



PERMANENT MISSION
OF ICELAND

to the Organization for Security
and Co-operation in Europe

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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 4/03, has the honour to transmit hereby the response of Iceland to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

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, 23 May 2008



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

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

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;**

Iceland is a State Party to the following international counter-terrorism conventions:

 - (1) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 14 Sep 1963)
 - (2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 16 Dec 1970)
 - (3) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 Sep 1971).
 - (4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 Dec 1973)
 - (5) European Convention on Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 27 Jan 1977)
 - (6) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 18 Dec 1979)
 - (7) Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna and New York, 3 Mar 1980)
 - (8) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civilian Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 Sep 1971 (Montreal, 24 Feb 1988)
 - (9) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 Mar 1988)
 - (10) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 Mar 1988)
 - (11) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1 Mar 1991)
 - (12) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 Dec 1997)
 - (13) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 Dec 1999).
 - (14) Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 15 May 2003 - Signatory).
 - (15) Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 13 Apr 2005 - Signatory).

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- (16) Council of Europe convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (Warsaw, 15 May 2005 - Signatory).
- (b) Accession to and participation in other multilateral and bilateral agreements or measures undertaken to prevent and combat terrorist activities;**
 - (1) Iceland implements all relevant anti terrorism resolutions of the UN Security Council, including UNSCR 1373 and 1540.
 - (2) Iceland has concluded agreements with the Nordic countries on police co-operation and mutual assistance in criminal matters.
 - (3) Iceland has concluded a number of bilateral extradition treaties. In addition it is a party to:
 - a. European Convention on Extradition (13 Dec 1957).
 - b. Additional Protocol (15 Oct 1975)
 - c. Second Additional Protocol (17 Mar 1978).
 - (4) Iceland concluded in 2002 an agreement with the Nordic countries on health emergency preparedness and management, relevant also in the event of a terrorist attack against one or more of the Nordic countries.
 - (5) Iceland is a member/participant/supporter of the following international initiatives:
 - a. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
 - b. Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI)
 - c. Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)
 - d. Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
- (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 Instructions by the UN Security Council, No. 5/1969.
 - (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.

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(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 parliament.

(2) Law on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, No. 64/2006.

(e) Roles and missions of armed and security forces in preventing and combating terrorism;

Preventing and combating terrorist acts in Iceland is the responsibility of the Icelandic police. Iceland has no armed or security forces.

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.

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

The Parliament allocates funds for defence in the national budget. The defence budget for 2008 amounted to Icelandic krona 1,3561 billion.

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 Ecclesiastical Affairs is responsible for police matters. The police is responsible for the internal security intelligence service. The Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs 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.

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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.

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.**

None.