Country: Iceland

Date of Election: April 25, 2009

NOTE TO COLLABORATORS: The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CCS project. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CCS website.

Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the CCS was Administered (taken from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, version: Module 2, August 23, 2004)

1. Report the number of portfolios (cabinet posts) held by each party in cabinet, prior to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Number of Portfolios</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elections 2007 – February 1, 2009:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Party</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>February 1 – May 10 (minority coalition):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Green Movement</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not affiliated with a party (not MPs)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1a. What was the size of the cabinet before the election?

**12 cabinets ministers**

2. Report the number of portfolios (cabinet posts) held by each party in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Number of Portfolios</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Green Movement</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not affiliated with a party (not MPs)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2a. What was the size of the cabinet after the election?

**12 cabinets ministers**

3. Political Parties (most active during the election in which the module was administered and receiving at least 3% of the vote):

Note: Question to be answered of up to six ‘relevant’ parties, i.e., with the higher vote percentages in the relevant election.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name/Label</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Ideological Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progressive Party</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Agrarian Party/Liberal Center Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Party</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Conservative Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Party</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Liberal Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Movement</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Protest Party; this is a grass-root movement that fight for democratic reforms, mainly consisting of activists from the “pot and pan” rebellion” 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>1916*</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Green Movement</td>
<td>1956**</td>
<td>Left Socialist/Ecological Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Named Social Democratic Party from 1916 to 2000

*Named People’s Alliance from 1956 to 1999
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Parliament</th>
<th>International Party Organizational Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ideological Party Families:** (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation).

- (A) Ecology Parties
- (B) Communist Parties
- (C) Socialist Parties
- (D) Social Democratic Parties
- (E) Conservative Parties
- (F) Left Liberal Parties
- (G) Liberal Parties
- (H) Right Liberal Parties
- (I) Christian Democratic Parties
- (J) National Parties
- (K) Independents
- (L) Single Issue Parties
- (M) Agrarian Parties
- (N) Ethnic Parties
- (O) Regional Parties
- (P) Other Parties

The following lists provide examples of political groups and organizations to which a particular party might belong. Please report any and all international affiliations for each party.

**European Parliament Political Groups:**
1. European People’s Party
2. European Democrats
3. Party of European Socialists
4. European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party
5. Confederat Group of European United Left
6. Nordic Green Left
7. Greens
8. European Free Alliance
9. Europe for the Nations
10. Europe of Democracies and Diversities
11. Not Applicable
12. Don't Know

**International Party Organizations:**
11. Asia Pacific Socialist Organization
12. Caribbean Democratic Union
3a. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament *before* the election?
Yes the Civic Movement

3b. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament *after* the election?
Yes the Liberal Party

3c. Were there any other non-represented parties or independent actors whom you believe to have had a significant effect on the election?
No none

4a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate Parties A-F's positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). If this dimension is not appropriate, please provide an explanation of the salient cleavages, and parties' relative positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Social Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Progressive Party</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Independence Party</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Left Green Movement</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4aa. Do you believe there would be general consensus on these placements among informed observers in your country?
   Yes there would be

4b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension.

Name of dimension:

   Label for left hand position:

   Label for right hand position:
   Not applicable

4bb. Do you believe there would be general consensus about these placements among informed observers in your country?
   Not applicable

5. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)?

   1. Economic crisis
   2. Collapse of the three major Icelandic commercial banks
   3. Debate about democratic reform
   4. Holding those accountable who were responsible for the bank crisis
   5. Saving / helping households from going bankrupt
5a. Do you believe there would be general consensus about the importance of these factors among informed observers in your country?  
   Yes I do

6. Electoral Alliances:

Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the constituency level as, for example, in Finland. Documenting who is allied with whom, and how, in each constituency is a large task and we do not expect you to do more than make some general reference to the existence of constituency-level alliances. Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the national level -- these are the alliances that we would like you to identify. Information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral alliance.

a) Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign?  
   Yes, electoral alliances were permitted but there were none made during this campaign

If yes, please complete the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alliance Name</th>
<th>Participant Parties (please indicate dominant members with an &quot;*&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 1:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Alliance 2:   | N/A                                                            |

| Alliance 3:   | N/A                                                            |

| Alliance 4:   | N/A                                                            |

| Alliance 5:   | N/A                                                            |
7. Party Leaders:

In legislative elections, please report the leader of each party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party of Candidate</th>
<th>Name of Party Leader or Presidential Candidate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Social Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Progressive Party</td>
<td>Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Independence Party</td>
<td>Bjarni Benediktsson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Left Green Movement</td>
<td>Steingrímur J. Sigfússon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Liberal Party</td>
<td>Guðjón Arnar Kristjánsson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Civic Movement</td>
<td>Þór Saari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters’ handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

A. QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

**Definitions:** An electoral district is defined as a geographic area within which votes are counted and seats allocated. If a district cannot be partitioned into smaller districts within which votes are counted and seats allocated, it is called primary. If it can be partitioned into primary districts, and during the counting process there is some transfer of votes and/or seats from the primary districts to the larger district, then the larger district is called secondary. If a district can be partitioned into secondary districts (again with some transfer of votes and/or seats), it is called tertiary.

In some electoral systems, there are electoral districts that are geographically nested but not otherwise related for purposes of seat allocation. In Lithuania, for example, there are 71 single-member districts that operate under a majority runoff system, and also a single nationwide district that operates under proportional representation (the largest remainders method with the Hare quota). Neither votes nor seats from the single-member districts transfer to the nationwide district, however. The two processes are entirely independent (with voters having one vote in each district). In this case, the nationwide district, although it contains the 71 single-member districts, is not considered to be secondary. It is primary. One might say that there are two segments to the electoral system in such cases.

1. How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?

   **There is one segment in the electoral system in Iceland**

Please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11) for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature:

2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

   **There are 6 electoral districts in Iceland**

3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from each district?

   (If district variation exists, answer 3a)

   **All 63 members of the parliament are elected in one election. 54 MPs are elected from party lists in six multi-member constituencies with 8-10 seats each using d’Hondt formula. Nine seats are compensatory (two seats in three constituencies, one seat in three constituencies). The compensatory seats are allocated by d’Hondt to parties that have obtained at least 5% of valid votes nationally – see table 1 in question 3a for**
clarification.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of constituency members</th>
<th>No. of compensatory members</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reykjavik North</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reykjavik South</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3a. If districts elect varying number of members, please list the districts, indicating the number of members elected from that district. (Attach separate sheets, as required).

Not applicable

5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

Not applicable

*Please report the total number of members for all districts, per segment.

4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

Not applicable
B. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6. Exactly how are votes cast by voters?
   Each district has a polling station, where the voters can show up. Voting is not obligatory. The voters have to show ID, and then they are given a ballot. Voters then step into a polling booth where they can cast their vote by marking a cross in front the letter which represents the list they want to vote for. They can also change the line up of the list they are voting for by putting a number in front of the names on the list in the order he or she prefers. It is also possible to decline a candidate completely by crossing over his or hers name on the list. The voter can only change the line up or decline a candidate on the list he or she is voting for. When a voter has cast his vote, he then puts the ballot in the vote box.

6a. How many votes do they or can they cast?
   There is one vote per voter.

6b. Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (please explain)
   They can only vote for lists, not candidates.

7. Are the votes transferable?
   No / Not applicable.

8. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?
   Not applicable.

9. Are there any other features of voting that should be noted?
   No, there are not.
C. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

   There are 63 seats in Althingi. 54 MPs are elected from party lists in all 6 constituencies, and 9 seats are compensatory. The 9 seats are allocated in order to make each party’s number of seats proportional to the party’s share of the national vote and are linked to the size of the constituencies.

   To find out how many candidates have been elected the number of votes a party got is divided with 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on, for each candidate on the list. The list with the highest outcome gets the first seat, the second highest the second seat and so on until each seat has been assigned in the constituency. To figure out how many compensatory seats go to each party one must first check their votes on national level and how many seats they have in each constituency. Then the votes the party got in total on national level is divided with the number of seats in the constituency with appending 1, 2, 3 and so on. This is done until all compensatory seats have been assigned.

10a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? If so, what is the threshold?

   Yes, the party must exceed 5% nationally in order to obtain compensatory seat. There is no formal threshold in individual constituencies.

10b. What electoral formula or formulas are used?

   The d’Hondt formula

11. If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?

   closed
   ☒ flexible, but in practice virtually closed
   flexible
   flexible, but in practice virtually open
   open

   If a candidates name on a list is crossed over enough he may fall down from his seat on the list. How many times this has to be done in order to move a candidate down the list varies by the number of seats the party gets and the seat the candidate is campaigning for. Table 2 shows the ratio of voters of the list which is needed to move the candidate down the list (http://landskjor.is/kosningamal/kosningakerfi/nr/79/). The ratio must exceed the limits given in the table in order for this to happen. This is based on the
presumption that the list is not changed in other respect. For example more than 50% of all voters have to cross over the candidate in the 1 seat of the list given that only the candidate in the first seat got elected. If the two candidates from the party list got elected, 40% of the voters would have to cross over the candidate in the first seat in order to move him down one seat.

Table 2. The ratio of voters of the list which is needed to move the candidate down the list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers of seats on the list that get elected:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50,0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>40,0%</td>
<td>51,0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28,6%</td>
<td>33,4%</td>
<td>40,0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>22,2%</td>
<td>25,0%</td>
<td>28,6%</td>
<td>33,4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>18,2%</td>
<td>20,0%</td>
<td>22,2%</td>
<td>25,0%</td>
<td>28,6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>15,4%</td>
<td>16,6%</td>
<td>18,2%</td>
<td>20,0%</td>
<td>22,2%</td>
<td>25,0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,4%</td>
<td>14,2%</td>
<td>15,4%</td>
<td>16,6%</td>
<td>18,2%</td>
<td>20,0%</td>
<td>22,2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitions: A list is closed if the seats that are awarded to that list are always occupied by the candidates in order of their appearance on the list (i.e., if the list gets x seats then necessarily the top x names on the list get the seats). A list is open if the question of which candidates on the list get the seats that are awarded to the list is determined solely by the votes that each candidate receives. A list is flexible if parties place their candidates in the order they would like to see them elected, but voters can, with varying degrees of ease, change this order through votes they cast for individual candidates.

Please repeat questions 2 through 11 of this section for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature.
D. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

**Definitions**: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

12. What are the possibilities of forming alliances in the system?
   **It is allowed**

12a. Can parties run joint lists?
   **Yes they can.**

12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists
   **Yes there is.**

12c. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?
   **Yes they can.**

12d. Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate?
   **Yes – but this did not happen in the 2009 election**
   No

12e. Other?
13. Are joint lists possible?  
   Yes they are.

13a. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc.  
   No they are not.

14. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:
   - ☒ lists of the same party in the same constituency; but this has never be done in Iceland
   - ☒ lists of the same party from different constituencies; but this has never be done in Iceland
   - ☒ lists of different parties in the same constituency

15. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?  
   ☒ Not applicable
   No
   - No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
   - Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
   - Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
   - Yes, other (please explain):
Part III
Data on Regime Type
(taken from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, version: Module 2, August 23, 2004)

Below are various questions about the type of regime--presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential--in your country. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted at the outset. First, in some countries there may be a discrepancy between the de jure (or legal) situation and the de facto (or practical) situation. For example, in Great Britain the Queen still possesses a legal right to veto legislation, but this right has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, please answer according to the de facto situation. Otherwise, describe the de jure situation. A second potential problem is that the questions may not be phrased optimally for the situation in your particular country. In such cases, please answer as best you can, providing some indication of the difficulties as you see them.

A. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEAD OF STATE.

Definitions: The Head of State is typically the highest ranking official in the executive branch of government. Often, this position is held by a president or a monarch, and may be more ceremonial than effective. The Head of Government is usually the highest ranking official in the legislative branch of government. In some systems, this may be someone other than the Head of State (i.e. the prime minister in the Westminster systems), while in other cases, the roles of the Head of State and Head of Government are combined (i.e. in the United States, the president serves as both the Head of State and the Head of Government).

1. Who is the Head of State?
   - President is head of state in Iceland
   - Monarch
   - Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state
   - Other (please specify)

2. How is the head of state selected?
   - He is elected with a direct election
     - Indirect election
     - Birth right
     - Divine right
     - Other (Explain)

2a. If by direct election, by what process?
   - Plurality election
     - Run-off or two-ballot system
     - Other (Explain)
2a1. If by run-off system, how are the candidates selected for the final round?
   The _____(#) candidates with the highest vote totals advance to the second round
   Any candidate with at least _____% of the popular vote advances to the second round

☒ Not applicable

2b. If by indirect election, by what process?
   Electoral college
   Selection by the legislature
   Other (Explain)

☒ Not applicable

2b1. If by electoral college, how are electors chosen?

Not applicable

2b2. Does the electoral college deliberate?
   Yes
   No

☒ Not applicable

2b3. What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

Not applicable

2b4. If by the legislature, by which chamber(s) of the legislature? What is the voting procedure used?

Not applicable

3. Does the Head of State have the following powers? Please check all that apply:

3a. Introduce legislation?
   Yes, de jure according to article 25 of the Constitution of Iceland the president has the legal authority to introduce legislation to Althingi. The president is one of two parties of the legislative authority, Althingi being the second. But from other articles in the constitution and customs in the executive system the president has de facto no power at all.
3b. Require expedited action on specific legislation? (i.e., set a deadline by which the legislature is required to act on the bill)?
   Yes
   ❌ No
**Definitions:** A Head of State possesses a partial veto when he or she can target specific clauses of a piece of legislation for veto, while promulgating the rest. In the U.S., such vetoes are sometimes called line item vetoes. A Head of State possesses a package veto when he or she can veto the entire piece of legislation submitted by the legislature, but cannot veto some parts and accept others.

3c. Package veto?
   - No
   - Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is:

   **The president has the power to veto legislation that is sent to him from Althingi for approval. The legislation takes effect none the less but is put to referendum as soon as possible. If the citizens reject the legislation it expires right away but if the legislation is accepted is continues to stand as valid law.**

3d. Partial veto?
   - No
   - Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is:

3e. Issue decrees with the power of law?
   - Yes
   - No

   **The president has the power to issue so called “presidential letters”. Those contain many rules that the president is able to set on his own and are categorized as administrative instructions. They are therefore sources of law that must be taken into account but not general law as such.**

3f. Emergency powers?
   - Yes
   - No

   **The president has the power to set temporary law if Althingi is on holiday or such and if circumstances are unusual. Even though the president has de facto no powers he is a certain safeguard in case of special events. If he sets temporary law he has to assemble Althingi as soon as possible to cover the legislation and convert it into general law or set new legislation to cover the issue.**

3g. Negotiate treaties and international agreements?
   - No
   - Yes, provided the following additional requirements are met:

   **International treaties and agreements are de jure made in the name of the president even though de facto he has little to do with such treaties other than to ratify them.**
3h. Commander of the armed forces?
   Yes
   ☒ No

3i. Initiate referenda or plebiscites?
   ☒ Yes
   No

As stated above, the president has the power to veto legislation, the legislation still takes affect but is then put to referendum for the citizens to decide whether the legislation should take effect or not.

3j. Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?
   Yes
   ☒ No

3k. Convene special legislative sessions?
   Yes
   ☒ No
B. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

**Definitions:** In some countries, the Head of Government is directly elected, in elections that may or may not occur concurrently with legislative elections. In these cases, the Head of Government is said to be elected independently of the legislature. In others, the Head of Government is the leader of the governing party or governing coalition in the legislature, and so, the selection of the Head of Government depends upon the distribution of seats in the legislature. In these cases, the Head of Government is not elected independently of the legislature.

4. Is the Head of Government elected independently of the legislature?
   - Yes
   - No

4a. Is the Head of Government also the Head of State?
   - Yes
   - No

4b. If the Head of Government is not elected independently of the legislature, how is the Head of Government selected?
   - Appointed by the head of state alone
   - Appointed by the legislature alone
   - Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature
   - Nominated by the legislature, and approved by the head of state
   - Other (Please explain):
     - The president nominates the head of government after the parliament elections and instructs him to form a cabinet for the next four years.

5. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the composition of the cabinet? Please check all that apply.
   - Names ministers and assigns portfolios alone
   - Nominates ministers for approval by the president
   - Reviews and approves ministerial nominations made by the president
   - Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion
   - Other (Please explain):
     - The legislator de facto controls who becomes ministers. The prime minister nominates the ministers for the president to approve. The president cannot appoint a minister that the legislator does not approve off.
6. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process? Please check all that apply:

- ☒ Chairs cabinet meetings
- ☒ Determines schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature
- ☒ Determines which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature, and in which order
- ☒ Refers legislative proposals to party or legislative committees
- ☒ Calls votes of confidence in government

Other (Please explain):

C. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CABINET

7. By what method(s) can the cabinet be dismissed? Please check all that apply:

- By the head of state acting alone
- By the prime minister acting alone
- By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of all legislators is required
- By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of those legislators voting is required
- ☒ By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Please explain):

Other (Please explain):

The prime minister acting in the power of the president and by majority vote of the parliament can dissolve the legislator prior to regularly scheduled elections.

D. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LEGISLATURE

8. Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? ☒ Yes:

- ☒ By the head of state acting alone
- By the prime minister acting alone
- By majority vote of the legislature
- ☒ By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Please explain):

Other (Please explain):

The prime minister acting in the power of the president and by majority vote of the parliament can dissolve the legislator prior to regularly scheduled elections.

9. If the legislature can be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolve? Please check all that apply:

On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election) (Please explain):
As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the legislature has censured the cabinet; only if the legislature fails to pass the budget) (Please explain):

☒ Other (Explain):

The legislator can be dissolved with the following restrictions:

According to article 11 in the constitution, if a majority of MPs agrees on referendum on whether the president should be expelled, and the result is that he should not, the legislator shall immediately be dissolved.

According to article 24 of the constitution, can the prime minister acting on behalf of the president dissolve the legislator if special circumstances arise.

According to article 79 of the constitution, if the legislator agrees on a constitutional change, the legislator shall immediately be dissolved and new elections summoned.

10. Is there a second chamber of the legislature? No ☒ Yes ☐, it is:
   - directly elected
   - indirectly elected through the following process:

☒ No, there is only one chamber of legislator

10a. If there is a second chamber and it is indirectly elected, are those who choose its members:
   - wholly regional and/or local officials?
   - partly regional and/or local officials?
   - not necessarily regional and/or local officials?

☒ Not applicable

10b. If there is a second chamber, does it have specific and exclusive legislative powers (i.e. the power to reject the executive’s proposed budget)?
   - No
   - Yes (Please explain):

☒ Not applicable

10c. If there is a second chamber, does it have the power to remove the cabinet or censure its ministers?
   - Yes
   - No

☒ Not applicable
E. FEDERALISM

11. Is there a constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the central government and regional and/or local governments?
   Yes ☒ No

12. Does the central government have the power to remove elected officials of regional and/or local governments?
   Yes ☒ No

F. REFERENCES

Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described here.

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