

CSP Annual Plan 2023/24

Summary of Submissions

List of Submitters

Submitter	Shown in Comment Summary as:
Northern New Zealand Seabird Trust	NNZST
Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust	YEPT
Fisheries New Zealand	FNZ
Environmental Law Initiative	ELI
Harbour Fish (submitted via barrister Bruce Scott)	HF
Inshore and Deepwater Councils of Seafood New Zealand	SNZ

PART A: General comments

Submitter	Submission Summarised by DOC	DOC response
ELI	<p>Concern expressed over the lack of marine mammal projects in this year’s plan. Recommend the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSP undertake a project investigating the foraging ecology of fur seals and potential spatial overlap with trawlers. • CSP undertake a follow up project to previous work on fur seals in Cook Strait, in addition to funding population surveys of NZ fur seal colonies in the Cook Strait region to understand overall fishery impacts. • CSP scope a mitigation project on Seal Exclusion Devices, noting that this project is consistent with a high priority assigned to mitigation studies for NZ fur seals in the CSP Marine Mammals Medium Term Research Plan. • CSP explore other mitigation and management tools such as incentives and disincentives. 	<p>DOC acknowledges concerns over lack of marine mammal projects in the 2023/24 CSP Annual Plan. There were several marine mammal related projects that were included in the initial CSP project longlist, however due to the scoring of these projects through the RAG prioritisation process, the decision was made to exclude these projects from the 2023/24 plan, to enable higher ranked projects to be delivered through CSP.</p> <p>POP2021-06 Fur seal population estimate and bycatch analysis: Cook Strait is currently underway, and DOC will be following up on the recommendations from this around mitigation of fur seal bycatch in the 2024-25 year.</p> <p>DOC will continue to investigate avenues to explore other mitigation and management tools, including consideration for delivery through CSP in 2024/25.</p>
HF	<p>Dispute whether several proposed species identification and classification projects constitute demonstration of an adverse effect of commercial fishing on protected species and suggest that these projects are more in the “general public interest”. Believe that these projects should not be subject to cost recovery from the industry and are being included unlawfully in CSP.</p> <p>Concern by the industry that this subject has been raised consistently and not been addressed by CSP.</p>	<p>A number of these projects are multi-year projects that were consulted on in 2021/22 and 2022/23 and are included in the 2023/24 plan for completeness.</p> <p>The purpose of the identification and classification projects is to evaluate species level impacts based on species interaction with commercial fisheries. Accurate at-sea species identification is crucial to understanding and managing the risks to these populations.</p>
SNZ	<p>Concern over a perceived lack of strategic direction for CSP research planning and funding allocation to better prioritise issues to species most at risk from fishing activities. Request review of engagement process to enable collaborative and accountable</p>	<p>DOC acknowledges the request for collaboration in improving the strategic direction for CSP research in areas of greatest risk to protected species from commercial fishing, and for assurance that projects fit within the terms of reference for CSP research objectives and are happy to discuss. We continue to review the</p>

	<p>approach for CSP annual planning process.</p> <p>Dispute application of cost recovery principles relating to certain projects under definition of “conservation services”. This issue has repeatedly raised by SNZ and yet to receive direct feedback or engagement from CSP.</p> <p>Expressed concern regarding lack of resources for the DOC Marine Bycatch and Threats team and support the need for funding for this team from the DOC Natural Heritage appropriation. They comment that the commitment of DOC to provide adequate resources to the marine team from core departmental funding is ‘frankly appalling’. This issue has been raised previously; industry agree with and support the need to monitor marine species, but considers that a lack of alternate sources results in CSP becoming the sole funding stream.</p> <p>Request for CSP to consider undertaking additional mitigation project to that builds on previous review undertaken by CSP to determine the effectiveness of dolphin dissuader devices on Hector’s dolphins.</p>	<p>current method for developing and prioritising research with a view to continued progress towards streamlining the process in future annual plans. Whilst New Zealand has a zero-bycatch goal under the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy, and this is consistent in nature with aims within the CSP, it does not drive new research proposed in CSP annual plans.</p> <p>DOC considers that all projects in the Conservation Services Programme Annual Plan meet the relevant statutory definitions and criteria for a “conservation service”, and that the application of cost recovery principles and rules is correct, with rationale further outlined in the CSP Strategic Statement 2020. Several of the projects mentioned are multi-year projects that were consulted on in 2021/22 and 2022/23 and are included in the 2023/24 plan for completeness.</p> <p>DOC acknowledges more resourcing would be ideal, however DOC has a broad mandate and therefore investment trade-offs are required to be made. The Marine Bycatch and Threats team constantly works to ensure that marine priorities are well represented.</p> <p>PMM2020-08 (Novel technologies to mitigate the risk of dolphin capture in inshore trawl fisheries) is currently underway and DOC will be following up on the recommendations from this around mitigation of hector’s dolphin bycatch in the 2024-25 year.</p>
SNZ	<p>Dispute coral projects being cost recovered through CSP where there is uncertainty around data to support impacts from fisheries on species. Concern</p>	<p>DOC acknowledges and agrees that inter-agency strategic planning could be improved, noting that the challenge lies in asynchronous planning cycles, and a focus on benthic ecosystems</p>

	<p>there is potential overlap between outcomes of some coral projects, and request that FNZ and DOC jointly present an agreed collaborative coral research strategy to identify any synergies and avoid overlap and replication.</p> <p>Not possible to know whether fishing interaction is having an adverse effect at the habitat or population level, until coral baseline work is undertaken that provides requisite understanding of key species in non-fished areas (work that is independent of the CSP program).</p> <p>Of highest priority would therefore be a project list that supported taking an inventory of protected corals distribution in the New Zealand Waters outside areas commercially fished, with a maximum portion allowable for cost recovery at 50%.</p>	<p>more broadly at FNZ, as opposed to research solely focusing on corals at DOC. We will endeavour to improve synchronisation of coral-related research with FNZ and intend to update the Coral Medium Term Research Plan with a more defined strategic direction. For data continuity, DOC intends to use the same team of experts for coral ID verification and genetics as in previous projects (i.e. INT2022-03).</p> <p>Multiple projects include fishery-independent survey data collected from non-fished areas to improve our understanding of the distribution of key coral species, e.g., POP2021-02 Identification of protected coral hotspots using species distribution modelling (that is based upon extensive video survey monitoring). DOC agrees that more baseline information is needed but disagrees that our understanding or coral distribution relies solely on bycatch.</p> <p>DOC agrees that this research should be prioritised. We will address feasibility of such research in the next CSP Annual Plan (noting that research voyages are prohibitively costly and such a project would initially be desk-based using existing data).</p>
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PART B: Comments specific to INT2022-01 Observing commercial fisheries

Submitter	Submission	DOC response
INT2022-01 Observing commercial fisheries		
ELI	<p>Disappointed that proposed observer coverage was not included in this year's plan. Strongly recommend CSP return to transparent approach to allow stakeholders to understand and comment on DOC's identified priorities. Noted that overall decision for final levels of coverage sit with FNZ, however CSP should start with providing clear observer coverage goals and</p>	<p>Due to delays in the observer seaday planning process, no details on the observer coverage envisaged for the financial year 2023-24 were able to be included in the draft CSP Annual Plan 2023/24. DOC will take steps to help prevent this from happening in the future.</p> <p>There are several competing priorities in the 2023/24 observer seadays plan. DOC will record these recommendations as a</p>

	any deviation from this target should be explained by DOC and FNZ. Submission included observer coverage recommendations for high-risk fisheries.	stakeholder priority, however while DOC are involved in the process, observer days are ultimately decided by FNZ.
SNZ	Maintain concerns raised previously regarding lack of information being available in a timely manner. Expect to see reduction in observer costs for 2022-23 and 2023-24 due to inability to place observers on board vessels as a result of watch keeping issue and imminent implementation of cameras on board.	As above. Any cost reductions from 2022/23 and 2023/24 will result in funds being returned as part of the overs and unders process next year.

PART C: Customary practices - Nil this year

PART D: Comments specific to proposed projects

Submitter	Submission	DOC response
INT 2022-04 Risk assessment for protected corals		
SNZ	Agree with premise that ‘there is a lack of data on status of protected coral population in NZ’, however difficult to agree with premise that ‘limited number of taxa have a conservation classification’ as a reflection of this. Information about biomass, distribution, abundance, and extent of protected corals in areas that are not fished is not well understood and notwithstanding government responsibilities, we are not aware of any investment in investigations of this.	DOC is not actively seeking feedback for INT2021-04 as this was consulted on in 2021/22 and is included in the 2023/24 for completeness.
INT2023-02 Species identification of camera-detected protected species captures in New Zealand fisheries		
YEPT	Supportive of this project.	Noted.
FNZ	Science team support this project and do not foresee any new or non-agreed requirements between DOC and FNZ to enable this project, as per the Stage 2 Draft Standard Operating Manual. Suggest ongoing collaboration with Digital Monitoring team to ensure there is no duplication of activities. Acknowledge that	DOC will continue to work closely with the Digital Monitoring team to ensure there are no duplication of activities. Agreed Standard Operating Procedures between DOC and FNZ also establish clear roles in the EM footage review process. DOC acknowledges the potential risk that requirements for species ID from DOC may not align with FNZ PSI requirements and DOC aims to continue

	with the reduction in Fisheries Observer data in fisheries where cameras are deployed, understanding level of biological data cameras can provide will be important to DOC and FNZ. Some concern that if footage does not meet requirements for species ID from DOC but does meet FNZs PSI requirements (project scope), then there could be some tension as to how third-party requirements for more detailed data are met in the future.	engaging in conversations with FNZ and working through solutions to any research gaps that may arise.
ELI	Support project as maximising the amount of information that comes from existing data.	Noted.
INT2023-03 Characterising surface longline fishing fleet behaviour for sea turtle bycatch		
N/A	No specific feedback received on this project.	
INT2023-04 Identification of marine mammals, turtles and protected fish captured in New Zealand fisheries		
ELI	Support project as maximising the amount of information that comes from existing data.	Noted.
SNZ	Similar outputs to INT2021-04. Disagree with need for two projects targeted at identifying shark and turtle species. Consider INT2021-04 to be preparatory for taxonomic research and should not be cost recovered by industry.	DOC is not actively seeking feedback for INT2021-04 as this was consulted on in 2021/22 and is included in the 2023/24 for completeness. This project has no connection to taxonomic research. All the species involved are taxonomically well known, with accepted scientific names. The samples collected would be used to confirm species identifications, and for assessments of stock structure and population size and trend to improve understanding on impacts of commercial fishing.
INT2023-05 High-resolution estimation of species diversity for a protected coral family commonly occurring as trawl bycatch		
SNZ	Highlight that due to absence of known distribution and abundance of Paramuriceidae coral family outside of commercially fished areas, not possible to ascertain whether fishing is having an adverse effect.	Where possible, DOC will recommend that this project includes non-bycatch specimens of Paramuriceidae from the NIWA Invertebrate Collection that have been collected independently of fisheries the Chatham Rise and the Campbell Plateau (as for BCBC2020-26). INT2023-07 will involve expert ID for a range of taxa collected by a range of methods; we will also endeavour to ensure non-fishery collected specimens are included and that a paramuriceid taxonomist is included (more specimens will likely have been catalogued through POP2022-04 Deep diving into decades of uncatalogued corals). We are aware that there are numerous

		paramuriceid specimens available from the Kermadec region (for example) that could expand the geographic and non-fishery related extent of a future study.
INT2023-06 Investigating the impact of fisheries on endangered hoiho diet, microbiome and disease susceptibility		
YEPT	Supportive of this project.	Noted.
SNZ	Request this work is postponed until the relative risk of all threats is determined through the hoiho multi-threat risk assessment that is currently underway. Once outputs of MTRA are published, objective is reviewed and expanded to investigate key risks identified.	Noted, however DOC sees this project as being complementary to the MTRA rather than being conflicting or dependent on this process, and therefore is of the opinion that both processes can run in parallel.
INT2023-07 Expert identifications of protected corals		
ELI	Support project as maximising the amount of information that comes from existing data.	Noted.
HF	Do not support inclusion of this project as they consider that it does not fall within the definition of conservation services	DOC disagrees, and considers that all projects in the CSP Annual Plan meet the relevant statutory definitions and criteria for a “conservation service”, and that the application of cost recovery principles and rules is appropriate, with rationale further outlined in the CSP Strategic Statement 2020
INT2023-08 Subantarctic albatross diet: composition of natural prey versus fisheries bait/waste		
FNZ	Support work to better understand the biology and foraging behaviour of seabirds that interact with commercial fisheries.	Noted.
SNZ	Do not support. Query how adverse risk from fisheries has been determined when proposal does not specify any particular species. Low confidence in methodology without conflating between the two bait sources. Query how stock allocation was undertaken when the description appears to focus on the SLL fleet, but stocks levied range far wider.	<p>Noted. Understanding albatross prey preference is critical to conservation efforts for these species in relation to our efforts to reduce impacts from commercial fishing activity, particularly around mitigation related to bait choice. The research is supported by FNZ and will also help inform the SEFRA risk assessment model. Scope has been updated to reflect pre-collected species samples. DOC welcomes the opportunity to work with industry to clarify understanding if this project and maximise utility.</p> <p>Due to the exploratory nature of this work, project cost has been updated to be split 50% cost recovered and 50% crown funded.</p>

INT2023-09 Understanding the extent and usage of coral rubble reporting codes by Fisheries Observers		
FNZ	Supportive of this work. Any data issues highlighted from this project can be incorporated into Digital Monitoring updated training. Suggest using a combination of samples and photos, however given the low budget of this project this may not be a possibility.	Noted, samples (where available) have been added to the project scope, and budget has been increased.
ELI	Support project as maximising the amount of information that comes from existing data.	Noted.
SNZ	Request additional output to be included "to develop guidance for observers and fishers on reporting of coral rubble".	Noted. This output has now been included and the budget has been increased to facilitate it (also based upon previous feedback from the CSP Research Advisory Group that the proposed \$10,000 budget was insufficient).
INT2023-10 Impact of fisheries extractions on pelagic foraging seabird populations in the wider Hauraki Gulf area		
NNZST	Questioned whether research approach will answer the research questions and made multiple suggestions around the methodology, including looking at sub-lethal indicators of stress, monitoring mass of chicks and adults, and foraging trip durations of adults, which would provide a better indication of how changes in available prey are impacting the ability of populations to breed successfully. Suggested fairy prions may be a better indicator than white-fronted terns, as they are more of an obligate planktivore. Concern that the timeframe not enough to gather meaningful trend data, and the budget is too small and therefore objectives will not be achieved.	DOC acknowledges the importance of this work, however, considering feedback received on achievability of project objectives within budget, we are recommending this project be delayed until sufficient funds are available. This will ensure the best possible information can be provided to industry on the potential impacts of fisheries extractions on seabird populations in the greater Hauraki Gulf area.
FNZ	Support further work on inshore seabird population size and dynamics so that FNZ and DOC can work towards a risk assessment that takes into account inshore seabird interactions in both the commercial and recreational space.	DOC is recommending this project be delayed until sufficient funds are available. DOC will revisit consideration for delivery of this project through CSP in 2024-25.
SNZ	Appreciate on the basis of prior feedback and recent engagement that this project has been deferred.	Noted.

INT2023-11 Understanding coral bycatch - assessing large catches		
FNZ	Support this project.	Noted.
HF	Do not support inclusion of this project as they consider that it does not fall within the definition of conservation services	DOC disagrees, and considers that all projects in the CSP Annual Plan meet the relevant statutory definitions and criteria for a “conservation service”, and that the application of cost recovery principles and rules is appropriate, with rationale further outlined in the CSP Strategic Statement 2020
ELI	Support project as maximising the amount of information that comes from existing data.	Noted.
POP2021-04 Flesh-footed shearwater population monitoring		
SNZ	Supportive of ongoing monitoring and request a review of the future cost apportionment of when the updated SEFRA is available to determine risk.	The 2023/24 season is the last year of the current project; the aim is to recapture sufficient numbers of birds banded as chicks over the past 6 years to allow estimation of survival and recruitment rates. There are no plans to continue tracking FFS juveniles in 2024, however some funds will be attributed to satellite costs from 2023 cohort currently being tracked.
POP2022-01 Black petrel population monitoring		
SNZ	Supportive of ongoing monitoring however request an independent review of population monitoring research to date and a subsequent re-focus on where juvenile birds are going and their subsequent recruitment back to NZ colonies. Concern that new light weight tags are being prioritised to FFS juveniles over BP juveniles.	In the 2023/24 season DOC intends to track juvenile black petrels in May 2024 using satellite tags with longer lasting attachment methods. There are no plans to purchase and deploy more satellite tags on FFS juveniles in 2024 but the current tags on FFS have ongoing satellite download expenses until they are lost from the birds. DOC will discuss with FNZ how best to fund a review of the current monitoring programme for black petrels.
POP2023-01 Aerial survey of leatherback turtles off Northeast North Island		
FNZ	Strongly support this project. FNZ are looking to bring leatherback turtles into our risk assessment framework. Risk cannot be assessed until distribution information is available, so this work is a vital component of the risk assessment. The budget does not look sufficient to undertake a large enough survey, however. There may be opportunities for DOC and	Noted.

	FNZ to leverage off one another to undertake a larger survey.	
ELI	Support this project in principle, however, recommend a robust scoping project to assess the potential effectiveness of this project, prior to starting the actual survey work. Drones may be a more cost-effective approach to undertake work, however this would be dependent on turtle encounter rates.	Noted. This project has been rescoped across three years. Year one will involve a survey design phase, the second year will focus on preparation and conduction of survey flights and the final year will involve data analysis and development of recommendations.
SNZ	Support need for more information on this species but do not support this project. Previously provided feedback and requested information on feasibility of survey methods which was not addressed. Concern that work is somewhat exploratory and not based on known adverse risk. Request summary of costs attributed to the methods feasibility trial; this portion should be crown funded.	As above.
POP2023-02 Southern Buller's population study		
FNZ	Support work to improve understanding of population size of Southern Buller's given their updated risk profile.	Noted.
POP2023-03 Updated population estimate and marine habitat utilisation of yellow-eyed penguins/hoiho breeding on Campbell Island		
YEPT	Supportive of this project.	Noted.
SNZ	Agree that updated population estimate is overdue however do not agree that quantifying foraging distribution is important for assessing impacts of trawling, as not aware of any trawling activity occurring within likely foraging range of hoiho on Campbell Island.	DOC acknowledges there is a lack of comprehensive tracking data for Campbell Island hoiho. However, preliminary tracking data collected during the past 2022/23 season shows that birds forage way out of the 12 nm mile area (up to 120km NNE). DOC therefore considers it important to collect additional data during different times of the hoiho annual cycle, for different life stages and from different breeding sites to form a comprehensive picture for marine habitat utilisation of hoiho from Campbell Island. This data will also be able to inform any future multi-threat risk assessments for hoiho in the Campbell Island area.
POP2023-04 Campbell Island seabird research		

FNZ	High Importance. Leveraging opportunity with project in FNZ long list to provide satellite tracking tags	Noted.
SNZ	Request justification for why this research is to be cost recovered from industry based on SEFRA risk scores. Disagree that this project has been prioritised over Southern Buller's and Salvin's projects that have since been removed from the plan, that were previously supported by SNZ as high priority. Request indication of cost saving synergies with POP2023-03.	This project has been prioritised due to logistical and cost saving synergies with POP2023-03. This has now been reflected in the Plan. The light-mantled sooty albatross portion has also been removed from project scope.
POP2023-05 Auckland Islands New Zealand sea lions		
FNZ	Support work that allows for progression towards a full demographic population model.	Noted.
SNZ	Note importance of continuing to monitor Auckland Island sea lion pup production, and are supportive, however do not consider the commercial fishing industry should continue to be levied for 90% of the cost of the fieldwork and it should be reduced to 50%. Consider the risk assessment has demonstrated that commercial fishing is not currently having an adverse effect on the Auckland Island sea lion population.	DOC recommends that this project continue to be cost-recovered at 90% until a review of the NZSL Threat Management Plan has been completed. Cost recovery for year 2 and 3 of this project will be reviewed in the next project round in 2024.
MIT2021-01 Protected Species Liaison Project		
SNZ	Support this work however concern work is focused to have inputs/outcomes based on update of international best practice mitigation measures rather than to demonstrably reduce protected species captures.	This project was consulted on in 2021/22 and was included in the 2023/24 plan for completeness. The purpose of the liaison programme is to minimise risk of protected species captures, therefore, to achieve this DOC aims to utilise all available resources.
MIT2022-01 Longline hauling mitigation devices		
SNZ	Continue to support this project and reaffirm offer to assist with engagement.	Noted.
MIT2023-01 Understanding the relationship between fishhook size and bait type with seabird and turtle captures		

FNZ	Suggest that this project be delayed until after the wider rollout of cameras on the SLL fleet. There is not a large enough sample size to look at this effect as it was investigated in PRO2020-07 and this data was only being collected from 2017/18 and didn't have any effect on AIC.	Noted, however EM does not address hook specifications and therefore will not benefit from delayed research. There is sufficient observer data for bait type to be included in this project.
SNZ	Support this project. Request it incorporates a qualitative section to gain feedback directly from longline operators. Information could be incorporated into PSRMPs to provide insight into characterising current gear set-ups of different SLL fisheries. Query why other stocks are being recovered when project appears to be SLL focused. Request removal of GUR1, 7, 8, TAR1,2 and 3 as not targeted using longline methods.	DOC has rescoped this project to solely focus on SLL. The workshop component has been replaced by a fisher interview component and stocks have been amended as well.
MIT2023-02 Understanding and mitigating seabird and turtle bycatch during the pelagic longline soak period		
SNZ	Support this work and request engagement during methodology design. Request objective 3 uses supporting information to undertake analysis. Willing to assist in engagement. Expect to contribute 50% of costs to this project.	Noted, DOC will work to engage with SNZ during project design.
MIT2023-03 Describing the marine habitat utilisation and diet of hoiho to analyse the effectiveness of mitigation tools at a major breeding colony on Rakiura/Stewart Island		
YEPT	Supportive of this project.	Noted.
FNZ	Support work to improve understanding of distribution and diet of hoiho. Suggest that this work leverage off the results from the Hoiho MTRA.	Noted, DOC will take the MTRA into consideration where appropriate.
SNZ	Support work in principle. Reject presumption of objective 2 that spatiotemporal overlap of fishing and habitat utilisation alone can explain differences in breeding success. Also disagree with wording of objective 3, rather than allowing effectiveness of the current voluntary set net exclusion zone, additional information will allow managers to review appropriateness of the spatial placement of voluntary set net exclusion zone.	Noted. DOC will ensure that the project report includes a thorough discussion of results, and address potential contributing/underlying factors, while also highlighting potential caveats. Objective 3 has been amended to reflect this feedback.

	Request that project is cost recovered to set net methods only, therefore BUT5 set net is included and ELE3 is updated to ELE5 set net.	
MIT2023-04 Synthetic trawl warps to mitigate seabird warp strikes		
FNZ	Concern funding is not sufficient. Suggest project be delayed to after the wider rollout of cameras so that sufficient data can be collected to assess effectiveness. PSB2018-10 found that ~5000 tows worth of data would be needed to assess and robust improvement in net bycatch rates. Warp strike interactions are going to be even harder to assess.	Noted, DOC will look at proxy measures (abundance in the danger zone) in addition to warp strike captures. This work will complement the at-sea component of MIT2022-07 Inshore trawl warp mitigation, which could potentially save on costs.
SNZ	Strongly disagree that 2023-24 fishing year is appropriate time to undertake this work. Highlight that given current project underway to consider trawl warp mitigation (MIT2022-07) and need to improve ability to quantify cryptic deaths, budget should be redirected to MIT2022-07.	Recommendations from the expert workshop that was conducted for MIT2022-07 informed the development of this project. While cryptic mortality multipliers may inform the scale of the issue, this project is not dependent on this information. During project design, we will work to maximise synergies with informing cryptic mortalities.
MIT2023-05 Enabling uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation in the surface longline fishery		
SNZ	Support this project contingent to planned engagement with industry to re-scope objectives. Reiterate concern of imposing one-size-fits all “best practice” approach.	DOC accepts the request to engage further to ensure we are working toward our collective goal of reducing seabird captures.
MIT2023-06 Underwater line setting devices for bottom longline vessels		
FNZ	Support this project.	Noted.
SNZ	Do not support ongoing funding of underwater line setting devices for BLL vessels through CSP. These mitigation devices have progressed through several iterations with limited results showing increased sink rates. Although techniques are novel, they have remained vessel-specific relative to target species and/or gear set ups and wider applicability across the fleet appears limited without significant resources being used.	Currently there is potential to expand this technology across the fleet; the objective of this project is to test the practicability and increase available mitigation options in this fishery. Building on knowledge of previous project, conclusions around sink rate profiles are planned to be addressed in this project.
MIT2023-07 Novel seabird bycatch mitigation for floated demersal longline fisheries		

FNZ	Initially commented on this project in the longlist phase. Do not support - insufficiently defined, potentially overlaps with MIT2023-06.	DOC addressed these concerns by adding clarity to this scope prior to submitting the Annual Plan for public consultation.
SNZ	Expect current project aiming to test sink rates in this fishery will produce outputs to inform this work. Support this work being included as placeholder until further detail is jointly defined. Request objectives and methods are determined through workshop approach.	DOC addressed this feedback previously by including a workshop component as a project output prior to submitting the Annual Plan for public consultation.