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Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS**

WCPFC-SC10-AR/CNM-33

EL SALVADOR



**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL
PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION**

**PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES,
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013

July, 2014

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 2014	YES
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	



REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
FISHERIES DIVISION



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 four vessels fishing in the WCPFC area: Montelape, Montealegre, Monterocio y Montelucia all 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, Montelucia, Montelape and Montealegre 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 2013 was 15,204 mt (Fig. 1).

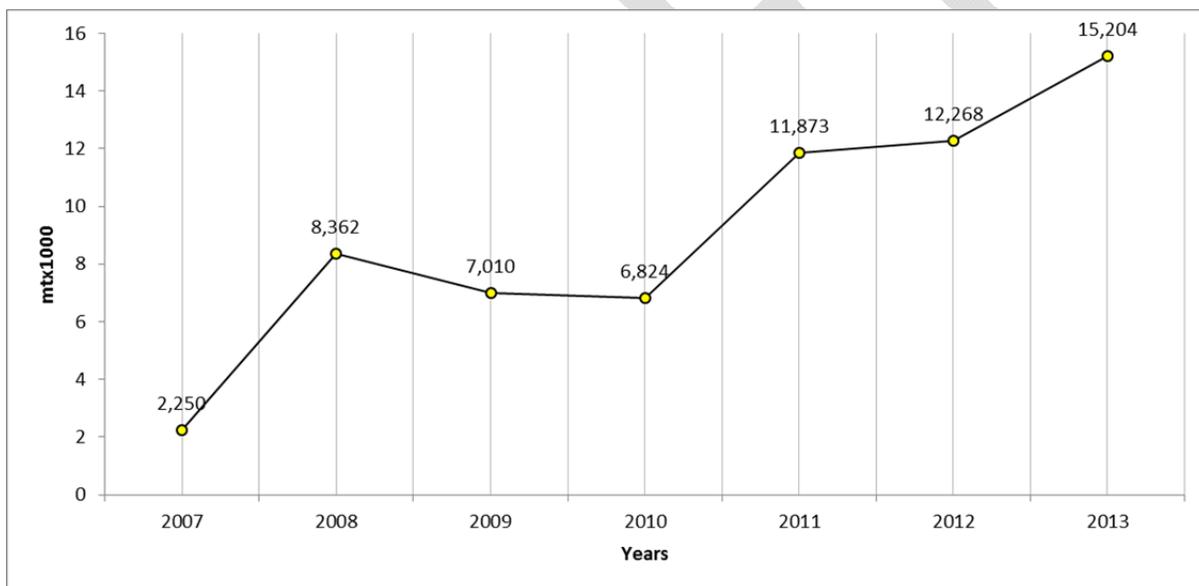


Fig. 1. Historical Catch in the WCPFC area by El Salvador's fleet, the data before 2011 was estimated by the observer program.



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3. BACKGROUND

El Salvador is located in Central America, with approximately 320 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 was divide in four sub sectors:

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

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

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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, 2007-2013.

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NUMBER OF ACTIVE VESSELS	2	2	2	2	2	2	4

These four 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).



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Table 2. Licenses per vessels and capacity for El Salvador's fleet.

Vessels	GRT	Country	Start date	Ending date	Licences	FFA VID	WIN Number
Montelucía	3,005	Kiribati	01/07/2013	30/06/2014	KI13-SV34771S-285	34771	YSC2001
		Tokelau	01/01/2014	31/12/2014	TKPS01814		
		Tuvalu	01/01/2014	31/12/2014	TV14-SV34771PS-063		
		El Salvador	03/07/2013	02/07/2014	ESA-00039		
Monterocio	2,109	Kiribati	01/07/2013	30/06/2014	KI13-SV32078S-286	32078	YSC2002
		Tokelau	01/01/2014	31/12/2014	TKPS01914		
		Tuvalu	01/01/2014	31/12/2014	TV14-SV32078PS-062		
		El Salvador	03/07/2013	02/07/2014	ESA-00040		
Montealegre	2,157	Kiribati	16/07/2013	15/07/2014	KI13-SV07004S-297	36407	YSC 2005
		El Salvador	25/01/2014	24/01/2015	ESA-00036		
Montelape	2,058	Kiribati	16/07/2013	15/07/2014	KI13-SV36408S-298	36408	YSC 2004
		El Salvador	01/11/2013	31/10/2014	ESA-00037		

El Salvador started the tuna fishing into WCPO 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	2013
Purse Seine	2,442	8,362	7,010	6,824	11,873	12,268	15,204
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	



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The target species catches in the WCPFC area since the year 2007 are "Skipjack" *Katsuwonus pelamis*, "Yellowfin" *Thunnus albacares* and "Bigeye" *Thunnus obesus*.

Furthermore, the trends of catch per year and target species are show (Fig. 2). We can observe that the main catches are Skipjack.

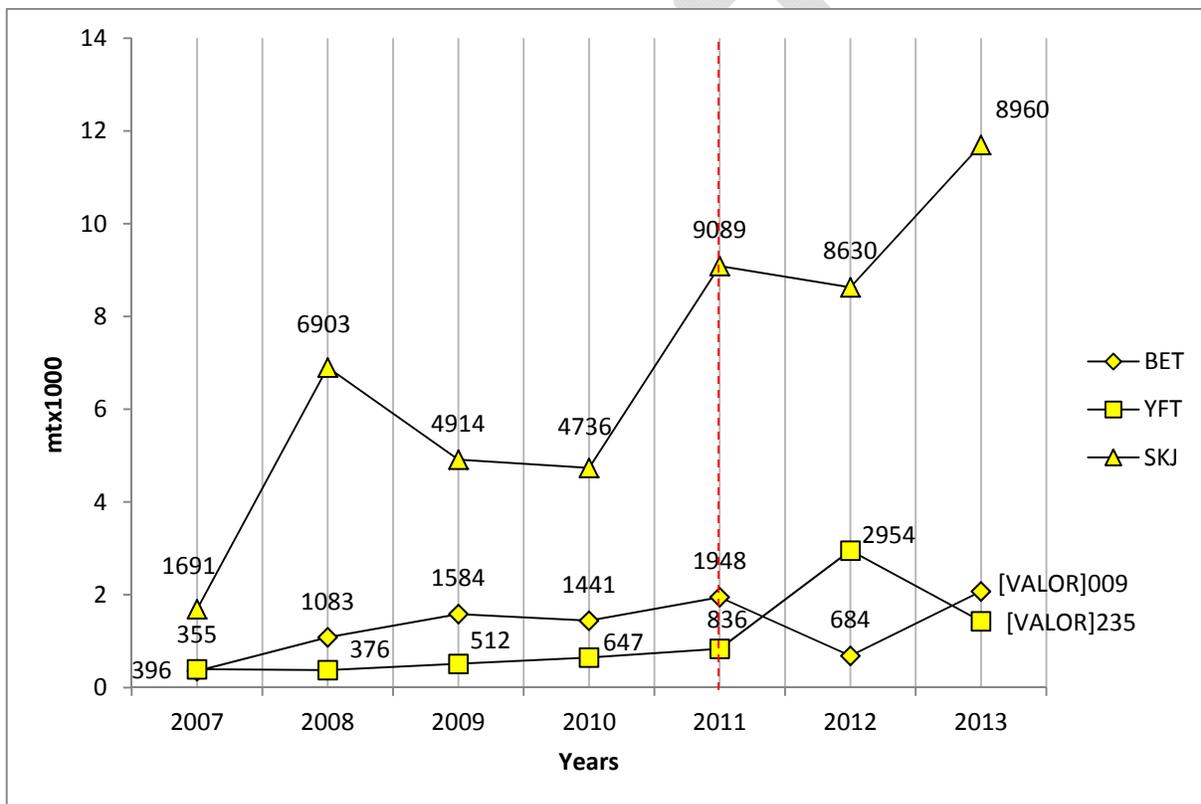


Fig. 2: Historical trend of the annual catches by target species, for the WCPFC area, 2007 to 2013. The data before 2011 was estimate by the observer program.

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



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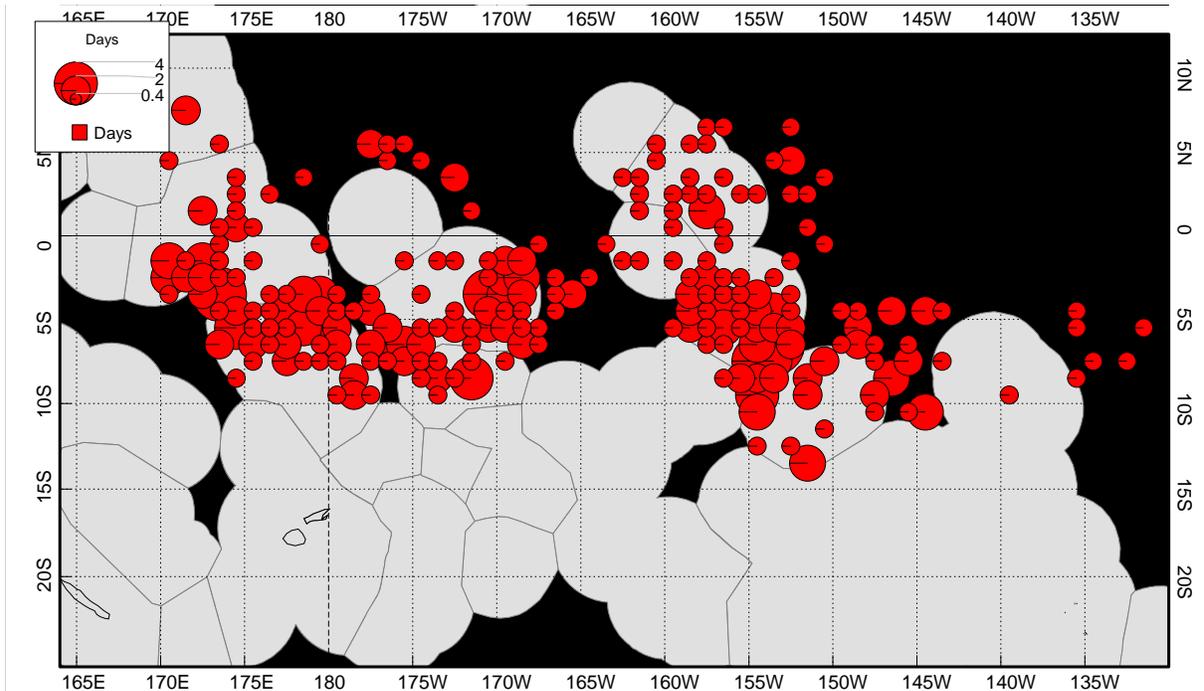


Fig. 5: Distribution of Effort (days fishing and searching) by the El Salvador purse seine fleet in the WCPFC Area for 2013.

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	2013
High seas except overlap area	0	28	23	17	24	28
ZEE Kiribati	61	87	82	160	186	202
ZEE Tuvalu	0	0	5	29	23	9
ZEE Tokelau	0	0	0	13	48	12



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 has been monitored 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 2013.

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 tuna processing plant located at La Union department at the Fonseca Gulf, El Salvador. From the production, tuna loins



are mostly exports to European Union; and tuna can are distribute in Central America countries and European Union.

7. FUTURE PROSPECT OF THE FISHERY

El Salvador tuna fleet is currently conformed by four vessels, and we not planned to increase in 2014.

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

SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDE 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.



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4. CMM 09-03, Swordfish para 8

Table 6. Number of bycatch of Swordfish related in 2013.

Scientific names	MT
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	3.73
Total general	3.73

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 in the IATTC areas (Table 7).

Table 7. Distribution of Transshipment and classification of the tuna caught in 2013.

OROP	VESSELS	Period of Catch		Transshipment vessel	YFT Kg	SKJ Kg	BET Kg
WCPFC	MONTELUCIA	30/01/2013	20/02/2013	MV ANGARA	40,007	1357,629	38,649
WCPFC	MONTELUCIA	27/02/2013	31/03/2013	BF MONTESOL	64,149	953,244	549,244
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTELUCIA	05/04/2013	19/05/2013	BF MONTECRUZ	95,226	346,133	312,329
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTELUCIA	22/05/2013	05/07/2013	NOVA CALEDONIA	77,194	544,011	341,854
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTELUCIA	22/05/2013	05/07/2013	BF MONTESOL	126,000	444,000	17,000
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTELUCIA	06/09/2013	04/11/2013	BF MONTECRUZ	15,295	238,446	134,819
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTELUCIA	06/09/2013	04/11/2013	BF MONTECRUZ	201,056	617,491	107,917
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTELUCIA	08/11/2013	29/11/2013	MV CHERRY STAR	72,525	1637,018	99,347
WCPFC	MONTEROCIO	10/02/2013	10/03/2013	BF MONTESOL	167,989	1111,946	42,080
WCPFC	MONTEROCIO	15/03/2013	06/05/2013	BF MONTECRUZ	99,947	408,428	10,208
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTEROCIO	09/05/2013	25/06/2013		221,128	308,444	245,235
WCPFC-CIAT	MONTEROCIO	24/10/2013	18/12/2013	MV JONATHAN ACE	54,927	993,372	110,413
TOTAL kg					1,235,443	8,960,162	2,009,095
TOTAL MT					1,235	8,960	2,009



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

El Salvador does not catch North Pacific Albacore as a target species or by catch, 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 2013.

Sharks species	Total MT
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	2.24
<i>Carcharhinus spp.</i>	0.27
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	2.05
<i>Mobula japonica</i>	0.18
<i>Mobulidae, Dasyatidae</i>	0.002
<i>Sphyrnaena spp.</i>	0.01
Total general	4.772

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 2013.