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

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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

01 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2014
July 6, 2015

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by April 30, 2015	YES
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

1. SUMMARY

El Salvador is located in Central America, and is not a coastal country of the WCPFC Convention area. Currently, during the 5th Regular Session of the Commission held in Busan, Republic of Korea the members granted the status of Co-operating Non Member status to El Salvador, since then we have complied with all the measures issued by the Commission to aim sustainable fisheries, under the technical principles established by the WCPFC.

El Salvador tuna fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Area started in 2001, two purse seiners flagged to El Salvador operated then (Montelucia and Monterocío, this last was formerly known as Alexandros). Tuna fisheries in this geographical area ceased in 2003; then in 2007 started again using a fishing license issued by a coastal country of the Convention. Nowadays there are four Salvadoran flagged purse seiners registered on the record of Fishing Vessels of the WCPFC: Montelucia, Monterocio, Montelape, and Montealegre. At one point during the last seven years all of the four vessels have fished in the WCPFC Convention Area. However, as El Salvador is a member of the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) the vessels may move back and forth on both Areas.

Salvadoran flagged vessels aim for tropical tunas while fishing in the WCPFC Area, particularly Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacores),* Skipjack tuna *(Katsuwonus pelamis) and* Bigeye tuna *(Thunnus obesus).*

The information gathered for preparing this document comes basically from different sources, such as the logbooks on board, VMS tracking, catch certificates issued for the European Market, observer reports, invoice sales, transshipments

declaration reports, landing reports, and inspection reports. Some of the data is collected in collaboration with the IATTC.

Nonetheless El Salvador in only Co-operating Non Member of the Commission, it is fully aware and complies with all of the Conservation and Management Measures passed by the Commission in order to keep a sustainable use of the resources fisheries sources in the Convention Area and beyond.

2. TABULAR ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

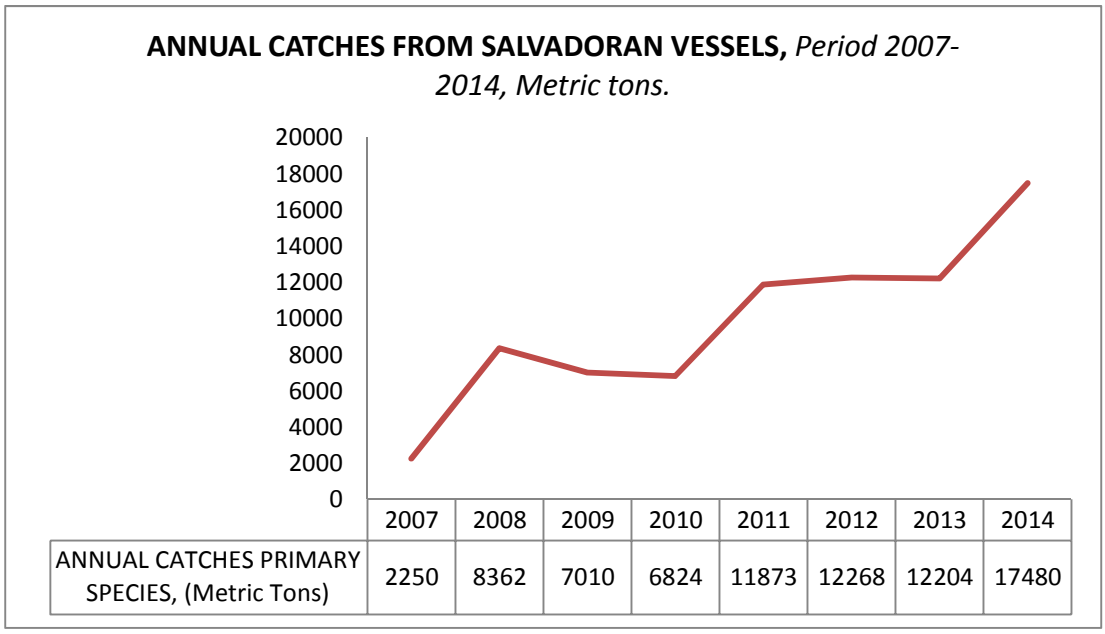
Table 1 shows and effort estimation of the annual catches, data comes primarily from logbooks filled by the captain of the vessels in 2014.

Table 1. Annual catches and effort

YEAR	ANNUAL CATCHES BY PRIMARY SPECIES, (*Metric Tons*)				FISHING DAYS	
	YFT	SKJ	BET	TOTAL	HIGH SEAS	EEZ[1]
2007	396	1691	355	2250	N/A	N/A
2008	376	6903	1083	8362	0	61
2009	512	4914	1584	7010	28	87
2010	647	4736	1441	6824	23	87
2011	836	9089	1948	11873	17	202
2012	2954	8630	684	12268	24	257
2013	1235	8960	2009	12204	28	223
2014	2898	13933	649	17480	29	334

For annual catches estimates data comes primarily from logbooks filled by the captain of the vessels in 2014 (Figure 1).

[1] For 2014, fishing days in EEZ are from Kiribati: 303 days; Tokelau: 19 days; Tuvalu 12 days.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ANNUAL CATCHES PRIMARY SPECIES, (Metric Tons)	2250	8362	7010	6824	11873	12268	12204	17480

Figure 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 320 Km of coastline bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and Honduras, among 13° 10' and 13°40' N Latitude.

Fishing and Aquaculture are ruled by the General Law to Manage and Promote Fisheries and Aquaculture, published in the Official Gazette number 240, volume number 353 of December 19th, 2001. The Law is under the authority of a General Director of the Center for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development of the Republic of El Salvador (CENDEPESCA), a branch office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

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 includes the tuna purse seine fishery, shrimp trawler fishery, and pelagic longline fishery.

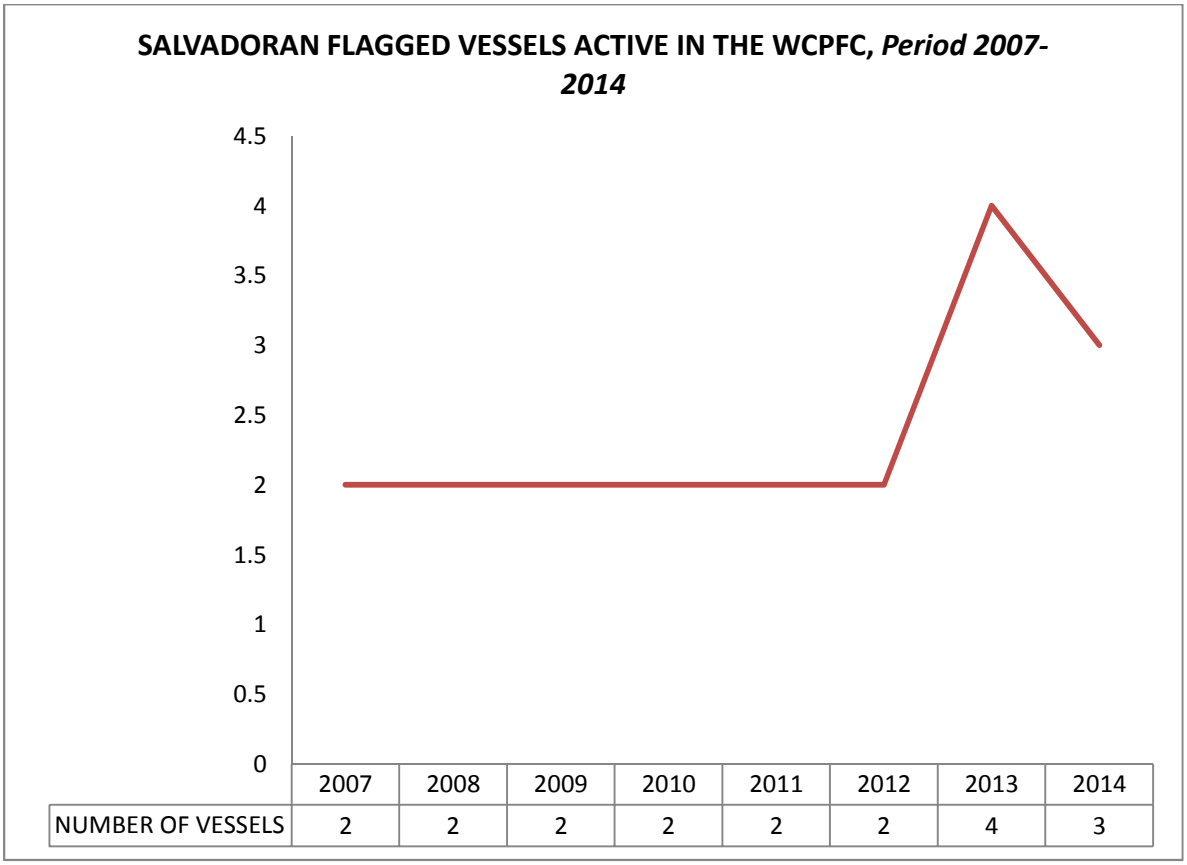
El Salvador tuna fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Area started in 2001, two purse seiners flagged to El Salvador operated then (Montelucia and Monterocío, this last was formerly known as Alexandros). Tuna fisheries in this geographical area ceased in 2003; then in 2007 started again using a fishing license issued by a coastal country of the Convention. Nowadays there are four Salvadoran flagged purse seiners registered on the record of Fishing Vessels of the WCPFC: Montelucia, Monterocio, Montelape, and Montealegre. At one point during the last seven years all of the four vessels have fished in the WCPFC Convention Area. However, as El Salvador is a member of the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) the vessels may move back and forth on both Areas.

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

"Complies with all Resolutions and requirements including effort, capacity and catch controls and limits; carries on all purse seine vessels an observer accredited with either the IATTC or WCPFC observer programs and operates 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 vessels fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area may vary from one year to another, as stated above El Salvador is a member of the ATTC and Cooperating Non-member of the WCPFC, by maintaining this status Salvadoran flagged vessels may move back and forth on both RFMO, complying with the different CMM and Resolutions of course. Figure 2 shows the number of vessels that have operated in the WCPFC area throughout the years.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NUMBER OF VESSELS	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3

Figure 2. Salvadoran flagged purse seiners fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area.

El Salvador started the tuna fishing into WCPO in 2007; the number of vessels has kept constant with the exception in 2013 that 4 vessels worked on that year. However, all Salvadoran vessels have been on RFV when fishing and before. Table 2 shows the number of vessels by gear and size category.

Table 2. Salvadoran flagged vessels, by gear and size category active in the WCPFC Convention Area, period 2007-2014

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TYPE OF GEAR	SIZE CATEGORY
2007	2	Purse seine	1500+
2008	2	Purse seine	1500+
2009	2	Purse seine	1500+
2010	2	Purse seine	1500+
2011	2	Purse seine	1500+
2012	2	Purse seine	1500+
2013	4	Purse seine	1500+
2014	3	Purse seine	1500+

The distribution of effort for 2014 is shown in Figure 3, which was provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community based on the Scientific Data that El Salvador submitted to the Commission in early April 2015.

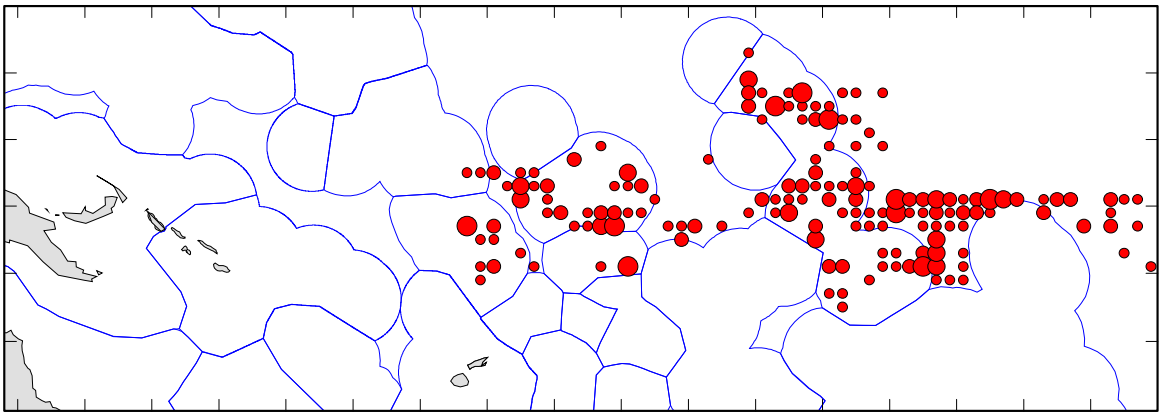
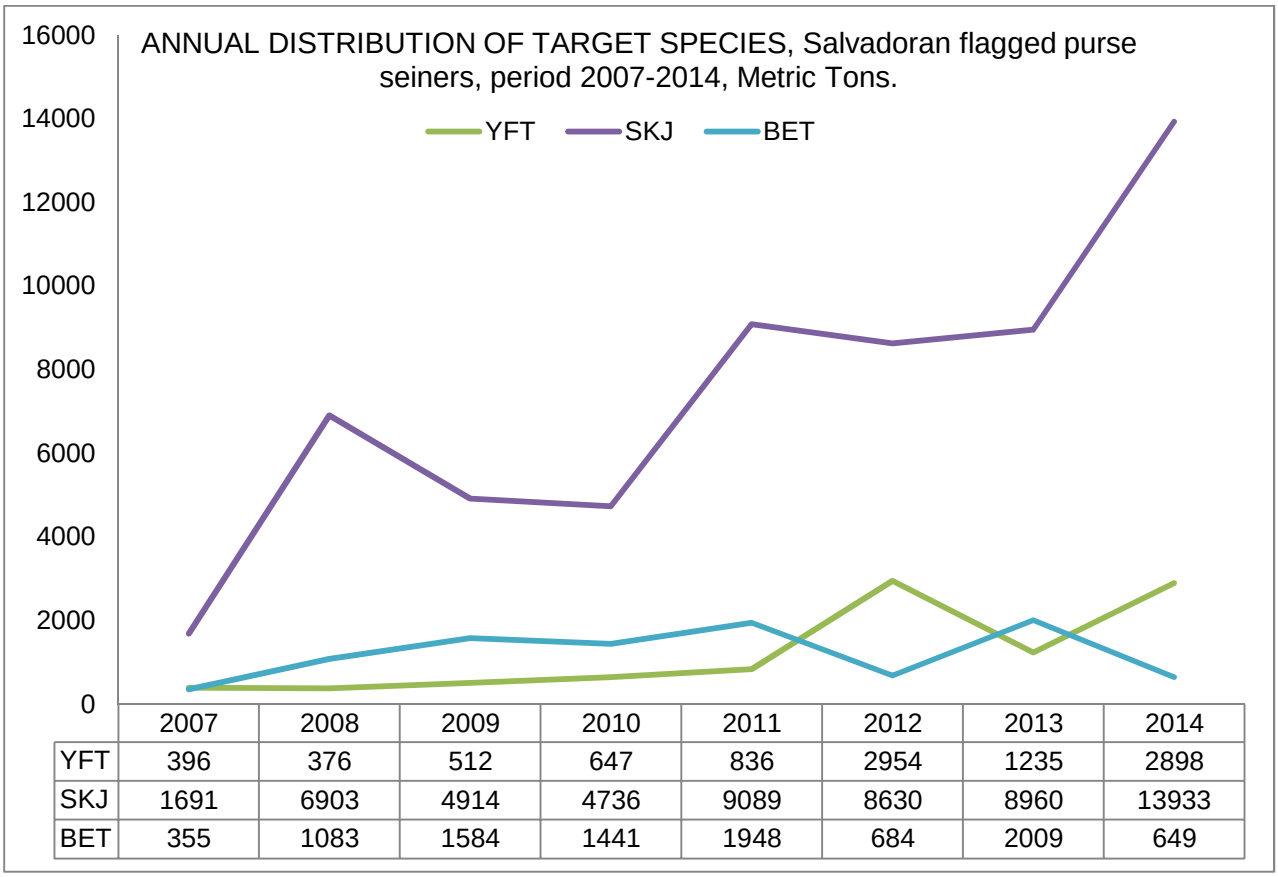


Figure 3. Salvadoran flagged purse seiner effort for 2014 in the WCPFC Convention Area.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
YFT	396	376	512	647	836	2954	1235	2898
SKJ	1691	6903	4914	4736	9089	8630	8960	13933
BET	355	1083	1584	1441	1948	684	2009	649

Figure 4. Historical distribution of target species at the WCPFC Convention Area. [2]

Table 3 shows the interactions with no targeted species reported by Observers onboard Salvadoran flagged vessels. This data belongs to 2013 fishing trips as it was received this year.

[2] Data between 2007 and 2011 was gotten from the Observers report, 2012-2014 has been estimated based on logbooks, sales invoices and landings.

Table 3. Interaction with non targeted species, data from 2013, ***CMM 2011-03***

Vessel Name	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ	Species	Type	Landed Condition
MONTELUCIA	04/07/2013 00:00	0525.010S	15417.725 W	KI	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	LANDED	VERY STRONG MOVING IT'S BODY WHEN ONE CREW TRY TO TAKE IT FROM THE BRAIL.
MONTELUCIA	19/04/2013 12:00:00 AM	0639.265 N	14844.932 W	IW	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	DARK BODY	SADDLE BEHIND DORSAL FIN.
MONTELUCIA	20/12/2013 12:00:00 AM	0230.612S	17933.525E	KI	PYGMY KILLER WHALE	FALCATE. LIPS CHIN AND BELLY WHITE.	SIGHTING
MONTEROCIO	15/11/2013 12:00:00 AM	0007.162S	15632.870 W	KI	FALSE KILLER WHALE	SIGHTING	-

Table 4 shows the annual estimated catches of non-target species covered by the WCPFC Convention, the data includes years 2013 and 2014.

Table 4. Annual estimated catches of non-target species, Metric Tons.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	2013	2014
Unicorn filefish	*(Aluterus monoceros)*	0.014	
Scrawled filefish	*(Aluterus scriptus)*	0.010	0.004
Black marlin	*(Istiompax indica)*		0.068
Blue marlin	*(Makaira nigricans)*	3.731	2.351
Pompano dolphinfish	*(Coryphaena equiselis)*	1.050	
Ocean triggerfish	*(Canthidermis maculata)*	1.905	0.828
Common dolphinfish	*(Coryphaena hippurus)*	2.055	2.302
Bluestriped chub	*(Sectator ocyurus)*	0.034	0.005
Silky shark	*(Carcharhinus falciformis)*	2.245	7.706
Great barracuda	*(Sphyraena spp.)*	0.014	0.017
Cortez sea chub	*(Kyphosus elegans)*	0.010	0.018
Drummer	*(Kyphosus spp.)*	0.000	0.001
Striped marlin	*(Kajikia audax)*		0.110
Ocean sunfish, Mola	*(Mola mola)*	0.616	0.012
Marlin, nei	*(Makaira, Tetrapturus)*		0.183
Mackerel scad	*(Decapterus macarellus)*	0.036	0.003

Oceanic whitetip shark	*(Carcharhinus longimanus)*	0.018	
Large fish, nei	*(Osteichthyes)*	0.001	
Pelagic stingray	*(Pteroplatytrygon violacea)*		0.003
Rays, nei	*(Mobulidae, Dasyatidae)*	0.003	
Spinetail manta	*(Mobula japanica)*	0.182	
Rainbow runner	*(Elagatis bipinnulata)*	0.491	0.534
Requiem sharks, nei	*(Carcharhinidae)*	0.275	0.130
Slender sunfish	*(Ranzania laevis)*	0.029	
Indo-Pacific sailfish	*(Istiophorus platypterus)*		0.043
Whitemouth jack	*(Uraspis helvola)*	0.002	0.000
Wahoo	*(Acanthocybium solandri)*	2.454	0.895
Yellowtail amberjack	*(Seriola lalandi)*	0.003	0.032
Longfin yellowtail	*(Seriola rivoliana)*	0.017	0.001
TOTAL		**15.198**	**15.247**

Table 5 shows the estimated annual coverage for different purposes of collecting data.

Table 5. estimated annual coverage for collecting data

VESSEL	OPERATIONAL CATCH EFFORT	OBSERVER ON BOARD	TRANSHIPMENT DATA COVERING	LANDING INSPECTION
Montealegre	100%	100%	100%	Inspected only in Salvadoran ports.
Montelape	100%	100%	100%	
Montelucia	100%	100%	100%	
Monterocio	100%	100%	100%	

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.

Transshipment activity during 2014

Complying with CMM 2009-06, we show Tables 6 and 7 with data regarding the transshipments for 2014.

Table 6. Data from Annex II of CMM 2009-06, section 1.

VESSEL	WIN	PLACE OF TRANSHIPMENT					CATCHES COMING FROM		SPECIES TRANSSHIPPED (KG)			SPECIES RECEIVED (KG)			PRODUCT FORM	FISHING GEAR
		IN PORT	AT SEA (NATIONAL JURISDICTION)	AT SEA (OUTSIDE NATIONAL JURISDICTION)	INSIDE THE WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	OUTSIDE THE WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	THE WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	NON WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	YFT	SKJ	BET	YFT	SKJ	BET		
MONTEALEGRE	YSC20005	X			X			X	256554	800190	71241	2606 37	781395	80217	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTELAPE	YSC20004	X			X			X	440200	1152010	390192	5581 59	1177209	2310 71	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTELAPE	YSC20004	X			X		X		60000	872000	78000	1104 99	876049	3405 5	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTELAPE	YSC20004	X			X		X	X	180562	637151	237377	1721 39	759127	1399 04	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTELUCIA	YSC20001	X			X		X		1095000	5446000	214000	6222 24	562878 4	5289 10	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTELUCIA	YSC20001	X			X		X	X	866000	1766000	231000	7637 86	231236 2	4116 84	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTEROCIO	YSC20002	X			X		X		1146000	5712000	73000	6201 92	604924 4	3772 25	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
MONTEROCIO	YSC20002	X			X			X	775000	1246000	494000	5495 75	118524 2	6882 94	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE

Table 7. Data from Annex II of CMM 2009-06, section 2.

NUMBER OF TRANSSHIPMENTS	PLACE OF TRANSHIPMENT					CATCHES COMING FROM		SPECIES TRANSSHIPPED (KG)			SPECIES RECEIVED (KG)			PRODUCT FORM	FISHING GEAR
	IN PORT	AT SEA (NATIONAL JURISDICTION)	AT SEA (OUTSIDE NATIONAL JURISDICTION)	INSIDE THE WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	OUTSIDE THE WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	THE WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	NON WCPFC CONVENTION AREA	YFT	SKJ	BET	YFT	SKJ	BET		
3	X			X		X		2301000	120300000	365000	1352915	125540	9401 90	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
3	X			X			X	1475174	319820 0	955433	1368371	314384 6	9995 82	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE
2	X			X		X	X	1046562	240315 1	468377	935925	307148 9	5515 88	ROUND AND FROZEN	PURSE SEINE

Interactions with Oceanic whitetip sharks 2013

From Observer reports we found out that in 2013 there were two events with interactions with Oceanic whitetip sharks, the reports did not record the life status of the animals when released. Table 8 shows in details data regarding these interactions.

Table 8. Interactions with Oceanic whitetip sharks, as established in CMM 2011-04, para 5.

SPECIE	DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	EEZ	FATE	Individuals
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	02/01/2013	0123.526N	17704.158E	KI	DUS	1
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	20/04/2013	0743.069S	16903.758W	TK	DUS	1

Interactions with Silky sharks 2014

From Observer reports we found out that in 2014 there were six events with interactions with Silky sharks, the reports did not record the life status of the animals when released. It is important to mention that CMM 2013-08 became effective on July 1, 2014. As shown on Table 9 only two incidents happened after CMM 2013-08 became effective.

Table 9. Interaction with Silky sharks, as established in CMM 2013-08, paragraph 3.

SPECIE	DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	EEZ	FATE	INDIVIDUALS
SILKY SHARK	01/01/2014	0334.306S	16847.693W	KI	DUS	2
SILKY SHARK	13/01/2014	0258.388S	17534.803W	KI	DUS	1
SILKY SHARK	01/02/2014	0451.102S	16747.730W	KI	DUS	1
SILKY SHARK	01/05/2014	0628.719S	17635.715W	KI	DUS	15
SILKY SHARK	01/10/2014	0615.236S	17552.590W	KI	DUS	1
SILKY SHARK	01/12/2014	0320.777S	17337.768W	KI	DUS	1

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 10).

Table 10. Number of employees in the Tuna fisheries sectors in 2013.

JOBS	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 canned in a tuna processing plant located in eastern El Salvador. Discharged tuna due to contaminants and waste (bones, heads, ect9 are processed for fish meal. Tuna loins are mostly exports to European Union markets and canned tuna is distributed in all over the world.

7. FUTURE PROSPECT OF THE FISHERY

El Salvador tuna fleet is currently composed by four purse seiners, and there is no plan for increasing the number of vessels operating in the WCPFC Convention area.

ADDENDUM TO THE TEMPLATE TO BE USE 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 tropical tunas, specifically Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacores),* Skipjack tuna *(Katsuwonus pelamis) and* Bigeye tuna *(Thunnus obesus).*

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 where our vessels operate is shown in Figure 3.

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

No swordfish was reported to be caught during 2014 by the Salvadoran flagged vessels.

5. 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.

DATA GAP FOR 2013 AND 2014

Data from some trips covered by Observers from the WCPFC programs was not received at our office, this jeopardizes the accuracy of the information we send to the Commission. The trips from which we did not receive information are shown in table 11, and include trips from 2013 and 2014.

Table 11. Report of data not received from fishing trips, 2013 and 2014

VesName	DepartDate	ArriveDate	DepartPort	ArrivePort
Montelucia	05/04/2013	19/05/2013	Christmas Island, Kiribati	Christmas Island, Kiribati
Montelucia	22/05/2013	06/07/2013	Port London, Kiribati	Port London, Kiribati
Montelucia	15/07/2013	27/08/2013	Kiritimati, Kiribati	Kiritimati, Kiribati
Montelucia	02/02/2014	16/02/2014	High Seas, High Seas	Kiritimati, Kiribati
Montelucia	24/02/2014	21/03/2014	Kiritimati, Kiribati	Kiritimati, Kiribati
Montelucia	04/06/2014	08/07/2014	Kiritimati, Kiribati	La Union, El Salvador
Monterocio	08/05/2013	25/06/2013	Christmas Island, Kiribati	La Union, El Salvador