

15 April 2011



ENGLISH only

PERMANENT MISSION
OF ICELAND
to the OSCE

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Ref.: VIN11020013/34.C.101

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 2011.

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, 14 April 2011



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 2011

INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

ICELAND

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.
- (13) The National Security Unit of the Commissioner of the National Police coordinates 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.

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?

Preventing and combating terrorism falls under the responsibility of the Icelandic police which is organized along non-military lines. Accordingly the members of the police force have civil status.

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 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. The police is responsible for the National Security Unit which performs a strategic analysis on the terrorism threat in Iceland.

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 Financial Supervisory Authority of Iceland (*FME*) places great emphasis on the efficient monitoring of measures against money laundering and terrorist financing. The year 2006 saw the introduction of new procedures for the surveillance of money laundering and terrorist financing which have given good results. These new procedures were, for instance, applied during the period to overall surveys of the activities of three financial undertakings. Similarly, the examination of measures against money laundering is conducted as a part of other inspections of the activities of parties subject to supervision. Following a new legislation on money laundering in June 2006, the FME has been preparing guidelines on measures against money laundering and terrorist financing in order to clarify certain legal issues. These guidelines are likely to form a future basis for corrective action requested by the FME by reference to current laws and regulations. FME Guidelines intended to clarify and reiterate the duties and responsibilities of financial undertakings in this respect are being prepared. The FME has also held introductory seminars with those employees of parties subject to supervision who are responsible for measures against money laundering.

The Financial Supervisory Authority and the Prosecutor of Economic Crime signed 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 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 the Schengen Agreement along with fourteen other European countries. The monitoring of movement of people across common borders were suspended, while that of persons from other states into the Schengen area was increased to combat international crime. The National Commissioner 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 Custom's main objectives are to strengthen control, hinder importation of illegal goods, ensure correct levy of import charges and improve collection results.

Travel document security;

Icelandic passports issued since May 2006 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 the 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 laws 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 ensures that the Internet is not used for illegal purposes. Breaches are enforced by police authorities.

Legal co-operation including extradition;

The Icelandic police is responsible for countering terrorism in Iceland and does so through 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.**

The Government of Iceland emphasizes the importance of disarmament, international security, dialogue and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Iceland shares the objective of a complete eradication of weapons of mass destruction, as well as inhumane conventional weapons. 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 is a party to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (*CFE*), the Treaty on Open Skies, the Vienna Document 1999 and other confidence- and security building measures agreed upon in the OSCE/Forum for Security Cooperation.

Iceland supports international efforts in the area of non-proliferation through international co-operation and implementation of all international obligations in this area. 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 implements all UNSC resolutions on non-proliferation. It sponsors and supports non-proliferation initiatives at the UN, IAEA, CTBTO and other international fora. Iceland aligns itself with EU positions on non-proliferation on the basis of Agreement on the European Economic Area. It adheres to the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

Iceland participates actively in election monitoring, carried out by the OSCE/ODIHR. Deployment is organized by the Iceland Crisis Response Unit (*ICRU*) within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Iceland regularly deploys two to three short-term observers to election observation missions each year.

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 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 dismantled in January 2011.

The Althingi (*Parliament*) adopts the State budget, including the defence budget which in 2010 amounted to Icelandic krona 0,968 billion.

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 overseas.

The Iceland Crisis Response Unit (*ICRU*) was established as a civilian peacekeeping organization. Its objective is to recruit, prepare, train and deploy personnel for peacekeeping missions along with general supervision of operations. Increasing participation is in part due to the increasing importance of civilian peacekeeping missions. Since Iceland has no military forces it contributes civilian personnel only. Civilian participation is seen as a bridge between conventional peacekeeping and economic development and is therefore important in building and maintaining peace through a comprehensive approach. The ICRU's chief international partners are the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*NATO*), UN agencies (*UNICEF*, *UNIFEM* and *WFP*), the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (*OSCE*).

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?

Police authorities are under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, who is responsible to the Parliament (the Althingi). It is democratically elected at least every four years. They act in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure or other statutes.

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

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.

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. Policing is under the supervision of the State Prosecutor and Civil Protection operations are reviewed by the Civil Protection Committee elected by the parliament.

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. Policemen shall meet specific conditions outlined in the Police Act. They are appointed by the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police. Students admitted to the Police college shall meet certain conditions outlined in the Police act and are subjected to a selection procedure under a selection committee appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

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?

The promotion of fundamental human rights, freedom and the respect for established norms of international law have been central to Iceland's policies since its independence in 1918. Iceland has no military of its own and has no intention of establishing armed forces.

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 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 Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct replies of Iceland 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: Information on democratic political control of Private Military Security Companies and 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 implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the subsequent resolutions. 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, 1889 and 1960). The aim is that it will contain specific goals, clear indicators and a transparent monitoring mechanism. Alongside to the preparations of the new NAP an independent evaluation of the implementation of the first NAP on UNSCR 1325 is underway.

The Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the University of Iceland have established the Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme (GEST-Programme). The GEST-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. In 2010 six fellows attended the programme; three from Afghanistan and three from Palestine. The main focus areas of the programme are:

- 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 and 2009, 64% of the employees working in the field were men and 36% women. In 2010, women were 45% of the employees working in the field.. 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 (now UN Women) 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.