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PERMANENT MISSION
OF ICELAND
to the OSCE

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The Permanent Mission of Iceland to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to the Delegations of all other 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 for the year 2010.

The Permanent Mission of Iceland wishes to take this opportunity to renew to the Delegations of all other participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of Iceland
to the OSCE
Vienna, 7 December 2010



To all Delegations / Permanent Missions of OSCE participating States
and to the Conflict Prevention Centre
Vienna

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OSCE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

ANNUAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular participation in international agreements to that end:
 - (a) List of international agreements, including all United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism, to which the participating State is a party;

The 12 Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocol		
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)*	-	

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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		

(b) Accession to and participation in other multilateral and bilateral agreements or measures undertaken to prevent and combat terrorist activities;

(1) Agreements:

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)	

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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		

- (2) Iceland implements all relevant anti terrorism resolutions of the UN Security Council, including UNSCR 1373 and 1540.
- (3) Iceland has concluded agreements with the Nordic countries on police co-operation and mutual assistance in criminal matters, including:
 - an agreement on health emergency preparedness and management, relevant also in the event of a terrorist attack against one or more of the Nordic countries (2002).
 - on a Nordic Arrest Warrant (15 Dec 2005).
- (4) Iceland has concluded a number of bilateral extradition treaties.
- (5) Iceland is a member/participant/supporter of the following international initiatives:
 - Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
 - Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI)
 - Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)
 - Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

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- (c) **National measures, to include pertinent legislation, taken to implement the international agreements, conventions and protocols cited above;**
- (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. 44/1998.
 - (10) Act on the Arrest and Surrender (afhendingu) of Persons Between the Nordic Countries in Criminal Cases (Nordic Arrest Warrant), No. 12/2010.
- (d) **Information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, including appropriate information on legislation beyond United Nations conventions and protocols (e.g., pertaining to financing of terrorist groups);**
- (1) 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 Justice's permanent Committee on Criminal Law.
 - (2) Law on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, No. 64/2006.
 - (3) The National Security Unit of the Commissioner of the Icelandic National Police co-ordinates the fight against terrorism. The Unit is responsible, inter alia, for assessing the risk of terrorism and organized crime. An annual threat assessment is made by the National Security Unit on the threats of terrorism and parts of the assessment is made public. The assessment is based on the development both in Iceland and in other countries as well as it makes forward-looking-assessments in this field of law enforcement.
- (e) **Roles and missions of armed and security forces in preventing and combating terrorism;**
- Preventing and combating terrorism in Iceland is the responsibility of the Icelandic police. Iceland has no armed or security forces.

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2. Description of the national planning- and decision-making process - including the role of the Parliament and Ministries - for the determination/approval of:**(a) The military posture;**

Iceland is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is responsible for NATO matters. He is constitutionally and politically responsible to the Parliament for all activity carried out by the Ministry and its subordinated organs.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of Althingi (Parliament of Iceland) advises the Government on important issues concerning foreign and defence policy.

(b) Defence expenditures (Paragraphs 13, 22);

The Parliament allocates funds for defence in the national budget. The defence budget allocation in 2010 for the Icelandic Defence Agency 2010 amounted to 0,968 billion Icelandic *krona*.

3. Description of:**(a) Constitutionally established procedures ensuring effective democratic control of the military, paramilitary, and internal security forces, as well as intelligence services, and the police;**

Iceland has no military, paramilitary, internal security forces or intelligence services. The Minister of Justice and Human Rights is responsible for police matters. The police is responsible for the internal security intelligence service. The Minister of Justice and Human Rights is constitutionally and politically responsible to the Parliament for all activity carried out by the Ministry and its subordinated organs.

(b) Constitutionally established authorities/institutions responsible for the democratic control of military, paramilitary and security forces;

Iceland has no military, paramilitary or security forces.

(c) Roles and missions of the military, paramilitary and security forces as well as controls to ensure that they act solely within the constitutional framework;

Iceland has no military, paramilitary or security forces.

(d) Public access to information related to the armed forces;

Iceland has no armed forces.

4. Stationing of armed forces on the territory of another participating States in accordance with their freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law (Paragraph 14);

Iceland has no armed forces.

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5. Description of:

- (a) Procedures for the recruitment or call-up of personnel for service in the military, paramilitary, or security forces, if applicable;

Iceland has no military, paramilitary or security forces.

- (b) Exemptions or alternatives to compulsory military service, if applicable;

Not applicable.

- (c) Legal and administrative procedures protecting the rights of all forces personnel;

Not applicable.

6. Instruction on international humanitarian law and other international rules, conventions and commitments governing armed conflict included in military training programmes and regulations (Paragraphs 29, 30);

Iceland has no military training programmes.

7. Any other information.

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 implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The advancement of women in peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction is one of the priority areas of the Icelandic government's foreign policy.

Iceland adopted a National Plan of Action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in March 2008. The Plan will be revised and updated in 2011, following consultations with civil society and academic experts. In addition to UNSCR 1325, the new plan will include the essential elements of the subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security (1820, 1888 and 1889). The aim is that it will contain specific goals, clear indicators and a transparent monitoring mechanism.

The Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the University of Iceland have established the Gender Equality Training Programme (GET-Programme). The GET-Programme is a part of the Government's development efforts and has the explicit purpose of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through education and training. The programme, which was launched in January 2009, hosted two fellows from Afghanistan in the first year of operation. Currently, six fellows attend the programme; three from Afghanistan and three from Palestine. The main focus areas are:

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- The promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in development efforts.
- The inclusion of gender perspectives and gender equality in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction.
- The adoption of gender approaches in the sectors of natural resource management, environment and sustainable development.

Iceland does not have any armed forces. However, Iceland deploys civilian staff to peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction missions through the Iceland Crisis Response Unit (ICRU) at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Gender aspects are taken into consideration when civilian staff is recruited. In 2008-2009, out of the job contracts made 67% of the employed were men and 33% women. At the end of 2010, women are 40% of deployed staff. Prior to deployment all deployed staff receive training on UNSCR 1325, including on how to recognise the special needs of women in conflict areas and the importance of equality. Iceland has for the past 10 years provided UNIFEM in the Balkans with seconded gender experts. The Ministry has also contributed to the project: "*Women Building Peace and Security in the Western Balkans: Implementing SC Resolution 1325*". During 2007-2009, Icelandic gender experts were seconded to UNIFEM's regional offices in Barbados, Liberia and to the UNIFEM headquarters in New York. ICRU has also deployed gender advisers to Afghanistan who have worked with NATO's ISAF mission.

The Icelandic government advocates for UNSCR 1325 and the advancement of women in the field of peace and security, *inter alia* through the Permanent Missions of Iceland to the UN, NATO and the OSCE.

In line with the principles of UNSCR 1325, Iceland is advocating for the inclusion of the gender perspective and that women are important stakeholders that need to be included in decision making regarding climate change in the UNFCCC negotiations for a new international agreement on Climate change.

In June 2009, the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs in co-operation with the University of Iceland organised an international conference on UNSCR 1325 entitled *Women Negotiating Peace*. It brought together 11 speakers and 200 participants from all over the world who shared their experience of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peace processes and women's empowerment. The conference raised many important issues and ideas for the future of UNSCR 1325.