

DÉFINITIONS SCIENTIFIQUES

PREPARE PAR : SECRETARIAT DE LA CTOI, LE 8 NOVEMBRE 2015

OBJECTIF

Demander au Comité scientifique (CS) d'examiner la proposition de *Liste des termes scientifiques (et leurs définitions)* utilisée (ou à utiliser) dans les mesures de conservation et de gestion de la CTOI et à fournir, le cas échéant, des alternatives.

CONTEXTE

Un projet, facilité par le Secrétariat de la CTOI et réalisé par un consultant est actuellement en cours, intitulé « *Élaboration de termes et définitions harmonisés pour les mesures de conservation et de gestion (MCG) de la CTOI* ». Les objectifs de ce travail sont les suivants :

- Évaluer la cohérence des principaux termes utilisés dans les MCG existantes, en gardant à l'esprit le contexte de leur application.
- Proposer des définitions des termes-clés utilisés sans affecter l'esprit de la MCG ; dans les cas où ces définitions ou termes utilisés portent une signification différente, il faudrait les mettre en évidence et proposer des solutions.
- Identifier les MCG où l'on rencontre un manque de clarté dans l'utilisation des termes et dans les responsabilités, ainsi que des contradictions dans les échéances.
- Créer un glossaire des termes et des définitions qui sera publié sur le site Web de la CTOI, pour améliorer la compréhension des MCG.
- Documenter le travail réalisé.

DISCUSSION

Les résultats attendus sont les suivants :

- 1) Cataloguer tous les principaux termes et définitions existants et identifier les contradictions d'utilisation au sein d'une même MCG et entre différentes MCG.
- 2) Rédiger une proposition de glossaire des termes et définitions à publier sur le site Web. Lorsqu'il existe plusieurs définitions des termes utilisés, il faudra toutes les fournir.
- 3) Produire un projet de rapport final pour examen par la Commission et ses organes subsidiaires compétents, qui devrait inclure une section résumant toutes les propositions et les références correspondantes, pour faciliter la compréhension des modifications proposées.

En ce qui concerne le résultat 2) ci-dessus, le consultant a identifié un certain nombre de contradictions dans les termes scientifiques utilisés dans le Recueil et a rédigé un document listant les points exigeant une clarification (Appendice I). Par ailleurs, selon les besoins, le consultant a suggéré une formulation plus claire, pour examen par le Comité scientifique.

RECOMMANDATIONS

Le Comité scientifique :

- 1) **PRENDRA CONNAISSANCE** du document IOTC–2015–SC18–11, qui présente les questions du consultants embauché par la CTOI pour examiner toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de la CTOI et pour élaborer une proposition de définitions standardisées, pour utilisation par la Commission.
- 2) **ENVISAGERA** de fournir, s'il le juge pertinent, des définitions amendées ou alternatives.

APPENDICES

APPENDICE I : Liste des termes scientifiques (et leurs définitions) utilisés ou à utiliser dans les MCG en vigueur de la CTOI

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Liste des termes scientifiques (et leurs définitions) utilisés ou à utiliser dans les MCG en vigueur de la CTOI

[Note du traducteur : dans la mesure où l'étude porte sur les termes et définitions dans les versions anglaises des MCG de la CTOI, il a semblé préférable de laisser les termes et définitions en anglais. Une fois les nouveaux termes et définitions adoptés et les MCG amendées en conséquences, les versions françaises seront mises à jour en conséquence.]

Termes	Définition fournies dans les résolutions de la CTOI	Glossaire scientifique de la CTOI	Cadre légal de la CTOI	Commentaires
Bycatch		All species, other than the 16 species listed in Annex B of the IOTC Agreement, caught or interacted with by fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence. A bycatch species includes those non-IOTC species which are (a) retained (byproduct), (b) incidentally taken in a fishery and returned to the sea (discarded); or (c) incidentally affected by interacting with fishing equipment in the fishery, but not taken.		The term “bycatch” is used 60 times in the active IOTC CMMs The definition provided in the IOTC glossary of scientific terms is very practical/operational and cannot be reproduced as such in the IOTC glossary of terms Determine what would be the best general definition of the term “bycatch”. Note that in Res. 12/06 the expression “incidental bycatch” is used and in Res. 13/06 reference to “incidental catch” is made.
Discard(s)		“Any part of the catch that is returned to the sea, whether dead or alive”		- The term “discards” has been used 20 times throughout the body of active IOTC CMMs and has not been defined - It is used in several resolutions and thus could be included in the Glossary of terms - It would seem that the definition contained in the Glossary of scientific terms could be included in the general Glossary of terms. Validate this definition.



Termes	Définition fournies dans les résolutions de la CTOI	Glossaire scientifique de la CTOI	Cadre légal de la CTOI	Commentaires
Field sampler	“a person who collects information on land during the unloading of fishing vessels. Field sampling programmes can be used for quantifying catch, retained bycatch, collecting tag returns, etc.” (Res. 11/04)			• Validate this definition • The definition of the term “field sampler” is used in Resolution 11/04 only and thus specifically defined for the purpose of this particular Resolution. NOT to be included in the general IOTC glossary of terms
Fish aggregating device ¹		“Buoys and platforms used to attract and ‘hold’ pelagic fishes to enhance fishing. Can be as simple as a floating log or bamboo raft, but tuna fishers setting purse seine nets around tuna schools now deploy sophisticated FADs that allow satellite tracking and interrogation of information, such as sea surface temperature.”	“an object or group of objects of any size, whether drifting, anchored or deployed or not, that is natural, manufactured or a combination of both and includes inter alia buoys, floats, netting, webbing, plastics, metals, bamboo, logs and objects with electronic devices affixed floating or designed to float on or near the surface of the water with which fish may associate, and any natural floating object on which a device has been placed to facilitate its location”	• What would be an acceptable definition for the term “FAD”? Is the definition proposed under the IOTC Legislative Framework satisfactory? Can a simpler definition be proposed? • For sake of comparison, see footnote 2 reproducing the definitions of the notion of “FAD” by WCPFC and IATTC

¹ Definition of the notion of “FAD” by WCPFC: in footnote 1 to CMM 2008-01 shall be interpreted as including: “any object or group of objects, of any size, that has or has not been deployed, that is living or non-living, including but not limited to buoys, floats, netting, webbing, plastics, bamboo, logs and whale sharks floating on or near the surface of the water that fish may associate with” (Conservation and Management Measure 2009-02). Definition of the notion of “FAD” by IATTC: “Fish-Aggregating device” (FAD) means anchored, drifting, floating or submerged objects deployed and/or tracked by vessels, including through the use of radio and/or satellite buoys, for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse-seine fishing operations” (Resolution 05-07).

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Harvest control rules or control rules	A rule that describes how harvest is intended to be controlled by management in relation to the state of some indicator of stock status (Res. 12/01)	“Agreed responses that management must make under pre-defined circumstances regarding stock status. Also called ‘harvest control rules’ and ‘decision rules’.”		- This definition is introduced by Resolution 12/01 and is sourced from the FAO Fisheries Glossary. It is different from the definition provided in the IOTC Glossary of scientific terms - Should the definition provided under Res. 12/01 be replaced by that contained in the IOTC Glossary of scientific terms or is it fine as it is? - It is used in several active IOTC CMMs and thus could be included in the general IOTC Glossary of terms
(fishing) Logbook		“Official record of catch and record data made by fishers. (in many fisheries a licence condition makes the return of logbooks mandatory)”	“any permanently bound logbook issued by the flag State of a vessel and required for any purpose relating to fishing or related activities, with irremovable pages, each of which is consecutively numbered and printed with an applicable serial number”	The two definitions of the term “(fishing) logbook” reproduced in this table are very different. While the one in the glossary of scientific terms is too general, the other one might be too detailed. What would be a satisfactory definition of the term “(fishing) logbook” for inclusion in the IOTC Glossary of terms?
observer	“a person who collects information on board fishing vessels. Observer programmes can be used for quantifying species composition of target species, bycatch, by-products and dead discards, collecting tag returns, etc.” (Res. 11/04)			- It is unclear whether a definition of the term “observer” should be included in the IOTC Glossary of terms as it might be too controversial, particularly with respect to the role of observers (scientific vs. compliance). - Note that the term “observer” is used 87 times (excluding when qualified by the term “scientific”) throughout the body of active IOTC CMMs, whereas



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				the expression “scientific observer” is used 6 times. • It is unclear whether the use of the term “observer” (as opposed to “scientific observer”) indicates that this term should be construed as including “scientific observer” and other types of observers (which would justify the use of two separate terms in IOTC CMMs) • What would be a good definition of the term “observer” in the IOTC context?
Target reference points	The term “Target reference points” means: a state of a fishery and / or a resource which is considered desirable; Limit Reference Points indicates the limit beyond which the state of a fishery and / or a resource is not considered desirable (Res. 12/01)	TRP means: “A benchmark which assesses the performance of management in achieving one or more operational management objectives”		• The definition of this term was introduced by Res. 12/01 and is sourced from the FAO Fisheries Glossary. It is different from the definition provided in the IOTC Glossary of scientific terms • Should the definition provided under Res. 12/01 be replaced by that contained in the IOTC Glossary of scientific terms or is it fine as it is? • It is used in several active IOTC CMMs and thus could be included in the general IOTC Glossary of terms