

14 April 2015

ENGLISH only



PERMANENT MISSION
OF ICELAND
to the OSCE

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Ref.: VIN15010007/83.F.001

The Permanent Mission of Iceland to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to all Delegations and Permanent Missions of OSCE participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and, with reference to FSC Decision 2/09, has the honour to transmit hereby the response of Iceland to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, valid as of 15 April 2015. In accordance with the Interpretative Statement made with regard to the FSC Decision 02/09, additional information concerning implementation of the OSCE MC Decision 14/05 and the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security, is included.

The Permanent Mission of Iceland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations and Permanent Missions of OSCE participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of Iceland
to the OSCE

Vienna, 14 April 2015



To all Delegations / Permanent Missions of OSCE participating States
and to the Conflict Prevention Centre
V i e n n a

OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects on Security

ICELAND

Annual Information Exchange on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct

Valid as of 15 April 2015

Section I: Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

The 12 Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocols

1. Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963) *	P
2. Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)*	P
3. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)*	P
4. Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	P (R)
5. Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	P (a)
6. Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)	P (a)
7. Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving Intl. Civil Aviation, supp. to 1971 Convention	P
8. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	P
9. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	P
10. Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	P (a)
11. Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	P (R)
12. Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	P (R)

The 4 Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocols concluded in 2005

1. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	Signed	16.9.2005
2. Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)*	-	
3. Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)*	-	
4. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)*	-	

P = Party, (R) Ratification, (a) accession, * - not yet in force

**Other international and regional legal instruments related
to terrorism or co-operation in criminal matters**

1. UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	P (R)	
1.a. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000	P (R)	
1.b. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000	Signed	13.12.2000
1.c. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 31 May 2001	Signed	15.11.2001
2. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090	P (R)	
3. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190*	Signed	
4. European Convention on Extradition (1957) CETS No: 024	P (R)	
5. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975) CETS No: 086	P (R)	
6. Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	P (R)	
7. European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) CETS No: 030	P (R)	
8. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978) CETS No: 099	P (R)	
9. Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001) CETS No: 182	Signed	
10. European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) CETS No: 073	Signed	
11. Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) CETS No: 141	P (R)	
12. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 196	Signed	

13. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 198

Signed

16.5.2005

14. Convention on Cybercrime

P (R)

P = Party, (R) Ratification, (a) accession, * - not yet in force

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the abovementioned agreements and arrangements?

- (1) UNSC resolutions are implemented by the Law on Implementation of International Sanctions, No. 93/2008.
- (2) Law on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, No. 64/2006.
- (3) General Penal Code, No. 19/1940.
- (4) Law on extradition to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, No. 7/1962.
- (5) Law on carrying out penal sentences pronounced in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden et. al., No. 69/1963.
- (6) Law on extradition and other assistance in penal matters, No. 13/1984.
- (7) Law on international co-operation in carrying out penal sentences, No. 56/1993.
- (8) Law on the implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, No. 43/2001.
- (9) Law on criminal liability of legal persons for bribery and terrorist acts, No. 144/1998.
- (10) Act on the Arrest and Extradition of Persons between the Nordic Countries in Criminal Cases (Nordic Arrest Warrant), No. 12/2010.
- (11) Article 100 (b) of the General Penal Code, No. 19/1940, deals with the financing of terrorist groups. The article is currently under review by the by the Ministry of Interior's permanent Committee on Criminal Law.
- (12) Law on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, No. 64/2006.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Iceland has no military, paramilitary or security forces.

The Minister of the Interior is the supreme head of the **police** in Iceland as well as the Icelandic Coast Guard. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police administers police affairs under the Minister's authority, cf. Article 4 of the Police Act No 90/1996. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police's role is to perform various administrative functions in fields related to law enforcement, such as providing general instructions to regional commissioners of police and making proposals for rationalisation, co-ordination, development and safety in policing.

His/Her office shall grant the regional commissioners of police assistance and support, and carry out any police work which calls for centralisation or co-ordination among the offices involved. His/Her office is responsible for international police relations. In addition, there are certain investigation departments under the office of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police, such as departments for tax and economic offences, treason and related offences. The role and special tasks of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police are laid down in detail in Article 5 of the Police Act.

In addition to crime prevention and investigation, the Icelandic Police are responsible for public security and maintaining law and order. Iceland has no armed forces and the police force is organized along non-military lines with members having civilian status.

The National Security Unit (NSU) of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police co-ordinates counter terrorism measures, in collaboration with district commissioners. The NSU is tasked with analysing organised crime and also the threat of terrorism in Iceland. Furthermore the NSU is tasked and to issue forward-looking-assessments in the field of law enforcement. In the event of a terrorist act or terror related offences the NSU is responsible for the investigation. An annual threat assessment is made by the National Security Unit of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police on the threats of terrorism.

The police in Iceland are very restricted in their use of force and the police are unarmed while on duty except for a short baton and an OC-canister, but all policemen are trained in the use of firearms. A Special Weapons and Tactics Team is operated within the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police. It tackles security cases and police duties that require the use of arms countrywide and its economic zone. All aspects of running the team, such as training, operations, equipment and policy regarding tasks and working methods, are in the hands of the National Commissioner. Members of the team are on a day-to-day basis involved in ordinary police work and are unarmed in the course of their normal duties.

There is no security or an intelligence service in Iceland. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police coordinates the work of the police in internal security affairs with the goal of preventing conduct that may be in breach of the provisions X and XI of the General Penal Code No 19/1940 and preventing acts of terrorism and other organized crime. Iceland has close co-operation with international bodies such as Europol and Interpol. Since 2008 Iceland has been a member of PWGT (Police Working Group on Terrorism). Iceland is a member of NATO's AC/46 Committee.

Surveillance of the sea territory falls under the mandate of the Icelandic Coast Guard.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining inter alia to:

Financing of terrorism;

The aim of the Act on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing No 64/2006 (entry into force 1 January 2007), as amended by Act No. 77/2008, Act No. 98/2009, Act No. 116/2009, Act No. 162/2010, Act No. 120/2011, Act No.

126/2011, and Act No. 41/2012 - as defined in Article 1 of the Act No. 64/2006, is to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing by imposing on parties engaging in activities which may be used for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing the obligation to obtain knowledge of their customers and their business activities and report to the competent authorities any knowledge of such illegal activities. The definition of Terrorist Financing can be found in Article 3(2) of the Act. The concept shall refer to the collection of funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used for the purpose of carrying out an offence which is punishable pursuant to Sub-Sections (a) – (c) of Article 100 of the General Penal Code.

In relation to the enforcement of Act No 64/2006, Article 10(2) of the Act on Securities Transactions No 108/2007 provides for the following obligation:

Chapter II. Investor protection and business conduct of financial undertakings

....

Article 10 Records of services and preservation of data

A financial undertaking shall keep a record of all services and transactions carried out by it in the field of securities trading. The records shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the financial undertaking to demonstrate its compliance with the law. A financial undertaking shall preserve for at least five years data relating to all transactions in financial instruments that it performs, whether the transactions are on its own account or for clients. The data shall include, inter alia, information that is required to be provided on the basis of the Act on measures against money laundering and terrorist financing.

In September 2008 the Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA) issued Guidelines on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the activities of regulated entities. The Guidelines lay down in the Financial Supervisory Authority's instructions regarding compliance by regulated entities falling under Act No. 64/2006 on measures against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, with the provisions of the Act. The objective of the Guidelines is to clarify various provisions of the Act without constituting an exhaustive overview. These Guidelines are published on the Financial Supervisory Authority's website (www.fme.is) and are issued in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 8 of Act No. 87/1998 on official supervision of financial activities.

The Financial Supervisory Authority and the Prosecutor of Economic Crime signed in 2007 an inter-institutional agreement concerning the collaboration of these two authorities on measures against money laundering and terrorist financing. The aim of the agreement is to facilitate the exchange of information and enhance reporting and education on these matters. There is a special emphasis on the exchange of information gained from international collaboration as well as information on notifications of suspected money laundering. Iceland is member of *Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)* which in 2006 performed an extensive audit of the Icelandic financial sector, legal structure and legal environment of institutions and businesses with regard to actions against money laundering and financing of terrorism.

The Economic Crime Department of the Office of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police is in charge of investigating financial crime. The department also

investigates violations of certain specific legislation, including tax and customs violations.

The stipulations of UNSCR 1373 on terrorist financing are implemented by the Regulation on international security measures regarding terrorism, No. 122/2009.

Border controls;

Since 25 March 2001, Iceland has been a member of the Schengen Agreement. The Schengen cooperation opened up free movement of individuals within the borders of the Member States by terminating personal control of individuals travelling between the States, but coordinating instead control on the outer borders of the Schengen area. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police plays a dominant role in Iceland's participation the Schengen scheme.

The Directorate of Customs in Iceland is responsible for the control of import, transit and export, and secondly the collection of duties, taxes and various state revenue. The Directorate of Customs main objectives are to strengthen control, hinder importation of illegal goods, ensure correct levy of import charges and improve collection results.

Travel document security;

As of May 2006 Icelandic passports are issued with biometric identifiers and equipped with high quality security features and are security printed. Since July 2009 passports have been equipped with a microchip that stores the same information as the passports data page in addition to two finger prints of the holder.

The control of foreign travel documents is in accordance with Schengen rules.

Container and supply chain security;

On July 1st 2004 new legislation no. 50/2004 on maritime security took effect in Iceland. According to the law customs authorities handle cargo security, which involves making preventive measures to protect cargo from any kind of terrorism or other illegal activity. In accordance with the law the Directorate of Customs issued Cargo Security Rules number 141/2010. The Icelandic customs territory covers the country together with islands and reefs as well as twelve nautical miles of territorial waters around it with boundary in accordance with law No. 41/1979, Article 1, on territorial waters, economic jurisdiction and the continental shelf. The Icelandic customs territory also includes the airspace above the aforementioned land and sea territories.

Together with the provisions of the ISPS Code and SOLAS chapter XI-2, container security has been established in Icelandic ports under the auspices of the Directorate of Customs. The mandatory ISPS Code and regulation (EC) No 725/2004 of the European Parliament has been fully implemented with regard to Icelandic port facilities.

According to the Icelandic Maritime Association Iceland's participation in the international maritime security system is sound and at present there are no evident obstacles in maritime security aspects. Icelandic ports are in full compliance with international maritime security laws and regulations.

Security of radioactive sources;

There are no nuclear power plants in Iceland and no nuclear weapons. With regard to other radioactive sources, the Icelandic Radiation Safety Authority ensures that all international safety requirements are met.

Iceland is a party to the Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material (1980) and participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT).

Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes;

The Post and Telecom Administration in Iceland is responsible for the implementation of rules on internet security. Act No. 62/2012 amending Act No. 69/2003 on the Post and Telecom Administration and Act No. 81/2003 on Electronic Communication establishes CERT-IS defined in Art. 2(1) as:

A computer security and incident response team (CSIRT) operating under the aegis of the Post and Telecom Administration in Iceland for the protection of critical information infrastructure against cyber-attacks

CERT-IS participates and serves as the contact for the Icelandic authorities in national and international cooperation on incident response for network and information security. The aim of CERT-IS activities is to prevent and mitigate as much as possible the risk of cyber-attacks and other security incidents against its constituency, and to counteract and minimise any critical information infrastructure damage resulting from such attacks and incidents.

CERT-IS enjoys generous rights to data and when a major cyber-attack is suspected, CERT-IS is authorised to scan the control information of electronic communication packets relating to possible security threats for more detailed information on their origin, destination and technical properties. Where there is reasonable suspicion that individual transmissions contain malicious code, CERT-IS is authorised, with the consent of individual critical information infrastructure operators, to analyse the content of individual electronic communication transmissions to and from the network concerned.

In cases where national security and the public interest are at stake, CERT-IS may notify the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police of any major cyber-attacks against its constituency and of any serious or wide-spread security incidents which have caused damage or the risk of damage to critical information infrastructure. At the request of the Police Commissioner, CERT-IS shall engage in co-operation on prevention and response. Breaches are enforced by police authorities.

Legal co-operation including extradition;

The National Commissioner of the National Police, including the National Security Unit of that office, in collaboration with district commissioners as well as the Strategic Response Unit co-ordinates counter terrorism measures, in cooperation with several institutions and organizations, such as Interpol, Europol, PTN and regional police authorities in the Nordic countries.

See also the above list of international and regional legal instruments related to terrorism and co-operation in criminal matters.

Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations;

The stipulations of UNSCR 1373 on safe havens and shelter to terrorists are implemented by the Regulation on international security measures regarding terrorism, No. 122/2009.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

Iceland has no armed forces.

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

Iceland has no armed forces.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Iceland is a state Party to most multilateral arms control-, disarmament- and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, such as;

- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)
- Treaty on Open Skies
- All Confidence- and Security Building Measures agreed upon in the OSCE
- Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction (CWC)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC)
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti- Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Iceland implements the above mentioned treaties and agreements as well as other international instruments and initiatives in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. Iceland implements all UNSC resolutions on non-proliferation, including 1540. It sponsors and supports non-proliferation initiatives at the UN, IAEA, CTBTO and other international fora. In addition to its membership in the organisations mentioned above, Iceland is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*NATO*), the Financial Action Task Force (*FATF*), the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (*GICNT*) and supports the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (*GTRI*)

Iceland is a member of the following export control regimes:

- the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- the Australia Group (AG) and
- the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Iceland supports minimizing the threat of conventional weapons through stricter controls, including by an Arms Trade Treaty.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Iceland supports international efforts in the area of non-proliferation through international co-operation and implementation of all international obligations in this area. Iceland supports arrangements promoting arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building applicable to the OSCE area. Iceland is a party to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (*CFE*), the Treaty on Open Skies, the Vienna Document 2011 and other confidence- and security building measures agreed upon in the OSCE/Forum for Security Cooperation.

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

Iceland has no military.

Iceland is a member of NATO. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is responsible for foreign policy aspects of defence and security and NATO matters. He is constitutionally and politically responsible to the Parliament for all activity carried out by the Ministry and its subordinated organs. The Icelandic Defence Agency (*IDA*) was abolished as of 1 January 2011. On that same date, agreements entered into force allocating the defence-related functions previously carried out by the IDA to the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police and the Icelandic Coast Guard. Operations continue to be carried out within the security zone at Keflavik Airport. The Althingi (*Parliament*) adopts the State budget, including the defence budget.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Iceland has no military and no military capabilities.

Iceland is active across a broad range of multilateral organisations aimed at strengthening global security, including NATO, OSCE and UN.

The Iceland Crisis Response Unit (*ICRU*) was established in 2001 as a civilian peacekeeping entity. Its objective is to maintain a roster of trained personnel available for deployment to international organisations in the field of post-conflict

reconstruction and for emergency and humanitarian assistance. Since Iceland has no military forces, it contributes civilian personnel only. The ICRU's chief international partners are UN funds and programmes, (*UNICEF*, *UN Women*, *UNRWA*, *OCHA*, *UNHCR* and *WFP*) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*NATO*), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (*OSCE*).

Prior to deployment, all civilian experts learn about the essential elements of UNSCR 1325, including gender mainstreaming. They are taught how to recognise the special needs of women in conflict areas and how to engage women in post-conflict reconstruction. The ICRU increasingly emphasises gender balance among seconded civilian personnel. In 2011, a certain turning point was reached when women outnumbered men for the first time. That year ten women were deployed to the field (59%) and seven men (41%). When duration of stay is taken into consideration, women accounted for 53% of deployment time and men for 47%.

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

Iceland has no military, paramilitary and internal security forces and no intelligence services.

The Minister of Interior is the supreme head of the **police** in Iceland and is responsible to the Parliament (*the Althingi*). The Parliament is democratically elected at least every four years. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police administers police affairs under the minister's authority. According to Article 28 of the Police Act, the Minister of Interior appoints the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police, the Deputy Commissioner of the Icelandic National Police, the Commissioner of the Reykjavík Police, the Deputy Commissioner of the Reykjavík Police, the Commissioner of the Suðurnes Police and the Deputy Commissioner of the Suðurnes Police for periods of five years at a time. The Minister also appoints District Commissioners for a five year period. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police, the Commissioner of the Reykjavík Police and the Commissioner of the Suðurnes Police shall meet the same general requirements as district commissioners. Their deputies shall meet the same general requirements, but the requirements for their education and experience are not as substantial. Chief constables, deputy chief constables and other policemen are also appointed by the Minister of interior for periods of five years at a time. The Commissioners of Police are in charge of criminal investigation and are authorised to prosecute minor offences in the lower judicial instance. According to Article 8(1) of the Police Act, the police shall investigate offences in consultation with the prosecuting authority. Article 11(1) stipulates the general rule that the police shall assist the prosecuting authority in its work.

The Code on Criminal Procedure No. 88/2008 (hereinafter referred to as the "CCP") contains rules concerning the appointment of public prosecutors, their role and duties. The CCP also sets forth rules concerning police investigations and criminal proceedings.

The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police issued a code of ethics for the police in June 2003. These rules were intended to harmonize the disciplinary

measures used by the individual police commissioners and promote quality in the functioning of the force. According to Article 35 of the Police Act, a complaint against a police employee for an alleged punishable offence committed in the course of his/her work shall be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions who shall be in charge of the investigation of the case. In the course of investigation of such cases, the Director of Public Prosecutions may make use of the authorizations normally reserved for the police. The police shall assist with the investigation of cases under the Act as requested.

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The fulfilment of the above procedures are ensured by the courts and through the democratic political process.

There are several procedures for administrative control. The control is both internal and external. First, all decisions by public bodies, or bodies vested with public authority, are subject to review from a higher authority, unless otherwise provided for by law. Second, decisions made by independent authorities may in some cases be reviewed at a ministerial level and in some cases they may be referred to special review boards. Third, decisions by municipalities may in some cases be referred to the relevant ministry. Fourth, the Courts are competent to review any executive decision, whether taken by a ministry, an independent authority or a municipality. Fifth, Althingi can obtain reports on executive acts and conduct follow up with the relevant minister. And finally, decisions by the executive may be subject to review by the Althingi Ombudsman.

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

Iceland has no military, paramilitary or security forces.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

Iceland has no military, paramilitary or security forces.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

Iceland has no military service.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

Iceland has no military service.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

Iceland has no military.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

Iceland has no armed forces personnel.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

Iceland has no armed forces.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Iceland has no armed forces.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

Iceland has no military and has no intention of establishing armed forces.

The respect for established norms of international law has always been central to Iceland's policies, including human rights and humanitarian law.

With respect to the relationship between domestic law and international law, Iceland adheres to the principle of dualism. The method most commonly used in Iceland to implement international conventions, is adaptation; the provisions of international conventions that may have, or are intended to have, effect in domestic law are transcribed in the form of general statutes, executive regulations or, as appropriate, constitutional laws, or Icelandic legislation is amended in such a way as to be compatible with the undertakings involved in the relevant international convention.

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs homepage includes a link to the OSCE's politico-military dimension website.

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

The replies of Iceland to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct are available to the public on the OSCE website.

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

Iceland has no armed forces.

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland

Directorate for International and Security Affairs

Raudararstigur 25, 150 Reykjavik, Iceland

Tel: +354 545 9900

Fax: +354 562 2373

E-mail: external@utn.stjr.is

Website: www.mfa.is

Section IV: Implementation of UNSCR 1325 “ Women, Peace and Security”

1.1 Women, Peace and Security

The following additional information is provided with reference to the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality in accordance with ministerial decision No. 14/04; as well as ministerial decision No. 14/05 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post- Conflict Rehabilitation, aiming at enhancing the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

Iceland remains strongly committed to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and subsequent resolutions. Iceland adopted its first National Action Plan on resolution 1325 on 8 March 2008. In early 2013, a new NAP was adopted for the period 2013-2016, based on a review of the initial NAP and incorporating the main elements of the follow-up resolutions on women, peace and security. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is primarily responsible for the implementation of the NAP and the Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA), which operates under the MFA, is partly responsible. The first annual report of the implementation of the new NAP is forthcoming.

Iceland participates in international peacekeeping missions through contributions to multilateral organizations and the secondment of civilian experts, as part of international development cooperation. Peace building is one of three focus areas in Iceland's Strategy for International Development Cooperation 2013-2016, and gender equality and women's empowerment is defined as a cross-cutting issue. Women, Peace and Security is one of four key areas of emphasis in the Gender Equality Policy for Iceland's development cooperation 2013-2016

The NAP on resolution 1325 plays an important role in Iceland's contribution to peace building. All personnel seconded to peacekeeping missions by the Iceland Crisis Response Unit receive a briefing on gender equality and the implementation of the resolution 1325 before deployment and must, throughout their deployment period, report on their progress in implementing the resolution. Since 2011, women have constituted the majority of personnel seconded by the ICRU. Two of the five countries of emphasis in Iceland's international development cooperation are fragile; Palestine and Afghanistan. The implementation of resolution 1325 is central to Iceland's support to both countries.

Iceland continued its support in 2013 for the implementation of resolution 1325 within NATO, including by contributing a subject matter expert in the field of gender equality to the building Integrity Programme and a gender advisor to the ISAF mission, as well as with financial support to the work of the NATO Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325 Trust Fund).

The Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme was established in Reykjavik in 2009 by the University of Iceland and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Initially, it was a pilot project with aim of becoming part of the United Nations University. In May 2013, the project became full-fledged UNU Training Programme. The objective of UNU-GEST is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in developing countries and post-conflict societies through education and training.