

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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FISHERIES JURISDICTION CASES

VOLUME II

(FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY v. ICELAND)

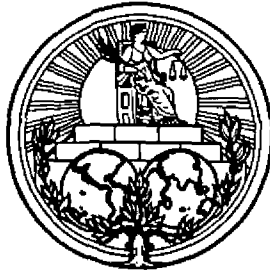
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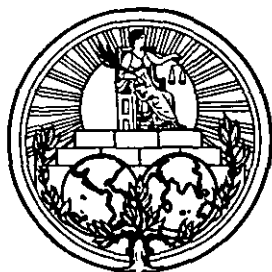
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(RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE c. ISLANDE)



**REQUEST FOR THE INDICATION OF
INTERIM MEASURES OF PROTECTION
SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY**

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Bonn.

21 July 1972.

(1) I have the honour to refer to the Application submitted to the Court on 5 June 1972 instituting proceedings on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany against the Government of the Republic of 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 provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the rights of the parties pending the final decision of these proceedings.

(2) The rights of the Federal Republic of Germany to be preserved are the rights to ensure that the vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany continue to enjoy the undisturbed rights hitherto exercised by them to fish in the waters of the high seas around Iceland outside the 12-mile limit of fisheries jurisdiction agreed upon in the Exchange of Notes between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Iceland dated 19 July 1961 and set out in Annex C to the Application instituting proceedings.

(3) The interim measures of protection which are sought by this request are set out in paragraph 22 below. The grounds on which the Federal Republic of Germany asks the Court to indicate the said interim measures of protection are the following:

(4) On 5 June 1972 the Federal Republic of Germany had submitted to the Court the Application instituting proceedings against the Republic of Iceland in the question of Icelandic fisheries jurisdiction. In its aide-mémoire dated 14 March 1972 (set out in full in Annex J to the Application) the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed its willingness to continue discussions with the Government of Iceland in order to agree upon satisfactory practical arrangements for the period while the case is before the Court. Such discussions have been held at both Official and Ministerial level on various dates in May, June and July 1972. Up to now these discussions have not led to satisfactory arrangements. Notwithstanding the pendency of the proceedings and notwithstanding the discussions referred to above, the Government of Iceland, on 14 July 1972, has issued regulations which carry into effect the declared intention of Iceland to extend unilaterally the limits of its fisheries jurisdiction to 50 nautical miles from the present baselines. By these regulations, the fishing vessels of other nations including those of the Federal Republic of Germany are excluded from that part of the high seas around Iceland which lies between 12 and 50 nautical miles and which is a traditional and most important fishing ground for German fishermen. The full text of the regulations issued by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 and which will come into effect on 1 September 1972 is annexed to this request as Annex A.

(5) The unilateral extension of the fisheries limits of Iceland and the exclusion of foreign fishing vessels from the extended zone by the regulations issued on 14 July 1972 have, in view of the Federal Republic of Germany, no basis in international law. The regulations would, if carried into effect for any substantial period, for the reasons set out in detail in paragraphs 10 ff. below, result in an immediate and irreparable damage to the fisheries of the Federal

Republic of Germany and the related industries. The damage would be of a permanent nature and could not be remedied by the payment of an indemnization by Iceland should the Court decide that such unilateral extension by the Government of Iceland is inconsistent with international law. Furthermore, the enforcement by Iceland of the regulations mentioned above during the pendency of the proceedings would be capable of aggravating the dispute. For these reasons which will be elaborated more fully in the paragraphs below, the Federal Republic of Germany asks the Court to indicate provisional measures to preserve the rights of the Federal Republic of Germany pending the final decision of the Court.

(6) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been compelled to make this request for interim measures of protection at a stage of the proceedings at which the Court has not yet had the opportunity to make an affirmative determination of its jurisdiction to deal with the case on the merits. As the Court is faced with the unwillingness of the Government of Iceland to recognize any longer the jurisdiction of the Court which both Parties have accepted by their Exchange of Notes of 19 July 1961 for the case of an eventual dispute relating to an extension by Iceland of its fisheries jurisdiction, it may be appropriate at this stage to dispel any doubt about the Court's competence to indicate interim measures of protection under Article 41 of its Statute.

(7) The objections to the jurisdiction of the Court which have been raised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iceland in his letter of 27 June 1972 addressed to the Court, cannot in any way affect the exercise by the Court of its power under Article 41 of its Statute. The Court may issue an Order indicating interim measures of protection without a prior affirmative determination of its jurisdiction to deal with the merits of the case. As the Court has constantly held, its power to indicate interim measures of protection does not depend on any direct consent by the Parties to the exercise of such power but is part of its inherent judicial power flowing directly from Article 41 of its Statute (cf. Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, "The Law and Procedure of the International Court of Justice 1951-1954: Questions of Jurisdiction and Procedure", *British Year Book of International Law*, Vol. XXXIV (1958), pp. 1-161, at p. 107).

(8) The Court has rules on this question in its Orders concerning requests for interim measures of protection in the *Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.* case (Order of 5 July 1951, *I.C.J. Reports 1951*, pp. 89-98) and in the *Interhandel* case (Order of 14 October 1957, *I.C.J. Reports 1957*, pp. 105-112). In both cases the respondent had objected to the jurisdiction of the Court by contending that the previous recognition by the parties of the Jurisdiction of the Court under Article 36, paragraph (2), of the Statute did not cover the dispute submitted to the Court. In both cases, however, the Court had declined, at this stage of the proceedings, to take up the questions of its jurisdiction to deal with the dispute on the merits, but relied solely on Article 41 of its Statute for entertaining the request for interim measures. In both cases the Court obviously regarded it as sufficient for the exercise of its power under Article 41 of the Statute that proceedings had been instituted in a proper way on the basis of an instrument whereby both parties had previously conferred jurisdiction on the Court, and that, as the Court has said in its Order of 5 July 1951, the claim submitted to the Court did not "fall completely outside the scope of international jurisdiction" (*loc. cit.*, 1951, p. 93). In its Order of 14 October 1957 in the *Interhandel* case the Court distinguished clearly between the question of jurisdiction as to the merits of the case which had to be dealt with

at a later stage of the proceedings under the procedure relating to preliminary objections (Art. 62 of the Rules of Court), and the procedure for entertaining a request for interim measures of protection (Art. 61 of the Rules of Court); the Court expressly declined to consider the objection to its jurisdiction by the respondent as a relevant factor in the proceedings under Article 41 of the Statute (*loc. cit.*, 1957, p. 111). This is the more so as the Court has made it clear that the indication of interim measures of protection should in no way prejudice the question of its jurisdiction to deal with the merits of the case.

(9) Although it follows from the preceding considerations that objections to the jurisdiction of the Court are not relevant at this stage of the proceedings, nevertheless, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would like to make it clear that, in its view, the jurisdiction of the Court in this case is well founded: the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Iceland have by paragraph (5) in their Notes exchanged on 19 July 1961 (see Annex C to the Application of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in the present case) concluded an agreement whereby they have, in accordance with Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, conferred jurisdiction on the Court for a dispute such as at present before the Court. After recording the intention of the Government of Iceland to "work for the extension of the fisheries jurisdiction of Iceland" the above-mentioned paragraph (5) continues as follows:

"However, it (i.e., the Government of Iceland) shall give the Government of Germany six months' notice of any such extension; in case of a dispute relating to such extension, the matter shall, at the request of either party, be referred to the International Court of Justice." (Parentheses added.)

This constitutes a valid international agreement on the acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court in case a dispute would arise between the Parties with respect to an extension by Iceland of its fisheries jurisdiction and one of the Parties would want to submit the dispute to the Court. The Government of Iceland had never contested the validity of this agreement until, by *aide-mémoire* of 31 August 1971, it declared that "the object and purpose of the provision for recourse to judicial settlement of certain matters have been fully achieved" and, by *aide-mémoire* of 24 February 1972, further declared that it "considers the provisions of the Notes exchanged no longer applicable and consequently terminated" (see Annexes D and H to the Application of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in the present case). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has immediately rejected these declarations of the Government of Iceland and declared that the agreement contained in the Exchange of Notes of 19 July 1961 cannot be denounced unilaterally. If an international agreement conferring jurisdiction on the International Court of Justice does not contain a denunciation clause, it is a question of interpretation under the law of treaties whether and under what conditions such an agreement may be terminated. As the agreement contained in paragraph (5) of the Exchange of Notes of 19 July 1961 was made precisely for a situation such as would arise in the event of a unilateral extension by Iceland of its fisheries jurisdiction beyond the 12-mile limit, it cannot possibly be inferred that it was the common understanding of both Parties that this agreement could be unilaterally denounced by one of the Parties already at the very first instance for which its application had been envisaged. The Government of Iceland has failed to show any other valid ground which might justify a termination of that agreement. Therefore, the Government of

the Federal Republic of Germany maintains that paragraph (5) of the Exchange of Notes of July 1961 by which both Parties have recognized the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to any dispute such as presently submitted to the Court, is still valid and governs the relations between the Parties to this case. Consequently, there can be no doubt whatsoever about the jurisdictional basis for the Court to deal with the merits of this case and, *a fortiori*, to decide on interim measures of protection.

(10) As has been already stated in paragraph 5 above, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany asks the Court for interim measures of protection because the Regulations issued by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 which exclude the fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany from their habitual fishing grounds, will, if enforced, as contemplated by the Government of Iceland result in an immediate and irreparable damage to the Federal Republic of Germany, and because such unilateral action undertaken during the pendency of the proceedings before the Court with complete disregard to the existing fishing rights of the Federal Republic of Germany in that part of the high seas, could only aggravate the dispute submitted to the Court. The facts and considerations which in the view of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany justify a request for the urgent application of interim measures of protection under Article 41 of the Statute will be set out in more detail in the following paragraphs.

(11) The high seas around Iceland are one of the most important fishing areas for German fishermen. German fishing in these waters dates back to 1891. Major German fishery activities took place since the beginning of this century and have, except in time of war, been continuously exercised throughout the years. Iceland would by the extension of its fishery zone to a breadth of 50 nautical miles as provided in the regulations of 14 July 1972 exclude fishing vessels from the Federal Republic of Germany from about 90 per cent. of their traditional fishing grounds in this area. The remaining 10 per cent. would be too small to allow distant-water fishing on them, because such fishing depends on the availability of a chain of interconnected fishing grounds between which vessels can move according to the ever-changing weather conditions and concentrations of fish. In practice, the exclusion of fishing vessels from the high seas between 12 and 50 nautical miles off Iceland would therefore mean a total loss of the fishing ground around Iceland.

Since the weather conditions and the availability of fish in the Iceland area of the North-East Atlantic allow fishing activities throughout the year and since the composition of catches there corresponds particularly well to the demand of the market in the Federal Republic of Germany about 62 per cent. of the wet fish and about one-third of the total landings (wet and frozen fish) of distant-water fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany are taken in these waters.

The main species which are caught by German fishermen in waters around Iceland are red fish, coal fish, halibut, cod and haddock.

(12) Seventy-five "wet-fish trawlers" (i.e., vessels without freezing equipment on board) from Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven regularly fish in waters around Iceland. Furthermore, 27 "freezer trawlers" fish from time to time in these waters. Freezer trawlers can stay at sea for a longer period because the catches are immediately processed and deep frozen on board. Therefore, they operate mostly in more distant grounds of the North-West Atlantic. However, due to weather conditions and seasonal fluctuations of fish stocks in the North-West Atlantic, freezer trawlers fish also regularly in the waters around Iceland and other parts of the North-East Atlantic.

The average catch of demersal fish (ground fish) taken by distant-water fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany in the "Iceland Area" (statistical area Va of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea—ICES—see Annex B) in the years 1960-1969 was slightly more than 120,000 metric tons (see Annex C). This was about 17 per cent. of the total catch taken in the area which amounted to 714,000 metric tons (average 1960-1969). From this total average Iceland took about 366,000 tons = 51 per cent. and the United Kingdom 185,000 tons = 26 per cent.; the remainder of 43,000 tons = 6 per cent. being taken by several other nations.

(13) The distant-water fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany cannot compensate the loss of their fishing grounds off Iceland by diverting their activities to other ocean areas. (The fishing grounds of all types of German fishing vessels are shown on the map in Annex D; the respective proportions of the catch of the Federal Republic of Germany in each of these areas in 1969 and 1970 can be found in the schedule to this Annex.)

The range of wet-fish trawlers is limited by technical and economic factors. A shift to more distant grounds would mean longer voyages to and from home ports and thereby leave conventional wet-fish trawlers with an unprofitable short period of fishing because they cannot keep their catch fresh longer than 12 to 14 days. Besides, among the more distant grounds, East Greenland would allow only seasonal fishing for a limited variety of species. The far more distant fishing grounds in the North-West Atlantic, e.g., West Greenland, Labrador and the west coast of North America are only within the range of freezer trawlers. However, even freezer trawlers can hardly intensify their operations in the North-West Atlantic because the fishing grounds there are already partly subject to quota limitations. The International Commission for North-West Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) is considering such quota regulations for all major fisheries in the North-West Atlantic by which in most areas the total catch will be limited to the present level or even be reduced. Since the allocations to member countries are mainly based on their past performance there will be no prospects for an increased fishery in these waters.

In the more distant fishing grounds of the North-East Arctic (Norwegian Sea, Bear Island, Spitzbergen) where difficult weather conditions prevail, catch rates have continuously fallen in the last years and will continue to fall in 1972 and 1973 (following the report of the Liaison Committee of ICES to the 10th meeting of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission). For this reason, only a few German vessels have fished there in recent years. Any intensification of fishing effort in these regions would therefore not only be ineffective but also result only in a further depression of catch rates below economic levels. The nearer fishing grounds (North Sea, Faroe Islands, Norwegian Coast) are already exploited by German wet-fish trawlers. The international fishery in these grounds has reached levels at which an intensification of fishing effort would result in a reduction of already low catch rates (catch rates per hour in the North Sea are already one-sixth of those in the "Iceland Area") and depress the profits of traditional coastal fisheries in these regions. It can be concluded therefore that trawlers such as have been fishing traditionally in the high seas around Iceland which are equipped with expensive technical gear and which operate on high costs, could not, if excluded from the high seas around Iceland, hope to find other fishing grounds where they could continue their activities under comparable and economic conditions.

(14) The inescapable consequence would be the necessity to withdraw immediately the major part of the wet-fish trawlers of the Federal Republic of

Germany from service. That would affect also a wide range of supporting and related industries. Since the trawler owners are already in a very tight financial situation and operating at marginal profits they cannot afford to continue operating their vessels at considerable losses only in the hope to regain access to the waters around Iceland some time in the future. Even if the vessels were tied up, their maintenance would be so costly that a great number of the trawlers would certainly be scrapped rather soon with considerable financial losses to their owners. Past experience has shown that there are no ready markets for used wet-fish trawlers. About 1,700 fishermen in the wet-fish trawler fleet would be affected by such a development. The number of workers in related industries which would also be affected is even much higher.

(15) The consequences set out above would follow rather quickly. In a short period the wet-fish trawler fleet would have been scrapped to an extent that would make a return to the *status quo ante* impossible. The replacement of a greater number of scrapped vessels would be a very much slower and more costly process than the normal gradual replacement of aged vessels. It is doubtful whether crews which have turned to other industries will return to the fleet. Therefore, it cannot be expected that the trawler fleet of the Federal Republic of Germany, if once excluded from fishing grounds where more than 60 per cent. of its wet-fish landings and about one-third of all its catches (fresh and frozen) are taken, could easily be restored. Those branches of the fishing industry which are dependent on a continuing supply of wet fish (processing industry and trade) and some related industries would suffer such severe losses that they too could recover only with difficulties.

Furthermore, a shortage of fish supply in the German market could lead to a considerable rise in prices which in turn would certainly lead to a reduction in fish consumption and to a change of consumer habits. It is doubtful whether and to what degree such habits could be reversed should supplies from the "Iceland Area" become available again.

(16) The special importance of the fishing grounds in the waters around Iceland for the entire German fishing industry may be demonstrated by the remarkable long-term stability of German catches in those waters: table 1 in Annex C gives details of the catches of the Federal Republic of Germany through the years 1960 to 1969. Tables 2 and 3 show that considerable fishing activities of the Federal Republic of Germany are being conducted in all months of the year. The unilateral action of Iceland would disrupt this long-established and stable situation before the Court has had the opportunity to decide upon the rights of the Parties.

(17) In view of the facts and considerations set out in the preceding paragraphs the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany respectfully requests the Court to indicate the interim measures of protection such as are suggested in paragraph 22 (a)-(c) and (e).

The Government of Iceland has expressed its fear that the fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany might increase their fishing effort in the area around Iceland as a result of the declining catches or quota regulations in other parts of the North Atlantic Ocean, and that this might result in an overfishing of the stocks around Iceland and thereby lead to a reduction of Iceland's share in the total catches of this region. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has repeatedly assured the Government of Iceland that there is no intention of increasing the German fishing effort in this region. It has furthermore expressed its conviction that international measures for the conservation of fish stocks around Iceland—if they became necessary—could timely and effectively be achieved by action through the

North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC). Besides, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has repeatedly assured the Government of Iceland of its readiness to enter into arrangements between the two Governments as referred to in paragraph (20) of the Application. Such arrangements could include a variety of effective measures to prevent any future damage to the fish stocks in the waters around Iceland. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, however, accept that the Court may consider it appropriate that these fears, whether well founded or not, should be allayed pending the final judgment of the Court in these proceedings. If the Court so considers, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany suggests that the Court should indicate, as a part of the provisional measures, that the Federal Republic of Germany should ensure that, until the final judgment of the Court, vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany do not take more fish in the ICES statistical area Va (Iceland Area) than their average catch in those waters in the years 1960-1969, namely 120,000 metric tons per annum (see Annex C). In making this suggestion the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wish to point out that it does not admit that any such catch limitation is necessary for the conservation of fish stocks in the area and that the suggested limitation does not in any way prejudge eventual later arrangements relating to this area.

(18) The indication of interim measures of protection is furthermore necessary and justified because the Regulations issued by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 (see Annex A to this Request) seriously threaten to aggravate and extend the dispute between the Parties.

(19) If these Regulations were to be enforced according to the laws of Iceland referred to in Articles 2, 6 and 7 of the Regulations as contemplated by the Government of Iceland, only two courses will then be open to the fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany affected by these Regulations: either they may find themselves compelled to abstain from fishing in the extended zone over which Iceland claims jurisdiction in order to avoid enforcement measures which might be taken by Iceland against them; then immediate and irreparable damage will ensue to the fisheries of the Federal Republic of Germany as has been stated in detail in paragraphs (10) to (16) above. Or, they may continue to fish in these waters of the high seas because they rightly consider the exclusion from habitual fishing grounds as an unwarranted encroachment upon the freedom of the high seas; in that case, the repeated declaration of the Government of Iceland gives every reason to fear that enforcement measures will be taken by the authorities of Iceland against these vessels either by directly interfering with their fishing operations in the fishing zone or indirectly by applying or threatening to apply administrative, judicial or other sanctions against these vessels, their crews or other persons connected with their fishing operations as soon as they happen to call at Icelandic harbours or enter Icelandic territory. The Regulations exclude all foreign fishing vessels from the extended fisheries zone and do not provide for an exemption for those foreign fishing vessels that have fished there habitually; nor has the Government of Iceland declared that it will not enforce the Regulations during the pendency of the proceedings before the Court. As long as enforcement measures must be expected to be taken by the Government of Iceland against German fishing vessels and their crews, there is an apparent and imminent danger that deplorable consequences may ensue, especially for the individuals concerned, and the dispute between the Parties may be seriously aggravated thereby. The Court has never construed its power to indicate interim measures of protection so narrowly as to exclude

considerations of that sort and has, if it appeared necessary, admonished the parties to refrain from actions which might aggravate or extend the dispute (see *P.C.I.J., Series A/B, No. 79*, p. 109; *I.C.J. Reports 1951*, p. 93).

(20) The Regulations issued by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 purport to exclude the fishing vessels of the Federal Republic of Germany from their habitual grounds in the waters of the high seas around Iceland where they have fished since the beginning of this century in conformity with the rules of international maritime law. This is probably the first time that a party to a dispute undertakes by unilateral action, to establish *faits accomplis* during the pendency of the proceedings. The action of the Republic of Iceland must be viewed within the general compass of the present situation of the law of the sea and on the background of the efforts of some States to change the law of the sea by unilateral action. While it might happen that a country tries to bring about a change of the law to its advantage in the pursuance of its national interests, the international legal order does not allow this being done by unilateral action and complete disregard to the well-established rights and interests of other members of the international community. By its present unilateral action the Government of Iceland undertakes to change in fact the legal status of waters which are part of the high seas, and takes away the fishing rights which the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries have legitimately acquired under international law. By such an action during the pendency of the proceedings the Government of Iceland undertakes to prejudice the rights and duties of the Parties on which the Court will pass judgment in this case.

(21) In view of the regulations issued by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 which are to take effect on 1 September 1972 it has become a matter of urgency for the Federal Republic of Germany and for her fishermen, that the Court should indicate provisional measures to preserve the rights of the Parties.

(22) In view of the considerations set out in the preceding paragraphs I respectfully request on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Court should indicate the following interim measures of protection, pending the final judgment of the Court:

- (a) The Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Iceland should each of them ensure that no action of any kind is taken which might aggravate or extend the dispute submitted to the Court.
- (b) The Republic of Iceland should refrain from taking any measure purporting to enforce the Regulations issued by the Government of Iceland on 14 July 1972 against or otherwise interfering with vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany and engaged in fishing activities in the waters of the high seas around Iceland outside the 12-mile limit of fisheries jurisdiction agreed upon in the Exchange of Notes between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Iceland dated 19 July 1961.
- (c) The Republic of Iceland should refrain from applying or threatening to apply administrative, judicial or other sanctions or any other measures against ships registered in the Federal Republic of Germany, their crews or other related persons because of their having been engaged in fishing activities in the waters of the high seas around Iceland outside the 12-mile limit as referred to in paragraph 22 (b) above.
- (d) The Federal Republic of Germany should ensure that vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany do not take more than 120,000

metric tons of fish in any one year from the "Sea Area of Iceland" as defined by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea as area Va (as marked on the map hereto as Annex B).

- (e) The Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Iceland should each of them 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.

(Signed) Günther JAENICKE,
Agent for the Government
of the Federal Republic of Germany.

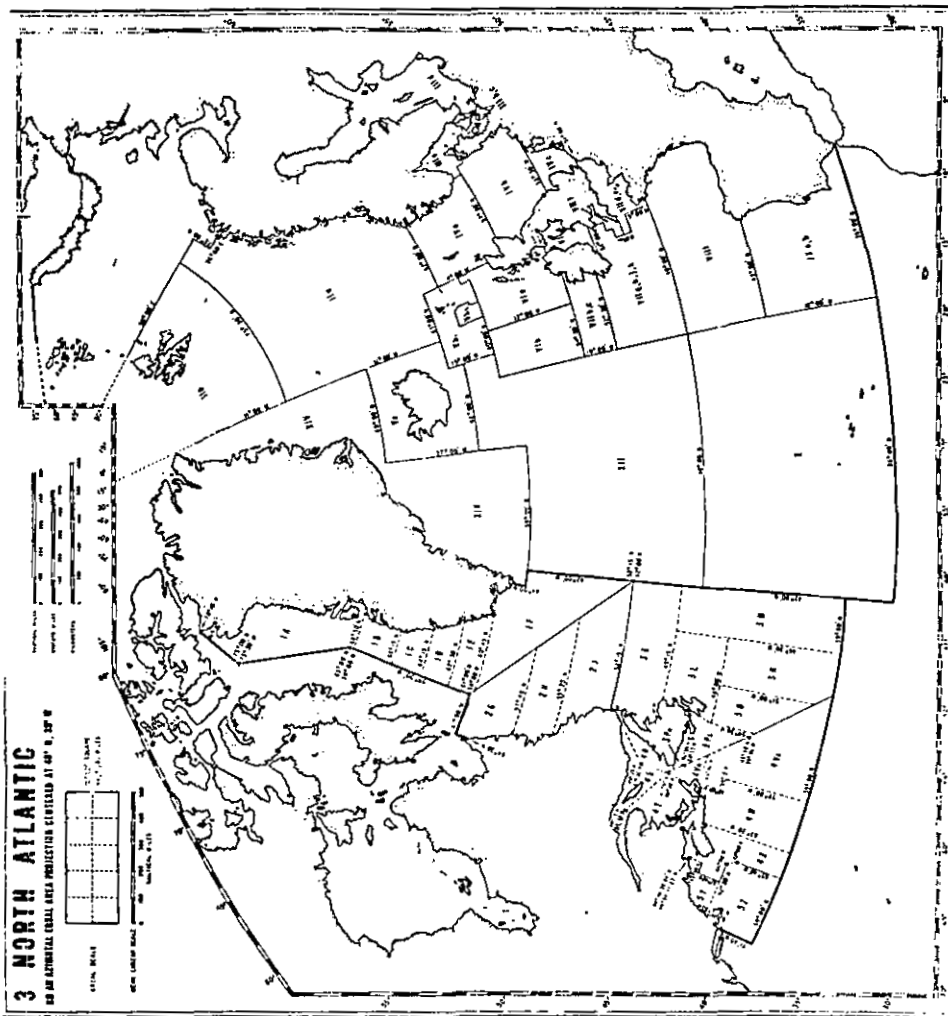
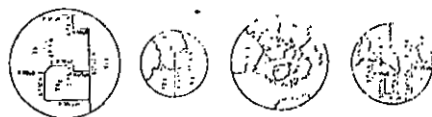
ANNEXES TO THE REQUEST FOR THE INDICATION OF INTERIM
MEASURES OF PROTECTION

Annex A

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE FISHERY LIMITS OFF ICELAND,
14 JULY 1972

*[See Annex 9 to the United Kingdom Memorial on the Merits of the Dispute,
I, p. 384]*

Annex B



Annex C.

CATCHES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IN THE ICELAND AREA
(Statistical area Va of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES))

Table 1. Demersal Fish in 1,000 t compared with catches of Iceland and the United Kingdom
(Source: ICES: *Statistiques des pêches maritimes*)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	average 1960-1969
F.R. Germany	135.1	102.5	123.0	121.4	122.8	125.1	117.4	119.1	120.2	119.5	120.6
Iceland	405.1	350.4	340.0	359.7	398.1	364.6	325.0	310.0	361.6	443.9	365.8
UK	173.5	184.2	203.5	213.4	210.2	223.9	169.5	185.5	156.8	134.7	185.5

Table 2. Monthly proportions of demersal catches of the Federal Republic of Germany in area Va based on the average of the years 1968-1970

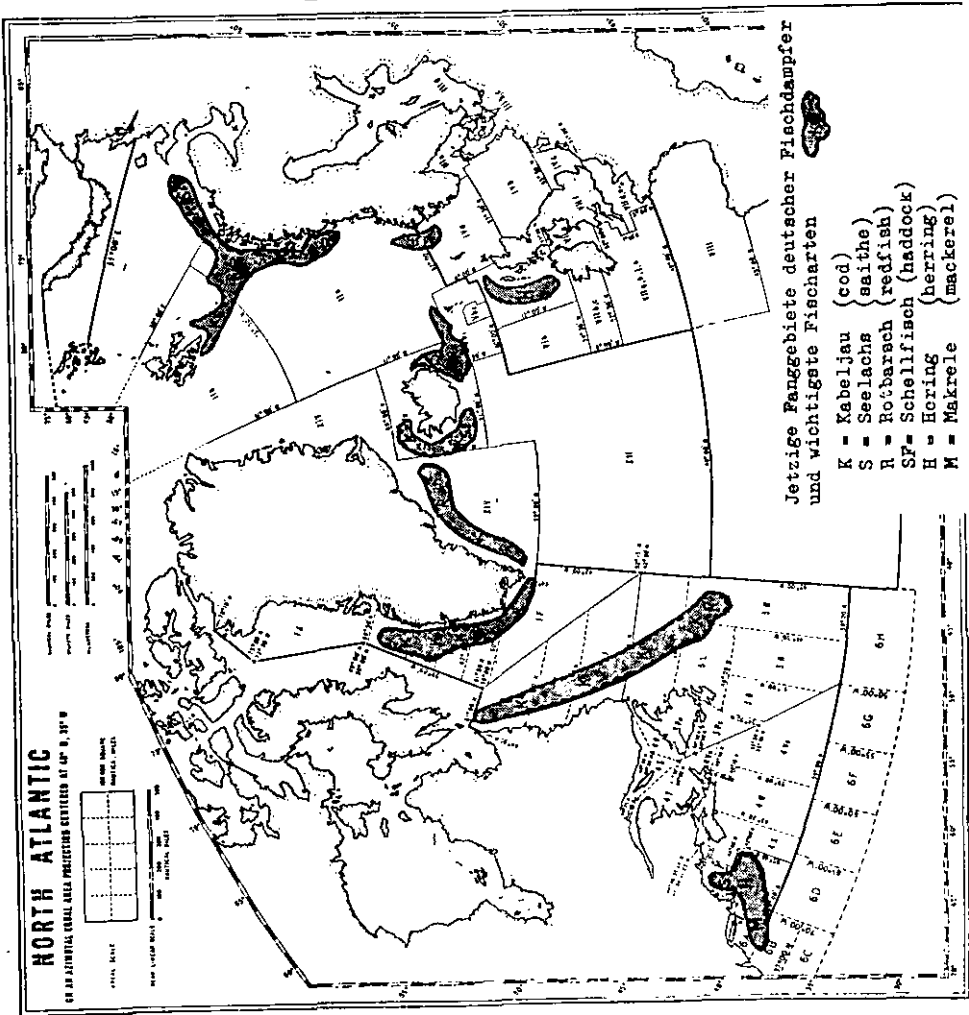
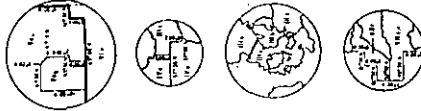
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
%	7.6	7.2	8.5	7.4	5.8	6.2	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.4	10.8	11.2	100.0

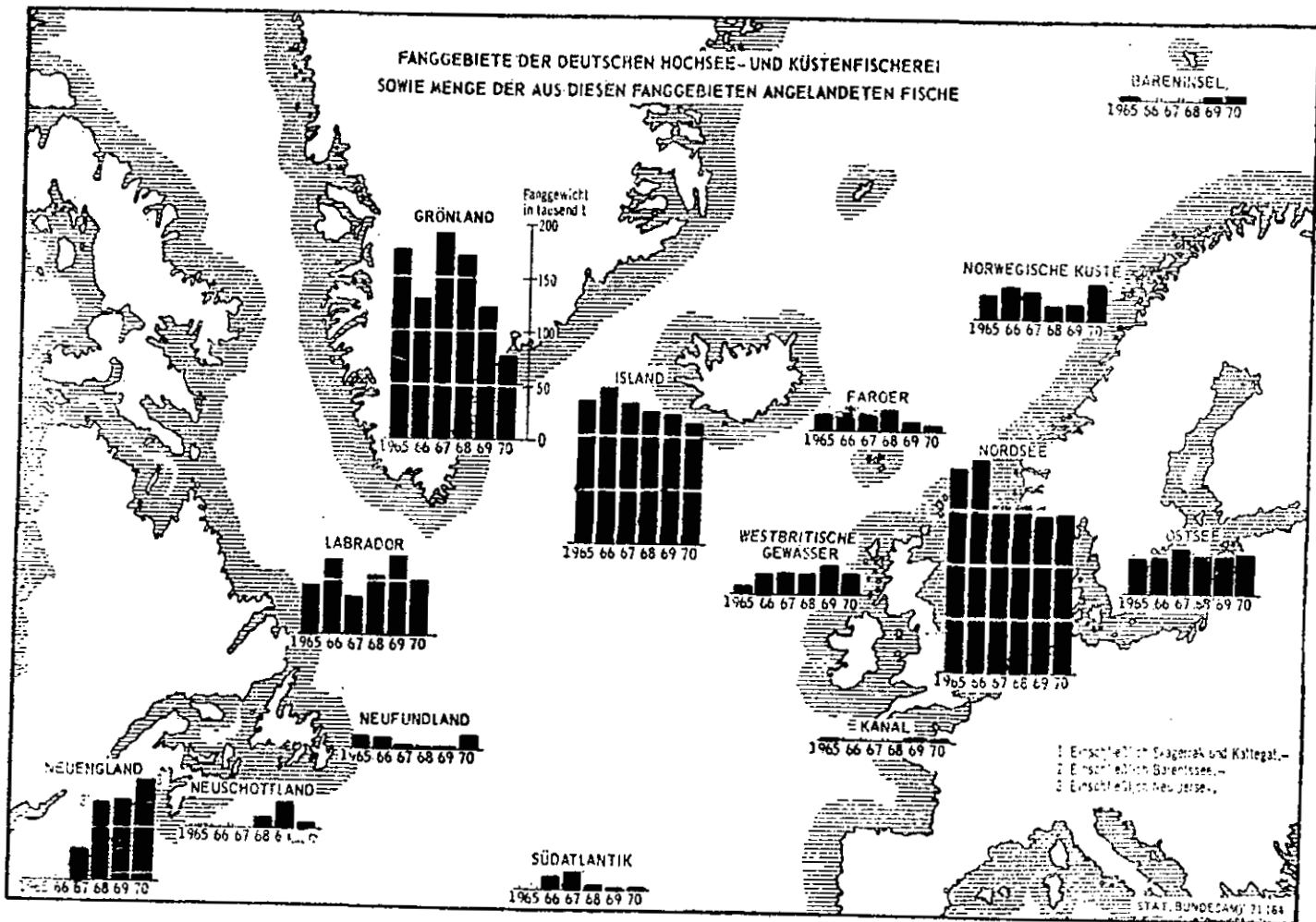
Table 3. Demersal catches by month and percentage of total catch of the Federal Republic of Germany in waters around Iceland in 1971
(Source: *Annual Report on German Fisheries 1971/72 (in preparation)*)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1971
t	11,915	7,429	7,813	13,906	6,570	7,610	10,942	12,107	11,434	9,742	10,876	13,252	123,596
%	9.6	6.0	6.3	11.3	5.2	6.2	8.9	9.8	9.3	7.9	8.8	10.7	

Annex D

MAJOR FISHING GROUNDS OF THE TRAWLER FLEET OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY





Fishing Areas of the German Sea and Coastal Fisheries and the quantities landed from these Areas

TOTAL CATCHES (LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS INCLUDED) BY FISHING GROUNDS

Fishing grounds	1969	1970	1969	%	1970
	1000 t				
North Sea	144.9	146.3	22.6	31.7	24.5
West Brit. Waters	25.5	20.4	4.0		3.4
Baltic Sea	33.1	38.0	5.2		6.4
Faroe Islands	7.0	5.1	1.1	22.4	0.9
Iceland	119.8	111.8	18.7		18.7
Norwegian Coast	13.1	33.4	2.0		5.6
Bear Island	3.9	4.4	0.6	45.9	0.7
Greenland	123.6	76.5	19.3		12.8
Labrador	72.4	50.5	11.3		8.4
Newfoundland	0.2	11.9	0	39.8	2.0
Nova Scotia	23.9	6.0	3.7		1.0
New England	73.8	92.8	11.5		15.5
South Atlantic	0.4	0.6	0.1		0.1
Total	641.7	597.6	100		100