



ORGANIZATIONAL RULES OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF ICELAND (SJÁLFSTÆÐISFLOKKURINN)

Adopted on 4 May 1979 with amendments adopted on 1 November 1981, 6 November 1983, 4 April 1985, 8 October 1989, 10 March 1991, 13 October 1996, 14 March 1999, 14 October 2001, 30 March 2003, April 15, 2007, March 28, 2009, November 20, 2011, February 22, 2013, November 1, 2014, October 25, 2015, and November 6, 2022.

Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| CHAPTER I – The political party | 4 |
| Name..... | 4 |
| Article 1 | 4 |
| Basic values | 4 |
| Article 2 | 4 |
| Individual freedom and equality | 4 |
| Article 3 | 4 |
| Party membership | 5 |
| Article 4 | 5 |
| Voting rights and eligibility | 5 |
| Article 5 | 5 |
| II. CHAPTER – Organization of the Independence Party | 5 |
| About the ational assembly..... | 5 |
| Article 6 | 5 |
| Article 7 | 5 |
| Article 8 | 6 |
| About the party council..... | 7 |
| Article 9 | 7 |
| Article 10 | 7 |
| Article 11 | 8 |
| Article 12 | 8 |
| Article 13 | 8 |
| Article 14 | 8 |
| About the central committee | 9 |
| Article 15 | 9 |
| Article 16 | 9 |
| Article 17 | 9 |
| Article 18 | 10 |
| About constituency council..... | 10 |
| Article 19 | 10 |
| Article 20 | 10 |
| Article 21 | 10 |
| Article 22 | 10 |
| Article 23 | 11 |
| Article 24 | 11 |
| About the Council of Representatives | 11 |
| Article 25 | 11 |
| Article 26 | 11 |
| Article 27 | 11 |
| Article 28 | 12 |
| Article 29 | 12 |
| Article 30 | 12 |
| About party associations | 12 |
| Article 31 | 12 |
| Article 32 | 12 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Article 33 | 13 |
| Article 34 | 13 |
| Article 35 | 13 |
| Article 36 | 13 |
| III. SECTION – Party work | 14 |
| Chairman of the Independence Party | 14 |
| Article 37 | 14 |
| Vice-chairman of the Independence Party | 14 |
| Article 38 | 14 |
| Secretary of the Independence Party | 14 |
| Article 39 | 14 |
| Executive Board | 14 |
| Article 40 | 14 |
| Article 41 | 15 |
| Offices | 15 |
| Article 42 | 15 |
| Issue committees | 15 |
| Article 43 | 15 |
| Article 44 | 15 |
| Finances | 15 |
| Article 45 | 15 |
| Article 46 | 15 |
| Article 47 | 15 |
| Informational and educational matters | 16 |
| Article 48 | 16 |
| Article 49 | 16 |
| Article 50 | 16 |
| IV. SECTION – Candidacy by the Independence Party | 16 |
| About parliamentary candidacy | 16 |
| Article 51 | 16 |
| About municipality candidacy | 16 |
| Article 52 | 16 |
| About candidate list | 16 |
| Article 53 | 16 |
| Candidate list configuration | 17 |
| Article 54 | 17 |
| Rank on candidate list | 17 |
| Article 55 | 17 |
| About primaries | 17 |
| Article 56 | 17 |
| About majority cooperation | 17 |
| Article 57 | 17 |
| V. SECTION – Parliamentary party, municipality members council and special associations .. | 18 |
| About the parliamentary party | 18 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Article 58 | 18 |
| Article 59 | 18 |
| Article 60 | 18 |
| About the municipality members council | 18 |
| Article 61 | 18 |
| About special associations | 18 |
| Article 62 | 18 |
| Article 63 | 18 |
| About the Association of young independents | 18 |
| Article 64 | 18 |
| About the Labour Council of the Independence Party | 18 |
| Article 65 | 18 |
| About independent women's association | 19 |
| Article 66 | 19 |
| About the association of Senior independents | 19 |
| Article 67 | 19 |
| VI. SECTION – Amendments to the Act..... | 19 |
| Article 68 | 19 |

ORGANIZATIONAL RULES OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF ICELAND (SJÁLFSTÆÐISFLOKKURINN)

Adopted on 4 May 1979 with amendments adopted on 1 November 1981, 6 November 1983, 4 April 1985, 8 October 1989, 10 March 1991, 13 October 1996, 14 March 1999, 14 October 2001, 30 March 2003, April 15, 2007, March 28, 2009, November 20, 2011, February 22, 2013, November 1, 2014, October 25, 2015, and November 6, 2022.

CHAPTER I – The political party

Name

Article 1

The name of the party is Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (The Independence Party of Iceland).

Basic values

Article 2

When the Independence Party was founded in 1929, its basic policy was marked:

"...Iceland fully and completely takes matters into its own hands and the quality of the country for the use of its citizens only..."

"To work in domestic affairs for a broad-minded and national reform policy based on individual freedom and freedom of employment with the interests of all classes in mind."

The basic values of the Independence Party are freedom and faith in the individual. Right to property owning, right to freedom and equality are the basic rights of every person as no person is born with any rights above others. The integrity of society is based on free business life with free competition for the benefit of all citizens.

The Independence Party fights for the country's independence and a just society of free individuals with culture and a decent standard of living.

Gender equality is one of the basic values of the Independence Party.

When electing to boards and appointing to positions of trust in party organizations, whether in committees, councils or boards, care must always be taken to ensure equal proportions of the sexes

The Independence Party nominates its representatives in elections to the Alþingi and local governments based on the values that the party stands for.

Individual freedom and equality

Article 3

The Independence Party operates on the basis of individual freedom and equality. The aim of the party is to promote equal status and equal opportunities for individuals regardless of gender, origin, age, place of residence, religion or status in any other respect. This should be the guiding principle in all the activities of the Independence Party.

By promoting gender equality, the foundation is laid for the well-being of individuals, families, business life and society as a whole.

If a party member believes that there has been a violation in the internal work of the Independence Party on the basis of his position according to Article 3 he can request a ruling from the central committee in that regard.

Party membership

Article 4

The Independence Party is open to all those who have reached the age of 15, adhere to the basic values of the party, undertake to abide by its statutes and do not hold confidential positions for another political party.

A request to join or resign from the Independence Party or individual members must be signed by hand or sent electronically by the person who wishes to join or resign. It must be in writing and addressed to the central office of the Independence Party. An individual is considered party-bound when his admission request is registered in the party register. The Independence Party maintains a central party register where information about all registered party members is kept. Access to the party register is only granted for legitimate purposes in accordance with the rules of the party and the laws and regulations of the country.

A party-bound person can become a member of an independent local association in the area where he resides. If there is any doubt as to whether a member meets the conditions of Article 4, it is possible to request a ruling from the central committee in that regard.

Party-affiliated members are absolutely not allowed to sit on the candidate lists of other political parties who run against candidate lists of the Independence Party. If a party-affiliated member is on another political party candidate list, he must be removed from the party.

Voting rights and eligibility

Article 5

Registered members of the Independence Party have the right to vote on individual issues, the right to vote and the right to undertake confidential duties within local associations and the party as a whole, cf. however, Article 37.

Employees of the Independence Party are permitted to hold other confidential positions on behalf of the party or to take a place on a candidate list after receiving the permission of the party's executive committee.

II. CHAPTER – Organization of the Independence Party

About the national assembly

Article 6

The National Assembly has the highest authority in the affairs of the party. The meeting sets the overall direction of the party in national affairs and sets rules for its organization.

Article 7

The National Assembly shall normally be held every other year. The central committee convenes and prepares a National Assembly. National Assemblies may be convened more often if the central committee deems it necessary. A regular National Assembly must be called at least three months in advance. The central committee decides the meeting place and meeting time of the National Assembly and decides the agenda of the meeting. The following items must always be on the agenda of regular National Assemblies:

1. The party chairman's report on political developments from the last National Assembly
2. The party's deputy chairman's report on the work of the party council and the committee work since the last National Assembly
3. The party's secretary's report on the party's internal work

4. Report of the party Secretary General on the operation of the party and submission of accounts
5. Election of chairman, deputy chairman and secretary
6. Election of the boards of the policy committees according to Article 45
7. Election of representatives in the central board according to Article 17
8. Processing of political resolutions and policy resolutions.

The approval of the majority of the National Assembly is required to put on the agenda an issue that the central committee has not submitted to the meeting.

The elections according to Paragraph 5 shall be governed by the rule that if no one receives more than half of the valid votes, a new vote shall be held between the two who received the most votes or those who were tied if there are more than two. The person who receives the most votes is considered elected. Elections according to Paragraph 6 shall be limited to written proposals. A minimum of three representatives must be elected to each policy committee and a maximum of five for the ballot to be considered valid.

The conduct of the elections is handled by a three-member electoral commission appointed by the central committee no later than a week before the national assembly.

Article 8

National Assembly documents, i.a. drafts of national assembly resolutions must be ready at least a month before the National Assembly. The selection of the main and alternate members must be notified to the party office no later than two weeks before the General Assembly. The central committee delivers election documents to those who are entitled to sit at the General Assembly, according to the written statement of the chairman of the relevant local association, to the effect that the representative is authorized to participate in the General Assembly, cf. Article 8

The following applies to the selection of General Assembly representatives:

- I. The General Assembly shall be primarily organized in accordance with the number of the party voters in the country's constituencies, as follows:
 - a. Each constituency has the right to elect three representatives for every 200 voters of the party according to the average of the last two parliamentary elections in that constituency and half of that number or more.
 - b. Each local association (not representative council) has the right to elect three representatives to the General Assembly. When a local association has 200 full members according to Article 35. it has the right to elect four representatives and in addition one for every 200 full members in excess of that number or half thereof or more. The number of full members taken in account shall be according to the number of members at the last general meeting.
- II. The Constituency Boards divide the number of General Assembly representatives who vote according to the party's electoral support between representative council districts or local areas, if a representative council is not active in a district, as closely as possible to the party's support in each place.

If there is a dispute about this division, the numbers of full members in local associations in each district at the general meeting of the last working year before the General Assembly shall be taken into account.

If a representative council or a local association in a district without a representative council does not want to accept the decision of the Constituency board, it can demand

a meeting of the constituency council, which has the final decision-making authority on the matter.

- III. If the boards of all local associations in the same representative council district make an agreement on the distribution of General Assembly representatives according to the electoral process among themselves, the representative council board is authorized to entrust them with the election of the representatives, in whole or in part, that the constituency board has assigned to the representative council district. If an agreement cannot be reached, disputes about the distribution of the representatives may be referred to the Board of Representatives and on to the final decision of the Constituency Board.

Associations in a district without a representative council can submit disputes about the distribution of General Assembly representatives to the final decision of the board of the constituency council.

- IV. Each independent association elects a General Assembly representative according to point i., but the representative councils choose the General Assembly representatives who vote after the party's electoral support, to the extent that they have not entrusted their election to local associations, cf. Point iii.

The election of General Assembly representatives shall always take place at general representative council or local association meetings and the election shall be mentioned in the meeting notice.

Only full members have the right to vote and be elected.

- V. The local associations or representative councils are obliged to vote in the same way as stated in point iv. a reasonable number of deputies to the General Assembly representatives, who take a seat at the General Assembly in the absence of a main representative in the order indicated by their election. The board of the constituency council makes the final decision on the number of deputies for each representative council and/or local association.

- VI. Party councilors have the right to sit at the General Assembly with representative rights. Deputies of party councilors according to Article 13. Paragraph 2 take a seat at the General Assembly in the absence of the main members.

About the party council

Article 9

The party council determines the political policy of the party and its position on individual issues, if there are no resolutions of the General Assembly. A proposal for the participation of the Independence Party in the formation of a government must be submitted to the party council, which decides on the party's membership in the government.

The party council has decision-making power between General Assemblies on all the activities of the Independence Party and must ensure that all activities of the party are in accordance with its statutes, manifesto and resolutions of General Assemblies.

Article 10

The party council shall normally be called to a meeting every other year, in the year in which the General Assembly is not held, or more often if the chairman deems it necessary, the board of the party council makes a decision to that effect or if 50 party councilors or more request in writing that the council be convened to a meeting.

Article 11

Voluntarily elected to the party council are:

- a. The chairman of the party who is also the chairman of the party council.
- b. The party's vice-chairman, secretary, central committee, executive committee, finance council, information and education committee, legal committee, board of the municipality members council and permanent employees of the party.
- c. Chairmen and co-chairs of the party's issue committees, cf. Article 45
- d. Parliamentary members and candidates in the main seats on the party's list of candidates at the general elections each time.
- e. Local councillors and candidates for main seats on the party's list of candidates for each local council election.
- f. Constituency Council Boards
- g. Chairmen of representative councils and party associations.
- h. Former elected members of parliament who are affiliated with the party, former party General secretaries, former party employees with over ten years of service with the party and former elected members of local councils who held office for a total of twelve years or more.

Article 12

Constituency councils annually elect one representative for every thousand voters of the party at the general meeting of the party council according to the average of the last two parliamentary elections in that constituency and a fraction of that number or more. However, the number of representatives of a constituency must never be lower than the total number of elected representatives in the constituency. National associations within the party each elect 8 people to the party council and in addition one representative for every thousand members and a fraction of that number or more.

Constituency councils and national associations elect deputies to the party council, as many as the main members, and when electing a deputy, it is possible to decide whose deputy he is.

Article 13

The party council has a board that is responsible for the duties of the party council between meetings. It includes:

- a. The chairman of the party who is also the chairman of the board, the vice-chairman who is the deputy chairman of the board and the secretary who is the secretary of the board.
- b. Chairmen of the issue committees cf. Articles 44 and 45

The board of the party council oversees all the activities of the Independence Party between party council meetings, organizes party council meetings and supervises that the party's activities are in accordance with its statutes, manifesto and resolutions of General Assembly.

If there are no decisions of the General Assembly or the party council on the party's political position on issues that suddenly arise, and it is not possible to get these parties to take a stand, the party council's management shall discuss the issues and may define the party's political position in consultation with the party's issue committees .

Article 14

If the chairman of the Independence Party leaves or resigns, the elected vice-chairman takes over his duties. The party council then elects a new vice-chairman and his election is valid until the next General Assembly.

If the vice-chairman of the Independence Party drops out or resigns, the party council elects a new vice-chairman and his election is valid until the next General Assembly.

If the secretary of the Independence Party leaves or resigns, the party council elects a new secretary in his place. His election is valid until the next General Assembly.

About the central committee

Article 15

The executive committee of the party is in the hands of the central committee. She is responsible for all the internal work of the party, has supervisory and decision-making authority over all constructions carried out by her, has possession of property and makes sure that organizational rules are followed. The central committee annually deals with the accounts of the party, which the General secretary shall submit to it for approval.

At each meeting of the central board, the following shall, among other things, taken for:

- a. New registrations and resignations from the Independence Party, cf. Article 4
- b. Work of the Information and Education Committee
- c. The party's finances, the work of the finance council and the state of fundraising
- d. The work of the main party office
- e. Work of other party offices
- f. The work of party associations
- g. Work within constituencies
- h. Other matters.

The decisions of the central board can be referred to the General Assembly.

If there are no decisions of the General Assembly or the party council regarding the party's political position on issues that suddenly arise, and it is not possible to get these parties to take a stand, the central committee shall discuss the issues and may define the party's political position in consultation with the party council.

Article 16

The central board is composed as follows:

- a. The chairman of the party who is also the chairman of the central committee
- b. The vice-chairman of the party who is the deputy chairman of the central committee
- c. The secretary of the party who is also the secretary of the central committee
- d. Chairman of the parliamentary party, chairman of the municipality members council, chairmen of party associations according to Article 63 and chairpersons of constituency councils, as well as the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the representative council in Reykjavík.
- e. Chairman of the Finance Council, Chairman of the Legal Committee and Chairman of the Information and Education Committee
- f. 6 representatives elected by constituency councils cf. Article 23
- g. 6 representatives elected by the General Assembly, cf. Article 8
- h. The General secretary of the Independence Party has a seat in the central committee with freedom of speech and the right to make proposals.

Article 17

The central board shall be called to a meeting as a rule six times a year. If the chairman of the party deems it necessary, or if ten or more central committee members request it in writing and specify the meeting topic, the central committee may be convened for a special meeting.

Central board meetings must be called a week in advance.

Article 18

After the General Assembly, the central committee appoints a chairman and four co-chairs for two years at a time in the information and education committee, which advises the central committee and the office of the party on publicity matters, policy making and proposal-making in the field of information and education according to Article 49

The central board organizes a General Assembly cf. Article 8 The central board also appoints the party's finance council according to 46-48 art. after the General Assembly. After the General Assembly, the central committee appoints a chairman and two co-chairmen in the legal committee of the party according to Article 51

About constituency council

Article 19

The Constituency Council deals with common party issues in each constituency. In Reykjavík, the representative council of the independent associations deals with the issues of the Reykjavík constituencies.

Article 20

Councils of Representatives each elect a representative to the Constituency Council, one representative for every ten members of the Council of Representatives or a fraction of that number, cf. Article 27 local associations elect one representative for every fifty full members of local associations in the district and a fraction of that number or more, in direct proportion to the number of full members at the end of the previous year. However, a local association that does not reach this number shall have the right to elect one representative to the constituency council. The Board of Representatives distributes representatives between the local associations according to this rule. If the local associations do not accept that division, they can submit the dispute to the decision of a general meeting of the representative council, but later the case can be referred to the constituency council, which has the final decision-making authority.

Chairmen of representative councils, elected members of parliament for the Independence Party in the constituency, elected members of local councils for the Independence Party in the constituency and chairmen of the constituency association of special unions according to Article 63 in the constituency are self-elected members of the constituency council.

Article 21

The Constituency Council shall meet at least once a year. After the constituency assembly, the constituency council shall send a report to the central board on the work of the constituency council, the appointment to its board and confidential positions, together with a copy of the reports of the local associations that are members of the constituency council.

Article 22

The Constituency Council elects a constituency board of seven members from its group. The chairman of the electoral district council shall be elected separately, but the board shall otherwise share its duties. However, the council is allowed to appoint up to fifteen people, as long as this arrangement is approved by at least two-thirds of the votes. The council is also authorized to appoint a planning committee, a finance committee, a publishing and information committee and other committees it deems necessary. The chairmen of the constituency association of young independents is self-elected to the board of the constituency council.

Electoral councils each elect one representative to the central board and one deputy member, while the Reykjavík representative council elects one representative for each Reykjavík constituency to the central board and one deputy member.

Elections to the central board shall be limited to written proposals. The conduct of the elections is handled by a three-member electoral committee appointed by the relevant board of the constituency council no later than a week before the constituency council meeting.

Article 23

The Board of the Constituency Council is responsible to the Central Committee for ensuring that the party's work in the relevant constituency is in accordance with the organizational rules of the party. The Constituency Board monitors that the representative councils and associations regularly elect representatives to the Constituency Council. Are the boards of representative councils and party members obliged to provide the electoral district council with information on the number of members and other matters that the electoral district board needs in order to be able to fulfill its role.

Article 24

Constituency Council shall be elected annually.

About the Council of Representatives

Article 25

Local associations in each municipality form a joint representative council, which manages the common affairs of the associations in the area of the council.

The Constituency Council can decide other local boundaries of the Council of Representatives within the constituency, subject to the approval of the relevant social and representative council boards.

In Reykjavík, the representative council of the independent associations deals with the issues of the Reykjavík constituencies. Clauses 24 and 28-30 art. do not reach the representative council in Reykjavík.

The representative councils are authorized to appoint a planning committee, a finance committee, a publishing and information committee and other committees that are deemed necessary.

Article 26

The council of representatives shall be made up of as many persons, corresponding to one representative for every 100 inhabitants of the municipality. However, the members of the representative council shall never be fewer than twelve and no more than 180, in addition to the chairmen of all local associations in the area. In the special laws of the Council of Representatives, it is permitted to determine a different number of members of the Council of Representatives than stated here. During elections to the electoral district council and voting on the common issues of the electoral district, which the representative councils are supposed to decide on, rights shall be limited to the number of representative council members, which is determined here.

Article 27

Where there is more than one local association in a municipality, they are elected to the representative council in proportion to the number of full members, but they are allowed to negotiate other proportions in the distribution of representatives between the associations.

Article 28

The Council of Representatives shall be elected annually. The board of the council of representatives monitors that the local associations regularly elect their representatives to the council and reviews the annual division of representatives between the local associations in accordance with the number of full members. Are the boards of the local associations obliged to provide the board of representatives with detailed information on the number of full members.

Article 29

Each council of representatives establishes detailed rules of procedure, where i.a. are provisions on the management of the council. The working rules of the Council of Representatives may not violate the organization rules of the party, as the Council of Representatives does not enjoy rights within the party unless its rules have been confirmed by the relevant board of the constituency council. The decision of the Board of Constituency Council pursuant to this article may be appealed to the Central Board.

Article 30

When there is only one independent association in a municipality, it is not obligatory to also operate a representative council there, but the board of the local association has all the rights that the board of representatives in the area of operation would otherwise have. Local association meetings have the same rights as representative council meetings, and the number of the local association's representatives in the constituency council shall be based on the fact that there is also a representative council, cf. Article 21

The chairman of such a local association is self-elected to the constituency council in the same way as the chairmen of representative councils.

[About party associations](#)

Article 31

The following types of independent associations may be established and operated:

- a. General local associations
- b. Associations of young members of the party
- c. Associations of women member of the party
- d. Associations of 65+ members of the party
- e. Associations of party members within workers' organizations

It is not allowed to establish and operate more than one association of the same type in the same social area, cf. however, Article 33

Article 32

An association shall cover a municipality. However, the board of the electoral district council can decide that a association area covers more than one municipality within the same electoral district.

The central committee can authorize, with the approval of the boards of the relevant representative council and constituency council, to establish and operate more than one general association in a municipality, provided that each association covers a certain district in the municipality. The central board can authorize associations to cover more than one constituency.

Article 33

All membership rights, which are determined by the number of members according to the organization rules of the party, shall be based on the number of full members at the end of the previous year.

Article 34

An association must satisfy the following conditions in order to retain its rights:

- a. Having at least 20 full members
- b. To follow the organizational rules of the party at the discretion of the central committee
- c. To hold a general meeting every year and no later than the end of March
- d. A general meeting must be called a week in advance. The period to run for any office or others positions shall not expire until at least four days after the general meeting has been called. If the required number of candidates is not received within the statutory nomination period, the outgoing board is authorized to make a proposal to the general meeting regarding the appointment of the number of directors who are missing after the nomination period expires.
- e. To send annually, after the general meeting, the board of representatives and the board of the constituency council a report on the associations activities during the year together with a list of full members based on that general meeting
- f. To pay an annual fee to the constituency fund for each full member according to the number of members of the last general meeting of the association after a further decision by the constituency council.

Article 35

Each association sets its own laws, which may not violate the organizational rules of the party, as an association does not enjoy rights within the party unless its laws have been confirmed by the relevant board of the constituency council. The decision of the Board of Constituency Council pursuant to this article may be appealed to the Central Board.

If a general meeting is not held in an association, its members lose the right to sit in the constituency assembly. If the general meeting has not been held for two years, the board of the constituency council shall report to the central board of the work of the relevant association, which will decide on the appointment of a temporary board, its dissolution or merger with another association. If the central board appoints a provisional board, the relevant association does not acquire the right to elect representatives to the constituency council or the council of representatives until a legal general meeting has been held.

Article 36

A new and revived association must have operated for 12 months before it acquires the right to elect people to the representative council or constituency council, unless both the central committee and the constituency council agree otherwise.

III. SECTION – Party work

Chairman of the Independence Party

Article 37

The chairman of the Independence Party is the highest office within the party. He takes his mandate directly to the General Assembly. The chairman of the Independence Party directs, coordinates, and supervises all work within the party. He represents the party externally.

The chairman of the Independence Party has the right to sit with freedom of speech, the right to propose and vote at all meetings organized by the party. He also has the right to call meetings in all associations and organizations within the party and to take charge of meetings.

The chairman of the Independence Party is the chairman of the party's central committee, the party council, the board of the party council and the executive committee.

Vice-chairman of the Independence Party

Article 38

The Vice-Chairman of the Independence Party takes his mandate directly to the General Assembly. The vice-chairman of the Independence Party is the chairman's deputy in his absence.

The vice-chairman of the Independence Party is the deputy chairman of the party's central committee, party council, board of the party council and executive committee.

The vice-chairman of the Independence Party has the right to sit with freedom of speech and the right to make proposals at all meetings organized by the party.

Secretary of the Independence Party

Article 39

The Secretary of the Independence Party takes his mandate directly to the General Assembly. If the chairman and vice-chairman so request, the secretary can act as a deputy chairman or vice-chairman.

The secretary of the Independence Party is the secretary of the party's central committee, the party council, the board of the party council and the executive committee.

The secretary shall not hold a ministerial position on behalf of the party since he has special responsibility for the internal work of the party when the chairman and vice-chairman are ministers. If a secretary takes up a ministerial position, he must resign and a new one elected at the General Assembly or by the party council, as appropriate.

The secretary of the Independence Party has the right to sit with freedom of speech and the right to make proposals at all meetings organized by the party.

Executive Board

Article 40

The executive board of the party is composed of: Chairman of the party, who is also chairman of the executive board, deputy chairman and secretary of the party, chairman of the parliamentary group, chairman of the finance council and chairman of the municipality members council. The executive committee of the party selects an auditor and/or an audit firm for one year at a time.

Article 41

The Executive Board is responsible for the coordination of party work and its promotion throughout the country. Minutes of the executive committee must be presented at central committee meetings.

Offices

Article 42

The headquarters and office of the Independence Party are in Valhöll, Háaleitisbraut 1, 105 Reykjavík. The central committee appoints the party's General secretary as well as the directors of other offices based on the proposals received from the boards of the respective constituency councils. The General secretary drafts the party's statutes and hires staff at the party's main office.

Issue committees

Article 43

Within the party, issue committees shall operate under the authority of the party council. They oversee and organize discussions on specific issues and must submit their opinions and proposals to the General Assembly, the party council and/or the board of the party council.

Issue committees also prepare draft resolutions for General Assemblies and parliamentary elections and submit them to the central committee. Issue committees may be appointed taking into account the composition of Alþingi's committees at any given time. At the same time, issue committees can be appointed to discuss specific issues. The Central Board is authorized to appoint issue committees between General Assemblies to discuss specific issues.

All party members have the right to participate in the work of the issue committees.

Article 44

The General Assembly elects five members on the board of each issue committee. The central board then appoints up to four members to each board. The board chooses a chairman from among its ranks. The central board appoints the vice-chairmen of the committees. In other respects, the newly appointed board in other terms shares the responsibilities between members. All party members can run for positions in issue committees.

The parliamentary party group appoints one member of the respective standing committees, and the municipality members council appoints one representative from its ranks to the board of each issue committee.

Finances

Article 45

The Central Board appoints a finance council, which is in charge of the party's finances. Up to forty representatives can sit in the finance council.

Article 46

The Central Board appoints the chairman of the finance council, but the council otherwise divides its work.

Article 47

The Central Board sets rules of procedure for the Finance Council. The Financial Council shall be appointed at the end of each General Assembly. The Central Board shall report on its work annually.

Informational and educational matters

Article 48

The central board appoints a five-member information and education committee according to Article 19, which is the central committee and the office of the party for advice on the promotion of the party. The committee shall also, in cooperation with the central committee and the office, work on proposals and planning in the field of education and information, both within the party and at the general level, according to the mission statement set by the central board.

The Information and Education Committee can appoint sub-committees on individual issues within its scope.

Article 49

The Information and Education Committee operates the Independence Party's School of Politics, in cooperation with the party's central board and office. The committee sets the direction for the school. The school can e.g. held courses on the organization of the Independence Party, public speaking, organizing meetings, article writing, marketing and online communication and conducted courses for the party's candidates. Courses run by the school will be available all over the country.

Article 50

The central committee appoints a three-member legal committee whose role in the run-up to the General Assembly is to review submitted proposals for changes to the party's organizational rules and make reasoned proposals to the central committee regarding their handling and processing.

IV. SECTION – Candidacy by the Independence Party

About parliamentary candidacy

Article 51

The Electoral Council decides the candidate list of the party during the elections to Alþingi.

About municipality candidacy

Article 52

The following rules apply to the party's candidacy for municipality elections:

- a. In municipalities where representative councils operate, the availability must be determined by them
- b. In municipalities where there is no active council of representatives, candidates must be determined by the local association that operates there
- c. Where representative councils or independent associations cover more than one municipality, the right to vote on candidates shall only be granted to those whose legal domicile is within the municipality to be voted for.

About candidate list

Article 53

When a list of candidates is to be decided, that meeting shall be called in accordance with the rules of the constituency or representative council. For a list to be legitimate, the approval of a majority of the attendees is required. It is mandatory to have a secret ballot, if desired.

The confirmation of the central committee is required on the list of candidates, so that it will be presented in the name of the party.

Candidate list configuration

Article 54

The Constituency Council and the Council of Representatives can decide to elect a nominating committee whose task is to make a proposal on the composition of the party's list of candidates for parliamentary or municipality elections. Such a decision must be approved by 2/3 of the participants and is only valid for one candidate list at a time.

The nomination committee's proposal for the composition of the list of candidates shall be submitted for consideration at a meeting of the constituency or representative council. It may be decided that both the main and alternate members take part in voting on the proposal, in which case the decision must be made at the same time as the decision according to Paragraph 1 of this article is taken and with the same percentage of votes and term of validity as it states. A simple majority of votes is sufficient to approve the list.

The Central Committee establishes uniform implementation rules for the establishment of candidate lists by the party.

Rank on candidate list

Article 55

The Constituency Council and the Council of Representatives can decide to call a meeting where the list of candidates for the parliamentary or municipality elections will be drawn up. As soon as a decision is made to call such a meeting, a decision shall be made on the number of seats to be arranged. The decision to arrange the list of candidates and the number of seats to be arranged must be approved by 2/3 of the attendees and is only valid for one election at a time. It may be decided that both primary and alternate members take part in ranking, in which case the decision shall be taken at the same time as the decision to rank the list of candidates is made and with the same percentage of votes and validity period as stated above.

At a meeting that arranges a list of candidates, there shall be an election among the attendees for as many places on the list as it has been decided to arrange. It starts with voting for the 1st place. When it is clear who fills that place, candidates for the 2nd place are requested. There, those who were not elected to the 1st place can continue to participate with their candidacy for the next place, etc. The Central Committee sets uniform implementation rules for ranking on the party's list of candidates.

About primaries

Article 56

The decision-making authority for primary elections is always in the hands of the electoral district council for candidates for parliamentary elections, but in the hands of representative councils for candidates for municipality elections. If the required support is not achieved when setting up the supply list according to Article 55 or when ranking the supply list according to Article 56 the list shall be formed by primary election.

The central board of the party establishes uniform implementing rules for primary elections for candidacies to the Alpingi and local governments, which shall apply where primary elections are decided.

About majority cooperation

Article 57

Where the party forms a municipality council majority with other parties or associations, the majority's policy agreement must be presented to the institutions of the party where the candidacy has been decided.

V. SECTION – Parliamentary party, municipality members council and special associations

About the parliamentary party

Article 58

The parliamentarians of the Independence Party form the parliamentary party of the Independence party.

Article 59

The parliamentary party makes decisions about the party's position in Althingi. In principle, the parliamentary party is bound by the decisions of the national conference and the party council, but it sets the direction of the party in other respects in consultation with the party council and the central board.

Article 60

At the beginning of each session, the parliamentary party elects a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. In other respects, the parliamentary party sets its own rules of procedure.

About the municipality members council

Article 61

The main and deputy members of the Independence Party in the municipality councils form the municipality members council of the Independence Party. Party-affiliated who hold the office of town or local councilor or take part in joint candidacies for municipality councils are also members of the council. The municipality members council holds its general meeting every four years, after the local council elections, and then elects a 9-member board. The council sets its own rules of procedure.

About special associations

Article 62

Special associations include the Association of Young Independents, the National Association of Independent Women, the Labour Council of the Independence Party and the Association of Senior Independents. Other special associations will not be formed without the approval of the General Assembly.

Article 63

The operating rules of special unions within the party and all party organizations are subject to confirmation by the central board. If the general meeting has not been held in a special union for two years, the central board can appoint a provisional board in the union to convene a new general meeting and elect a new board.

About the Association of young independents

Article 64

The Association of Young Independents is in charge of the social affairs of young independents within the party. Anyone who has reached the age of 15 can become a member of the Association of Young Independents. The association sets its own rules of procedure.

About the Labour Council of the Independence Party

Article 65

The Labour Council of the Independence Party is in charge of the affairs of the workers' associations within the party. Rules for the activities of the Labour council and the

organization of the party's workers' organization shall be established by the representative assembly of the organization.

About independent women's association

Article 66

The Association of Independent Women is in charge of the social affairs of independent women's organizations within the party. The national association sets its own operating rules.

About the association of Senior independents

Article 67

The Association of Senior Independents is in charge of the social affairs of senior independents within the party's network. Anyone over the age of 60 can become a member of the Association of Senior Independents. One or more associations may be operated within the association. The association sets its own operating rules.

VI. SECTION – Amendments to the Act

Article 68

The General Assembly alone has the power to change the articles of association of the Independence Party, but the national assembly can grant permission to the central board or the party council to make temporary changes between General Assemblies. Proposals for changes to the articles of association of the Independence Party must have been received by the central board at least six weeks before the convened General Assembly and shall be distributed with other General Assembly documents at least a month before the General Assembly. The central board can make a proposal to the General Assembly regarding the treatment and handling of proposed changes received in the above-mentioned manner.

The decision to close the Independence Party must be taken by two General Assemblies. Assets are disposed of according to the approval of the General Assembly.