



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
NINTH REGULAR SESSION**

6-14 August 2013
Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS**

WCPFC-SC9-AR/CCM-32 (Rev.1)

EL SALVADOR

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012

June, 2013

<p>Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2013</p>	<p>YES</p>
<p>If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:</p>	

1. SUMMARY

El Salvador is located in Central America, and is not a coastal country of the WCPFC area. Currently, El Salvador has a Co-operating Non Member status within the WCPFC and is complying with all the measures issues by the Commission to aim sustainable fisheries, under the technical principles issues by the WCPFC.

El Salvador tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention Area, started in 2001, by the flag of two purse seine boats, (Montelucia and Monterocío, formerly known as Alexandros) using purse seine. This activity ceased in 2003; and in 2007 started again has been taken up again from mid-2007 when a coastal fishing country license was approved, and at present there are two vessels fishing in the WCPFC area: Monterocio y Montelucia both using purse seine.

The tuna industry in the WCPFC area has three main objective species captured: “Yellowfin tuna” (*Thunnus albacores*), “Bigeye tuna” (*Thunnus obesus*) and “skipjack tuna” (*Katsuwonus pelamis*).

The information resumed in this document came from the certificate of capture, logbooks records and observer programs records obtained in collaboration with the Inter Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, under the on-board observer program and Vessels Monitoring System, where the vessels Monterocio y Montelucia are permanently monitored.

Although, El Salvador has a Co-operating Non Member status is working to maintain the level of compliance and cooperation of all management measures and looking the use of sustainable use of the resources.

2. TABULAR ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

In years before, our Institution did the analysis of catch using the data of observer's program, this data were an estimation of all capture. This year, we apply other methodology using the certificate of capture and logbooks records; The catch in the WCPFC area in 2012 are 12,268 mt (Fig. 1).

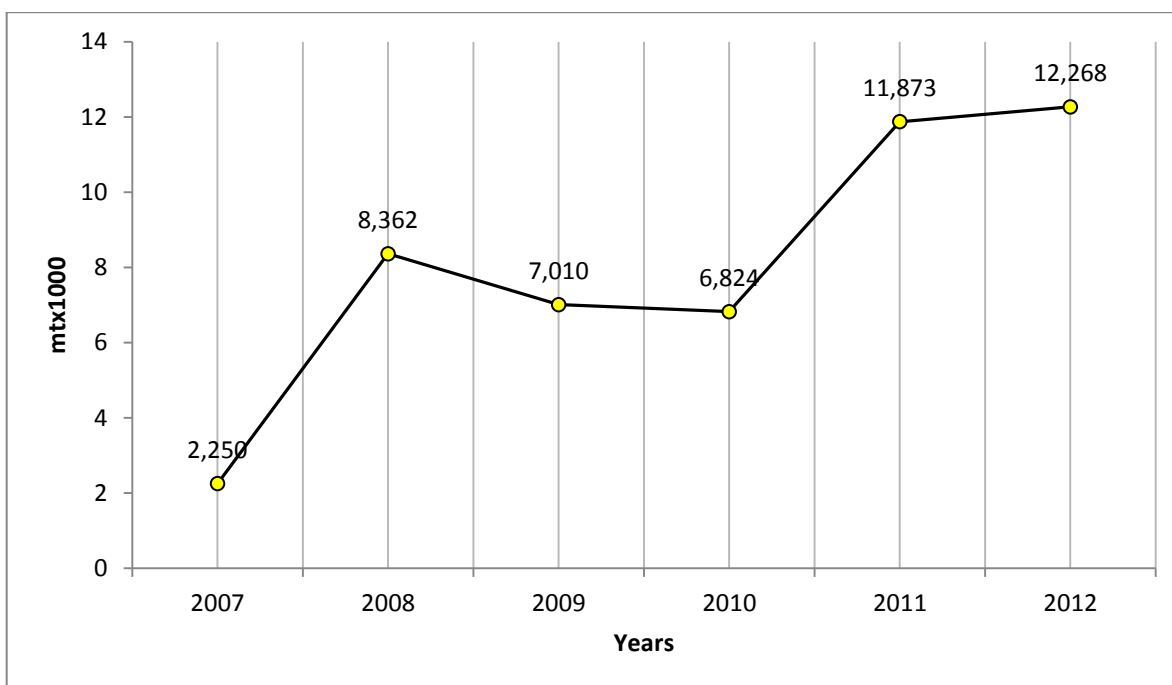


Fig. 1. Historical Catch in the WCPFC area by El Salvador's fleet, the data before 2011 was estimated by the observer program.

3. BACKGROUND

El Salvador is located in Central America, with approximately 300 Km of coastline bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and Honduras, among 13° 10' and 13° 40' N Latitude.

Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture (CENDEPESCA), is a centralized dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. This Institution designs and enforces the policies and plan to manage and promote fisheries activities and aquaculture in El Salvador.

The fisheries sector in El Salvador is divided in four sub sectors:

1. Marine industrial fishery;
2. Marine artisanal fishery;
3. Inland water fishery and
4. Aquaculture.

The marine industrial fishery is divided by tuna purse seine fishery, shrimp trawl net fishery, and pelagic longline fishery.

El Salvador tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention Area, started in 2001, by the flag of two purse seine boats, (Montelucia and Monterocío, formerly known as Alexandros) using purse seine. This activity ceased in 2003; and in 2007 started again has been taken up again from mid-2007 when a coastal fishing country license was approved, and at present there are two vessels fishing in the WCPFC area: Monterocio y Montelucia both using purse seine.

The tuna industry in the WCPFC area has three main objective species captured: “Yellowfin tuna” (*Thunnus albacores*), “Bigeye tuna” (*Thunnus obesus*) and “skipjack tuna” (*Katsuwonus pelamis*).

Currently, El Salvador has a *Co-operating Non Member* status within the WCPFC and is complying with all the measures issues by the Commission to aim sustainable fisheries, under the technical principles issues by the WCPFC as:

“Comply with all Resolutions and requirements including effort, capacity and catch controls and limits; carry, on all purse seine vessels, an observer accredited with either the IATTC or WCPFC observer programs and operate a vessel monitoring system (VMS)”.

4. FLAG STATE REPORTING

The present information is resulting from the logbooks reported to the CENDEPESCA by the tuna industry. The number of El Salvador’s fleet tuna vessels fishing in the WCPFC area are two, since 2007 and they are exclusively fishing by purse seine (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of fishing vessels fishing in WCPFC Area El Salvador’s Fleet, 2007-2012.

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NUMBER OF ACTIVE VESSELS	2	2	2	2	2	2

These two vessels are fishing exclusively by purse seiner and the capacity for each vessel are including in the database of WCPFC’s Recording of Fishing Vessels (RFV) (Table 2).

Table 2. Vessels and capacity for El Salvador’s fleet.

Vessel Name	Gear Type	Flag	GRT	REG.No.	Licenses
Montelucia	Purse seiner	El Salvador	3005	ESA-00039	P-SVLU-LPM0425
Monterocio	Purse seiner	El Salvador	2109	ESA-00040	P-SVLU-LPM0424

El Salvador started fishing in 2007 and the catches had fluctuated during the years with no clear trend (Fig. 1, Table 3).

Table 3. El Salvador annual catch (tons) by gear in WCPFC Convention Area

Gear Type/Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Purse Seine	2,442	8,362	7,010	6,824	11,873	12,268
Long Liner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pole and Line	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0

The target species catches in the WCPFC area since the year 2007 are: "Skipjack" *Katsuwonus pelamis*, "Yellowfin" *Thunnus albacares* and "Bigeye" *Thunnus obesus*. (Table 3). Furthermore, the trends of catch per year and target species are show (Fig. 2). We can observe that the main catches are Skipjack.

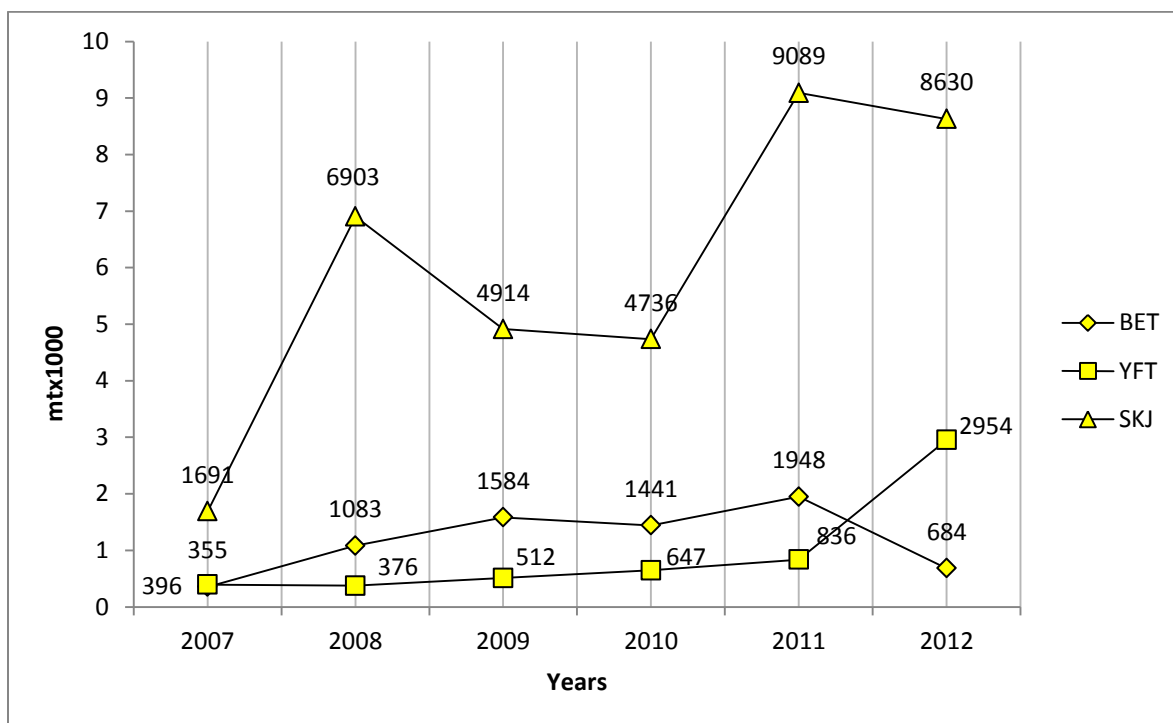


Fig. 2: Historical trend of the annual catches by target species, for the WCPFC area, 2007 to 2012. the data before 2011 was estimated by the observer program.

In the fig. 5 it shows the usual areas where sets had been placed, these areas are close to Kiribati.

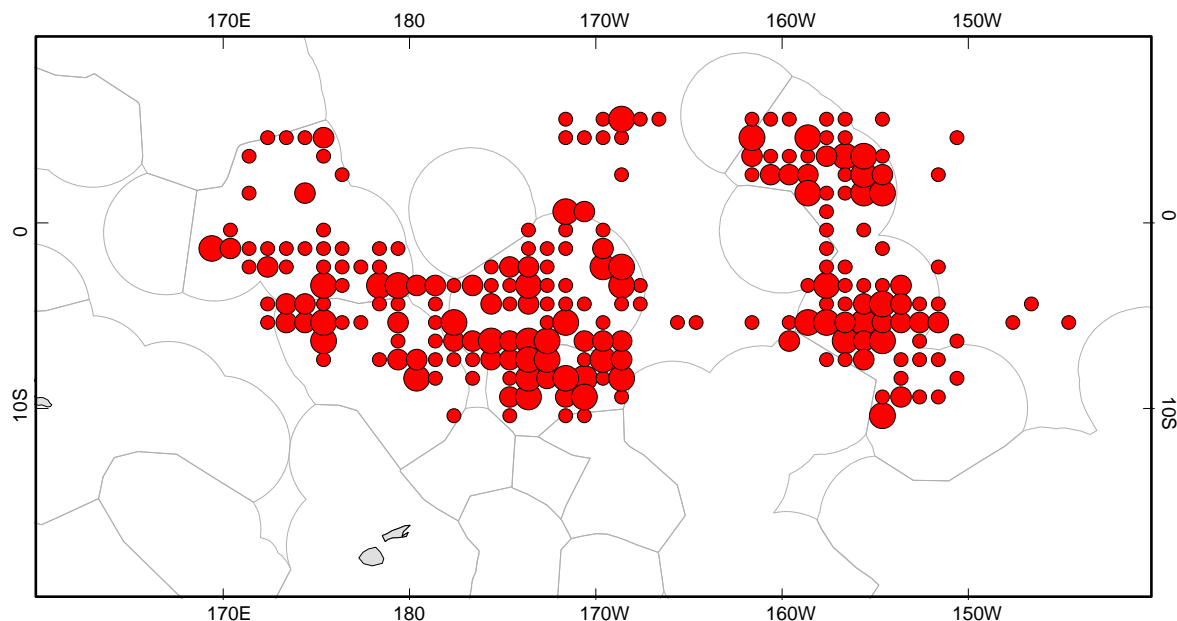


Fig. 5: Distribution of Effort (days fishing and searching) by the El Salvador purse seine fleet in the WCPFC Area for 2012.

The table 4 it shows the fishing days made in the WCPFC area by El Salvador flagged vessels, such into ZEE and High seas except overlap area.

Table 4. Number of fishing days made in international waters and in ZEE of countries in the WCPFC, by El Salvador flagged purse seiner

Zones/Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
High seas except overlap area	0	28	23	17	24
ZEE Kiribati	61	87	82	160	186
ZEE Tuvalu	0	0	5	29	23
ZEE Tokelau	0	0	0	13	48

El Salvador is not a coastal country of the WCPFC area therefore does not have any survey program in order to control the fleets operating in the Western, nevertheless is

controlled by the IATTC Observer Program and Kiribati Observer program.

During disembarkation in El Salvador CENDEPESCA make inspection and all controls accord with the national law.

Legislation provides of controls regarding:

1. Discharged fish
2. RFMO management measures resolutions.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMICS FACTORS

The Tuna's industry employees around 1,600 peoples, 368 men and 1,222 women, remain an important source of jobs for our country (Table 5).

Table 5. Number of employees in the Tuna fisheries sectors in 2012.

JOB	MEN	WOMANS	TOTAL
GROUND STAFF	188	611	799
DIRECTORS	1		1
MANAGERS / CHIEF	7	4	4
TECHNICAL	25	5	30
OFFICERS	18	20	38
COMMERCIAL AREA			
ADMINISTRATIVE	15	19	34
OPERATORS	122	563	685
TOTAL	368	1222	1591

6. DISPOSAL OF CATCH AND ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT

The catches are processed and canning in a Plant in La Union department in the Fonseca Gulf, El Salvador. From this production tuna loins are mostly exports to European Union; and tuna can are distributed in Central America countries and European Union.

7. FUTURE PROSPECT OF THE FISHERY

El Salvador tuna fleet is currently conformed by two vessels, and will increase two more vessels in 2013.

ADDENDUM TO THE TEMPLATE TO BE USED BY CCMS FOR ANNUAL REPORT PART 1-NATIONAL FISHERY REPORT

SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN PART 1 AS REQUIRED BY CMMS

1. CMM 05-03, North Pacific Albacore para 4

El Salvador does not catch North Pacific Albacore, the objective fisheries are describes in the figure 4.

2. CMM 06-04 South West striped Marlin para 4

El Salvador does not fish for striped marlin in the area south of 15°S, the main area that our vessels work appear in the figure 5.

3. CMM 07-04,Seabirds para 9

El Salvador does not have longline vessels in the WCPO area.

4. CMM 09-03, Swordfish para 8

Table 6. Number of bycatch of Swordfish related in 2012.

Scientific names	Number of catches
<i>Istiophoridae, Xiphiidae</i>	1
<i>Makaira indica</i>	2
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	46
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	1
Total general	50

5. CMM 09-06, Transshipment para 11 (annex II)

Transshipment performed during 2012 cannot be described on this occasion. We just started a system to identify catches, if means whether they were performed either in the WCPFC or the IATTC areas (Table 7).

Table 7. Distribution of Transshipment and classification of the tuna caught in 2012.

No.	VESSELS	Period of Catch	Transshipment vessel	YFT	SKJ	BET	MELVA	DORADA	TOTAL
1	MONTELUCIA	22.01.2012 - 25.02.2012	M/V EURO STAR	66168	1126281	386099	0	0	1578548
2	MONTELUCIA	22.01.2012 - 25.02.2012	M/V CHERRY STAR	3742	45545	20598	0	0	69885
3	MONTEROCIO	09.02.2012 - 01.04.2012	M/V NOVA CALEDONIA	49711	756636	287501	0	0	1093848
4	MONTELUCIA	05.03.2012 - 14.04.2012	M/V NOVA CALEDONIA	56127	1307908	201009	0	0	1565044
5	MONTEROCIO	08.04.2012 - 25.04.2012	B/F MONTESOL	48146	994027	162736	0	0	1204909
6	MONTELUCIA	16.06.2012 - 26.06.2012	M/V NOVA CALEDONIA	34719	433134	60433	0	0	528286
7	MONTELUCIA	22.04.2012 - 07.06.2012	M/V NOVA CALEDONIA	294655	1128927	223422	1301	0	1648305
8	MONTELUCIA	16.06.2012 - 17.07.2012	FRIO CANARIAS	43218	1263553	283242	0	0	1590013
9	MONTEROCIO	04.08.2012 - 22.09.2012	M/V SALGIR	39203	861635	141133	0	0	1041971
10	MONTEROCIO	04.08.2012 - 22.09.2012	B/F MONTESOL	8461	292073	13834	0	0	314368
11	MONTELUCIA	27.07.2012 - 03.09.2012	B/F MONTESOL	225306	1156007	160712	0	0	1542025
12	MONTEROCIO	29.09.2012 - 28.10.2012	B/F MONTECRUZ	141287	1133265	44340	0	0	1318892

6. CMM 10-05, south Pacific albacore para 4

El Salvador does not catch North Pacific Albacore as a bycatch, the objective fisheries are describes in the figure 4.

7. CMM 10-07, Sharks para 4

Table 8. Number of bycatch of Sharks related in 2012.

Scientific names	Number of catches
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	100
<i>Carcharhinus spp.</i>	14
<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>	16
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	1
Total general	131

8. CMM 11-03 Cetaceans and Purse Seine fisheries, para 5

Our purse seiners do not interact with Cetaceans while fishing.

9. CMM 2011-04 Oceanic whitetips, para 3

El Salvador does not catch Oceanic whitetips shark in 2012.