

## **Terrorism: National terrorism prevention framework**

Following the passage of resolution 1373, Iran established the Coordinating National Committee in order to facilitate the implementation of the resolution. The Committee is composed of senior representatives from major ministries. Although there is no specific law against terrorism enforced in Iran, but there are several laws and regulations each covering part of measures against terrorism and terrorist activities. In this context, reference can be made to Law for Punishment of Misdemeanors and Crimes against Foreign Countries (1971), Law on Extradition of Criminals (1960), several articles of Islamic Penal Code, and Regulations concerning Prevention of Money Laundering through Financial Institutions (2002). In the meantime, it is to be noted that in 2004, a draft Anti-terrorism Law was submitted to the Parliament for ratification. The draft is still pending and the Parliament has not yet taken any decision on that.

Iran reports that it has passed a long list of laws that outlaw some activities referred to in the UNSC Resolution 1371. The Ministry of Justice is contemplating possible new legislation that may assist in better conforming to the obligations arising from Security Council Resolution 1373, including the topic on money laundering.

### **Bilateral**

In April 2001, a meeting between the Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee and then Iranian President Khatami resulted in the signing of the Tehran Declaration which called for enhanced bilateral cooperation, especially against international terrorism, and demanded a stronger international legal regime to fight terrorism. In 1988, Iran and Turkey established the “High Security Commission” to coordinate efforts against, and exchange of information about, terrorism, and in particular, activities related to the terrorist group PKK.

### **Multilateral**

Iran has pledged to close its borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan to stop the movement of Taliban and Al Qaeda into the country. It has done this by reinforcing military forces deployed at border crossings. The country participated in Bonn Conference in 2001; which led to the establishment of the Afghan Interim Government. As of December 2001, Iran had not reported any suspicious bank accounts that could be frozen in pursuance of Resolution 1373.

### **Multilateral instruments pertaining to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism**

Iran is party to five universal instruments pertaining to the subject of combating and suppressing international terrorism including:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963), Ratification 28 June 1976.
- Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970), ratification 25 January 1972.
- Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971), Ratification 10 July 1973.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973), Ratification 12 July 1978.
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971), ratification 14 February 2002.

Ratification of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection is also on the Parliament's agenda.

### **Cooperation with International Bodies**

The Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ) acts as the responsible entity for the fulfillment of the Government's reporting obligations towards Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). Normally, DCHQ gathers information from other government agencies, like Ministry of Health, Welfare Organization, the Anti-narcotics Police and the Judiciary, for different parts of the Annual Reports Questionnaires (ARQ). That information will then be compiled and filled into the ARQ and forwarded to CND secretariat through Iranian Permanent Mission in Vienna or through the UNODC field Office in Tehran.

As regards the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) questionnaire, each year the Ministry of Health provides the estimates for requirements of opiates (codeine and morphine) and substances under international control for medical and scientific licit purposes. Based on such estimates and upon prior notification of INCB, import permits are granted to the relevant companies in Iran.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the focal point for reporting to the Counter Terrorism Committee established by UN Security Council. The Foreign Ministry, in cooperation with other Government agencies like Ministries of Interior, Justice and Intelligence, prepares regular reports on implementation of relevant Security Council Resolutions.