured, enter the headline height that the net is currently designed to operate at. If you operate your trawl net at a different headline height than its design, record the headline height at which you operate:</li> <li>– the distance as measured by a net monitor, if available. The number you enter must represent the headline height during the entire tow.</li> </ul>
Codend mesh size (millimetres)	Means, the minimum mesh size of the codend or codends of your trawl net. Enter "0" if fishing method code is PRB or PRM.
Ground rope depth (metres)	Means, the distance from the surface of the sea to the groundrope of the net when the net reaches the target depth.
Bottom depth (metres)	Means, the depth of the water at the groundrope when the net reaches the target depth.
Speed (knots)	Means, the average speed of your vessel during the tow.
Is net lost?	Enter Yes if the trawl net or any key component of trawl gear is lost. Put any additional details in the Notes field. In this case, record the date/time and position in the <i>start location</i> and leave the <i>finish location</i> empty.
Start location (date/time/position)	The net at depth details show— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– when net first reaches its intended depth and position (for example, when the brakes are applied); and</li> <li>– where the vessel is at that time.</li> </ul> Information about the system/manual fields is in clauses 8 and 9.
Finish location (date/time/position)	The net leave depth details show— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– when the net leaves its intended depth (for example, when the brakes come off); and</li> <li>– where the vessel is at that time.</li> </ul> Information about the system/manual fields is in clauses 8 and 9.
Total estimated catch (kg)	Means, the total weight of fish caught in the net from this tow (or the combined weight from all nets if more than 1 net is used in a single tow).
Catch records	See below.
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
Notes	Enter any additional notes here. There are no restrictions on what you can include.

## Catch records

Record the species code and greenweight estimates for the top (by weight) 5 QMS species and top 3 non-QMS species caught during the tow. You may include more species, but you must not record less than 5 QMS and 3 non-QMS species, unless fewer than that number of QMS and non-QMS species was caught.

The method you use to estimate the weight of each species is up to you. For example, you could—

- multiply the number of bins of a species by an average bin weight; or
- make a visual estimate of the weight of a species; or
- divide the initial estimate of bag weight by the relative proportion of species caught.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Species code	Enter the relevant code from Parts 1A and 1C of Schedule 2.
Estimated greenweight (kg)	Means, the estimated greenweight of the catch that you are legally permitted to keep.

## Schedule 1, Part 3: Non-fish or protected fish species (NFPS) catch reports

For the purposes of NFPS reports:

**catch** means that the NFPS has become fixed, entangled, or trapped in such a way that it cannot move freely or free itself. It does not include, for instance, birds that strike the warp, unless they are actually caught, or birds that are snagged briefly but then free themselves:

**deckstrike** is where a bird collides with, or lands on a vessel or its superstructure, and is unable to leave the vessel of its own accord because it is injured or disoriented.

**injured** means—

- (a) for seabirds, one or more of the following:
  - i) broken or drooping wing (ie, the seabird cannot fold the wing up):
  - ii) broken beak or leg:
  - iii) open wound:
  - iv) hook in bird (whether removed or not):
- (b) for a marine mammal or reptile, one or more of the following:
  - i) open wound:
  - ii) hook in the animal (whether removed or not):
  - iii) broken flipper, fin, or tail:
  - iv) broken shell (turtle):
- (c) for a protected fish, one or more of the following:
  - i) open wound:
  - ii) a hook in the animal (whether removed or not):
  - iii) removed from the water.

If you catch a seabird, marine mammal, reptile, or protected fish species, the NFPS report must give the *number* of animals caught and state which life status – uninjured, injured, or dead – each one was in when it was released or returned to sea.

If you catch corals, sponges or bryozoans, you must record the *weight* of each species.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must match the one given in the trip start record.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Fish catch event ID	If the NFPS is caught during fishing activity, enter the event ID of the relevant fish catch report (if known). Otherwise, leave blank.
Event date/time (system)	The event details show— – when the catch occurred; and

Attribute Name	Instruction
	– where the vessel is at that time. Information about the system/manual fields is in clauses 8 and 9.
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
NFPS catches	See below
Notes	Enter any additional notes here. There are no restrictions on what you can include.

### NFPS Catches

Attribute Name	Instruction
Species code	Use the appropriate NFPS code in Part 2 of Schedule 2. Enter the exact species code if possible; otherwise, enter the “other” species code. For example, if you catch a seabird and you think it is a petrel but can’t identify the individual species, enter the code XXP, which is the code for unidentified petrels, prions and shearwaters.
Number uninjured	Applies to seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles, or protected fish species caught. Enter the number of each species released alive and uninjured (see definition above).
Number injured	Applies to seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles, or protected fish species caught. Enter the number of each species released alive but injured (see definition above).
Number dead	Applies to seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles, or protected fish species caught. Enter the number of each species returned to the sea dead.
Estimated weight (kg)	Applies to species of coral, sponge, or bryozoan. Enter the weight of each species caught. Weights of less than 1 kg must be recorded as 1. Other weights may be rounded down to the nearest whole kg.
Seabird capture code	See Part 2C of Schedule 2. Use the appropriate code based on whether you think the bird was caught in the net or in the warps. If unsure, enter the code for “other”. Use the Notes field for any further information.
Tag	Means, any identifier (such as a band on a seabird’s leg or a tag on a marine mammal) that you are able to safely obtain. Record the numbers of each identifier obtained.

## Schedule 1, Part 4: Processing reports

If you process fish on board a vessel, you only need to complete a processing report if the vessel—

- a) is a registered limiting processing fishing vessel under the Animal Products Act 1999; or
- b) operates under a registered risk management programme under the Animal Products Act 1999.

A processing report must cover a period of no more than 24 hours.

### General records

Attribute Name	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must be identified in a trip start record.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Processing date/time	Means, the end of the period that the processing report applies to.
Notes	Enter any additional notes you want to add. There are no restrictions on what you can add.
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
Product records	You must include at least one product record.

### Product records

Attribute Name	Instruction
Product state code	Means, the product state code (principal product state code or additional product state code) that best describes the state of the fish when landed. Principal product state codes are in Part 3A of Schedule 2 and additional product state codes are in Part 3B of Schedule 2.
Container type code	Means, the type of container that best describes what the fish was in. Use a code from Part 4 of Schedule 2.
Estimated container weight (kg)	Means, the average weight of fish in a container (ie, excluding the weight of the container and any packaging and other non-fish components).
Container count	Means, the number of containers of a particular type, species, product state, and content weight. Do not include any containers that are in blast freezers.
Conversion factor	Means, the appropriate conversion factor for the species and product state. Conversion factors are issued in notices issued under section 188(1) of the Act, or certificates issued under section 188(2) of the Act.

Attribute Name	Instruction
	Conversions factors do not have to be provided if the product state has a principal product state code of LIV, MEA, or GRE, or is an additional product state.
Species record	See below

## Species records

For each product record there must be at least one species record. If the product state code is MEA, LIV, or LIB there can be multiple species records, otherwise there must only be one species record per product record. See Table 1 below for additional instructions on fish sent to meal and on shark livers.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Species code	For QMS species, use the appropriate species code in Part 1A of Schedule 2. For non-QMS species, use the appropriate code (if possible) listed in Part 1C of Schedule 2 or in a table available on the Digital Monitoring page of the MPI website.
Greenweight (kg)	Means, the greenweight calculated by multiplying processed weight by conversion factor.

**Table 1. Specific requirements for MEA, LIV and LIB product states**

Product state	Specific requirements for completing processing report
MEA – (whole fish to meal)	<p>The information on container type, estimated container weight and container count only needs to be entered once on a processing report for each container type / container weight combination.</p> <p>For example, if fish meal is packed in 30kg sacks, you only need to enter the following information once:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- container type = SAC</li> <li>- estimated container weight (kg) = 30</li> <li>- container count = total number of sacks of fish meal produced during the 24 hr period.</li> </ul> <p>This includes all fish meal regardless of whether it was produced from whole fish or offal.</p> <p>For each species of fish mealed during the 24 hr period (principal product state) you must also enter the species code and greenweight (kg).</p>
LIV – (livers, principal product state); and LIB - (livers, additional product state)	<p>Applies only to shark livers.</p> <p>If livers from multiple species of shark are packed in the same container, the information on container type, estimated container weight and container count only need to be entered once on a processing report for each container type / container weight combination.</p> <p>For example, if livers from several species of shark are packed in 20kg cartons, you only need to enter the following information once:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- container type = CAR</li> <li>- estimated container weight (kg) = 20</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- container count = total number of containers of livers produced during the 24 hr period.</li></ul> <p>This includes all livers regardless of whether they were produced as principal or additional product state.</p> <p>For each species of shark from which livers are packed (primary product state) you must also enter the fishstock code and greenweight (kg).</p>
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## Schedule 1, Part 5: Disposal reports

You must complete a disposal report that records all fish that are not reported in a landing report. The kinds of situations in which you will need to complete and provide a disposal report are where fish caught—

- are eaten on board a vessel; or
- are used as bait; or
- are required by legislation to be returned to the water; or
- are returned to the water for any other reason; or
- are transferred to, or removed from a holding container in the water.

If you do not dispose of any fish, you do not need to complete a disposal report.

You do not need to record the disposal of just parts (eg, guts, offal) of fish.

Generally, if any fish caught during a fishing event are disposed of whole you must complete a disposal report for that fish in conjunction with the relevant fish catch report.

The exceptions to this are as follows:

- if you have to complete a processing report (applies only to certain trawl vessels). In this case, you must complete the disposal report in the same cycle as the processing report:
- if you are not sure which fish catch report the disposal report to relates to. In this case, you must give an explanation in the Notes field.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must be identified in a trip start record.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Disposal date/time	If it is a disposal by a trawler that is also required to complete processing report, the date/time is same as the processing date for the relevant 24 hour period. If the disposal relates to a fishing event, this means the date/time when all fish caught in that fishing event that are going to be disposed of have actually been disposed of. In any other case, the date/time is when the disposal ends.
Fish catch event ID	The event ID of the fish catch event in which these fish were caught (if known). This should be left blank if a vessel is required to complete processing reports.
Holding container details	Not relevant to trawl.
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
Notes	Enter any additional notes you want to add. There are no restrictions on what you can add.

Attribute Name	Instruction
Stock disposal records	See below

**Stock disposal records**

Attribute Name	Instruction
Fishstock code	Enter the relevant code from Parts 1A and 1C of Schedule 2.
Disposal code	Enter the relevant code from Part 5 in Schedule 2.
Estimated greenweight (kg)	Estimate the weight using the most practicable method available.

## Schedule 1, Part 6: Landing reports

You must complete a landing report for all fish that are landed. Fish that are not landed must be reported in a disposal report.

Before completing a landing report, you must provide a trip end record to the chief executive (unless the landing report uses the codes EOY, T, or TT).

You can enter data in a landing report and complete it earlier than required by the Regulations, but you must complete the landing report no later than the time set out in Table 1.

**Table 1: When to complete landing reports**

Scenario that triggers requirement to complete and provide landing report	Latest time by which landing report must be provided
When fish has been removed or discharged from a vessel. This can be all fish or just some fish, if the intention is for some fish to be retained on board the vessel.	Immediately after all fish have been removed or discharged (which includes when fish are transhipped to another vessel). Can be provided before the process of removing or discharging fish from a vessel starts if the information is available.
When a vessel containing fish is removed from the water.	Immediately after the vessel has been removed. Can be provided before the vessel is removed from the water if the information is available.
When a vessel containing fish has been granted approval under section 110 of the Act to leave New Zealand fisheries waters.	Immediately after the vessel leaves the New Zealand EEZ. Can be provided earlier if the information is available.
At the close of a fishing year. This applies only if fish are held on board a vessel that, at the close of the fishing year, is operated by or on behalf of a person who, during that fishing year, has held 100 tonnes or more of annual catch entitlement under the Act.	Immediately after the close of the fishing year in question.
When a vessel containing fish ceases to be registered or is re-registered under the Act.	Immediately after the vessel containing fish ceases to be registered or is re-registered under the Act.

Landing codes have different requirements for recording greenweight. These are explained in Table 2.

**Table 2: Greenweight: who and when?**

Landing code	Will a landing report using this code normally need to be amended or involve a second landing report?	Who determines greenweight (and how)
B	No	Fisher estimate
CS	No	Fisher estimate
EOY	Yes. Greenweight is optional until the actual weight has been provided by the LFR.	Actual – from LFR
F	No	Fisher estimate

Landing code	Will a landing report using this code normally need to be amended or involve a second landing report?	Who determines greenweight (and how)
H	No	Fisher estimate
L	Yes. Greenweight is optional until the actual weight has been provided by the LFR.	Actual – from LFR
LR	Yes. Greenweight is optional until the actual weight has been provided by the LFR.	Actual – from LFR
O	No	Fisher (in consultation with MPI observers and MPI compliance)
Q	Yes. Greenweight is optional until the actual weight has been provided by the LFR.	Actual – from LFR
R	Yes. Fish must be reported on separate landing report when removed or discharged from the vessel.	Fisher estimate
S	No	Actual – fish weighed under MPI supervision
T	Yes. Greenweight is optional until the actual weight has been provided by the LFR.	Actual – from LFR
TT	Yes. The vessel that receives the fish must also report it on a landing report.	Fisher estimate
V	No	Information provided to fisher by observer
W	No	Actual – weighed by fisher

**Table 3 – Special requirements for landing reports with codes MEA, LIV, or LIB**

Code	Instructions
MEA – (whole fish to meal)	<p>The information on container type, estimated container weight and container count only needs to be entered <u>once</u> on a landing report for each container type / container weight combination.</p> <p>For example if fish meal is packed in 30kg sacks, you only need to enter the following information once:            container type = SAC            estimated container weight (kg) = 30            container count = total number of sacks of fish meal. This includes all fish meal regardless of whether it was produced from whole fish or offal.</p> <p>For each species of fish mealed during the trip (principal product state) you must also enter the fishstock code and greenweight (kg).</p>
LIV – (livers, primary product state); and	<p>Applies only to shark livers</p> <p>If livers from multiple species of shark are packed in the same container on a vessel, the information on container type, estimated container weight and container count only needs to be entered <u>once</u> on a landing report for each container type / container weight combination.</p>

LIB (livers, additional product state)	<p>For example, if livers from several species of shark are packed in 20kg cartons, you only need to enter the following information once:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- container type = CAR</li> <li>- estimated container weight (kg) = 20</li> <li>- container count = total number of containers of livers.</li> </ul> <p>This includes all livers regardless of whether they were produced as a principal or additional product state.</p> <p>For each species of shark from which livers are packed (principal product state) you must also enter the fishstock code and greenweight (kg).</p>
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## Landing report

Attribute	Instruction
Trip ID	This ID must match the one given in the trip start record.
Client number	Means, the client number of the permit holder.
Is vessel used?	
Vessel number	Enter the vessel's registration number as shown on its certificate of registration.
Landing date time	<p>See Table 1 above for information on the latest that a landing date can be</p> <p>If you are completing a landing record for fish held on board at the end of a fishing year, enter the date of the end of the year.</p>
Amendment reason	You must complete this if you are amending a report (eg, by updating, correcting, or adding to it).
Notes	Enter any additional notes you want to add. There are no restrictions on what you can add.
Landing records	See below

## Landing records

A landing record must be provided for each distinct combination of landing code, LFR client (if applicable), holding receptacle (if applicable), and tranship vessel number (if applicable).

Attribute Name	Instruction
Landing code	Means, the code that best describes what has happened to the landed fish. Enter the relevant code from in column 3 of Part 6 of Schedule 2.
LFR details received date	Only relevant if the landing code is L, EOY, Q, T, or LR, (ie, only when the fish is sold or conveyed to an LFR). Enter the date on which you receive the greenweight details from the LFR.

Attribute Name	Instruction
LFR client number	Only relevant if the landing code is L, EOY, Q, T, or LR, (ie, only when the fish is sold or conveyed to an LFR).
Holding container details	Not relevant for trawl.
Tranship vessel number	Only relevant if the landing code is T or TT. Enter the registration number of any vessel that the fish was transferred to.
Customary fishing document reference	Only relevant if the landing code is CS. Enter the identifier of the customary fishing authorisation that the fish was landed under.
Fish oil landed (litres)	
Offal has been mealed	Enter Yes if meal was produced from offal.
Landing-product record	See below.

### Landing-product records

Every landing-product record must have a product record for each distinct set of product state, fishstock (unless MEA or LIV), container type and estimated container weight.

Attribute	Instruction
Product state	Means, the product state code (principal product state code or additional product state code) that best describes the state of the fish when landed. Product state codes are set out in Part 3 of Schedule 2. If the product state code is MEA, LIV, or LIB, see the instructions in Table 3 above.
Container type	Means, the type of container that best describes what the fish was in. Use a code from Part 4 of Schedule 2.
Estimated container weight (kg)	Means, the average weight of fish in a container (ie, excluding the weight of the container and any packaging and other non-fish components).
Container count	Means, the number of containers .
Purchase order number	Only relevant if the landing code is L, EOY, Q, T, or LR. Enter the number of the purchase tax invoice (or equivalent document) used by an LFR. The invoice or other documents gives the greenweight of fish you supplied to the LFR.
Stock records	See below

### Stock records

For each landing-product record there must be at least one stock record. If the product state code is MEA, LIV, or LIB there can be multiple stock records, but otherwise there must be only one record.

Attribute	Instruction
Fishstock code	Enter the relevant code from Part 1 of Schedule 2.
Greenweight (kg)	<p>See Table 2 above for information on this.</p> <p>Do not report greenweight for fish landed in an additional state.</p>
Shark fins (kg)	<p>Only relevant if the product state is SHF. It means the actual weight of shark fins.</p> <p>Note that the Fisheries (Commercial Fishing Regulations) 2001 prohibit shark finning and restrict the landing of shark fins separate from the body of the shark to only those species approved by the chief executive.</p>

## Schedule 2 – Codes

### Schedule 2, Part 1: Species and fishstock codes

#### Schedule 2, Part 1A: Species and fishstock codes for fish managed under the QMS

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
Alfonsino	<i>Beryx splendens</i> , <i>B. decadactylus</i>	BYX	1, 9 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8 10	BYX1 BYX2 BYX3 BYX7 BYX8 BYX10
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis australis</i>	ANC	1 2 3, 5, 6 4 7 8, 9 10	ANC1 ANC2 ANC3 ANC4 ANC7 ANC8 ANC10
Barracouta	<i>Thyrsites atun</i>	BAR	1, 2, 3 4 5, 6 7, 8, 9 10	BAR1 BAR4 BAR5 BAR7 BAR10
Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	BIG	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	BIG1
Bladder kelp	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	KBB	Stage of life history = attached 3 4	KBB3G KBB4G
Blue cod	<i>Parapercis colias</i>	BCO	1, 9 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 10	BCO1 BCO2 BCO3 BCO4 BCO5 BCO7 BCO8 BCO10
Blue (English) mackerel	<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	EMA	1 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9 10	EMA1 EMA2 EMA3 EMA7 EMA10
Blue moki	<i>Latridopsis ciliaris</i>	MOK	1, 2, 7, 8, 9 3 4 5, 6 10	MOK1 MOK3 MOK4 MOK5 MOK10
Bluenose	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	BNS	1, 9 2 3, 4, 5, 6	BNS1 BNS2 BNS3



Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			7 8 10	BNS7 BNS8 BNS10
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	BWS	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	BWS1
Blue warehou	<i>Seriolella brama</i>	WAR	1, 9 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8 10	WAR1 WAR2 WAR3 WAR7 WAR8 WAR10
Butterfish, greenbone	<i>Odax pullus</i>	BUT	1, 8, 9 2 3 4 5 6 7 10	BUT1 BUT2 BUT3 BUT4 BUT5 BUT6 BUT7 BUT10
Cardinalfish	<i>Epigonus telescopus</i>	CDL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CDL1 CDL2 CDL3 CDL4 CDL5 CDL6 CDL7 CDL8 CDL9 CDL10
Cockle	<i>Austrovenus stutchburyi</i>	COC	1A 1B 1C 2 3 3B 4 5, 6 7A 7B 7C 8 9	COC1A COC1B COC1C COC2 COC3 COC3B COC4 COC5 COC7A COC7B COC7C COC8 COC9
Deepwater clam	<i>Panopea zelandica</i>	PZL	1 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 9	PZL1 PZL2 PZL3 PZL4 PZL5 PZL7 PZL8 PZL9
Dredge oysters:	<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>	OYS	1 2A 3	OYS1 OYS2A OYS3

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
—except Foveaux Strait dredge oysters			4 5A 7 7A 7B 7C 8A 9	OYS4 OYS5A OYS7 OYS7A OYS7B OYS7C OYS8A OYS9
Foveaux Strait dredge oysters		OYU	5	OYU5
Elephantfish	<i>Callorhynchus milii</i>	ELE	1, 9 2, 8 3, 4 5, 6 7 10	ELE1 ELE2 ELE3 ELE5 ELE7 ELE10
Flatfish - includes: Black flounder Brill Greenback flounder Lemon sole NZ sole  Sand flounder Turbot Yellowbelly flounder	<i>Rhombosolea retiaria</i> <i>Colistium guntheri</i> <i>R. tapirina</i> <i>Pelotretis flavilatus</i> <i>Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae</i> <i>R. plebeia</i> <i>Colistium nudipinnis</i> <i>R. leporina</i>	BFL BRI GFL LSO ESO  SFL TUR YBF	1, 9 2, 8 3, 4, 5, 6 7 10	FLA1 FLA2 FLA3 FLA7 FLA10
Frostfish	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	FRO	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	FRO1 FRO2 FRO3 FRO4 FRO5 FRO6 FRO7 FRO8 FRO9 FRO10
Garfish	<i>Hyporhamphus ihi</i>	GAR	1 2 3, 5, 6 4 7 8, 9 10	GAR1 GAR2 GAR3 GAR4 GAR7 GAR8 GAR10
Gemfish	<i>Rexea solandri</i>	SKI	1, 9 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8 10	SKI1 SKI2 SKI3 SKI7 SKI10
Ghost shark - dark	<i>Hydrolagus novaezeelandiae</i>	GSH	1 2 3	GSH1 GSH2 GSH3

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			4 5 6 7 8 9 10	GSH4 GSH5 GSH6 GSH7 GSH8 GSH9 GSH10
Ghost shark - pale	<i>Hydrolagus bemisi</i>	GSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 10 5, 6 7, 8, 9	GSP1 GSP5 GSP7
Giant spider crab	<i>Jacquinothia edwardsii</i>	GSC	1, 2, 7, 8, 9 3, 4 5 6A 6B	GSC1 GSC3 GSC5 GSC6A GSC6B
Green-lipped mussel and green-lipped mussel spat  (Fishstock codes incorporating MSP can only be used for those green-lipped mussel stocks for which a ratio has been set under section 188A of the Fisheries Act 1996.)	<i>Perna canaliculus</i>	MSG (green-lipped mussel)  MSP (green-lipped mussel spat)	1 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7A 7B 8 9 10  1 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7A 7B 8 9 10	MSG11 MSG2 MSG3 MSG7A MSG7B MSG8 MSG9 MSG10  MSP1 MSP2 MSP3 MSP7A MSP7B MSP8 MSP9 MSP10
Grey mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	GMU	1, 9 2, 8 3, 4, 5, 6 7 10	GMU1 GMU2 GMU3 GMU7 GMU10
Red gurnard	<i>Chelidonichthys kumu</i>	GUR	1, 9 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8 10	GUR1 GUR2 GUR3 GUR7 GUR8 GUR10
Hake	<i>Merluccius australis</i>	HAK	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 4 7 10	HAK1 HAK4 HAK7 HAK10
Hapuku and bass – includes:		HPB	1, 9 2	HPB1 HPB2

<sup>1</sup> The fishstock codes to be used on monthly harvest returns for green-lipped mussel and green-lipped mussel spat stocks differs from the fishstock codes for all other reports. Refer to Table 1B.

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
Bass Hapuku	<i>Polyprion americanus</i> <i>P. oxygeneios</i>	BAS HAP	3 4 5, 6 7 8 10	HPB3 HPB4 HPB5 HPB7 HPB8 HPB10
Hoki	<i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i>	HOK	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10	HOK1 HOK10
Horse mussel	<i>Atrina zelandica</i>	HOR	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	HOR1 HOR2 HOR3 HOR4 HOR5 HOR6 HOR7 HOR8 HOR9 HOR10
Jack mackerel	<i>Trachurus declivis</i> , <i>T. novaezelandiae</i> , <i>T. murphyi</i>	JMA	1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9 10	JMA1 JMA3 JMA7 JMA10
John dory	<i>Zeus faber</i>	JDO	1, 9 2, 8 3, 4, 5, 6 7 10	JDO1 JDO2 JDO3 JDO7 JDO10
Kahawai	<i>Arripis trutta</i> , <i>A. xylabion</i>	KAH	1 2 3, 5, 6, 7 4 8, 9 10	KAH1 KAH2 KAH3 KAH4 KAH8 KAH10
King crab	<i>Lithodes murrayi</i> and <i>Neolithodes brodiei</i>	KIC	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	KIC1 KIC2 KIC3 KIC4 KIC5 KIC6 KIC7 KIC8 KIC9 KIC10
Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	KIN	1 2 3, 5, 6 4 7 8, 9 10	KIN1 KIN2 KIN3 KIN4 KIN7 KIN8 KIN10
Knobbed whelk	<i>Austrofuscus glans</i>	KWH	1 2	KWH1 KWH2

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			3 4 5 6 7A 7B 8 9	KWH3 KWH4 KWH5 KWH6 KWH7A KWH7B KWH8 KWH9
Leatherjacket	<i>Parika scaber</i>	LEA	1, 9 2, 7, 8 3, 5, 6 4 10	LEA1 LEA2 LEA3 LEA4 LEA10
Ling	<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>	LIN	1, 9 2 3 4 5 6 7, 8 10	LIN1 LIN2 LIN3 LIN4 LIN5 LIN6 LIN7 LIN10
Long-finned freshwater eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	LFE	11 12 13 14 15 16 4 20 21 22 23	LFE11 LFE12 LFE13 LFE14 LFE15 LFE16 LFE17 LFE20 LFE21 LFE22 LFE23
Lookdown dory	<i>Cyttus traversi</i>	LDO	1, 2, 7, 8, 9 3, 4, 5, 6 10	LDO1 LDO3 LDO10
Mako shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	MAK	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	MAK1
Moonfish	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	MOO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	MOO1
Orange roughy	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>	ORH	1, 8, 9 2A 2B 3A 3B, 4, 5A, 6 7A 7B 10	ORH1 ORH2A ORH2B ORH3A ORH3B ORH7A ORH7B ORH10
Oreos: Black oreo	<i>Allocyttus niger</i>	BOE	1, 2A, 2B, 5A, 7A, 7B, 8, 9 3A, 3B 4	BOE1 <sup>2</sup> BOE3A BOE4

<sup>2</sup> The fishstock codes to be used on monthly harvest returns for all oreo species differs from the fishstock codes for all other reports. Refer to Table 1B.

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
Smooth oreo	<i>Pseudocyttus maculatus</i>	SSO	6 10 1, 2A, 2B, 5A, 7A, 7B, 8, 9 3A, 3B 4 6 10	BOE6 BOE10 SSO1 SSO3A SSO4 SSO6 SSO10
Spiky oreo	<i>Neocyttus rhomboidalis</i>	SOR	1, 2A, 2B, 5A, 7A, 7B, 8, 9 3A, 3B 4 6 10	SOR1 SOR3A SOR4 SOR6 SOR10
Warty oreo	<i>Allocyttus verrucosus</i>	WOE	1, 2A, 2B, 5A, 7A, 7B, 8, 9 3A, 3B 4 6 10	WOE1 WOE3A WOE4 WOE6 WOE10
Pacific bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>	TOR	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	TOR1
Packhorse rock lobster	<i>Jasus verreauxi</i>	PHC	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	PHC1
Paddle crab	<i>Ovalipes catharus</i>	PAD	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	PAD1 PAD2 PAD3 PAD4 PAD5 PAD6 PAD7 PAD8 PAD9 PAD10
Parore	<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	PAR	1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9 10	PAR1 PAR2 PAR9 PAR10
Patagonian toothfish	<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	PTO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	PTO1
Paua – includes: Blackfoot paua and Yellowfoot paua	<i>Haliotis iris</i>  <i>H. australis</i>	PAU PAI PAA	1 2 3 4 5A 5B 5D 6 6A 7 10	PAU1 PAU2 PAU3 PAU4 PAU5A PAU5B PAU5D PAU6 PAU6A PAU7 PAU10
Pilchard	<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	PIL	1 2	PIL1 PIL2

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			3, 5, 6 4 7 8, 9 10	PIL3 PIL4 PIL7 PIL8 PIL10
Pipi	<i>Paphies australis</i>	PPI	1A 1B 1C 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 9	PPI1A PPI1B PPI1C PPI2 PPI3 PPI4 PPI5 PPI7 PPI8 PPI9
Porae	<i>Nemadactylus douglasii</i>	POR	1 2, 8, 9 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 10	POR1 POR2 POR3 POR10
Porbeagle shark	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	POS	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	POS1
Prawn killer	<i>Ibacus alticrenatus</i>	PRK	1 2 3 4A 5 6A 6B 7 8 9 10	PRK1 PRK2 PRK3 PRK4A PRK5 PRK6A PRK6B PRK7 PRK8 PRK9 PRK10
Queen scallop	<i>Zygochlamys delicatula</i>	QSC	3, 5	QSC3
Ray's bream	<i>Brama brama</i>	RBM	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	RBM1
Redbait	<i>Emmelichthys nitidus</i>	RBT	1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9 10	RBT1 RBT3 RBT7 RBT10
Red cod	<i>Pseudophycis bachus</i>	RCO	1, 9 2, 8 3, 4, 5, 6 7 10	RCO1 RCO2 RCO3 RCO7 RCO10
Red crab	<i>Chaceon bicolor</i>	CHC	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CHC1 CHC2 CHC3 CHC4 CHC5 CHC6 CHC7 CHC8 CHC9

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			10	CHC10
Red snapper	<i>Centroberyx affinis</i>	RSN	1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10	RSN1 RSN2 RSN10
Ribaldo	<i>Mora moro</i>	RIB	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	RIB1 RIB2 RIB3 RIB4 RIB5 RIB6 RIB7 RIB8 RIB9 RIB10
Rig	<i>Mustelus lenticulatus</i>	SPO	1, 9 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8	SPO1 SPO2 SPO3 SPO7 SPO8
Rock lobster – spiny (red)	<i>Jasus edwardsii</i>	CRA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CRA1 CRA2 CRA3 CRA4 CRA5 CRA6 CRA7 CRA8 CRA9 CRA10
Rough skate	<i>Dipturus nasutus</i>	RSK	1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8, 9 10	RSK1 RSK3 RSK7 RSK8 RSK10
Rubyfish	<i>Plagiogeneion rubiginosum</i>	RBV	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	RBV1 RBV2 RBV3 RBV4 RBV5 RBV6 RBV7 RBV8 RBV9 RBV10
Scallop	<i>Pecten novaezelandiae</i>	SCA	1 CS 1A 2A 3 4 5, 6 7	SCA1 SCACS SCA1A SCA2A SCA3 SCA4 SCA5 SCA7



Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			7A 7B 7C 8A 9A	SCA7A SCA7B SCA7C SCA8A SCA9A
Scampi	<i>Metanephrops challengerii</i>	SCI	1 2 3 4A 5 6A 6B 7 8 9 10	SCI1 SCI2 SCI3 SCI4A SCI5 SCI6A SCI6B SCI7 SCI8 SCI9 SCI10
School shark	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	SCH	1, 9 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 10	SCH1 SCH2 SCH3 SCH4 SCH5 SCH7 SCH8 SCH10
Sea cucumber	<i>Stichopus mollis</i>	SCC	1A 1B 2A 2B 3 4 5A 5B 6 7A 7B 7D 8 9 10	SCC1A SCC1B SCC2A SCC2B SCC3 SCC4 SCC5A SCC5B SCC6 SCC7A SCC7B SCC7D SCC8 SCC9 SCC10
Sea perch	<i>Helicolenus spp</i>	SPE	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	SPE1 SPE2 SPE3 SPE4 SPE5 SPE6 SPE7 SPE8 SPE9 SPE10
Sea urchin, kina, sea egg	<i>Evechinus chloroticus</i>	SUR	1A 1B 2A	SUR1A SUR1B SUR2A

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			2B 3 4 5 7A 7B 8 9 10	SUR2B SUR3 SUR4 SUR5 SUR7A SUR7B SUR8 SUR9 SUR10
Short-finned freshwater eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i> , <i>A. reinhardtii</i>	SFE	11 12 13 14 15 16 4 20 21 22 23	SFE11 SFE12 SFE13 SFE14 SFE15 SFE16 SFE17 SFE20 SFE21 SFE22 SFE23
Silver warehou	<i>Seriolella punctata</i>	SWA	1, 2, 7, 8, 9 3 4, 5, 6 10	SWA1 SWA3 SWA4 SWA10
Smooth skate	<i>Dipturus innominatus</i>	SSK	1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8, 9 10	SSK1 SSK3 SSK7 SSK8 SSK10
Snapper	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>	SNA	1 2 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9 10	SNA1 SNA2 SNA3 SNA7 SNA8 SNA10
Southern bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	STN	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, the high seas, and any other waters outside New Zealand fisheries waters	STN1
Southern blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius australis</i>	SBW	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 6A 6B 6I 6R	SBW1 SBW6A SBW6B SBW6I SBW6R
Spiny dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	SPD	1, 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8, 9 10	SPD1 SPD3 SPD4 SPD5 SPD7 SPD8 SPD10
Sprat	<i>Sprattus antipodum</i> ,	SPR	1, 2, 8, 9	SPR1

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
	<i>S. muelleri</i>		3, 5, 6 4 7 10	SPR3 SPR4 SPR7 SPR10
Squid	<i>Nototodarus gouldi</i> , <i>N. sloanii</i>	SQU	Method of fishing squid jigging 1J All fishing methods 1T 6T 10T	SQU1J  SQU1T SQU6T SQU10T
Stargazer -giant	<i>Kathetostoma</i> spp	STA	1, 9 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 10	STA1 STA2 STA3 STA4 STA5 STA7 STA8 STA10
Surf clam— deepwater tuatua	<i>Paphies donacina</i>	PDO	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	PDO1 PDO2 PDO3 PDO4 PDO5 PDO7 PDO8 PDO9
Surf clam—frilled venus shell	<i>Bassina yatei</i>	BYA	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	BYA1 BYA2 BYA3 BYA4 BYA5 BYA7 BYA8 BYA9
Surf clam—large trough shell	<i>Mactra murchisoni</i>	MMI	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	MMI1 MMI2 MMI3 MMI4 MMI5 MMI7 MMI8 MMI9
Surf clam—ringed dosinia	<i>Dosinia anus</i>	DAN	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	DAN1 DAN2 DAN3 DAN4 DAN5 DAN7 DAN8 DAN9
Surf clam—silky dosinia	<i>Dosinia subrosea</i>	DSU	1 2	DSU1 DSU2

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			3 4 5 7 8 9	DSU3 DSU4 DSU5 DSU7 DSU8 DSU9
Surf clam—triangle shell	<i>Spisula aequilatera</i>	SAE	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	SAE1 SAE2 SAE3 SAE4 SAE5 SAE7 SAE8 SAE9
Surf clam—trough shell	<i>Mactra discors</i>	MDI	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	MDI1 MDI2 MDI3 MDI4 MDI5 MDI7 MDI8 MDI9
Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	SWO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	SWO1
Tarakihi	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i> ; <i>Nemadactylus</i> sp. commonly referred to as “king tarakihi”	TAR	1, 9 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 10	TAR1 TAR2 TAR3 TAR4 TAR5 TAR7 TAR8 TAR10
Trevally	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	TRE	1 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9 10	TRE1 TRE2 TRE3 TRE7 TRE10
Trumpeter	<i>Latris lineata</i>	TRU	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	TRU1 TRU2 TRU3 TRU4 TRU5 TRU6 TRU7 TRU8 TRU9 TRU10
Tuatua	<i>Papies subtriangulata</i>	TUA	1A 1B 2 3 4 5, 6	TUA1A TUA1B TUA2 TUA3 TUA4 TUA5

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code
			7 8 9	TUA7 TUA8 TUA9
White warehou	<i>Seriolella caerulea</i>	WWA	1 2 3 4 5, 6 7 8 9 10	WWA1 WWA2 WWA3 WWA4 WWA5B WWA7 WWA8 WWA9 WWA10
Yellow-eyed mullet	<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i>	YEM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	YEM1 YEM2 YEM3 YEM4 YEM5 YEM6 YEM7 YEM8 YEM9 YEM10
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	YFN	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	YFN1

Unless specified in Part 1B, the fishstock code that must be used to complete a monthly harvest return is the same as the fishstock code set out in column 5 of Part 1A.

## Schedule 2, Part 1B: Fishstock codes for use on monthly harvest return

Fishstock codes for use on monthly harvest returns for certain species managed under the Quota Management System.

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area or area reference number	Fishstock code to be used only on monthly harvest returns
Green-lipped mussel  and  green-lipped mussel spat	<i>Perna canaliculus</i>	MSG (applies to green-lipped mussel)  MSP (applies to green-lipped mussel spat)	1 2 3, 4, 5, 6 7A 7B 8 9 10	GLM1 GLM2 GLM3 GLM7A GLM7B GLM8 GLM9 GLM10
Oreos: Black oreo	<i>Allocyttus niger</i>	BOE	1, 2A, 2B, 5A, 7A, 7B, 8, 9 3A, 3B 4	OEO1 OEO3A OEO4
Smooth oreo	<i>Pseudocyttus maculatus</i>	SSO	6 10	OEO6 OEO10
Spiky oreo	<i>Neocyttus rhomboidalis</i>	SOR		
Warty oreo	<i>Allocyttus verrucosus</i>	WOE		

## Schedule 2, Part 1C: Non-QMS species and fishstock codes for use on all reports.

Species common name	Scientific name	Species code	Fishery management area	Fishstock code to be used on all reports
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	ALB	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	ALB1
Bladder kelp	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	KBB	Stage of life history = free-floating 3 4  Stage of life history = beach cast 3 4	KBB3F KBB4F  KBB3B KBB4B
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	SKJ	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	SKJ1
Slender tuna	<i>Allothunnus fallai</i>	STU	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	STU1
All other species or classes of fish not already specified in this table – refer to table of non-QMS species set out in a table available on the Digital Monitoring page of the MPI website			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Code formed by combining the species or class code with the relevant fishery management area number set out in the fourth column of this item.

## Schedule 2, Part 2: Codes for non-fish or protected fish species (NFPS)

### Schedule 2, Part 2A: Non-fish species

#### Birds

Common name	Scientific name	Code
<b>Albatrosses</b>	Diomedidae (Family)	
Other (unidentified albatrosses)		XAL
<u>Great albatrosses</u>		XGA
<i>Wandering albatrosses (generic)</i>	<i>Diomedea</i> spp.	XWA
Antipodean and Gibson's albatross	<i>D. antipodensis</i>	XAG
Snowy (Wandering) albatross	<i>D. exulans</i>	XAS
<i>Royal albatrosses (generic)</i>	<i>D. sanfordi</i> and <i>D. epomophora</i>	XRU
Northern royal albatross	<i>D. sanfordi</i>	XNR
Southern royal albatross	<i>D. epomophora</i>	XRA
<u>Smaller albatrosses</u>	<i>Thalassarche</i> spp.	XMA
Buller's and Pacific albatross	<i>T. bulleri</i>	XPB
<i>Black-browed albatross (generic)</i>	<i>T. impavida</i> and <i>T. melanophris</i>	XKM
Campbell albatross	<i>T. impavida</i>	XCM
Southern black-browed albatross	<i>T. melanophris</i>	XSM
<i>Shy albatrosses (generic)</i>		
Chatham Island albatross	<i>T. eremita</i>	XCI
Salvin's albatross	<i>T. salvini</i>	XSA
White-capped albatross	<i>T. steadi</i>	XWM
<i>Other species</i>		
Grey-headed albatross	<i>T. chrysostoma</i>	XGM
Light-mantled sooty albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	XLM
<b>Boobies and gannets</b>	Sulidae (Family)	
Australasian gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>	XGT
Other (unidentified gannet type)		XSU
<b>Gulls and terns</b>	Laridae (Family)	
<i>"Seagulls" (generic)</i>	<i>Larus</i> spp.	XSG
Black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	XBG
Red-billed gull	<i>Larus scopulinus</i>	XRB
<i>Terns (generic)</i>	<i>Sterna</i> spp., <i>Gygis</i> spp., <i>Anous</i> spp., <i>Procelsterna</i> spp., <i>Chlidonias</i> spp.	XTE
Other (unidentified gull)		XLA
<b>Petrels, prions, and shearwaters</b>	Hydrobatidae, Procellariidae, and Pelecanoididae (Families)	
Other (Unidentified petrel, prion or shearwater)		XXP
<u>Petrels (generic)</u>	Procellariidae (family)	XPE
<i>Storm petrels (generic)</i>	Hydrobatidae (family)	XST
Black-bellied storm petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	XFT
Grey-backed storm petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>	XGB
White-bellied storm petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	XWB
White-faced storm petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	XWF
<i>Diving petrels</i>		
Common diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	XDP
<i>Fulmarine petrels</i>		
<u>Giant petrels (generic)</u>	Macronectes spp.	XTP
Northern giant petrel	<i>M. halli</i>	XNP



Southern giant petrel	<i>M. giganteus</i>	XSP
Antarctic fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	XAF
Antarctic petrel	<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i>	XAP
Cape petrels	<i>Daption</i> spp.	XCP
<u>Prions (generic)</u>	<i>Pachyptila</i> spp.	XPN
Antarctic prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	XPR
Broad-billed prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	XPV
Fairy prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	XFP
<u>Mid-sized petrels and shearwaters</u>	<i>Pterodroma, Procellaria and Puffinus</i> spp.	XPM
<i>Pterodroma petrels (generic)</i>	<i>Pterodroma</i> spp.	XPT
White-headed petrel	<i>P. lessonii</i>	XWH
Great-winged (Grey-faced) petrel	<i>P. macroptera</i>	XGF
<i>Procellaria petrels (generic)</i>	<i>Procellaria</i> spp.	XPC
Black petrel	<i>P. parkinsoni</i>	XBP
Grey petrel	<i>P. cinerea</i>	XGP
White-chinned petrel	<i>P. aequinoctialis</i>	XWC
Westland petrel	<i>P. westlandica</i>	XWP
<i>Shearwaters (generic)</i>	<i>Puffinus</i> spp.	XSW
Buller's shearwater	<i>P. bulleri</i>	XBS
Fluttering shearwater	<i>P. gavius</i>	XFL
Flesh-footed shearwater	<i>P. carneipes</i>	XFS
Sooty shearwater	<i>P. griseus</i>	XSH
Short-tailed shearwater	<i>P. tenuirostris</i>	XTS
<b>Penguins</b>	Spheniscidae (Family)	
Little blue penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	XLB
Yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	XYP
Crested penguins	<i>Eudyptes</i> spp.	XCR
Other (unidentified penguin)		XPG
<b>Shags</b>	Phalacrocoracidae (Family)	
Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	XPS
Spotted shag	<i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i>	XPP
Other (Unidentified shag)		XHG

## Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	Code
<b>Dolphins and toothed whales</b>	Odontoceti (Suborder)	
Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	BDO
Common dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	CDD
Dusky dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	DDO
Hector's dolphin	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori hectori</i>	HDO
Māui dolphin	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori maui</i>	HDM
Orca	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	ORC
Pilot whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	PIW
Spectacled porpoise	<i>Phocoena dioptica</i>	PHD
Other (unidentified dolphin)		WHT
<b>Baleen whales</b>	Mysticeti (Suborder)	
Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	FIW
Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	HBW
Minke whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	MIW
Sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	SEW
Southern right whale	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	SRW
Other baleen (unidentified whale)	Mysticeti (Suborder)	WHB
<b>Seals and sea lions</b>	Phocidae and Otariidae (Families)	
Elephant seal	<i>Mirounga leonine</i>	EPH

Leopard seal	<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	LEO
New Zealand fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	FUR
New Zealand sea lion	<i>Phocarctos hookeri</i>	HSL
Other (unidentified)		SEA

## Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	Code
<b>Marine turtles</b>	Chelonioidea (Superfamily)	
Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	GNT
Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	HBT
Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	LBT
Loggerhead turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	LHT
Other (Unidentified)		TLE
<b>Sea snakes</b>	Hydrophiidae (Family)	
Banded sea snake	<i>Laticauda colubrine</i>	BSS
Yellow-bellied sea snake	<i>Pelamis platurus</i>	YSS
Other (unidentified)		SSN

## Corals, sponges, and bryozoans

Common name	Scientific name	Code
Corals, sponges, and bryozoans	Porifera (Phylum), Bryozoa (Phylum), Alcyonacea (Order), Gorgonacea (Order), Scleractinia (Order), Antipatharia (Order), Stylasteridae (Family)	CSB
Coral (unidentified)	Alcyonacea (Order), Gorgonacea (Order), Scleractinia (Order), Antipatharia (Order), Stylasteridae (Family)	COU
Sponges	Porifera (Phylum)	ONG
Bryozoan	Bryozoa (Phylum)	COZ

## Schedule 2, Part 2B: Protected fish species

Common name	Scientific name	Species code
White pointer shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	WPS
Spotted black grouper	<i>Epinephelus daemeli</i>	SBG
Black corals	Antipatharia (Order)	COB
Red hydrocorals	<i>Errina</i> spp.	ERR
Smalltooth sandtiger shark (deepwater nurse shark)	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	ODO
Whale shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	WSH
Manta ray	<i>Manta birostris</i>	RMB
Spine-tailed devil ray	<i>Mobula japanica</i>	MJA
Giant grouper	<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	GGP
Basking shark	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	BSK
Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	OWS

**Schedule 2, Part 2C: Seabird capture codes**

<b>Fish catch event type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Seabird capture code</b>
Trawl	Warp	W
Trawl	Net	N
Trawl	Other	O
Lining / Tuna lining	Setting	S
Lining / Tuna Lining	Hauling	H
Lining / Tuna Lining	Other	O

## Schedule 2, Part 3: Product state codes

### Schedule 2, Part 3A: Principal product state codes

Principal product state (as defined in notices issued pursuant to section 188 of the Act)	Code
Green (or whole)	GRE
Gutted	GUT
Headed and gutted	HGU
Headed, gutted, and finned	HGF
De-fat fillets	DFT
Dressed	DRE
Fillets: skin-on	FIL
Fillets: skin-off	SKF
Fillets: skin-off untrimmed	USK
Fillets: skin-on untrimmed	UTF
Surimi	SUR
Fillets: skin-off trimmed	TSK
Fillets: skin-on trimmed	TRF
Dressed-straight cut (stargazer)	DSC
Dressed-V cut (stargazer)	DVC
Fish meal	MEA
Tailed (scampi)	SCT
Tailed (rock lobster)	RLT
Tentacles	TEN
Livers	LIV
Minced, skin-off fillets	MKF
Minced, headed and gutted	MGU
Headed, gutted, and tailed	HGT
Gilled and gutted tail on	GGO
Gilled and gutted tail off	GGT
Shucked and shelled	SHU
Shark fins attached	SFA
Wings (rays and skates)	WRS
Crab legs	LEG

### Schedule 2, Part 3B: Additional product state codes

Additional product state	Code
Roe (means the state in which the head, body, and all internal organs of a fish, except the gonads, have been removed)	ROE
Heads (means the state in which the body and all internal organs of a fish, except the head, have been removed)	HDS
Heads and tentacles (applies only to squid. Means, the state in which the mantle and all internal organs have been removed after the squid has been dressed)	HET
Fish tails (means the part of a fish that remains after the head, body, and internal organs have been removed)	FIT
Shark fins	SHF

(in relation to any species of shark, means all primary fins associated with that shark)	
Minced by-product, hoki fillets (applies only to hoki. Means, the state in which offcuts and offal from any fillet state have been rendered by machine into a minced form)	MBS
Minced by-product, headed and gutted (applies only to hoki. Means, the state in which offcuts and offal from the headed and gutted state have been rendered by machine into a minced form)	MBH
Flaps (means the state in which the head, body, and all internal organs of a fish, except the flap of flesh and skin that surrounds the gut cavity, have been removed)	FLP
Beak and mouth (applies only to squid. Means, the state in which the head, mantle, tentacles, and all internal organs, except the beak and mouth, have been removed)	BEA
Livers by-product (means the state in which the head, body, and all internal organs of a fish, except the liver, have been removed)	LIB
Cheeks (means the state in which the head, body, and internal organs of a fish, except that portion of flesh with skin still attached that is extracted from the head forward of the operculum (gill cover), have been removed)	CHK
Lugs or collars (means the state in which the head of a fish has been retained after the flesh has been dressed, and the flesh, with the skin still attached from immediately behind the head, has been retained)	LUG
Sounds or swim bladders (means the state in which the head, body, and all internal organs of a fish, except the swim bladders, have been removed)	SWB
Squid wings (means the state in which the head, mantle, tentacles and all internal organs of a squid, except the mantle wings, have been removed)	WIN
Tentacles by-product (applies only to squid and octopus. Means, the additional product state in which the head, mantle, and all internal organs have been removed)	TNB
Gut by-product (means an additional product state in which the internal organs of a fish have been removed from the body cavity)	GBP
Minced frames (means the state in which what remains of a fish after its head, flesh and internal organs have been removed is rendered by machine into a minced form)	FMC
Frames (means the state in which the head, flesh and internal organs have been removed from a fish)	FRA
Skins (means the state in which all parts of a fish, except the skin, have been removed)	XSK

## Schedule 2, Part 4: Container type codes

Container type	Corresponding container type code
Bin	BIN
Box	BOX
Basket	BAS
Tray	TRA
Block	BLO
Cage	CAG
Bag	BAG
Carton	CAR
Sack	SAC
String	STR
Individual fish landed under an approval under section 111 of the Act	FIS

## Schedule 2, Part 5: Disposal codes

Disposal type	Disposal code	Required to be reported on Monthly Harvest Return?
Fish or fish product used for human consumption on board a vessel	E	Yes
Fish or fish product of the species or classes of fish managed under the QMS that are returned to the sea, abandoned in the sea, or accidentally lost at sea, except for fish or fish product to which another disposal code applies	A	Yes
Loss of fish or fish product from a holding container in the water (e.g. through mortality, escape, or damage to fish product)	H	Yes
Fish or fish product taken or used for bait during the period of a trip	U	Yes
Spiny dogfish that are returned to the water	M	Yes
Blue shark ( <i>Prionace glauca</i> ), mako shark ( <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> ) or porbeagle shark ( <i>Lamna nasus</i> ) that are returned to the water dead or near-dead in accordance with the requirements set out for those species in Schedule 6 of the Act	Z	Yes
Fish or fish products of the species or classes of fish subject to the QMS that are returned to, or abandoned in, the sea in accordance with the requirements set out in section 72(5)(c)(i) to (iii) of the Act	J	Yes
Fish or fish product of the species or classes of fish not managed under the QMS that are returned to the sea, abandoned in the sea, or accidentally lost at sea	D	No
Fish or fish product placed in a holding receptacle in New Zealand fisheries waters	P	No
Fish of the species or classes subject to the QMS that are— (a) listed in Schedule 6 of the Act; and (b) not spiny dogfish; and (c) not blue shark, mako shark or porbeagle shark that are returned to the water dead or near-dead; and (d) not rock lobster that must be returned to the sea; and (e) returned to the water in accordance with the requirements set out for the relevant species or class of fish in Schedule 6 of the Act	X	No
Fish below a minimum legal size, width or weight	Y	No

## Schedule 2, Part 6: Landing codes

Landing type	Landing code	Required to be reported on Monthly Harvest Return?
Fish or fish product conveyed or sold to an LFR at the time of landing	L	Yes
Fish or fish product conveyed or sold to an LFR at the time of landing but that has previously reported under landing code R	LR	Yes
Fish or fish product conveyed or transported on a vessel leaving the exclusive economic zone by its seaward boundary having been granted permission to do so under section 110 of the Act	O	Yes
Fish defined as landed under regulation 4(2)(b) of the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017 (end of fishing year)	EOY	Yes
Fish or fish product seized by a Fishery Officer under section 207 of the Act	S	Yes
Fish or fish products sold under section 191(2) of the Act (commonly referred to as wharf sales)	W	Yes
Loss of fish or fish product from a holding container on land (e.g. through mortality, escape, or damage to fish product)	H	Yes
Fish or fish product taken and stored during the period of a trip for subsequent use as bait for personal use	B	Yes
Fish or fish product transferred from a vessel to another vessel	T	Yes
Fish or fish product retained on board a vessel at the time of landing	R	No
Fish or fish product transferred from one vessel to another, and the vessel that receives the fish will report it on a landing report.	TT	No
Fish landed under an approval under section 111 of the Act	F	No
Fish or fish product placed in a holding container on land	Q	No
Fish taken under a customary fishing authorisation	CS	No
Fish or fish product taken by a scientific observer under Part 12 of the Act	V	No



## Schedule 2, Part 7: Fishing method codes

Fishing method	Method code	Fish catch report type
Bottom trawl - single	BT	Trawl
Bottom trawl - pair	BPT	Trawl
Midwater trawl - single	MW	Trawl
Midwater trawl - pair	MPT	Trawl
Precision bottom trawl	PRB	Trawl
Precision midwater trawl	PRM	Trawl
Inshore drift netting	DN	Netting
Pair set netting	PSN	Netting
Set netting (including Gill nets)	SN	Netting
Ring net	RN	Netting
Bottom longlining	BLL	Lining
Drop/dahn lines	DL	Lining
Trot lines	TL	Lining
Cod potting	CP	Potting
Crab potting	CRP	Potting
Eel potting (Hinaki)	EP	Potting
Fish traps (including Box/Teiche nets)	FP	Potting
Fyke netting (Eels)	FN	Potting
Potting (other)	POT	Potting
Octopus potting	OCP	Potting
Rock lobster potting	RLP	Potting
Scampi pots	SCP	Potting
Diving	DI	Diving
Diving utilising self-contained underwater breathing apparatus	UBA	Diving
Diving utilising surface-supplied underwater breathing apparatus	UBS	Diving
Beach Seine/Drag nets	BS	Seining
Danish seining—single	DS	Seining
Danish Seine—pair	DPS	Seining
Dip netting	DPN	Seining
Lampara	L	Seining
Purse seining	PS	Seining
Scoop nets	SCN	Seining
Handgathering	H	Handgathering
Dredging	D	Dredging
Mechanical harvesting	MH	Dredging
Handlining	HL	Other-Lining
Trolling	T	Other-Lining
Pole and line	PL	Other-Lining
Surface longlining	SLL	Tuna-Lining
Squid jigging	SJ	Jigging

## Schedule 2, Part 8: Mitigation device codes

Mitigation device name	Mitigation device code
Acoustic cannon	ACC
Brickle curtain	BCU
Bird baffler – two booms perpendicular to vessel	BIB
Bird baffler – four boom	BIF
Bird baffler – with curtain between booms	BIC
Dolphin Dissuasive Devices (DDD) (aka pingers)	DDD
Hook pods	HOP
Laser	LAS
Other	OTH
Seabird Sprayer	SBS
Sea Lion Exclusion Device (SLED)	SLE
Streamers (aka tori lines)	STR
Warp Deflector	WAD