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Letter dated 27 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Iceland, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

[Original: English]

Letter dated 27 December 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a report from Iceland to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

The Icelandic Government will provide the Committee with a more detailed report in due course and is ready to provide further information, as the Committee deems necessary.

(*Signed*) Gréta **Gunnarsdóttir**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure

Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2002 on international cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

I.

Iceland has deposited its Instrument of Ratification or Accession, as appropriate, to the following International Conventions:

A) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963;

B) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at the Hague on 16 December 1970;

C) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971;

- Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988;

D) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973;

E) European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977;

F) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.

II.

During the Parliamentary Session that ends in the Spring of 2002, the Icelandic Parliament is expected to authorize the Ratification or Accession, as appropriate, of Iceland to the following International Conventions:

A) Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980;

B) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

C) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991;

D) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997;

E) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999.

III.

Operative Paragraph 1
Subparagraphs (a)-(g)

Based on Icelandic Act No. 5/1969 regarding the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions, the Icelandic Government decided to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1373 of 28 September 2001 on international cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by a Public Announcement on 14 November 2001 containing the following provisions on measures to prevent the financing of terrorism:

- It is unlawful for Icelandic citizens and legal persons and all other persons dwelling or engaging in business or other activities in Iceland to collect funds or other financial assets, with the intention of financing terrorist acts, which is subject to penalty according the provisions of Chapters XVIII., XXIII. and XXIV of the Penal Code.

- It is unlawful for individuals and legal persons to release funds or other financial assets or economic resources in their guard, which belong to persons who have committed or attempted to commit crimes as described above, as well as to persons who have participated in or in any way facilitated the commission of such crimes. The same applies to funds or other financial assets belonging to such persons, as well as funds and other financial assets belonging to persons acting on behalf of such persons.

- It is unlawful for Icelandic citizens and legal persons, as well as foreign citizens and legal persons active in Iceland to collect funds, provide direct or indirect services in connection with funds and other financial assets for the benefit of persons who have committed or attempted to commit crimes as described above, as well as to persons who have participated in or in any way facilitated the commission of such crimes.

- If an individual or legal person who is authorized to provide financial services to the general public according to Act No. 80/1993 on Money Laundering, with later Amendments, paragraph 1, becomes aware of suspicious activities as described above, he or she is obliged to report such activities to the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police in accordance with the provisions of the above stated Act.

- Failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Announcement is subject to penalty according to paragraph 2. of Act No. 5/1969 on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions unless a more severe penalty applies according to other Acts.

IV.

Operative Paragraph 2
Subparagraphs (a)-(g)

Unlawful action as defined by those conventions mentioned under I. have been criminalized by the provisions of the Penal Code.

It is assumed that during the current parliamentary session, which ends in the Spring 2002, the Parliament will enact similar provisions as far as those conventions mentioned under II. are concerned.

According to the Weapons Act No. 16/1998, all trade in arms, including export and import, is unlawful unless special permission has been granted by the relevant authorities. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Act is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a maximum period of up to four years.

V.

Operative Paragraph 3
Subparagraphs (a)-(g)

It is the responsibility of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police to use all means available nationally as well as within the framework of international police cooperation in the fight against international terrorism.

With the aim to strengthen security in relation to the threat of terrorism, a Committee has been established by the Ministry of Justice to review and update the responsibilities and plans of action of all institutions and bodies operating under the Ministry's auspices.

An investigation by police authorities is in the process to establish that no terrorist cells are active in Iceland and that no acts of terror are being planned.

Relevant Icelandic authorities actively cooperate and exchange information with INTERPOL and EUROPOL.

Being a party to the Schengen cooperation agreement, Iceland also takes part in the judicial cooperation within the scope of the Schengen legislation. Iceland is also prepared to strengthen bilateral as well as multilateral cooperation in order to further measures against international acts of terrorism.