

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
 PERMANENT WORKING GROUP ON FLEET CAPACITY
11TH MEETING
 SAN JOSÉ (COSTA RICA)
 26-28 APRIL 2011

REQUESTS FOR INCREASING CAPACITY OR CAPACITY CLAIMS

Country	Request	Justification	m ³ requested
COLOMBIA	Increase capacity by 2,024 m ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Claim to rights as a coastal state - Attention to this request which is set down in Resolution C-02-03 itself - This request has been in force since 2002 	2,024
ECUADOR	Claim to the capacities of the purse-seine vessels: <i>Roberto M</i> 1,161 m ³ <i>Victoria A</i> 850 m ³ <i>María del Mar</i> 198 m ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Roberto M</i>: left Ecuador illegally and was auctioned in Panama. Was never removed from the fisheries or maritime registers in Ecuador, nor was the flag change communicated to the IATTC. - <i>Victoria A</i>: operated and paid the fees for the observer program in years prior to 2002, sank and was not included in the Regional Register. - <i>María del Mar</i>: class-2 vessel; sank and was not included in the Regional Register as inactive, despite request for reinstatement 	2,209
EL SALVADOR	Increase capacity by 1,861 m ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - El Salvador is a coastal developing country; there are opportunities for developing the fishery. - Tuna has a very high importance; the economy is vulnerable and small-scale, tuna increases sources of jobs. - The industry needs raw material to ensure its production, estimated at the capacity of a new vessel. 	1,861
GUATEMALA	Recover 3,762 m ³ of capacity, claimed since 2003	The dispute is recorded in the Regional Register, through notes in the margin The volume makes up 40% of national capacity. Not having almost half of its volume harms its chances of development in	3,762

		terms of fleet, facilities on shore, historical rights to participate in coastal fisheries, employment, food security, niches in international markets.	
COREA	Movement of purse-seine vessels to the EPO 31,706 MT	Korea has 28 purse-seine vessels operating in the Western Central Pacific Ocean. Sometimes the fleet needs to move into the EPO when unfavorable oceanic conditions or fishing situations occur in the WCPO.. In being so, Korea would like to have those vessels be eligible for the exception like the US vessels under the conditions specified in the same paragraph (3 conditions of Para 12 for 32 United States vessels). There is no intention to increase the total capacity of Korean fleets whatsoever.	44,388
NICARAGUA	3,000 tons (or equivalent in m ³)	Official request since 2008, based on the need of a coastal country to increase tuna activities to attend to the legitimate requirements for work of coastal communities	4,200
PERU	Utilize 5,000 m ³ of the 14,046 m ³ in the footnote to Resolution C-02-03	Peru accepted that its rights to 14,046 m ³ be recorded in the footnote to Resolution C-02-03, since it considered it could exercise them in due time. Peru, a coastal developing country, with a vulnerable and dependent economy, cannot utilize the resource in its jurisdictional waters; this is contrary to international law. Peru needs to improve food security and reduce high indices of poverty and malnutrition.	5,000
VENEZUELA	Recover 5,473 m ³ of capacity that it lost due to movements of vessels	Corresponds to 4 vessels that the IATTC authorized to transfer to another party without having the confirmation and acceptance of Venezuela, as established by the procedures adopted by the IATTC for the transfer of vessels between different countries.	5,473
TOTAL			68,917