

In case of any discrepancies between the original text in Icelandic and the translation, only the original text as published in the Official Gazette of Iceland (Stjórnartíðindi) is authentic. Please note as well that amendments may have been made since the translations were prepared.

Took effect on 12 February 1945. Amended by Act No. 39/1963 (took effect on 15 May 1963), Act No. 6/1984 (took effect on 28 March 1984), Act No. 43/1996 (took effect on 17 May 1996), Act No. 24/2000 (took effect on 19 May 2000), Act No. 9/2004 (took effect on 24 March 2004), Act No. 162/2010 (took effect on 1 Jan. 2011), Act No. 126/2011 (took effect on 30 Sept. 2011) and Act No. 30/2020 (took effect on 17 April 2020).

Art. 1. [The same rules shall apply regarding electoral registers for use in the election of the President of Iceland as apply to registers for use in parliamentary elections. They shall, however, be based on the residence lists of the National Register three weeks prior to election day.

Constituency boundaries shall be the same as they were in the last parliamentary election.]1)

1) Act No. 9/2004, Art.1

Art. 2. The local and constituency electoral commissions shall be the same as they are for parliamentary elections; in addition to them, the Supreme Court shall exercise the functions specified in this Act.

Art. 3. Presidential elections shall be held on the last [Saturday]1) in June every fourth year (cf., however, the second paragraph of this Article). [The minister in charge of matters relating to the Office of the President of Iceland]2) shall announce the election on the radio and in the Official Gazette not later than three months prior to election day, stating the maximum and minimum numbers of sponsors required by candidates in each of the geographical quarters of the country in direct proportion to the numbers of voters registered there.

If a president dies in office, or steps down before his or her electoral term is complete, a new president shall be elected

within a year to serve until 31 July of the fourth year from that in which the president was elected. The [minister responsible according to the first paragraph of this Article],<sup>2)</sup> shall then determine the date of the election; in all other respects, the provisions of this Act shall apply.

1) Act No. 6/1984, Art. 1 2) Act No. 126/2011, Art. 21.

Art. 4. Candidacies for election to the presidency shall be submitted to [the ministry]<sup>1)</sup> together with the consent of the candidates, sufficient numbers of sponsors and certificates from the constituency electoral commissions stating that they are [qualified to stand for election],<sup>2)</sup> not less than 5 weeks prior to election day, and the [ministry]<sup>1)</sup> shall announce, in the same manner as is specified in Article 3, within a week, the names of the candidates for election to the presidency, making all the aforementioned documents over to the Supreme Court.

1) Act No. 126/2011, Art. 21 2) Act No. 43/1996, Art. 1

Art. 5. [The ministry]<sup>1)</sup> shall see to the production and

printing of ballot papers and send them to the constituency electoral commissions, which shall then ensure that they are forwarded to the local electoral commissions in the same way as ballot papers for parliamentary elections. The names of the candidates for election to the presidency shall be printed on the ballot papers, in clear characters, in alphabetical order.

1) Act No. 126/2011, Art. 21

Art. 6. [Voters who cast pre-election votes shall write on their ballot papers the full names of the candidates for whom they wish to vote. Ballots shall nevertheless not be ruled invalid if a given name is omitted and only a family name is written, as long as it is still clear which candidate is meant.

Voters who vote at polling stations shall mark a cross, in pencil, in front of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

Other aspects of the actual poll and preparations for it, pre-election voting and voting at polling stations shall be