

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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PLEADINGS, ORAL ARGUMENTS, DOCUMENTS

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# FISHERIES JURISDICTION CASES

VOLUME I

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND v. ICELAND)

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COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE

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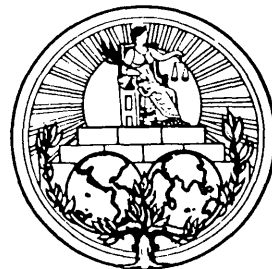
MÉMOIRES, PLAIDOIRIES ET DOCUMENTS

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# AFFAIRES DE LA COMPÉTENCE EN MATIÈRE DE PÊCHERIES

VOLUME I

(ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET  
D'IRLANDE DU NORD c. ISLANDE)



**REQUEST FOR THE INDICATION OF  
INTERIM MEASURES SUBMITTED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND**

Foreign and Commonwealth Office,  
LONDON, SW1,

19 July 1972.

*Case to Which this Request Relates*

1. I have the honour to refer to the Application submitted to the Court on 14 April 1972 instituting proceedings in the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland against Iceland, and to submit, in accordance with Article 41 of the Statute and Article 61 of the Rules of Court, a request that the Court should indicate the interim measures which ought to be taken to preserve the rights of the parties pending the final decision of these proceedings.

*Rights to Be Protected*

2. The rights of the United Kingdom to be protected are the rights to ensure that vessels registered in the United Kingdom should be permitted as heretofore to take fish on the high seas in the neighbourhood of Iceland outside the 12-mile limit of fisheries jurisdiction agreed upon in the Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland dated 11 March 1961 (as set out in Annex A to the Application instituting proceedings) except in so far as may be provided for by arrangements agreed between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland such as are referred to in paragraph 21 (b) of the said Application.

*Interim Measures Proposed*

3. The interim measures of which the indication is proposed are those set out in paragraph 20 below.

*Grounds of Application*

4. The grounds on which the indication of the said interim measures is requested are that the Government of Iceland have issued regulations purporting to carry into effect their declared intention of unilaterally extending the limits of their fisheries jurisdiction to a distance of 50 miles from baselines round Iceland on 1 September 1972 and thereafter wholly excluding the fishing vessels of other nations, including those of the United Kingdom, from that part of the high seas which is included within the said extended limits. These regulations were issued notwithstanding the pendency of these proceedings and notwithstanding the discussions referred to in paragraph 21 below, held between the parties in an attempt to reach satisfactory arrangements pending a decision of the Court. The regulations, the full text of which it set out in Annex A hereto, were published by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 and are expressed to come into effect on 1 September 1972.

5. If such unilateral exclusion, which, in the submission of the United Kingdom Government, is wholly unwarranted by international law, were carried into effect for any substantial period, it would, for the reasons set out below, result in immediate and irremediable damage to the United Kingdom fishing and associated industries. Such damage could not be made good by the payment of monetary compensation by the Government of Iceland should the Court decide that the exclusion was unlawful. Accordingly, the United Kingdom would be deprived of much of the benefit of any order made by the Court in pursuance of such a decision by it. Furthermore, such unilateral exclusion during the pendency of the suit could only aggravate the dispute which has been submitted for the decision of the Court. These are considerations which, in the submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, make it eminently just and expedient that the Court should indicate appropriate interim measures to preserve the rights of the United Kingdom while this suit is pending.

#### *United Kingdom Catch in the Iceland Area*

6. The exclusion of United Kingdom fishing vessels that is threatened by the said regulations would leave open only an insignificant part of the fishing grounds in the Iceland area<sup>1</sup> (see map at Annex B1). The waters in the Iceland area constitute by far the most important of the United Kingdom distant-water fishing grounds and one of the longest established. United Kingdom vessels fish in the Iceland area only for demersal or "bottom" fish. Of these by far the most important are cod (75.9 per cent. of the catch in 1971). Others include saithe (11.7 per cent.), haddock (4 per cent.) and redfish (2 per cent.). Pelagic (or surface) fish such as herrings, capelin, etc., which are found in the Iceland area, and some species of which are found there in abundance, are not fished for by United Kingdom vessels there. Over the period 1960-1969 the United Kingdom's average annual demersal catch<sup>2</sup> from the Iceland area was about 185,000 metric tons. (See Annex G.) It was valued at £12 million and made up 45 per cent. by weight and 49 per cent. by value of all United Kingdom distant-water landings of these species. Looked at in terms of the total landings of fresh and frozen fish (i.e., all the commercially important demersal and pelagic fish excluding shellfish) by United Kingdom fishing vessels, the landings from the Iceland area have accounted for 19.2 per cent. by weight and 21.7 per cent. by value over the years 1960-1969. (See Annex C.) Over the same period the landings by United Kingdom fishing vessels from the Iceland area accounted for 16.1 per cent. by weight and 16.6 per cent. by value of the total United Kingdom supplies of fish from all sources. (See Annex D.)

<sup>1</sup> References to sea areas are references to the areas shown on the map attached hereto at Annex B2.

<sup>2</sup> Weights of fish are given where possible, in accordance with the practice adopted by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea ("ICES") and other international fisheries organizations, as "catch" weights, that is to say, the weight of fish actually caught. In other cases they are given as "landings", that is to say, the weight of fish landed. The latter is a smaller figure since the fish are lightened by being gutted at sea. In practice the fish are weighed on landing rather than on being caught and the catch weight is obtained from the landed weight by applying a known factor for each species of fish depending on its anatomical characteristics. Very approximately, for most demersal species catch weights are 18 per cent.-20 per cent. higher than landed weights.

#### *United Kingdom Vessels Affected*

7. In 1971 there were 194 United Kingdom vessels which fished in the Iceland area. These came from the ports of Hull, Grimsby, Fleetwood, North Shields and Aberdeen. Some of these were relatively small vessels that usually fish closer to the United Kingdom and only visit the grounds around Iceland from time to time. Others were freezer trawlers—there are 37 of these in the fleet of which 25 visited the Iceland area in 1971—which are also mainly intermittent visitors to the Iceland area, having the capacity to stay at sea for long periods and to fish any of the grounds in the North Atlantic. Over 94 per cent. by weight of the catch in 1971 was taken by "fresher" trawlers, that is to say, vessels which have no facilities for freezing fish at sea and are accordingly confined to voyages of not more than 3 weeks. The year 1971 was in these respects a normal year, showing perhaps a slightly higher effort deployed in the Iceland area than in some recent years. It will thus be seen that, leaving aside those vessels that do not regularly fish in the Iceland area, there remain between 160 and 170 vessels that rely on the Iceland area year by year for all or a significant part of their catch.

#### *Other Available Fishing Grounds*

8. The demersal fishing grounds within reach of the United Kingdom fishing fleet are indicated on the map at Annex B2: they are as follows:

##### *Distant-Water Grounds*

Barents Sea	} N.-E. Arctic	} N.-E. Atlantic
Bear Island		
Spitzbergen		
Norwegian Coast		
Iceland		
East Greenland		
West Greenland	} N.-W. Atlantic	
Labrador		
Grand Banks (Newfoundland)		
Gulf of St. Lawrence		
Gulf of Main and Georges Bank		

##### *Middle-Water and Other Grounds*

North Sea  
Faroes  
West of Scotland  
Rockall  
Irish Sea  
West of Ireland and Porcupine Bank  
English Channel  
Bristol Channel  
South of Ireland and Sole Banks

The respective proportions of the United Kingdom catch contributed by each of these areas in 1971 is set out in Annex E.

*Opportunity of Diversion*

9. It is not possible for the fishing effort from the Iceland area to be diverted at economic levels to other fishing grounds. The remaining grounds in the North-East Arctic (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Bear Island, Spitzbergen) are approaching twice the distance away from the United Kingdom, with harsh (and during long periods of the year extremely harsh) weather and sea conditions. It is unsafe for trawlers not capable of withstanding such conditions to operate on these grounds. Catch rates in this area have already fallen from the high levels recorded in the late sixties and the Liaison Committee's Report to the 10th Meeting of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission predicted a continuing fall in catch levels for 1972 and 1973. In any case, any substantial diversion to this North-East Arctic area by trawlers (both United Kingdom and others) displaced from the Iceland area would still further depress catch rates below economic levels. The unfamiliarity of many trawler skippers with these grounds would add to the difficulties of securing an adequate catch to make the voyage pay.

10. There is no prospect of the displaced "fresher" trawlers making up their loss in catch by fishing the grounds of the North-West Atlantic since the longer voyage time (roughly 2½ times the distance from Iceland) would leave them with an unprofitably short period of fishing. In effect, only freezer trawlers can operate on these distant-water grounds from which the United Kingdom took a catch of 7,652 tons in 1971. However, these vessels account for only 6 per cent. of the total United Kingdom catch in the Iceland area (see para. 7 above) and their opportunities to increase their catches in the North-West Atlantic will be severely limited by schemes of quota limitation, recently approved by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), which will become operative from January 1973 in four of the five sub-areas into which the Commission's area is divided. In these sub-areas the United Kingdom's catch will be limited to just over 24,000 tons, and although there is no limitation in catches in the remaining sub-area (where the United Kingdom catch was 2,731 tons in 1971) it is evident that increased catches in the North-West Atlantic as a whole can at the best replace only a small fraction of the catch in the Iceland area and offer no solution to the difficulties of the "fresher" trawlers which constitute the great majority of the vessels which would suffer by exclusion from Icelandic grounds.

11. Distant-water trawlers displaced from Iceland could not profitably fish on near-water or middle-water grounds. The catch rates per hour in the North Sea, for example, are only one-sixth of those in the Iceland area (one-third when expressed as catch per day absent from port). Furthermore, these fisheries are mixed, unlike the essentially single species grounds in distant-water regions, and this factor would also seriously impair fishing operations and their financial returns. These grounds nearer home are in any case already fully exploited: any additional effort by United Kingdom and other vessels diverted from the Iceland area would reduce catch rates, further deplete fish stocks and depress the profits of the traditional near-water and middle-water sectors of the United Kingdom fleet and, in turn, the current returns of the United Kingdom inshore fleet.

12. In general, therefore, modern distant-water trawlers, such as are used by the United Kingdom fishing fleet in the Iceland area, equipped with expensive and sophisticated technical gear and having inflexibly high operating costs, could not, if excluded from the Iceland area, hope to gain, let alone sustain, fish yields which would keep them in business.

*Economic Consequences*

13. Given this lack of alternative fishing opportunity, the threatened exclusion of United Kingdom fishing vessels from the Iceland area would have very serious adverse consequences, with immediate results for the affected vessels and with damage extending over a wide range of supporting and related industries. There would very quickly have to be a withdrawal of some vessels from service. It is unlikely that many owners would have the necessary financial resources to continue operating at a loss for more than a few months in the hope that they would regain access to the Iceland area. Most of those vessels now operating at or near the margin of profitability would have to be withdrawn at once, since they could not operate profitably on any of the grounds open to them. But others would have to follow and the number of vessels withdrawn would increase rapidly and include the more modern vessels as reducing catch rates depressed returns below operating costs in the areas to which they had been diverted or might otherwise be diverted. Owing to the high cost of maintaining trawlers which are not in use, a large proportion would have to be scrapped if there was no certain prospect of their re-employment within a very few months. There is no ready market for second-hand distant-water trawlers. The scrapping of these vessels would constitute the loss of a considerable national asset.

14. Withdrawal of vessels would cause widespread unemployment amongst all sectors of the United Kingdom fishing industry. At present there are about 18,000 fishermen in the United Kingdom: of these approximately 3,500 are employed on the 160 to 170 vessels referred to in paragraph 7 above as fishing regularly in the Iceland area. In addition it is estimated that a further 40-50,000 workers draw their living from the ancillary industries (e.g., shipbuilding and repairing, packing, transport and marketing). Three ports

Hull, Grimsby and Fleetwood are especially reliant on the Iceland area, which accounted for 49.6 per cent., 49.6 per cent. and 69.2 per cent. respectively of landings at these ports in 1971. (See Annex E.) At Hull alone it is estimated that 7,000 workers (other than fishermen) derive their livelihood directly from the fishing industry. The problem would be made worse because the resultant unemployment would occur in those areas (Humberside and West Lancashire) where there is a severe shortage of work and little scope for alternative employment: neither are the specialized skills of fishermen appropriate to work on shore.

15. Furthermore, to the extent that vessels displaced from the Iceland area are redeployed in near-water and middle-water areas the consequent reduction in the catch rate referred to above will have its effect upon the profitability of the vessels already fishing there and in turn force the more economically vulnerable out of service with consequent unemployment at those ports (e.g., Lowestoft) which are concerned with the near-water and middle-water fishing fleet. Although the numbers involved would be smaller, it is expected that the impact would be proportionately greater because these smaller towns are even less able to absorb a sudden economic change of this magnitude. The employment structure at all fishing ports both large and small would be severely disrupted and many who have no direct connection with the fishing industry would be involved.

16. If United Kingdom trawlers were excluded from the Iceland area as threatened, the effects noted above would follow relatively quickly: in a period of 12 months the fleet and shore-based facilities would have been disrupted and reduced to an extent and in a way that would make an early

return to the *status quo ante* impossible. The replacement of scrapped vessels would be a very much more costly and slower process than the continued operation and gradual replacement of ageing vessels, and the re-establishment of shore-based enterprises would also take time. Because of the local scarcity of employment that is referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15 above, many of the employees who had been discharged and who could do so would move to other areas in search of jobs. Once the labour force, particularly of fishermen, had been thus dispersed, they would be induced only with difficulty and to a limited extent to return to their former occupations. Confidence in the future of the industry as a whole would be destroyed and it would become relatively more difficult than at present to attract investment. No industry could easily recover, if it recovered at all, from such a blow as would be inflicted on the United Kingdom fishing industry by the exclusion of the distant-water fleet from the principal fishing grounds on which it has traditionally relied and which provides half its catch.

17. The United Kingdom market for fish is characterized by a high demand for demersal species (particularly cod, haddock and plaice). There would be a sudden severe shortage if supplies from United Kingdom vessels taken from the Iceland area were cut off in the manner threatened. At best, there could thereafter be a partial replacement as prices were forced up on the United Kingdom market and attracted alternative supplies. Prices could nevertheless be expected to remain high, reflecting relative scarcity and a firm world demand. The scarcity and generally higher level of prices on the United Kingdom market would, as well as causing hardship to many consumers, lead to a stabilized reduction in the consumption of fish and the establishment of different consumption patterns and tastes: it is doubtful whether such a national tendency could be easily or wholly reversed if and when supplies from the Iceland area were resumed. To that extent the unlikelihood of the United Kingdom fishing industry being able to make an early return to its present position if the Court decided this case in favour of the United Kingdom would be increased.

#### *Conclusion*

18. Vessels from the British Isles have fished in the Iceland area for many years and British trawlers have operated there since 1891. Set out in Annex G hereto are details of United Kingdom and Icelandic catches of demersal species in the Iceland area over the years 1950-1971 and of the proportions which these constituted of the total catches in that area in each of those years. Given the inevitability of some natural seasonal fluctuation, there is a notable long-term stability in the catches of both countries and in the proportion of their catches to the total. The proposed exclusion of the United Kingdom vessels would disrupt this long-established and stable situation and, in the submission of the United Kingdom Government, should not be permitted until the rights of the parties have been finally settled by the Court.

#### *Proposed Interim Measures*

19. The Government of Iceland have stated that they fear that the United Kingdom fishing interests intend to increase their fishing efforts in the Iceland area in the near future to an extent which will be harmful to the fish stocks in that area—see, for example, the Statement dated 19 August 1971 by Am-

bassador Hans G. Anderson to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction set out in Enclosure 2 to Annex H to the Application instituting proceedings in this suit. While the Government of the United Kingdom do not concede that any such intention exists and contend that any fears which the Government of Iceland may have as to future damage to fish stocks should be dealt with by such arrangements between governments as are referred to in paragraph 21 (b) of the said Application, they nevertheless accept that these fears, whether well founded or not, should be allayed pending final judgment of the Court in this suit. If the Court does so consider, the Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Court should indicate as part of the provisional measures that the Government of the United Kingdom should ensure that, until such final judgment, United Kingdom vessels do not take more fish in the Iceland area than their average catch in those waters in the years 1960-1969, namely, 185,000 metric tons per annum (see Annex G). In making this suggestion the Government of the United Kingdom wish to make it clear that they do not admit that any such limitation is justified and fully reserve all their rights in the matter against the Government of Iceland.

20. In view of the considerations set out above I have the honour to request on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom that the Court should indicate that, pending the final judgment of the Court in the suit submitted by the Application instituting proceedings of 14 April 1972:

(a) the Government of Iceland should not seek to enforce the regulations referred to in paragraph 4 above against, or otherwise interfere or threaten to interfere with, vessels registered in the United Kingdom fishing outside the 12-mile limit agreed on by the parties in the Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland dated 11 March 1961 (as set out in Annex A to the said Application);

(b) the Government of Iceland should not take or threaten to take in their territory (including their ports and territorial waters) or inside the said 12-mile limit or elsewhere measures of any kind against any vessels registered in the United Kingdom, or against persons connected with such vessels, being measures which have as their purpose or effect the impairment of the freedom of such vessels to fish outside the said 12-mile limit;

(c) in conformity with subparagraph (a) above, vessels registered in the United Kingdom should be free, save in so far as may be provided for by arrangements between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland such as are referred to in paragraph 21 (b) of the said Application, to fish as heretofore in all parts of the high seas outside the said 12-mile limit, but the Government of the United Kingdom should ensure that such vessels do not take more than 185,000 metric tons of fish in any one year from the sea area of Iceland, that is to say, the area defined by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea as area Va and so marked on the map attached hereto at Annex B2;

(d) the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland should seek to avoid circumstances arising which are inconsistent with the foregoing measures and which are capable of aggravating or extending the dispute submitted to the Court; and

(e) in conformity with the foregoing measures, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland should each ensure that no action is taken which might prejudice the rights of the other party in respect of the carrying out of whatever decision on the merits the Court may subsequently render.

21. In their aide-mémoire to the Government of Iceland dated 14 March 1972 (which is referred to in para. 19 of the Application instituting proceedings in this suit and is set out in full in Annex J thereto) the Government of the United Kingdom expressed their willingness to continue discussions with the Government of Iceland in order to agree satisfactory practical arrangements for the period while these proceedings are before the Court. Since the institution of proceedings such discussions have been held at both official and Ministerial levels in Reykjavik and in London on various dates in April, May and July 1972. On 12 July 1972 it became clear that it would not be possible to agree satisfactory arrangements and that the Government of Iceland then intended, notwithstanding the pendency of these proceedings, to issue the regulations referred to in paragraph 4 above. As is there stated, the regulations were made on 14 July 1972 in the form set out in Annex A hereto. The text of the regulations was transmitted on that date to the British Embassy in Reykjavik under cover of a Note from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Iceland, the text of which is set out in Annex H hereto. Though it will be seen that the Government of Iceland suggest in that Note that further discussions should be held in order to reach "a practical solution of the problems involved" and though the Government of the United Kingdom stand ready at all times to consider any reasonable proposals which might lead to an agreement providing such a solution, the Government of the United Kingdom do not consider that they can any longer delay in requesting the Court to indicate interim measures for the protection of the Parties. United Kingdom vessels will not be able to continue fishing in the Iceland area on and after 1 September 1972 unless certain preparations are made by the fishing industry in the very near future. If these preparations are not made in time or if, once they are put in hand, they have to be reversed or substantially altered, the industry may suffer considerable loss and hardship. Accordingly, the indication by the Court of interim measures for the protection of the interests of the parties has, in the submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, now become a matter of urgency. In this connection the attention of the Court is respectfully drawn to the provisions of Article 61 (2) of the Rules of Court which provides that such an application shall be given priority over all other business of the Court.

(Signed) H. STEEL,  
Agent for the Government of  
the United Kingdom.

## ANNEXES TO THE REQUEST FOR THE INDICATION OF INTERIM MEASURES OF PROTECTION

### Annex A

TEXT OF THE REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF  
ICELAND ON 14 JULY 1972

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE FISHERY LIMITS OFF ICELAND

#### Article 1

The fishery limits off Iceland shall be drawn 50 nautical miles outside baselines drawn between the following points:

[The regulations here specify 31 points by name and by reference to geographical co-ordinates. These are not reproduced in this Annex but the Court's attention is invited to the Note at the end of this Annex.]

Limits shall also be drawn round the following points 50 nautical miles seaward:

[The regulations here specify 2 points by name and by reference to geographical co-ordinates. These are not reproduced in this Annex but the Court's attention is invited to the Note at the end of this Annex.]

#### Article 2

Within the fishery limits all fishing activities by foreign vessels shall be prohibited in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 33 of 19 June 1922, concerning Fishing inside the Fishery Limits.

#### Article 3

Icelandic vessels using bottom trawl, mid-water trawl or Danish seine-netting are prohibited from fishing inside the fishery limits in the following areas and periods:

1. Off the north-east coast during the period 1 April to 1 June in an area which in the west is demarcated by a line drawn true north from Rifstangi (Base Point 4) and in the east by a line which is drawn true north-east from Langanes (Base Point 6).
2. Off the south coast during the period 20 March to 20 April in an area demarcated by lines drawn between the following points:

- (A) 63 degrees 32' 0" N 21 degrees 25' 0" W
- (B) 63 degrees 00' 0" — 21 degrees 25' 0" —
- (C) 63 degrees 00' 0" — 22 degrees 00' 0" —
- (D) 63 degrees 32' 0" — 22 degrees 00' 0" —

Prohibition of Fishing with Trawl and Mid-water Trawl. Cf. Law No. 21 of 10 May 1969, or special provisions made before these regulations become effective.

*Article 4*

Trawlers shall have all their fishing gear properly stowed aboard while staying in areas where fishing is prohibited.

*Article 5*

Fisheries statistics shall be forwarded to the Fiskifelag Islands (Fisheries Association of Iceland) in the manner prescribed by Law No. 55 of 27 June 1941, concerning Catch and Fisheries Reports. If the Ministry of Fisheries envisages the possibility of over-fishing, the Ministry may limit the number of fishing vessels and the maximum catch of each vessel.

*Article 6*

Violation of the provisions of these regulations shall be subject to the penalties provided for by Law No. 62 of 18 May 1967, concerning Prohibition of Fishing with Trawl and Mid-water Trawl, as amended, Law No. 40 of 9 June 1960, concerning Limited Permissions for Trawling within the Fishery Limits off Iceland under Scientific Supervision, Law No. 33 of 19 June 1922, concerning Fishing inside the Fishery Limits, as amended, or if the provisions of said laws do not apply, to fines from Kr.1,000.00 to Kr.100,000.00.

*Article 7*

These regulations are promulgated in accordance with Law No. 44 of 5 April 1948, concerning the Scientific Conservation of the Continental Shelf Fisheries, cf. Law No. 81 of 8 December 1952. When these regulations become effective, Regulations 3 of 11 March 1961, concerning the Fishery Limits off Iceland shall cease to be effective.

*Article 8*

These regulations become effective on 1 September 1972.

Ministry of Fisheries, 14 July 1972.

Ludvik JOSEPPSON.

Jon L. ARNALDS.

[*Note:*

The baselines indicated in the above regulations appear to differ in certain respects from those provided for by the Exchange of Notes of 1961. To the extent that they involve, as they appear to do, a claim by the Government of Iceland to draw fishery limits from baselines more favourable to themselves than those established in 1961, the Government of the United Kingdom fully reserve all their rights in respect thereof and specifically reserve their right to address submissions relating thereto to the Court at a later stage of this suit.]

**Annex B1**

MAP OF FISHING GROUNDS IN THE ICELAND AREA

[*See Annex 20 to the Memorial on the Merits of the Dispute, p. 402, infra*]

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**Annex B2**

MAP OF UNITED KINGDOM DISTANT-WATER AND MIDDLE-WATER FISHING GROUNDS IN RELATION TO ICES AND ICNAF STATISTICAL REGIONS

[*See Annex 28 to the Memorial on the Merits of the Dispute, p. 412, infra*]

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## Annex C

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## LANDINGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY UNITED KINGDOM VESSELS

Year	Landings of Fish other than Shellfish												Landings of Shellfish	
	Total Demersal Landings		Total Pelagic Landings		Total Landings		Landings from Iceland Area		Landings from Iceland Area as % of Total Landings		Landings from Iceland Area as % of Total Demersal Landings			
	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight %	Value %	Weight %	Value %	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1960	693.4	48.2	121.9	2.8	815.3	51.0	153.4	10.3	18.8	20.2	22.1	21.4	28.0	2.1
61	654.1	46.6	101.0	2.6	755.1	49.2	163.3	11.6	21.6	23.6	25.0	24.9	*	2.4
62	687.7	45.7	109.1	3.1	796.8	48.8	178.4	11.8	22.4	24.2	25.9	25.8	30.0	2.5
63	674.2	47.9	147.2	3.1	821.4	51.0	187.1	13.4	22.8	26.3	27.8	28.0	28.2	2.5
64	687.7	51.1	142.4	3.2	830.1	54.3	184.7	14.5	22.3	26.7	26.9	28.4	28.4	2.9
65	733.8	54.4	164.6	3.6	898.4	58.0	195.7	15.4	21.8	26.6	26.7	28.3	27.8	3.0
66	715.7	54.4	200.2	3.7	915.9	58.1	147.4	11.6	16.1	20.0	20.6	21.3	34.1	3.6
67	710.8	53.7	151.3	3.3	862.1	57.0	161.6	11.7	18.7	20.5	22.7	21.8	42.2	4.0
68	729.5	54.1	140.9	3.2	870.4	57.3	136.1	9.2	15.6	16.1	18.7	17.0	41.8	4.8
69	727.9	55.9	175.5	4.0	903.4	59.9	117.0	8.5	13.0	14.2	16.1	15.2	50.6	6.0
1960-69 Average	701.5	51.2	145.4	3.3	846.9	54.5	162.5	11.8	19.2	21.7	23.2	23.0	34.6	3.4
1970	731.0	64.0	187.6	5.5	918.6	69.5	142.6	13.2	15.5	19.0	19.5	20.6	56.4	6.7
71	715.1	78.9	206.0	6.2	921.1	85.1	180.9	22.4	19.6	26.3	25.3	28.4	54.5	7.5

- Notes:
- Quantities shown in terms of landed equivalent weight, i.e., head on, gutted, plus livers.
  - Source: Columns (2) to (9) and (14) and (15) from Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1960-71. Columns (10) to (13) by calculation.
  - In columns (8) and (9) a small adjustment has been made to take account of the fact that in the Statistical Tables the figures for landings from different areas of origin do not include livers, whereas the figures for total landings do. The livers represent approximately 2.7% of landings by weight, and 0.5% by value.
  - All weights have been converted from cwt. to metric tons.
- \* Figures not available.

FISHERIES JURISDICTION

## Annex D

## SUPPLIES OF FISH TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Supplies of Fish (excluding Shellfish) to the United Kingdom (i.e. Landings by United Kingdom and Foreign Vessels, and Imports of Fresh, Frozen, and Semi-preserved Fish)						Landings from Iceland Area by United Kingdom Vessels				Supplies of Shellfish	
	Total Demersal Supplies		Total Pelagic Supplies		Total Supplies		Landings from Iceland Area by UK Vessels		Landings from Iceland Area by UK Vessels as a % of Total Supplies			
	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m	Weight %	Value %	Weight '000 metric tons	Value £m
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1960	820.4	60.5	137.7	3.4	958.1	63.9	153.4	10.3	16.0	16.1	33.1	3.1
61	808.6	60.9	117.7	3.1	926.3	64.0	163.3	11.6	17.6	18.1	*	4.5
62	830.7	59.1	120.0	3.5	950.7	62.6	178.4	11.8	18.8	18.8	36.5	5.3
63	806.5	61.1	164.9	3.5	971.4	64.6	187.1	13.4	19.3	20.7	34.3	5.2
64	852.1	68.6	150.7	3.5	1002.8	72.1	184.7	14.5	18.4	20.1	36.5	6.6
65	905.4	74.4	170.5	3.9	1075.9	78.3	195.7	15.4	18.2	19.7	35.8	6.6
66	866.4	72.6	207.9	4.1	1074.3	76.7	147.4	11.6	13.7	15.1	40.8	8.0
67	862.6	70.6	163.4	3.7	1026.0	74.3	161.6	11.7	15.8	15.7	48.9	8.2
68	902.6	73.0	162.4	3.7	1065.0	76.7	136.1	9.2	12.8	12.0	49.0	10.1
69	878.0	74.3	190.4	4.4	1068.4	78.7	117.0	8.5	11.0	10.8	57.5	11.8
1960-69 Average	853.3	67.5	158.6	3.7	1011.9	71.2	162.5	11.8	16.1	16.6	41.4	6.9
1970	888.6	86.5	197.1	5.9	1085.7	92.4	142.6	13.2	13.1	14.3	63.9	13.6
71	846.1	102.3	213.0	6.5	1059.1	108.8	180.9	22.4	17.1	20.6	63.2	15.2

- Notes:
- Quantities shown in terms of landed equivalent weight, i.e., head on, gutted, plus livers.
  - Source: Columns (2) to (9) and (12) and (13) from Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1960-71. Columns (10) and (11) by calculation.
  - In columns (8) and (9) a small adjustment has been made to take account of the fact that in the Statistical Tables the figures for landings from different areas of origin do not include livers, whereas the figures for total landings do. The livers represent approximately 2.7% of landings by weight and 0.5% by value.
  - All weights have been converted from cwt. to metric tons.
- \* Figures not available.

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## Annex E

LANDINGS OF DEMERSAL FISH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM  
DURING 1971 BY AREA OF CAPTURE

	Quantity '000 metric tons	% of total demersal landings
Barents Sea	56.6	7.9
Norwegian Coast	42.9	6.0
Iceland	180.9	25.3
Bear Island/Spitzbergen	3.1	0.4
West Greenland	2.3	0.3
Newfoundland	4.3	0.6
East Coast of Greenland	...	...
	290.1	40.5
Faroes	30.8	4.3
North Sea	303.7	42.5
Rockall	2.1	0.3
West Scotland	67.2	9.4
Irish Sea	13.0	1.8
English Channel	5.2	0.7
Bristol Channel	2.9	0.4
West of Ireland and Porcupine Bank	...	...
South of Ireland	0.1	...
	425.0	59.4
<i>Total all regions</i>	715.1	99.9

Source: *Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables* 1971. Quantities shown are in terms of landed equivalent weight, i.e., head on, gutted, plus livers.

An adjustment has been made to the figures obtained from the *statistical tables*, which do not include livers, so as to present the table on the same basis as those in Annexes C and D.

All weights have been converted from cwt. to metric tons.

Annex F  
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED KINGDOM DISTANT-WATER PORTS  
IN 1971

Port	(1) % of total demersal fish landed at each port caught in the Iceland area by UK vessels	(2) % of total demersal fish landed from distant water grounds caught in the Iceland area by UK vessels	(3) % of total demersal fish landings of by UK vessels caught in the Iceland area	(4) % of total demersal fish landings by UK vessels caught in the Iceland area	(5) % of total distant water landings by UK vessels	(6) Demersal catch on distant water grounds as a % of total UK demersal landings	(7) Demersal catch on distant water grounds as a % of total demersal landings at all UK ports	(8) Demersal landings from all grounds as a % of total UK demersal landings
Grimsby	38.0	77.6	49.6	31.0	63.9	12.7	19.8	
Hull	42.6	50.7	49.6	53.3	97.8	21.8	22.2	
Fleetwood	15.2	99.1	69.2	9.8	69.9	4.0	5.7	
North Shields	0.7	13.2	4.9	3.3	37.0	1.3	3.6	
Aberdeen	3.5	83.0	6.5	2.6	7.8	1.1	13.8	
All D.W. Ports	100.0	63.4	39.7	100.0	62.7	40.9	65.1	

Source: British Trawlers Federation, Statistical Section.

Annex G  
UNITED KINGDOM, ICELANDIC, AND TOTAL CATCH OF DEMERSAL SPECIES  
IN THE ICELANDIC AREA

(1)	United Kingdom Catch (000 metric tons) (2)	% of Total Catch (3)	Iceland Catch (000 metric tons) (4)	% of Total Catch (5)	Total Catch by all States in Icelandic Waters (000 metric tons) (6)
1950	155.8	25.3	323.0	52.4	616.0
1951	169.6	24.8	342.2	50.0	684.4
1952	149.1	20.6	352.9	48.7	724.1
1953	242.0	27.8	365.1	42.0	870.0
1954	234.4	26.6	388.6	44.1	881.1
1955	199.0	24.3	397.3	48.5	820.0
1956	181.7	23.7	391.9	51.1	767.0
1957	208.1	27.9	352.0	47.4	743.3
1958	217.5	27.3	374.3	46.9	797.4
1959	176.6	24.8	367.4	51.7	710.9
1960	173.5	22.8	405.1	53.4	758.9
1961	184.2	27.1	350.4	51.5	679.9
1962	203.5	28.5	340.0	47.6	714.7
1963	213.4	29.0	359.7	48.9	735.9
1964	210.2	27.5	398.1	52.1	763.6
1965	223.9	30.1	364.6	49.0	744.3
1966	169.5	26.1	325.0	50.1	648.2
1967	185.5	27.9	310.0	46.6	665.9
1968	156.8	22.8	361.6	52.6	687.4
1969	134.7	18.2	443.9	59.9	741.3
1970	164.7	20.9	471.3	59.8	788.1
1971	207.7	26.5	410.6	52.4	[783.0]*

Note: Total UK catch 1960-1969 = 1,855,200 metric tons equivalent to an average annual catch of 185.5 thousand metric tons.

Source: Columns (2), (4) and (6) from *Bulletin statistique des pêches maritimes*. Figures for 1970 and 1971 provided by ICES from, as yet, unpublished material. Columns (3) and (5) by calculation.

\* Estimated figure.

Annex H

NOTE BY ICELANDIC MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO BRITISH EMBASSY,  
DATED 14 JULY 1972

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the British Embassy and has the honour to enclose 5 copies of regulations concerning the Fishery Limits off Iceland, dated 14 July 1972. Under the provisions of Article 1 of the regulations the fishery limits off Iceland shall be drawn 50 nautical miles outside baselines and under Article 2 all fishing activities within the fishery limits by foreign vessels shall be prohibited in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 33 of 19 June 1922, concerning Fishing inside the Fishery Limits. In accordance with Article 8 these regulations become effective on 1 September 1972.

As specified in Article 7 of the regulations they are promulgated in accordance with Law No. 44 of 5 April 1948, concerning the Scientific Conservation of the Continental Shelf Fisheries. Article 2 of the 1948 Law provides that the regulations promulgated under that Law shall be enforced only to the extent compatible with agreements with other countries to whom Iceland is or may become a party.

Although efforts to reach a solution of the problems connected with the extension through discussions with the Government of the United Kingdom have not as yet been successful it is still the hope of the Government of Iceland that continued discussions will as soon as possible lead to a practical solution of the problems involved.