Embættisafgreiðslur skrifstofu borgarstjórnar 27. október 2016 R1610013

Málsnr.	Erindi:	Afgreiðsla:
	Fundargerðir:	
R16010024	Fundargerð 434. fundar stjórnar Samtaka sveitarfélaga á höfuðborgarsvæðinu frá 10. október 2016.	Sent borgarfulltrúum til kynningar.
R16010024	Fundargerð 433. fundar stjórnar Samtaka sveitarfélaga á höfuðborgarsvæðinu frá 5. september 2016.	Sent borgarfulltrúum til kynningar.
	Annað:	
R16100011	Erindi Kjósarhrepps með ósk um strætisvagnaskýli við Tíðaskarð, dags. 28.9.'16.	Sent umhverfis- og skipulagssviði til meðferðar.
R161000295	Fyrirspurn borgarráðsfulltrúa Sjálfstæðisflokksins um rammasamninga við Múlalund, dags. 20.10.'16.	Sent innkaupadeild til umsagnar.
R16100079	Bókun hverfisráðs Kjalarness varðandi leigu á húsnæði borgarinnar á Víðinesi til Útlendingastofnunnar, dags. 13. október.	Sent skrifstofu eigna og atvinnuþróunnar og velferðarsviði til kynningar.
R16060145	Skýrsla "Local democracy in iceland".	Send borgarlögmanni til yfirferðar.
R14100436	Rekstraráætlun SORPU bs. 2017-2021.	Sent fjármálaskrifstofu til meðferðar við gerð fjárhagsáætlunar.
R15010253	Gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa.	Sent fjármálaskrifstofu til meðferðar við gerð fjárhagsáætlunar.
R15010253	Gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa.	Sent fjármálaskrifstofu til meðferðar við gerð fjárhagsáætlunar.
R15010253	Gjaldskrá meðhöndlun úrgangs.	Sent fjármálaskrifstofu til meðferðar við gerð fjárhagsáætlunar.
R15010253	Gjaldskrá umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs.	Sent fjármálaskrifstofu til meðferðar við gerð fjárhagsáætlunar.
R16010070	Reglur sveitarfélaga um húsnæðismál og staðan í vinnu við leiðbeiningar velferðarráðuneytisins.	Sent borgarfulltrúum til kynningar og til meðferðar hjá fjármálaskrifstofu.
R16100293	Tillaga borgarráðsfulltrúa Framsóknar og flugvallarvina um eftirlit með íbúðum í skammtímaleigu, dags. 20.10.'16.	Sent fjármálaskrifstofu til umsagnar.
R16100294	Tillaga borgarráðsfulltrúa Sjálfstæðisflokks um breytingu á aðalskipulagi við Reynisvatn, dags. 20.10.'16.	Sent umhverfis- og skipulagssviði til umsagnar.
R16100310	Styrkbeiðni Samtakanna '78, dags. 20.10.'16	Áframsent til menningar- og ferðamálasviðs.
R16100315	Erindi Ljóssins v/fréttablaðs félagsins, dags. 24.10.'16	Áframsent til upplýsinga- og vefdeildar.

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160249

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrár Usk
Lagt fram yfirlit yfir gjaldskrár umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs.

Samþykkt.
Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Fylgiskjal: yfirlit yfir gjaldskrár umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs.

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

Gjaldskrár 2017

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

1 Gjaldskrá fyrir mengunar- og heilbrigðiseftirlit í Reykjavík
2 Gjaldskrá fyrir hundahald
3 Gjaldskrá fyrir sorphirðu í Reykjavík
4 Gjaldskrá Meindýravarna Reykjavíkurborgar
5 Gjaldskrá fyrir byggingarleyfisgjöld
6 Gjaldskrá fyrir úttektir og vottorð
6a Gjaldskrá fyrir séruppdrætti og eignayfirlýsingar
7 Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirferð og samþykkt raflagnauppdrátta
8 Vegna kostnaðar við skipulagsvinnu og útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis í Reykjavík
9 Gjaldskrá mælingadeildar
10 Gjaldskrá LUKR
11 Útseld vinna
12 Fánar
13 Götu- og torgsöluleyfi
14 Afnotaleyfi
15 Gjaldskrá fyrir handsömun hesta
16 Gjaldskrá fyrir Bílastæðasjóð

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir mengunar- og heilbrigðiseftirlit í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
UHR101	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	1. flokkur		34.750	31.500	10,32%
UHR102	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	2. flokkur		41.700	37.800	10,32%
UHR103	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	3. flokkur		62.550	56.700	10,32%
UHR104	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	4. flokkur		69.500	63.000	10,32%
UHR105	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	5. flokkur		83.400	75.600	10,32%
UHR106	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	6. flokkur		111.200	100.800	10,32%
UHR107	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	7. flokkur		139.000	126.000	10,32%
UHR108	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	8. flokkur		180.700	163.800	10,32%
UHR109	Eftirfylgniferð			34.750	31.500	10,32%
UHR110	Sýnataka	Verður rukkað tímagjald 2017	pr.klst	0	25.200	-100,00%
UHR111	Tímagjald		pr.klst	13.900	12.600	10,32%
UHR112	Starfsleyfi	Skv.24.gr. rg.785/1999	pr.stk	48.600	44.095	10,22%
UHR113	Starfsleyfi	Önnur	pr.stk	34.700	31.500	10,16%
UHR114	Endurnýjun starfsleyfis/eigendaskipti	Skv. 2. mgr	pr.stk	27.800	25.200	10,32%
UHR115	Endurnýjun starfsleyfis/eigendaskipti	Skv. 3. mgr.	pr.stk	20.800	18.900	10,05%
UHR116	Markaðs- eða götusala		pr.stk	12.600	11.430	10,24%
	Ný tóbakssöluleyfi			23.400	21.190	10,43%
	Endurnýju eða eigendaskipti á tóbakssöluleyfi			13.000	11.760	10,54%
UHR117	Vottorð	Skv. gögnum eða skoðun	pr.stk	12.600	11.390	10,62%
UHR118	Eiturbeiðni			3.350	3.034	10,42%

Gjaldskrá 2017 USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir hundahald

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Skráning	1. flokkur		20.800	19.800	5,05%
	Skráning	2. flokkur		31.700	30.200	4,97%
	Eftirlit	3. flokkur		19.850	18.900	5,03%
	Handsömun	4. flokkur		30.200	28.700	5,23%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir sorphirðu í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
A.3	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, blandað sorp	14 daga tæming, 240L svört	Tunna pr.ár	22.900	21.300	7,51%
A.1	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, blandað sorp	14 daga tæming, 120L svört	Tunna pr.ár	12.700	11.800	7,63%
A.5	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, blandað sorp	14 daga tæming, 660L svört	Ker pr.ár	62.975	58.575	7,51%
B.1	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, pappír og pappi	21 daga tæming, 240L blá	Tunna pr.ár	9.400	8.500	10,59%
B.3	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, pappír og pappi	21 daga tæming, 660L blá	Ker pr.ár	25.850	23.375	10,59%
C.1	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, plast	21 daga tæming, 240L græn	Tunna pr.ár	9.300	8.400	10,71%
C.3	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, plast	21 daga tæming, 660L græn	Ker pr.ár	25.575	23.100	10,71%
	Merktir pokar	Umfram blandað sorp	pr. stk.	850	750	13,33%
	Merktir pokar	Umfram pappírs- eða plastúrgangur	pr. stk.	550	500	0,00%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 14 daga tæming 240L ílát	Tunna pr. ár	5.600	5.200	7,69%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 14 daga tæming 120L ílát	Tunna pr. ár	4.500	4.200	7,14%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 14 daga tæming 660L ílát	Ker pr. ár	15.400		#DIV/0!
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 21 daga tæming 240L ílát	Tunna pr. ár	3.700	3.400	8,82%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 21 daga tæming 660L ílát	ker pr. ár	10.175		#DIV/0!
	Endurvinnslustöðvagjald fyrir íbúðahúsn.	Gjald vegna endurvinnslustöðva	Íbúð pr. ár	13.370	7.980	67,54%
	Gjald fyrir aukalosun	Grunngjald fyrir aukalosun	pr. ferð	2.464	3.790	-34,99%
	Gjald fyrir aukalosun	Aukalosun pr. ílát	pr. ílát	973	570	70,70%
	Umsýslugjald vegna fjölgunar íláta	Akstur og skráning sorpíláta	pr. pöntun á breytir	3.100	3.100	0,00%

Gjaldskrá Meindýravarna Reykjavíkurborgar

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
UHR301	Þjónustuverkefni		pr.klst	3.488	3.357	3,90%
UHR302	Akstur		pr.ferð	1.475	1.419	3,95%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir byggingarleyfisgjöld í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
Lykill	**Yfirferð og samþykkt aðaluppdrátta**					
4311	Lágm.gj. við móttöku umsóknar			11.100	10.100	9,9%
4311	Fyrir hvern rúmmetra í nýbygg. eða stækkun			111	101	9,9%
4311	Fyrir endurnýjun byggingarleyfa			11.100	10.100	9,9%
4311	Aukagjald fyrir hverja þriðju umfjöllun			11.100	10.100	9,9%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir úttektir og vottorð byggingarfulltrúans í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
Lykill	**Úttektir samkvæmt byggingarreglugerð**					
4317	Fyrir hverja einstaka áfangaúttekt			11.100	9.600	15,6%
4317	Fyrir stöðuúttekt			19.200	19.200	0,0%
4317	Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangslítil			22.000	19.200	14,6%
4317	Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangsmikil			38.600	28.800	34,0%
4317	Fyrir úttekt vegna meistaraskipta			11.100	9.600	15,6%
4317	Fyrir úttekt vegna byggingarstjóraskipta			22.000	19.200	14,6%
4317	Fyrir úttekt vegna íbúðaskoðunar			22.000	19.200	14,6%
	Húsaleiguúttektir					
4317	Grunngjald fyrir skoðun íbúðar	Farið úr lögunum		0	25.000	-100,0%
4317	Grunngjald fyrir skoðun atvinnuhúsnæðis	Farið úr lögunum		0	73.500	-100,0%
	Útgáfa vottorða					
4338	Fokheldisvottorð			27.600	28.800	-4,2%
4338	Vottorð um stöðuúttekt			19.500	16.500	18,2%
4338	Lokaúttektarvottorð			19.500	16.500	18,2%
4338	Stöðuleyfi			17.600	17.600	0,0%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirferð og samþykkt séruppdrátta í Reykjavík (burðarþols-, lagna og séruppdrátta aðalhönnuða)

Einkenni	Lýsing	Skýring	Eining	2017 Verð	2016 Verð var	Hækkun
Lykill	**Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirferðar séruppdrátta**					
4318	Einbýlis-, par- og raðhús og fjölbýlsihús með allt að 6 íbúðum			83.300	78.500	6%
4318	Fjölbýlishús með 7-20 íbúðum			161.000	156.700	3%
4318	Fjölbýlishús með fleiri en 20 íbúðum			266.400	266.200	0%
4318	Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús allt að 2000m3			115.800	108.000	7%
4318	Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús stærri en 2000- 10.000m3			133.200	130.700	2%
4318	Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús stærri en 10.000m3	Ný		188.700	0	0%
4318	Aðrar minni byggingar, s.s. viðbygging, bílgeymsla, anddyri, sólstofur o.fl.			27.600	25.600	8%
4318	Umfangslitlar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis			44.100	45.000	-2%
4318	Umfangsmiklar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis	Ný		88.200	0	0%
4318	Breytingar á innra skipulagi sérhúss, klæðning húss, svalaskýli, lóð o.fl.			16.500	13.900	19%

Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirlestur eignaskiptayfirlýsingar í Reykjavík

Einkenni	Lýsing	Skýring	Eining	2017 Verð	2016 Verð	Hækkun
Lykill	**Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirlesturs eignaskiptayfirlýsingar**					
4318	Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangslítil			22.200	17.500	27%
4318	Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangsmikil			38.600	35.000	10%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirferð og samþykkt raflagnauppdrátta í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
Lykill	**Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirferðar raflagnauppdrátta**					
	Íbúðarhúsnæði					
4318	Einbýlis- par- og raðhús 1 x 63A			15.000	14.400	4,2%
4318	Fjölbýlishús með allt að 10 íbúðum	Ný		15.000		0,0%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 63A, grunngjald			15.000	14.400	4,2%
4318	Á hverja íbúð stærri fjölbýlishús			770	740	4,1%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A, grunngjald			15.000	14.400	4,2%
4318	Á hverja íbúð			1.870	1.800	3,9%
	Atvinnuhúsnæði					
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 63A			22.300	21.500	3,7%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A			59.800	57.600	3,8%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 315A og stærri			99.700	96.000	3,9%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá vegna kostnaðar við skipulagsvinnu og útgáfu framkæmdaleyfis í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Afgreiðslugjald		1	12.700	10.500	21%
	Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 13.gr Skipulagslaga		1	127.000	105.000	21%
	Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 13.gr Skipulagslaga sem falla undir flokk C í lögum um mat á umhverfisáhrifi	Nýtt	1	150.000		0%
	Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 14.gr Skipulagslaga		1	190.000	157.500	21%
	Eftirlitsgjald vegna umfangsmikilla framkvæmdaleyfa skal innheimt samkvæmt samningi sbr. 9gr. Gjaldskrár skipulagsgjalds		1			
	Umsýslu- og auglýsingarkostnaður vegna meðmæla Skipulagsstofnunar skv. 1 tl.bráðab. Ákvæði 1 nr. 123/2010		1	0	61.200	-100%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi		1			
	Umsýslugjald vegna breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 1.mgr. 36.gr.		1	317.500	262.500	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 2.mgr.36gr.		1	190.500	157.500	21%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.		1			
	Gjald vegna vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa við gerð lýsingar skipulagsáætlunar og/eða yfirlestur og yfirferð á lýsingu sem og önnur umsýsla		1	190.500	157.500	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna nýs deiliskipulags skv.2.mgr.38.gr.		1	381.000	315.000	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna verulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv.1.mgr. 43.gr.		1	317.600	262.500	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv.2mgr.43.gr		1	190.500	157.500	21%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlanna samkvæmt reikningi		1			
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna grenndarkeynningar skv.1.mgr.44.gr		1	88.900	63.000	41%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna málsmeðferðar skv.3.mgr.44.gr	Nýtt	1	50.800		0%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi		1			

Gjaldskrá 2017 USK

Gjaldskrá mælingadeildar

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Staðsetning bygginga*					
FSR101	Tvær hornréttar línur og einn hæðarpunktur			35.710	34.370	3,90%
FSR102	Hver lína umfram 2			4.840	4.660	3,86%
FSR103	Stök hæðarmæling á einum punkti			7.870	7.575	3,89%
FSR104	Hver hæðarpunktur umfram einn			784	755	3,84%
	Staðsetning lóðamarka.**					
FSR105	Fyrstu fjórir lóðamarkapunktar			35.710	34.370	3,90%
FSR106	Hver punktur umfram fjóra			2.415	2.325	3,87%
FSR107	Einn hæðarpunktur á sama tíma og staðsetning			1.818	1.750	3,89%
FSR108	Hver hæðarpunktur umfram einn			784	755	3,84%
	Könnun lóðamarka og gerð uppdrátta					
FSR109	Tillöguuppdrættir			19.975	19.225	3,90%
FSR110	Könnun á lóðamörkum eignalóða og gerð málsettra uppdrátta			72.630	69.905	3,90%

* Ef fleiri en eitt hús á sömu lóð er gjaldið 50% af fullu gjaldi fyrir hverja byggingu umfram eina.

** Ef bygging er staðsett um leið og lóðamörk greiðast 50% af ofanrituðu gjaldi.

** Ef staðsettar eru fleiri en ein samliggjandi lóð er gjaldið 50% af ofanrituðu gjaldi fyrir hverja lóð.

Fyrir staðfestingu á staðsetningu bygginga og lóða skv. mælingum er gjaldið 56 % af venjulegu gjaldi.

Virðisauki er ekki innifalinn í ofanrituðum gjöldum.

Gjaldskrá 2017

Gjaldskrá LUKR

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
FSR403	Gögn afgreidd handvirkt	hver byrjuð klst.	pr. klst	8.362	8.050	3,88%
FSR404	Gögn afgreidd handvirkt	hver byrj.hálftími	pr.hálf klst	4.181	4.025	3,88%
FSR405	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A0	pr. 1. eint.	3.428	3.300	3,88%
FSR406	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A1	pr. 1. eint.	1.818	1.750	3,89%
FSR407	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A2	pr. 1. eint.	1.500	1.445	3,81%
FSR408	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A3	pr. 1. eint.	908	875	3,77%
FSR409	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A4	pr. 1. eint.	800	770	3,90%
FSR410	Staðlaðar teikningar	Götu og ferðakort	pr. 1. eint.	3.428	3.300	3,88%
FSR411	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A0	pr.stk.	1.714	1.650	3,88%
FSR412	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A1	pr.stk.	908	875	3,77%
FSR413	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A2	pr.stk.	748	720	3,89%
FSR414	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A3	pr.stk.	452	435	3,91%
FSR415	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A4	pr.stk.	400	385	3,90%

Gjaldskrá 2017

Útseld vinna

				2017	2016	
Tekjuteg.	*Tekjuteg. (T)*	*Tímakóti*		*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
996	Dráttarvél			6.878	6.620	3,89%
997	Snattbílar	D		777	748	3,87%
998	Sendibílar	D		1.136	1.093	3,89%
999	Flokkabílar	D		3.510	3.379	3,89%
T1	Verkamaður	D		4.906	4.416	11,10%
T1	Verkamaður	Y		7.456	6.711	11,10%
T2	Iðnaðarmaður	D		5.782	5.205	11,10%
T2	Iðnaðarmaður	Y		8.789	7.911	11,10%
T3	Skrifstofumaður	D		5.521	4.970	11,10%
T3	Skrifstofumaður	Y		8.392	7.554	11,10%
T4	Byggingaeftirlitsmaður	D		6.393	5.754	11,10%
T4	Byggingaeftirlitsmaður	Y		9.715	8.744	11,10%
T5	Verkefnastjóri	D		9.677	8.710	11,10%
T6	Deildarstjóri	D		10.841	9.758	11,10%
T7	Sviðs- og skrifstofustjóri	D		13.136	11.824	11,10%
T8	Rekstrarstjóri	D		6.521	5.870	11,10%
T8	Rekstrarstjóri	Y		9.912	8.922	11,10%
T9	Sumarstarfsmaður	D		2.240	2.016	11,10%
T9	Sumarstarfsmaður	Y		3.404	3.064	11,10%
T10	Rekstrarfulltrúi	D		5.782	5.205	11,10%
T10	Rekstrarfulltrúi	Y		8.789	7.911	11,10%
T11	Sumarflokkstjóri	D		3.131	2.818	11,10%
T11	Sumarflokkstjóri	Y		4.759	4.283	11,10%
T12	Fasteignastjóri	D		6.521	5.870	11,10%
T12	Fasteignastjóri	Y		9.913	8.923	11,10%

Gjaldskrá 2017

Fánar

				2017		2016		
					m.vsk		m.vsk	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Leiga á dag*	*Verð*	*Leiga á dag*	*Hækkun*
FSR601	Skiltastólar/hvítir steinar			9.319	132	8.969	127	3,90%
FSR602	Gúmmíhnallar			8.843	128	8.511	123	3,90%
FSR603	Harmónikkubúllar			40.814	583	39.282	561	3,90%
FSR604	Umferðarmerki m. festingum			20.407	290	19.641	280	3,90%
FSR605	Innifánastadíf f. 3 stangir			13.604	195	13.094	188	3,90%
FSR606	Útifánastadíf f. 7 stangir			74.826	1.069	72.017	1.029	3,90%
FSR607	Burðarfánar á 3m stöng			20.407	290	19.641	280	3,90%
FSR608	Fánar 175cm			20.407	290	19.641	280	3,90%
FSR609	Fánastöng m. hún 6m löng			16.326	233	15.713	224	3,90%
FSR610	Fánaflétta			12.244	175	11.784	169	3,90%

Gjaldskrá 2017

Götu- og torgsöluleyfi

Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð* 2017	*Verð* 2016	*Hækkun*	
1.	Markaðssvæði (Torgsöluleyfi)						Staðsetningum bætt við 2017
	-Bernhöftstorfa		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	
	-Lækjartorg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	
	-Ingólfstorg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	
	-Frakkland efst á Frakkastíg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	ný staðsetn. f. markaðsaðila
	-Káratorg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	ný staðsetn. f. markaðsaðila
2.	Dagsölusvæði fyrir færanlega söluvagna sem dregnir eru af annarri bifreið.						
	- Bílastæði efst á Frakkastíg/Skólavörðuholti		árleyfi	161.000	154.800	3,9%	
	-Fógetagarður		árleyfi	120.000	103.200	3,9%	tillaga að verðbr.
	- Vitatorg		árleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
	- Mæðragarður		árleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
	- Hlemmur		árleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
	- Vesturbugt		árleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
3.	Dagsölusvæði fyrir færanlega söluvagna						
	- Vesturbugt		árleyfi	107.200	103.200		
	- Geirsgata bílastæði		árleyfi	161.000	103.200	3,9%	tillaga að verðbr.
4.	Nætursölusvæði fyrir vagna						
	- Lækjartorg		árleyfi	268.000	258.000	3,9%	
	- Geirsgata bílastæði		árleyfi	214.450	206.400	3,9%	
	- Vesturbugt		árleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
5.	Tilraunaverkefni undir flokkum 2-4		mánaðarleyfi	21.400			Nýr flokkur 2017
6.	Hverfasvæði dagsala á borgarlandi utan kjarna miðborgar		mánaðarleyfi	21.400			Nýr flokkur 2017
7.	Borgarhátíðir						
	- 17. júní		dagsleyfi	53.600	51.600	3,9%	
	- Gay-pride		dagsleyfi	80.400	77.400	3,9%	
	- Menningarnótt		dagsleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir afnotaleyfi

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Afnotaleyfi			20.700	20.000	3,50%

Gjaldskrá 2017 USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir handsömun hesta

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Handsömunar hesta - lágmarksgjald			16.600	16.000	3,75%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir Bílastæðasjóð

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	***Lýsing***	***Skýring***	***Eining***	***Verð***	***Verð var***	***Hækkun***
Bílahús	Bergstaðir efri hæð			6.900	6.300	9,5%
	Bergstaðir neðri hæð (lokaður bílskúr)			12.300	9.900	24,2%
	Kolaport			7.900	7.200	9,7%
	Ráðhús			12.300	11.900	3,4%
	Stjörnuport			6.900	6.300	9,5%
	Traðarkot			7.900	7.200	9,7%
	Vesturgata			12.300	11.200	9,8%
	Vitatorg			5.100	4.500	13,3%
Útideild	Gjaldsvæði 1			275	250	10,0%
	Gjaldsvæði 2			150	125	20,0%
	Gjaldsvæði 3			125	90	38,9%
	Gjaldsvæði 3			30	20	50,0%
	Gjaldsvæði 4			150	125	20,0%
Íbúakort	Íbúakort ársgjald			6.500	6.300	3,2%
Aukastöðugjald	Aukastöðugjald (aukaleigugjald)			4.000	2.500	60,0%
	Afsláttur ef greitt innan þriggja daga			1.100	1.100	0,0%

Reykjavíkurborg

Þjónustumiðstöð
Laugardals & Háaleitis

Málsnr.: R1602173
Skjalasafn Ráðhúss
21. okt. 2016
Bréfalykill: 3500

Reykjavík, 19. okt. 2016.

Borgarráð Reykjavíkurborgar
b.t. S. Björns Blöndal, formanns
Ráðhúsi Reykjavíkur - Tjarnargötu
101 Reykjavík

Á 148. fundi hverfisráðs Háaleitis og Bústaða sem haldinn var mánudaginn 17. október voru málefni íþróttafélaga í hverfinu rædd svo og brottflutningur Knattspyrnufélagsins Fram.

Eftirfarandi var bókað.

> *Hverfisráð og Íbúasamtök Háaleitis hvetja Reykjavíkurborg til þess að ganga frá samningum við Fram hið snarasta þannig að ljúka megi óvissu um stöðu íþróttamála í hverfinu. Tryggt verði áframhaldandi íþróttastarf barna í hverfinu og að ekki verði gengið til samninga við önnur íþróttafélög án samþykkis hverfisráðs og Íbúasamtakanna.*

Þessu er hér með komið á framfæri.

F.h. Hverfisráðs Háaleitis og Bústaða
Helga Margrét Guðmundsdóttir

Helga M. Guðmundsd.

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160247

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa
Lögð fram gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa.

Samþykkt.

Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.
Ofangreind gjaldskrá þarfnast sérstakrar samþykktar sveitarstjórnar og að birtast í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda, til að öðlast gildi.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

Gjaldskrá

fyrir byggingarfulltrúann í Reykjavík.

Fyrir þjónustu, sem byggingarfulltrúinn í Reykjavík innir af hendi skal innheimta gjöld sem hér segir:

1. gr.

Úttektir samkvæmt ákvæðum byggingarreglugerðar nr. 112/2012

Fyrir hverja einstaka áfangaúttekt	11.100. kr.
Fyrir stöðuúttekt	19.200. kr.
Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangslitla	22.000. kr.
Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangsmikil	38.600. kr.
Fyrir úttekt vegna meistaraskipta	11.100. kr.
Fyrir úttekt vegna byggingarstjóraskipta	22.000. kr.
Fyrir úttekt vegna íbúðaskoðunar	22.000. kr.

2. gr.

Útgáfa vottorða

Fokheldisvottorð	27.600. kr.
Vottorð um stöðuúttekt	19.500. kr.
Lokaúttektarvottorð	19.500. kr.
Stöðuleyfi	17.600. kr.

3. gr.

Byggingarleyfisgjöld

Lágmarksgjald við móttöku umsóknar	11.100. kr.
Fyrir hvern rúmmetra í nýbyggingu eða stækkun	111. kr.
Fyrir endurnýjun byggingarleyfa	11.100. kr.
Aukagjald fyrir hverja þriðju umfjöllun	11.100. kr.

4. gr.

Yfirferð og samþykkt séruppdrátta

Einbýlis-, par- og raðhús og fjölbýlishús með allt að 6 íbúðum	83.300. kr.
Fjölbýlishús með 7-20 íbúðum	161.000. kr.
Fjölbýlishús með fleiri en 20 íbúðum	266.400. kr.
Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús allt að 2000m3	115.800. kr.
Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús 2.000 – 10.000m3	133.200. kr.
Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús stærri en 10.000m3	188.700. kr.
Aðrar minni byggingar, s.s. viðbygging, bílgeymsla, anddyri, sólstofu o.fl.	27.600. kr.
Umfangslitlar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis	44.100. kr.
Umfangsmiklar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis	88.200. kr.
Breytingar á innra skipulagi sérhúss, klæðning húss, svalaskýl, lóð o.fl.	16.500. kr.

5. gr.

Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirlesturs eignaskipayfirlýsingar

Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangslítil	22.200. kr.
Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangsmikil	38.600. kr.

6. gr.

Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirferðar raflagnauppdrátta

Íbúðarhúsnæði

Einbýlis- par- og raðhús 1 x 63A	15.000. kr.
Fjölbýlishús með allt að 10 íbúðum	
Heimtaug 3 x 63A, grunngjald	15.000. kr.
Á hverja íbúð	770. kr.
Stærri fjölbýlishús	
Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A, grunngjald	15.000. kr.
Á hverja íbúð	1.870. kr.

Atvinnuhúsnæði

Heimtaug 3 x 63A	22.300. kr.
Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A	59.800. kr.
Heimtaug 3 x 315A og stærri	99.700. kr.

7. gr.

Gjaldskrá þessi er sett með heimild í 51. gr. mannvirkjalaga nr. 160/2010, með síðari breytingum og var staðfest í Borgarstjórn Reykjavíkur þann xx.xxxx.2016.
Gjaldskráin öðlast gildi 1. janúar 2017

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160248

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrá meðhöndlun úrgangs
Lögð fram gjaldskrá varðandi meðhöndlun úrgangs.

Samþykkt.

Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.
Ofangreind gjaldskrá þarfnast sérstakrar samþykktar sveitarstjórnar og að birtast í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda, til að öðlast gildi.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Fylgiskjal: gjaldskrá varðandi meðhöndlun úrgangs.

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

Nr. X xxx

GJALDSKRÁ

fyrir meðhöndlun úrgangs í Reykjavíkurborg.

1. gr.

Innheimta skal gjald fyrir meðhöndlun úrgangs í Reykjavíkurborg svo sem nánar greinir í gjaldskrá þessari.

2. gr.

Gjald fyrir *blandaðan heimilisúrgang:*

Gjaldflokkur nr.	*Tegund íláts og hirða*	*Gjald kr./ílát á ári*
A.1	120 l spartunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	12.700
A.2	120 l spartunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	17.200
A.3	240 l grá tunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	22.900
A.4	240 l grá tunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	28.500
A.5	660 l ker, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	62.975
A.6	660 l ker, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	78.375

Gjald fyrir *flokkaðan heimilisúrgang,* pappírsefni:

Gjaldflokkur nr.	*Tegund íláts og hirða*	*Gjald kr./ílát á ári*
B.1	240 l blá tunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	9.400
B.2	240 l blá tunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	13.100
B.3	660 l blátt ker, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	25.850
B.4	660 l blátt ker, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	36.025

Gjald fyrir *flokkaðan heimilisúrgang,* plastefni:

Gjaldflokkur nr.	*Tegund íláts og hirða*	*Gjald kr./ílát á ári*
C.1	240 l græn tunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	9.300
C.2	240 l græn tunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	13.000
C.3	660 l grænt ker, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	25.575
C.4	660 l grænt ker, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	35.750

Gjaldi er ætlað að standa undir kostnaði við ílát, hirðu og förgun úrgangs.
Merktir pokar fyrir tilfallandi umfram blandaðan úrgang: 850 kr./stk.
Merktir pokar fyrir tilfallandi umfram pappírs- eða plastúrgang: 550 kr./stk.
Gjald fyrir aukalosun blandaðs úrgangs: 2.464 kr./ferð auk 973 kr./ílát sem losað er.
Gjald fyrir aukalosun pappírs- eða plastúrgangs: 2.464 kr./ferð auk 397 kr./ílát sem losað er.

Gjald vegna reksturs endurvinnslustöðva: 13.370 kr./íbúð. Gjaldi vegna endurvinnslustöðva er ætlað að standa undir kostnaðarhlutdeild Reykjavíkurborgar í rekstri endurvinnslustöðva SORPU bs.

Umsýslugjald vegna breyttrar þjónustu, akstur og skráning íláta, er 3.100 kr. fyrir hvert sinn sem óskað er breytinga.

3. gr.

Um innheimtu gjalda fer samkvæmt 25. gr. laga nr. 7/1998 um hollustuhætti og mengunarvarnir og 11. gr. laga nr. 55/2003 um meðhöndlun úrgangs. Gjöld samkvæmt gjaldskránni má innheimta með fjárnámi. Innheimtudeild Reykjavíkurborgar annast innheimtu gjalda skv. gjaldskrá þessari.

4. gr.

Gjalddagi gjalda skv. 2. gr. er útgáfudagur reiknings og eindagi 30 dögum síðar. Dráttarvextir reiknast frá gjalddaga, séu gjöld ekki greidd á eindaga.

5. gr.

Gjaldskrá þessi er samin og samþykkt af borgarráði Reykjavíkurborgar með heimild í 23. gr. laga nr. 55/2003 um meðhöndlun úrgangs og 25. gr. laga nr. 7/1998 um hollustuhætti og mengunarvarnir, með síðari breytingum og öðlast gildi við birtingu. Um leið fellur úr gildi gjaldskrá fyrir sorphirðu í Reykjavíkurborg, nr. 1251/2015.

Borgarstjórinn í Reykjavík, XXXX.

Dagur B. Eggertsson

B-deild – Útgáfud.: XX XXX

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160236

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa
Lögð fram gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa.

Samþykkt.

Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.
Ofangreind gjaldskrá þarfnast sérstakrar samþykktar sveitarstjórnar og að birtast í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda, til að öðlast gildi.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Fylgiskjal: gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

GJALDSKRÁ

vegna kostnaðar við skipulagsvinnu og útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis í Reykjavíkurborg.

1. gr.

Borgarstjórn Reykjavíkur hefur ákveðið að setja gjaldskrá til innheimtu kostnaðar við útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis og vegna vinnu við skipulagsmál. Gjaldskráin tekur erinda sem koma til afgreiðslu á afgreiðslufundi skipulagsfulltrúa sem eru vegna útgáfu leyfa til framkvæmda, skjalagerðar, yfirlesturs gagna, auglýsinga, kynninga og allrar annarrar umsýslu og þjónustu sem embætti skipulagsfulltrúans í Reykjavík veitir, svo sem vegna framkvæmda sem bundnar eru framkvæmdaleyfi, gerð skipulagsáætlana og breytingu á þeim, samkvæmt skipulagslögum nr. 123/2010.

2. gr.

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið Reykjavíkurborgar skal innheimta gjöld samkvæmt þessari gjaldskrá fyrir hönd borgarstjórnar Reykjavíkur.

3. gr.

Afgreiðslugjald: Gjald sem greitt er við móttöku erindis um deili- eða aðalskipulagsbreytingu eða útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis. Í afgreiðslugjaldi felst kostnaður við móttöku og yfirferð erindis sem lögð eru fram á afgreiðslufundi skipulagsfulltrúa. Greiðsla afgreiðslugjalds er óafturkræf þótt erindi sé synjað eða það dregið til baka.
Umsýslu- og auglýsingakostnaður: Kostnaður Reykjavíkurborgar vegna afgreiðslu erindis, kynningar, birtingar auglýsinga sem og annar kostnaður vegna umsýslu erindis.

4. gr.

Innheimta skal afgreiðslugjald vegna erindis um framkvæmdaleyfi, deiliskipulag og aðalskipulag. Afgreiðslugjaldið skal ákveða fyrir hverja tegund erindis og skal taka mið af þeirri vinnu sem almennt felst í slíku erindi. Sé þörf á að vinna skipulagsáætlun eða breytingar á henni vegna leyfisskyldra framkvæmda innheimtir skipulagsfulltrúi gjald fyrir skipulagsvinnu sem nauðsynleg er vegna þeirrar framkvæmdar.

5. gr.

5.1 Afgreiðslugjald 12.700 kr.
5.2 Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 13. gr. skipulagslaga 127.000 kr.
5.3 Framkvæmda leyfi skv. 13. gr. sem falla undir flokk C í lögum um mat á umhverfisáhrifum 150.000
5.3 Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 14. gr. skipulagslaga 190.000 kr.
5.4 Eftirlitsgjald vegna umfangsmikilla framkvæmdaleyfa skal innheimt samkvæmt samningi sbr. 9. gr. þessarar gjaldskrár
5.5 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

6. gr.

6.1 Afgreiðslugjald 12.700 kr.
6.2 Umsýslukostnaður vegna breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 1. mgr. 36. gr. skipulagslaga 317.500 kr.
6.3 Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 2. mgr. 36. gr. skipulagslaga 190.500 kr.
6.4 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

7. gr.

7.1 Afgreiðslugjald 12.700 kr.
7.2 Gjald vegna vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa við gerð lýsingar skipulagsáætlunar og/eða yfirlestur og yfirferð á lýsingu sem og önnur umsýsla 190.500 kr.
7.3 Umsýslukostnaður vegna nýs deiliskipulags skv. 2. mgr. 38. gr. skipulagslaga 381.000 kr.

7.4 Hafi embætti skipulagsfulltrúa milligöngu um gerð nýs deiliskipulags skal innheimt skv. samningi sbr. 9. gr. þessarar gjaldskrár
7.5 Umsýslukostnaður vegna verulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv. 1. mgr. 43. gr. skipulagslaga 317.600 kr.
7.6 Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv. 2. mgr. 43. gr. skipulagslaga 190.500 kr.
7.7 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

8. gr.

8.1 Umsýslukostnaður vegna grenndarkynningar skv. 1. mgr. 44. gr. skipulagslaga 88.900 kr.
8.2 Umsýslukostnaður vegna málsmeðferðar skv. 3. mgr. 44. gr. skipulagslaga 50.800 kr.
8.3 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

9. gr.

Þegar vísað er í þessari gjaldskrá til þess að skipulagsfulltrúi skuli gera samning, þá skal skipulagsfulltrúi og umsækjandi gera samning sín í milli um viðkomandi verkefni sem skipulagsfulltrúi skal hafa umsjón með eða vinna. Semja skal um hámark samningsfjárhæðar sem skal endurspegla kostnað af vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa. Hámarksfjárhæð samningsins skal byggð á þeim tímafjölda sem áætlað er að skipulagsfulltrúi muni þurfa að verja við verkið. Samningsfjárhæð skal vera hámarksgreiðsla umsækjanda, þó að kostnaður reynist meiri en samningur tilgreinir, en ef kostnaður við vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa verður lægri skal sá mismunur endurgreiddur. Umsækjandi skal greiða umsamda samningsfjárhæð við undirritun samnings og skal skipulagsfulltrúi endurgreiða umsækjanda mismun ef raunkostnaður samningsins er lægri en samningsfjárhæð.

10. gr.

Gjöld sem innheimt eru samkvæmt þessari gjaldskrá skulu aldrei nema hærri fjárhæð en sem nemur kostnaði við veitta þjónustu.

11. gr.

Afgreiðslugjald samkvæmt þessari gjaldskrá fellur í gjalddaga við móttöku erindis og skal vera greitt áður en fjallað er um erindi. Umsýslu- og auglýsingagjöld vegna breytinga á aðalskipulagi eða deiliskipulagi skal greiða áður en tillaga er auglýst í kjölfar samþykktar þess efnis. Gjald vegna framkvæmdaleyfis skal greiða fyrir samþykkt og útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis. Samningsfjárhæð samnings samkvæmt 9. gr. gjaldskrár þessarar fellur í gjalddaga við undirritun samnings.

12. gr.

Heimilt er að veita afslátt, allt að 50% frá gjaldskrá þessari, ef sýnt er fram á að verkefni er umfangslítið og kostnaður óverulegur. Ákvæði þetta á þó ekki við um afgreiðslugjald.

13. gr.

Gjaldskrá þessi er sett með heimild í 20. gr. skipulagslaga nr. 123/2010 og var staðfest í borgarstjórn Reykjavíkur þann xx.xxxx2016. Gjaldskráin tekur gildi við birtingu í B- deild Stjórnartíðinda og fellur þá úr gildi gjaldskrá nr. 1111/2014.

Borgarstjórinn í Reykjavík, xx,xxxx 2016.

Dagur B. Eggertsson.

The Congress
of Local and Regional Authorities

The Congress
Le Congrès

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

25th SESSION
Strasbourg, 29-31 October 2013

Procedures for monitoring the obligations and commitments entered into by the Council of Europe member states in respect of their ratification of the European Charter of Local Self-Government (ETS No. 122)

Resolution 307 (2010) REV2[1]

1. The European Charter of Local Self-Government (ETS No. 122) is the authoritative legal instrument guaranteeing respect for a minimum of rights and forming the first European platform for local self-government.

2. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe refers to its Resolution 31 (1996) on guiding principles for the action of the Congress when preparing reports on local and regional democracy in member states and applicant states.

3. It also recalls the Committee of Ministers' Statutory Resolution CM/Res(2011)2, relating to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe and the revised Charter appended thereto which stipulates that it is for the Congress to monitor implementation of the Charter by the countries having ratified it and states, *inter alia,* in Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 5,that:

> "3. The Congress shall prepare on a regular basis country-by-country reports on the situation of local and regional democracy in all member states and in states which have applied to join the Council of Europe, and shall ensure, in particular, that the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government are implemented.
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> ...
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> 5. Recommendations and opinions of the Congress shall be sent as appropriate to the Parliamentary Assembly and/or the Committee of Ministers as well as to European and international organisations and institutions. Resolutions and other adopted texts which do not entail possible action by the Assembly and/or the Committee of Ministers shall be transmitted to them for their information"

4. The Congress monitoring procedure is a crucial tool for checking that Council of Europe countries which have ratified the Charter honour their commitments. In addition to checking in respect of States' commitments, the procedure makes it possible to establish open and constructive dialogue between the Congress and the national, local and regional authorities of member states through meetings organised in the country during a monitoring visit involving impartial and independent rapporteurs appointed on the basis of objective criteria.

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[1] Debated and adopted by the Congress on 30 October 2013, 2nd sitting (see Document CG(25)13 explanatory memorandum), rapporteur: Lars O. Molin, Sweden (L, EPP/CCE).

5. The Congress believes it necessary to organise these monitoring procedures on a regular basis in each member State which ratified the Charter. Given the ever-changing nature of local and regional democracy, it believes that it should be possible to organise these visits approximately every five years.

6. The Congress stresses how important it is for the Council of Europe to ensure that the commitments entered into by all its member States are fully honoured.

7. Pursuant to the aforementioned texts, the Congress must ensure that it monitors the commitments entered into by the member States having ratified the European Charter of Local Self-Government and/or its additional protocol on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority (CETS No. 207).

8. Furthermore, pursuant to Congress Resolution 299 (2010) on follow-up by the Congress of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Local and Regional Government (Utrecht, Netherlands, 16-17 November 2009)), the Reference Framework for Regional Democracy will be taken into consideration.[2]

9. Alongside the monitoring activities vis-à-vis the Charter, the Congress will promote the Council of Europe conventions inasmuch as they entail obligations in respect of local and regional authorities.

10. For the purposes of supporting the development of local and regional democracy in the territory covered by the member States of the Council of Europe and promoting at this level the values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, the Bureau of the Congress shall decide to implement the monitoring programme of the Charter proposed by its Monitoring Committee as part of systematic monitoring exercises (monitoring the Charter in its entirety), under specific monitoring exercises (monitoring a particular aspect of the Charter) or by means of fact-finding missions (clarifying a specific question allegedly in breach of one of the provisions of the Charter).

11. The Bureau of the Congress shall instruct its Monitoring Committee to organise monitoring procedures on the honouring of these commitments in this/these country(ies). The monitoring procedure is also geared to verifying the content of any declarations made by the State, under Article 12 of the Charter, when depositing the instrument of ratification, and, where applicable, exploring with the authorities the possibility of ratifying, at a later date, the article(s) to which their declaration related.

12. On the basis of a list of candidates, the Chair of the Monitoring Committee shall appoint two rapporteurs from among its members, namely one full member or alternate from its Chamber of Regions and one full member or alternate from its Chamber of Local Authorities. Appointment of the rapporteurs shall comply with Article 2 of the rules governing the organisation of Congress monitoring procedures, as appended to the present resolution.

13. The Congress believes that, in the interest of ensuring compliance with the criteria of independence and impartiality of the rapporteurs, which are the key elements for the effectiveness of a monitoring mission, a rapporteur's mandate may not exceed five years and they may not be tasked with monitoring the same country for the five years following that initial period.

14. For the sake of the smooth running of the monitoring procedure, the committee may decide to extend the mandate of one of the rapporteurs, where there are grounds and if it is possible, for six months at the most, in particular to enable the rapporteur to present a report already entered on the agenda of a Congress part-session.

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2. See the Final Declaration adopted on 17 November 2009 in Utrecht (Netherlands) as part of the 16th session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Local and Regional Government. It should be noted that the Reference Framework for Regional Democracy is not a binding legal instrument.

15. For the purposes of the present resolution, the mandate of rapporteurs shall commence on the date of their appointment.

16. The delegation shall be assisted by a consultant drawn from the Group of Independent Experts on the European Charter of Local Self-Government or by an independent consultant who has specialist knowledge of the country to be visited and substantial knowledge of the Charter and of local and regional democracy issues in Council of Europe member States.

17. The monitoring delegations shall meet with the authorities responsible for local and regional democracy and human rights issues, at the national, regional and local level, as well as any individuals liable to provide the delegation with relevant information under the procedure for monitoring commitments entered into by ratifying the Charter.[3]

18. The report must be drafted, as far as possible, within six weeks following the visit.

19. The report on the situation of local and regional democracy in a country to which a monitoring or fact-finding visit has been made shall be drafted by the rapporteurs in collaboration with the consultant and the secretariat.

20. It must also take into account the recommendations and/or resolutions previously adopted by the Congress, particularly previous recommendations addressed to the country visited. The report shall also take into consideration the political context in which the monitoring visit took place and examine the situation of local and regional democracy in the light of other relevant Council of Europe texts[4] ratified by the country in question.

21. Once validated by the rapporteurs, the draft report shall be sent to the authorities of the country concerned and all talking partners with whom the delegation met, so that they may respond and send back their comments. The rapporteurs may use these contributions to amend the text of their report, which will be submitted to the Monitoring Committee for adoption. They may decide to publish the comments in an appendix to their report in order to illustrate a different viewpoint from that set out in the report.

22. The report shall be accompanied by a draft recommendation and if necessary a draft resolution.

23. Pursuant to Rule 56, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress and its chambers,[5] draft reports, recommendations and, where applicable, resolutions, shall be submitted for adoption to the Monitoring Committee, and then for adoption by the Congress at a plenary session or a session of the chambers.

24. Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 5, of the Statutory Resolution CM/Res(2011)2 mentioned above, the recommendation shall be transmitted to the Committee of Ministers and, for information, to the Parliamentary Assembly.

25. Rules governing the organisation of Congress monitoring procedures and a Code of Good Conduct for members of the monitoring delegation are appended to the present resolution.

* * *

3. Cf. the rules establishing the practical procedure for organising monitoring visits (appended to the present resolution).
4. Such as the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level (ETS No. 144), the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ETS No. 148), the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (ETS No. 157), Protocol No. 3 to the Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) (CETS No. 206), etc.
5. As revised by the Congress at its 22nd Plenary Session on 29 March 2012 (Resolution 337 (2012)) and completed by the Standing Committee on 17 October 2012 (Resolution 344 (2012)).

A. Rules governing the organisation of the monitoring procedures of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities pursuant to Resolution 307(2010)REV2 and the Code of Good Conduct

I. Rules governing the organisation of Congress monitoring procedures

1. Pursuant to Resolution 307 (2010)REV2, the purpose of the present rules is to define the arrangements for organising procedures for monitoring the commitments of Council of Europe member States which have signed and ratified the European Charter of Local Self-Government ETS No. 122 with the aim of achieving the objective set forth in the aforementioned resolution.

2. This procedure applies in the same way whatever type of monitoring is being implemented, that is, systematic monitoring (monitoring the Charter in its entirety), specific monitoring (monitoring a particular aspect of the Charter) and fact-finding missions (clarification of a specific issue which may lead to infringement of a Charter provision).

3. Each year the Monitoring Committee shall submit to the Bureau of the Congress, for adoption, the programme of visits scheduled under the Charter monitoring programme.

1. The monitoring procedure

4. The monitoring procedure shall be carried out approximately every five years in each Council of Europe member State which have signed and ratified the European Charter of Local Self-Government. It shall comprise five phases:

   a. the monitoring visit;
   b. the consultation procedure with the authorities encountered on the preliminary draft report;
   c. examination of the draft report by the Monitoring Committee and the Congress and adoption of a recommendation by the Congress during the sessions; if the rapporteurs think it necessary, they may propose a draft resolution for adoption by the Congress;
   d. transmission of the recommendation for debate to the Committee of Ministers, which may decide on its subsequent transmission to the authorities of the country concerned;
   e. an invitation issued to the authorities of the country concerned to address the session of the Congress or the session of one of its chambers.

   This serves as a basis for future cooperation activities.

2. Composition of the monitoring delegation

5. A monitoring delegation shall comprise two rapporteurs, one on local democracy and one on regional democracy, one consultant, and one or more members of the Congress secretariat. The delegation is generally accompanied by interpreters to facilitate communication between speakers of the language of the country in question and the delegation, whose working language is French or English.

6. The whole procedure shall be governed by the principles of independence, impartiality and equity, starting with the appointment of the rapporteurs and the consultant, which shall be based on geographical and political criteria geared to preserving the objectivity of the delegation which will conduct the monitoring visit.

7. The rapporteurs shall be appointed from among the full or alternate members of the Monitoring Committee of the Congress who put forward their names as candidates.

8. Upon express derogation by the Chair of the Monitoring Committee, a member of the Congress who is not a member of the Monitoring Committee may be appointed rapporteur.

9. Members of the Monitoring Committee who wish to be rapporteurs on local or regional democracy in a given country must submit their application to the secretariat of the committee for the attention of the Chair.

10. The rapporteurs must be appointed in a manner that ensures a balanced representation of the political groups and the group of members not registered with a political group of the Congress.

11. Candidates for monitoring exercises may be appointed for only one monitoring exercise at a time. The criteria for the composition of the delegation are as follows:

    a. The rapporteurs and the consultant must not be nationals of the country concerned by the monitoring procedure, or a bordering country or a country which has a particular relationship with the country to be monitored.
    b. Members of the Monitoring Committee are ineligible as rapporteurs for a given country if they have already been rapporteurs in respect of this country during the five years preceding their candidature.
    c. The two rapporteurs must also belong to different political groups (or be non-registered).
    d. The delegation's working language can be either French or English.

12. The Chair of the Monitoring Committee shall verify the conformity of the candidates' profile with the aforementioned criteria (see above Rule 11 of the present Rules), and shall appoint the rapporteurs on local democracy and on regional democracy. He shall notify the appointments to the Monitoring Committee at its next meeting.

13. The maximum duration of the rapporteurs' mandate shall be five years, dating from their appointment.

14. A rapporteur's mandate may exceptionally be extended for a maximum of six months, on the grounds of the timetable for the presentation of the monitoring report at a Congress session.

15. The delegation shall be strictly limited to the rapporteurs, the consultant and the member(s) of the secretariat, in accordance with Rule 5 of the present Rules and Resolution 307 (2010)REV2. Consequently, delegation members must not be accompanied by assistants or other persons whose participation is not explicitly provided for in Resolution 307 (2010)REV2.

16. The secretariat shall suggest dates for the visit to the rapporteurs and the consultant in line with the Monitoring Committee's general timetable of activities, the respective commitments of the members of the monitoring delegation and the availability of the delegation's talking partners in the country visited. If the members of the delegation agree on the dates for the visit, the Congress secretariat shall inform the country's Permanent Representation with the Council of Europe by letter from the Secretary General of the Congress. The rapporteurs and the consultant shall undertake to respect the dates established for the mission and refrain from any other commitment on these dates.

17. Monitoring of local and regional democracy cannot take place in a country which is currently chairing the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Similarly, a monitoring report on a given country cannot be debated in session during this country's chairing of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Lastly, the occurrence of a serious political crisis in a country in which a monitoring visit is scheduled may justify postponing the mission. The Monitoring Committee may propose to the Bureau of the Congress, for decision, postponing a monitoring mission, notably where there is a risk of interference between the visit and the holding of elections in the country in question.

18. Where two members of the Monitoring Committee have been appointed rapporteurs for a country by the Chair of the Committee and the consultant has agreed to provide technical assistance to the delegation, the rapporteurs and the consultant shall enter into a working relationship with the secretariat of the Monitoring Committee for the duration of the monitoring procedure.

19. The rapporteurs and the consultant must ensure proper communication with the Congress secretariat, which shall be informed in advance of any meetings or briefings organised with representatives of the authorities of the country visited or with members of the national delegation to the Congress.

3. Working languages for the monitoring exercise

20. The working languages used for monitoring activities shall be the two official languages of the Council of Europe (French and English). Consequently, the rapporteurs and the consultant shall be chosen in such a way as to ensure that the members of the delegation can speak, communicate among themselves, and read and write in the official language pre-selected as the delegation's working language.

21. The working documents intended for monitoring activities will be available in English or in French.

4. The monitoring visit programme

22. The Congress secretariat shall organise the visit. It shall draw up the programme with the rapporteurs in conjunction with the head and secretary of the national delegation to the Congress, the national associations of local and regional authorities where applicable, the co-ordinating bodies of federate entities and lastly, with the country's Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe.

23. Once the rapporteurs have approved the programme, the working meetings shall be planned and organised by the secretariat, which shall manage the specific logistics for the visit.

24. The visit programme must make provision for meetings with the authorities responsible for questions of local and regional democracy or for dealing with these questions, and also with the officials of the administrations concerned, notably:

- the minister(s) responsible for local and regional authorities;
- members of parliament (national and/or regional) – particularly those responsible for local or regional issues;
- local and regional elected representatives, including the Congress delegation, the mayor of the capital city and mayors of small and medium-sized municipalities;
- the president of the Constitutional Court and the national member of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission);
- the national, regional and/or local ombudsperson;
- a specialist on questions linked to the application of the Charter in the country concerned;
- associations representing local and regional authorities;
- representatives of civil society from non-governmental organisations, trade unions of the country visited, the media, etc.

Generally speaking, the rapporteurs can meet any individual whom they consider useful to interview for their task.

25. The consultant shall contribute to the preparation of the visit by drawing up a list of questions to be broached with the talking partners mentioned in the programme, concerning problems linked to the application of the Charter. This list shall also include the questions raised during the previous visit to the country. The consultant must also take into account any declarations made by the State when ratifying the Charter, and the current political context.

26. The list of topics which the delegation wishes to broach shall be sent, at least one week prior to the visit, to the Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe of the State concerned as regards government interlocutors, and to the talking partners listed in the programme.

5. Monitoring visits

i. Number of visits

27. The monitoring procedure shall in principle comprise one visit to the country concerned. If they consider it necessary, the rapporteurs may conduct a second visit subject to the agreement of the Monitoring Committee and after having informed the Bureau.

ii. Running of the monitoring visit

28. The secretariat shall supply all the delegation members with all the documents relevant to the visit, namely the programme, the substantive documents, information to help prepare the questions for talking partners (prepared in co-operation with the consultant), and information to help the rapporteurs introduce the exchanges during each visit.

29. These documents are designed to prepare the rapporteurs in such a way that they possess sound knowledge of the situation of local and regional democracy in the country visited, and that their questions are as relevant as possible to the country's political and institutional context.

30. Before the first meeting scheduled on the programme, the secretariat shall organise a briefing of the delegation, generally at the hotel in which the monitoring delegation is staying. This briefing shall be attended by both rapporteurs and the consultant. The briefing is vital to the proper overall running of the visit, because it provides an opportunity for clarifying specific points and apportioning speaking time between the rapporteurs, anticipating any difficulties and organising the running of each meeting listed on the programme. For example, the briefing serves to define the roles of each participant during the meetings, particularly deciding which rapporteur is to introduce the delegation, ask the first question and sum up at the end of the meeting. This meeting also helps ensure the correct pronunciation of the names of persons to be interviewed or of municipalities to which the delegation may have to refer during the exchanges of views.

31. The rapporteurs are the main talking partners for the authorities encountered, and they must introduce the delegation and ask the questions. The consultant and the members of the secretariat can also put questions to the talking partners at the invitation of the rapporteurs.

32. A short preparatory meeting is also scheduled with the interpreters before the first meeting in order to ensure that they have all the necessary information and the terminology used for the Congress's work on the Charter, and know the proper pronunciation of the names and exact titles of delegation members and talking partners.

33. After the last meeting scheduled in the programme, the secretariat shall organise a debriefing meeting with the delegation members before they split up. This working meeting is geared to establishing an initial assessment, identifying the salient points of the visit, and listing the problems noted vis-à-vis the application of the Charter, the good practices registered and the main thrust of the recommendations to be addressed to the authorities of the country visited. This meeting enables participants to take stock of the situation with an eye to the draft report, so that the consultant has all the data necessary for preparing a preliminary draft reflecting the rapporteurs' assessment as closely as possible.

6. Preparation of the draft report, draft recommendation and draft resolution

34. After the visit, the consultant has six weeks to send the secretariat of the Congress a written contribution for preparing the report on the situation of local and regional democracy in the country visited, to be presented by the rapporteurs. This contribution must be drawn up in French or English, in accordance with the outline report applicable to all monitoring reports, drawing on the conclusions discussed at the debriefing meeting. Furthermore, it must comply with the practical specifications set out in the contract letter drawn up by the secretariat and signed by the parties. Beyond the quality of the legal analysis, the consultant must endeavour to reflect in his/her contribution the thrusts indicated by the rapporteurs for the preparation of the report.

35. The report must also take account of the recommendations and/or resolutions previously adopted by the Congress, particularly the recommendations previously addressed to the country visited. It must also take into consideration the political context in which the monitoring visit took place and examine the situation of local and regional democracy in the light of other relevant Council of Europe texts[6] ratified by the country in question.

36. After discussion with the rapporteurs and possible transmission of the text among the rapporteurs, the secretariat and the consultant, and once the rapporteurs' agreement on the preliminary draft report has been obtained, the latter shall be sent to all the talking partners encountered during the visit for comments. This consultation procedure shall include a deadline for sending all the comments received to the rapporteurs for examination. Factual errors will be corrected, and comments or proposed amendments to the rapport leaving room for interpretation or appraisal will be left to the discretion of the rapporteurs, who may decide to integrate these comments, in whole or in part, directly in the preliminary draft report, or to reject them, or else to append them to their report.

37. Under the authority of the rapporteurs and on the basis of the conclusions of the report, the text of the preliminary draft recommendation shall be drawn up by the secretariat. It shall then be submitted to the rapporteurs for final agreement.

38. The draft report and the preliminary draft recommendation are then debated by the Monitoring Committee, which shall adopt the draft report (which becomes final 15 days after the Committee meeting) and approve the preliminary draft recommendation, which shall be submitted at the Congress Session for adoption. The latter text may be amended in accordance with the formal procedure set out in Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress and its chambers.

39. After adoption by the Congress, the Congress recommendation shall be sent to the Committee of Ministers, which may decide to transmit it to the national authorities of the monitored member State for implementation.

7. Post-monitoring procedure

The rules described above shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the post-monitoring procedure.[7]

8. Adoption and follow-up of recommendations

40. In pursuance of Rule 56 paragraphs 2 and 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress and its Chambers,[8] the preliminary draft recommendation and, where applicable, resolution, shall be submitted to the Monitoring Committee for examination and adoption.

41. The draft report, recommendation and, where applicable, resolution, shall be presented by the rapporteurs and considered by the Congress with a view to their adoption during its session or a chamber sitting.

42. In pursuance of Article 2, paragraph 5, of the Statutory Resolution (CM/Res(2011)2) of the Committee of Ministers, the recommendation shall be transmitted to the Committee of Ministers for debate. It may decide to transmit it to the authorities of the State in question and to the Parliamentary Assembly.

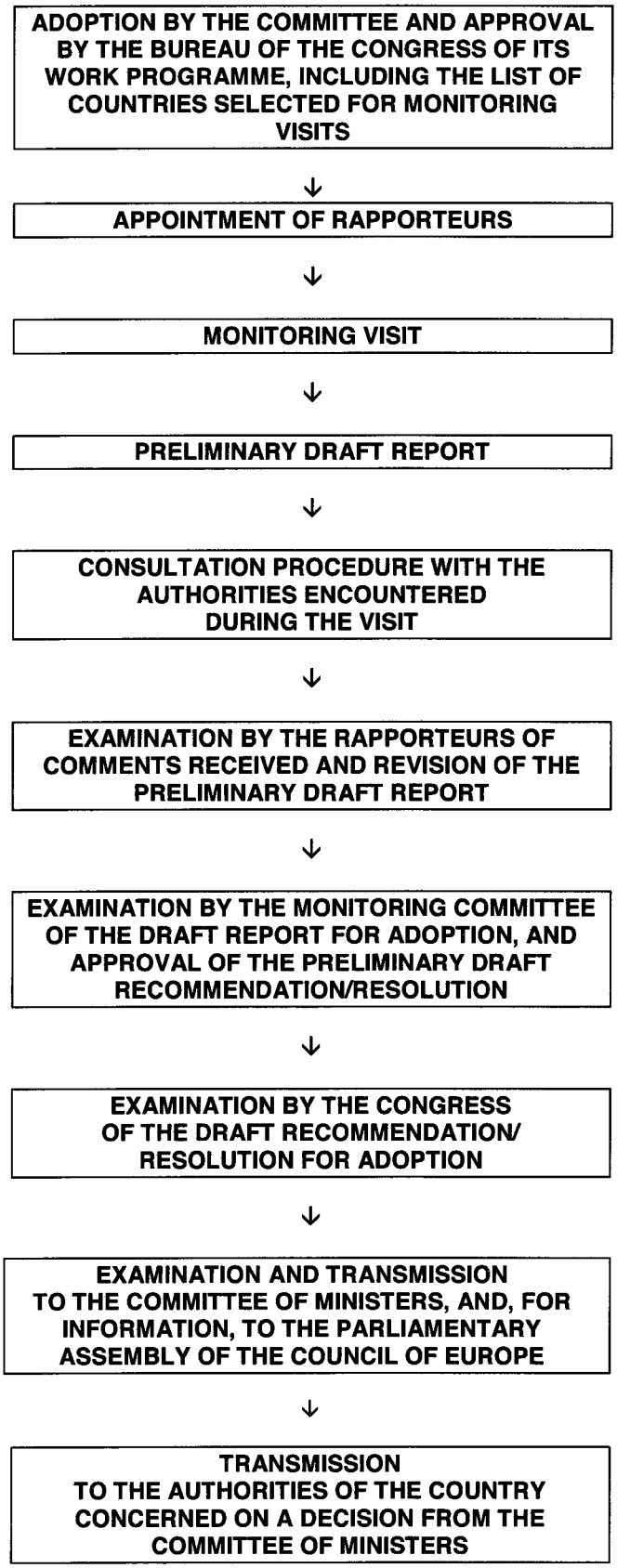
43. The implementation of the recommendation shall be monitored by the member States concerned and by the Congress, as well as by the Council of Europe intergovernmental bodies responsible

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6. Such as the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level (ETS No. 144), the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages (ETS No. 148), the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (ETS No. 157), Protocol No. 3 to the Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) (CETS No. 206), etc.
7. See Resolution 353 (2013)REV on Congress post-monitoring and post-observation of elections: developing political dialogue; rapporteur: Lars O. Molin, Sweden (L, EPP/CCE).
8. As revised by the Congress at its 22nd Plenary Session on 29 March 2012 (Resolution 337 (2012)) and completed by the Standing Committee on 17 October 2012 (Resolution 344 (2012)).

for local and regional democracy as part of the continuous dialogue established with the authorities during the visit.

Flow chart for monitoring procedures



B. Code of Good Conduct for monitoring delegations

44. A monitoring mission represents a huge workload and therefore requires major investment on the part of each person involved in the monitoring delegation.

45. The members of a monitoring delegation have different roles to play, but whatever their function and role, compliance with the same rules of conduct throughout the procedure is vital for the smooth running of the visit and for guaranteeing good relations with the national authorities encountered. Compliance with these rules will help to ensure the ultimate success of any monitoring mission and to prepare the work of co-operation with the authorities under any possible post-monitoring procedure.

46. Congress members taking part in monitoring missions have to have signed the Congress' Declaration of Principle (see Resolution 340(2012) of the Congress. They shall avoid, in the framework of the accomplishment of such missions, conflicts between any actual or potential financial or any other interests, on a professional, personal or family level, in connection with the country concerned by such a monitoring procedure. If a member is unable to avoid such a conflict of interest it should be made known to the Congress secretariat. Any gifts or similar benefits of a value in excess of 200 euros that a member has accepted in the last 24 months from the authorities of the country concerned shall be also registered with the secretariat. During such missions, Congress members shall avoid any situation that could appear to be a conflict of interest or receiving an inappropriate payment or gift.

i. The work of the rapporteurs

47. Where two rapporteurs have been appointed to participate in a monitoring visit, they undertake to find out about the situation of local and regional democracy in a given country, to stay abreast of the current context before, during and after the visit, to attend all the meetings scheduled, including the briefings organised by the secretariat, and all working breakfasts, lunches and dinners. They also undertake to help prepare the report by examining the comments received.

48. Rapporteurs must obtain detailed information on the situation in the country, for example by carefully reading the file prepared by the secretariat. Before the visit begins, they must know the main relevant features of the country and its political mode of functioning at the different government levels. In particular, they must know the general history of the country, its administrative organisation, the structures, number and nature of existing authorities, the different infra-national levels of government, the political system, etc. The secretariat will assist the rapporteurs with such preparatory work.

49. In this spirit, the rapporteurs may also use their knowledge of the country visited with the talking partners encountered during the visit, particularly by means of relevant questions directly relating to the Charter.

50. The rapporteurs' role is not one of inspection. Their task is to establish political dialogue with the authorities encountered on local democracy issues. They take part in a monitoring mission in their capacity as elected representatives, as politicians going to meet the political authorities in the monitored country, to encourage the implementation of local and regional democracy in this country and to open dialogue with the authorities encountered.

51. Consequently, if the rapporteurs wish to make any comparative comments, they should do so in an objective and constructive manner without trying to establish any classification of values among the Council of Europe member countries.

52. Listening, exchanging and showing courtesy are the key elements of positive discussion with the authorities.

53. During the meetings, the rapporteurs must foster exchanges of views, avoiding monologues as far as possible. They should try to prevent any tendency towards one-sided discourse.

54. The discussions should focus on the subject of the Congress's mandate, namely the implementation of the Charter and the operational system for local and regional self-government. This means that the delegation should not dwell on general political questions unrelated to the Charter, or more broadly on topics irrelevant to consideration of the situation of local and regional democracy in the country. The monitoring delegation must strictly comply with the Congress's mandate and field of activity.

55. The times of the meetings scheduled on the programme, as regularly recalled by the secretariat, must be scrupulously respected. Meeting overruns can upset the rest of the day's programme, and late arrival at the ensuing appoints can cause difficulties for authorities expecting the delegation to attend a meeting scheduled for a specific time on the programme.

56. The rapporteurs are representing the Congress. More generally, they are representing the Council of Europe in the member States visited. As in all representative duties, it is important to show professionalism and to observe elementary rules of courtesy during the meetings. Monitoring delegation members must accordingly pay attention throughout the meetings scheduled and actively participate in the exchanges of views with the talking partners, asking questions directly connected with the Charter. As for all working meetings, mobile phones must be put on silent mode and no phone calls may be taken during the meetings.

57. These rules apply to the rapporteurs, the consultant, the secretariat and the interpreters.

ii. The work of the consultant

58. The consultant must sign a contract setting out the following obligations: preparation of items of information for the talking partners, familiarity with the file, participation in the visit, technical expert assistance before, during and after the visit, preparation of a preliminary draft report in line with the indications provided by the rapporteurs, and follow-up to the comments from the rapporteurs and then from the authorities on this preliminary draft report.

59. The consultant must adhere to the established plan for Congress monitoring reports as transmitted to him or her in advance by the secretariat.

60. During the visit, he or she shall clarify a number of legal or financial technical questions with the rapporteurs. In this connection, he or she should attend the briefing and all the meetings set out in the programme, including delegation meetings (briefings and debriefings) and meetings with talking partners. He or she may, at the rapporteurs' suggestion, put questions to specified talking partners mentioned in the programme.

61. He or she shall prepare a preliminary draft report within six weeks following the visit, in accordance with the undertakings set out in his or her contract (respecting the report plan, the number of pages and the guidelines set out by the rapporteurs at the debriefing).

iii. The work of the secretariat

62. The secretariat of the Monitoring Committee of the Congress is the permanent dialogue partner for delegation members. It must help the delegation with the administrative, logistical and substantive aspects of the mission. The Congress secretarial staff responsible for the visit must discuss and establish the dates of the visit with the delegation members, propose a draft programme prepared in co-operation with the secretary and head of the national delegation to the Congress, organise the visit, prepare the rapporteurs' file, and work in co-operation with the consultant on the outline questions for the talking partners and the preliminary draft report.

63. The secretariat provides logistical assistance to delegation members. In this connection, it requests estimates for and recruits interpreters for the mission (French or English/language of the country visited), as well as the transport for driving the delegation to the meetings scheduled on the programme. It may organise travel for delegation members on request (prepaid tickets), it reserves the hotel where the delegation will be staying during the visit and manages the rapporteurs' and the consultant's applications for reimbursement of expenses after the mission.

64. The secretariat also provides continuous basic assistance to the rapporteurs before, during and after the visit. It carries out the requisite research for compiling an information file for delegation members, and draws up notes, analyses and country profiles, as well as notes for introducing the rapporteurs during the visit. On request, the secretariat may also draft the speech presenting the draft report and draft recommendation for the committee and Congress session debates.

65. Its work consists in channelling political information between the rapporteurs and the talking partners, and supplying the rapporteurs with relevant and substantive information so that they can assess the application of the Charter in the country visited under optimum conditions.

CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

The Congress
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COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Monitoring Committee

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Local democracy in Iceland

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Zdenek BROZ, Czech Republik (L, ECR)

Draft explanatory memorandum 2

Document submitted to the Monitoring Committee for approval at its meeting in February 2017 (tbc)
(This document may be subject to editorial changes)

1L: Chamber of Local Authorities / R: Chamber of Regions
EPP/CCE: European People's Party Group in the Congress
ECR: European Conservatives and Reformists Group

DRAFT EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

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DRAFT EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. INTRODUCTION: AIM AND SCOPE OF VISIT, TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. In accordance with Article 2 of Statutory Resolution CM/Res(2011)2 of the Committee of Ministers, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe ("the Congress") regularly prepares reports on the state of local and regional democracy in all Council of Europe member states.

2. Iceland joined the Council of Europe on 7 March 1950. On 20 November 1985 Iceland signed the European Charter of Local Self-Government (CETS n° 122, hereafter the Charter), which was ratified on 25 March 1991, without any declaration or reservation. It came into force for Iceland on 1 July 1991.

3. Iceland signed the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority (CETS n° 207) on 18 November 2009. Since then, it has not been ratified.

4. The previous recommendation on local democracy in Iceland was adopted by the Congress on 19 March 2010 (Recommendation 283 (2010)).

5. The Monitoring Committee appointed Mr Jos Jakob Wienen (Netherlands L, EPP/CCE) and Mr Zdenek BROZ (Czech Republik L, CRE/ECR) as rapporteurs and charged them with drawing and submitting to the Congress a report on local democracy in Iceland.

6. A visit was made by a Congress delegation to Iceland from 21 to 23 June 2016, to examine the situation of local democracy in the light of the Charter.

7. During the visit, the Congress delegation met representatives of authorities' at all territorial levels, as well as representatives of the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities, experts, mayors and municipal councillors, representatives of the government, ministries and other institutions. The detailed program of the visit is appended to the present report.

8. The rapporteurs wish to thank the permanent representation of Iceland to the Council of Europe as well as all the interlocutors met during these visits for their availability and the information they kindly provided to the delegation.

2. HISTORICAL, POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

2.1 Geographical and historical context of local self-government

9. Iceland has an area of about 103,000 km^2 and a population of around 332,000[2], with a density of 3.2 people per square kilometer. Around 70% of the Icelandic population lives in the capital city, Reykjavik or its neighboring towns (in 100 km radius) and 90% of the population increase in Iceland in the last decade occurred there[3]. Actually, 94% of the Icelandic population leaves in urban areas (the percentage of Europe is 73,5)[4].

2 At 1 January 2016 according to Statistics Iceland: http://www.statice.is/statistics/population/inhabitants/overview/
3 Nordregio, *State of the Nordic Region 2013*, Stockholm, 2014, p. 17, available at http://www.nordregio.se/en/Publications/Publications-2014/State-of-the-Nordic-Region-2013/
4 Nordregio, *State of the Nordic Region 2015,* Stockholm, 2016, p. 18, available at http://www.nordregio.se/Global/Publications/Publications%202016/State%20of%20the%20Nordic%20Region%202016/State_of_the_region_Presentation_2016_launch_Nilsson.pdf

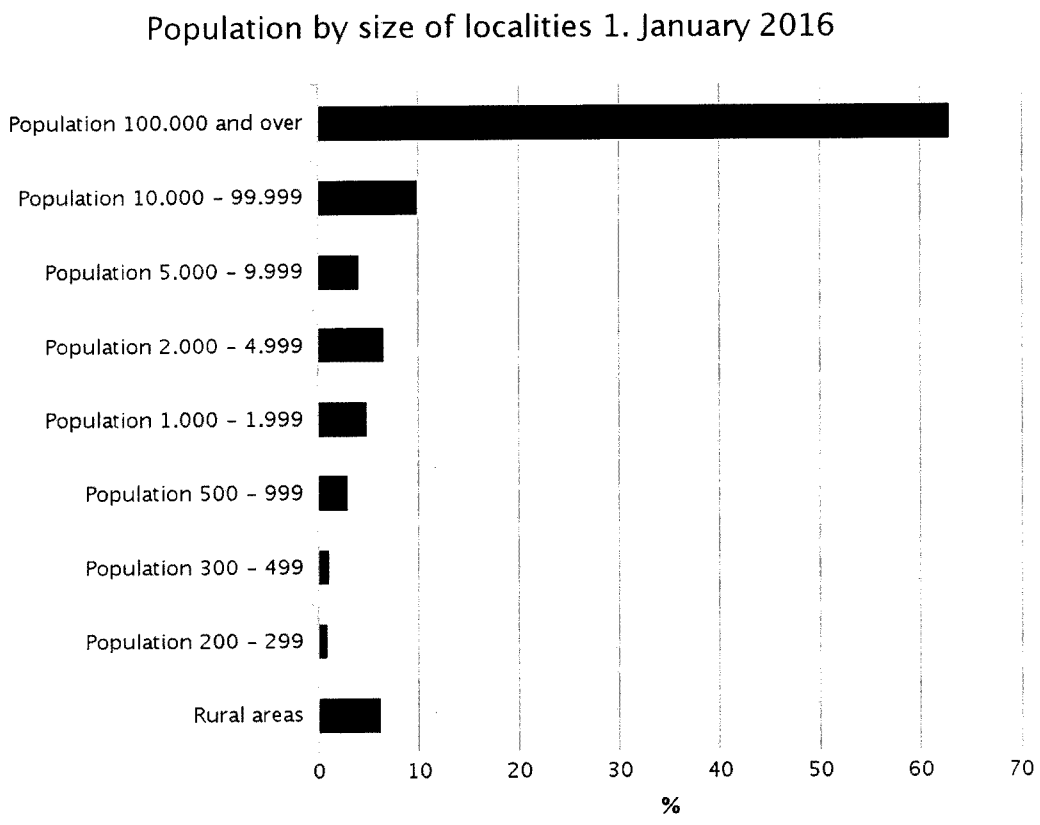


Table 1. Population by size of localities (Source: Statistics Iceland, 2016)

10.The roots of the actual Icelandic local authorities can be traced back almost to the beginning of the tenth century, soon after the Iceland's settlement in 874, and are strictly connected with the democratic traditions that settlers knew from the Nordic culture of their formers homelands[5]. Since then, local authorities have been the basic unit in the country's governmental system. The first written historical source regarding local authorities (or parishes, as they were called) is *Grágás*, Icelandic book of statutes from the 12th century, according to which there shall be at least 20 farmers in a parish, which is equivalent of requiring at least 400 residents in a parish[6]. The financial resources of the local authorities were first determined in the "Tithe Law", that was enacted at the end of the 11th century. Parishes were responsible for collecting the tithe and a part of it went to support of the poor.

11.When the Danes took control over Iceland, in 1662, they reduced the parishes' autonomy and then totally abolished them by law in 1809. They were re-established as municipalities by law on 4 May 1872 that can be considered as the foundation for the modern local government system in Iceland. At the same time, the Danish government included a regional governmental level (*Amt*), similar to that existing in Denmark. However, the regional experiment was not very successful, and regions were abolished by law in Iceland in 1904. Since then, Iceland has two administrative levels of government, the State and the municipalities. Although Iceland has been a sovereign state since 1918 and an independent republic from 1944, the Danish origins of the local government structure and of the public administration system as a whole are clearly visible.[7]

5 See Samband (The Association of Local Authorities in Iceland), *Local Government in Iceland*, available at www.samband.is
6 See *Laws of Early Iceland: Gragas I : The Codex Regius of Gragas With Materials from Other Manuscripts*, University of Manitoba Icelandic Studies, V. 3, 1980.
7 M. Á.Skjöld Magnússon, E. M. Hlynsdóttir, *From Post-Colonial to Post-NPM: Development in Icelandic Local Administration and Service Provision* (2014) available at https://bifrost.academia.edu/MagnusArni, p.2.

12.The main development pattern of local government in Iceland is that the number of municipalities increased slowly until the middle of the 20th century, and then began to decrease, especially after 1990. The main reason for the increasing number of municipalities until the 1950s was the industrialization of fishing, leading people to move from the countryside to the coast in order to work where there were better hopes of earning a decent income. This meant that new fishing villages emerged, and new municipalities were established.

13.The slow decrease in the number of municipalities after the mid-twentieth century is mainly explained by two forces: a number of rural municipalities ceased to exist due to total depopulation; and some municipal amalgamations. The rapid changes since 1990 were indirectly facilitated by two referenda on municipal amalgamations hold in most of the municipalities – one in 1993 and the second in 2005 – and their implications.

14.Ideas on reforming the municipal structure in Iceland can be traced all the way back to the 1940s. The discussion has mainly focused on strengthening the municipal structure through amalgamations. Through the years, however, this never led to any changes until the 1990s. The autonomy of the Icelandic municipalities is constitutionally protected, which has led to the State being reluctant in initiating a mandatory large-scale territorial reform on the local level similar to the territorial reforms that have taken place in the other Nordic countries in past decades[8].

15.In 1991, the Minister for Social Affairs took the initiative to start a process to reduce the number of municipalities. All amalgamations would remain strictly voluntary and all proposals for such changes were to be developed by the municipalities themselves: the amalgamation processes have mainly been bottom-up. In November 1993 referenda were held in 185 municipalities out of 196. This process led to a reduction of municipalities to 105 in 2002. In 2003 a new project on the strengthening of the municipal level was launched by the government, requiring also the amalgamation of smaller municipalities (having less than 50 inhabitants). A referendum took place in 66 municipalities out of 97 in 2005: it led to 79 municipalities in 2006. In recent years, few mergers took place (especially after the new Local Government Act eliminated the threshold of 50 inhabitants). It led to 74 municipalities in 2013. Focus seems have been shifted from mergers to inter-municipal cooperation which has become widespread, complex and diverse[9].

16.At present the municipal geography of Iceland includes[10]:

1. The capital area: Reykjavík, the capital with 119,000 inhabitants, followed by its neighboring towns Kópavogur (31,000), Hafnarfjörður (26,500) and Garðabær (13,000) contains some two-thirds of Iceland's total population. These are the largest municipalities in terms of population: only Akureyri in the mid-north is in the same size group (18,000).

2. Counting all the municipalities within commuting distance of the Greater Reykjavík area (that is, a radius of up to 75 km), one finds three quarters of the island's total population. Here are included municipalities such as Reykjanesbær (14,000), Akranes (6,500) and Árborg (8,000).

3. Apart from Akureyri, only few municipalities outside the capital region have more than 3,000 inhabitants. These include Ísafjarðarbær in the north-west (3,800), Skagafjörður in the mid-north (4,000), Fjarðabyggð (4,600) and Fljótsdalshérað (3,400); in the east and in the south Vestmannaeyjar (4,200).

17.In spite of all attempts to amalgamate, the main characteristic of the Icelandic system stubbornly remains: more than half of the municipalities in the country have less than 1000 inhabitants and 1/3 have less than 500. As a consequence, they have a limited capacity to provide modern services. The small size of many municipalities contribute to explain why local government in Iceland has relatively few functions, in comparison with other Nordic countries, where local governments are entrusted with wide and important functions and a strong welfare state was built on strong local

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8 *S. Traustadottir, Iceland leads the way, (2015),* http://www.nordregio.se/en/Metameny/Nordregio-News/2015/Reforms-sweeping-over-the-Nordic-countries/Iceland-leads-the-way/

9 G. T. Eythórsson, E. Gløersen, V. Karlsson, *West Nordic municipal structure. Challenges to local democracy, efficient service, provision and adaptive capacity. Report from a project supported by the Arctic Co-operation Programme 2012-2014*, September 2014, available athttp://www.kanukoka.gl/Portals/0/PDF/Kommunestruktur/West%20Nordic%20Municipal-slutmanus(200614).pdf
p. 18.

10 Ivi, p.21, for this part and for the data.

government[11]. According to the information provided by the Icelandic Association of Local Government during the visit, the municipalities are responsible for approximately 30% of the public sector. In other Nordic countries the local government budget is approximately 2/3 of total government expenditure[12].

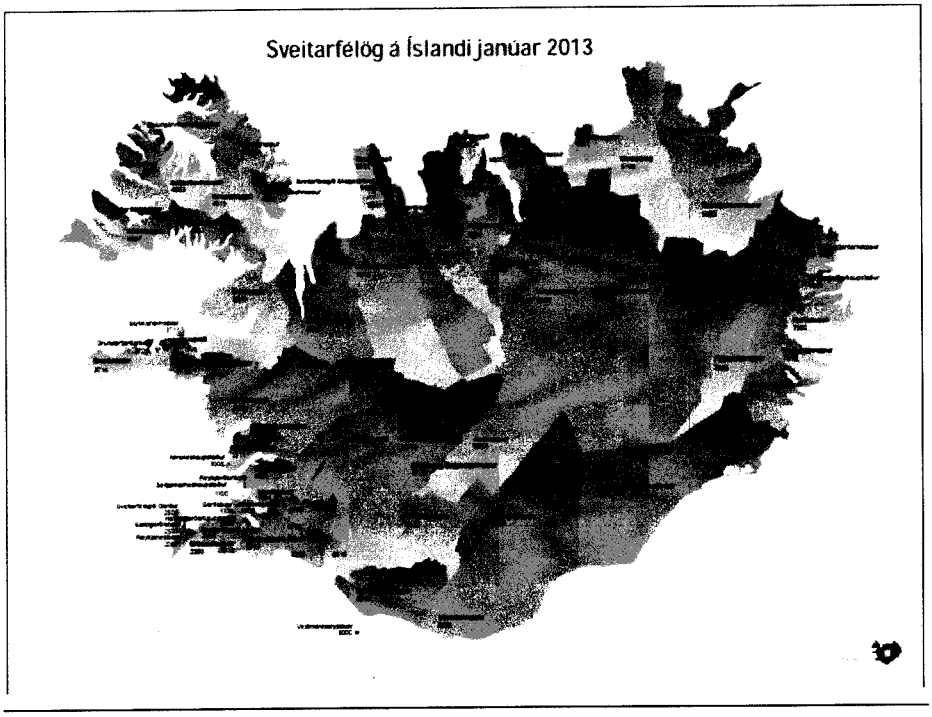


Table 2. Municipalities in Iceland (Source: West Nordic Municipal Structure, 2014)

2.2. Economic situation and impact on local self-government

18.Iceland was one of the early casualties of the financial crisis of 2008. Following serious turmoil on financial markets worldwide, some 85% of the Icelandic banking sector collapsed in October that year. Much of the remainder of Icelandic financial institutions followed early in 2009. So did the Icelandic currency, the *króna*. From the beginning of March 2008 to December 2008, the currency index of the *króna* went from 130 to 250, thus losing half its value. The Icelandic stock market lost 98 per cent of its value in less than two years. Iceland's GDP, which had been growing rapidly in the pre-crisis years contracted by 6.6 percent in 2009 and 4.2 percent in 2010[13].

19.The crisis had severe consequences not only for Icelandic population, but also for Icelandic municipalities, of whom many had been investing in infrastructure in the pre-crisis years, trying to attract new companies and inhabitants. This was especially true in the Capital Area, (the capital city Reykjavík and the 6 municipalities around it) and in Suðurnes, a peninsula close to the capital. Many municipalities had amassed debt in foreign currency, and when the *króna* collapsed, their debts multiplied. High inflation was also an important factor in this respect, since most loans in Iceland are indexed to inflation. It burdened them financially, especially the municipalities that had invested heavily in the pre-crisis years. A small group of municipalities had also taken the drastic move of selling all their real estates, such as school buildings and renting them back through contracts. These contracts proved disastrous after the crisis and many of those municipalities experienced severe problems as a result. Most of these municipalities have now bought these buildings back or are in the process of doing so.

11 G.H. Kristinsson, *Political control and perceptions of corruption in Icelandic local government*, in *Icelandic Review of Politics and Administration*, 2015, n.1, p. 6.
12 G. H. Kristinsson, *Staðbundin stjórnmál*. Reykjavík: Háskólaútgáfan, 2001, p. 46, cit. in G. T. Eythórsson, E. Gløersen, V. Karlsson, *West Nordic municipal structure, cit.*, p.39.
13 M. Á. Skjöld Magnússon *Weathering the storm – Icelandic municipalities' handling of an unprecedented economic crisis*, (2016) Strategic Public Management Journal, No. 3, April, available at https://bifrost.academia.edu/MagnusArni

20.Other municipalities that are facing serious financial problems are small municipalities that are experiencing a process of depopulation. In Iceland there are 22 municipalities that lost at least 15% of population in the decade 1996-2006. Some communities, in amalgamated municipalities, lost 50% of their inhabitants in the period 1998-2013. One of the municipalities visited by the rapporteurs (Dalabyggð) lost 13,16% of its inhabitants (22,92% in rural areas) in those years. Percentages are higher when one considers the young population[14]. These problems are more related to demographical changes within the population than directly with the crisis.

21.Overall most municipalities were affected by the crisis as the costs went up. As a large portion of the municipal expenses are salaries, half of the municipalities foresaw downsizing staff. In relation to services, almost all municipalities went through cuts, however no local government institutions having to be closed down completely. There was only one municipality that literally went bankrupt in the aftermath of the crisis (Álftanes) and there is now one more that is having serious problems (Reykjanesbær). Álftanes was merged into Garðabær in 2013.

22.Icelandic local authorities have until recently benefited from a large degree of fiscal autonomy, especially in their budget and borrowing activities. As one of the financial difficulties was considered the lack of auditing on the part of the central government, one of the responses was to impose stricter fiscal regulation in the new Local Government Act 138/2011[15].

23.It must be pointed out that the Icelandic economy quickly recovered after the crisis. As underlined by the International Monetary Fund, "Iceland has rebounded after the 2008/9 crisis and will soon surpass pre-crisis output levels with strong performance in tourism and fisheries. Debt ratios are on a downward path and balance sheets have broadly been restored. The financial sector is back on track though with some important items remaining on the docket"[16].

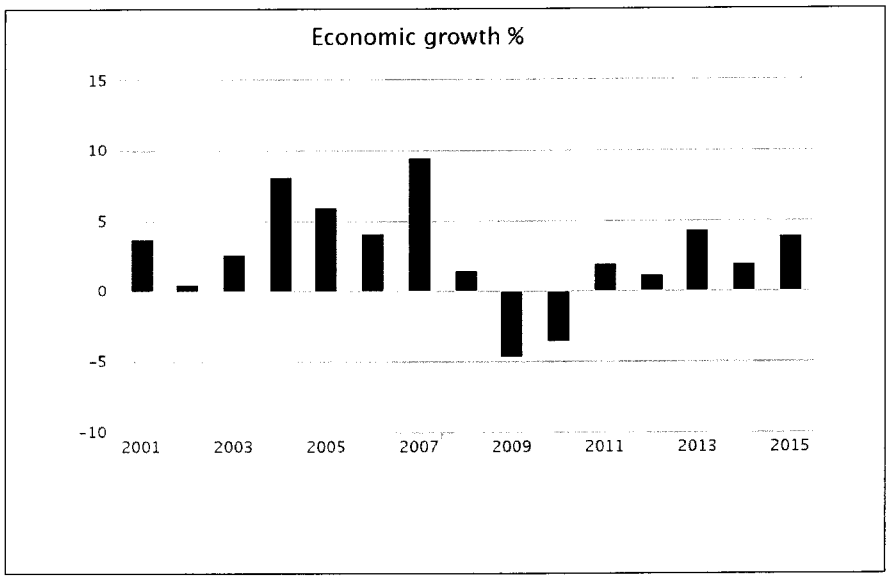


Table 3. Economic Growth (Source: Statistic Iceland, 2016)

2.3. Internal political situation and elections

24.Municipal elections take place in Iceland every fourth year, the last one being in 2014. When looking at the results of the four elections that have taken place in the 21st century, it is possible to see democratic reactions to the crisis. In the first wave in the municipal elections in 2010, when the severity of the crisis had not materialized into serious actions on behalf of the municipalities, there was a reaction towards voting "anti-establishment[17].

14 See *Fragile communities*, available at http://ec.europa.eu/epale/it/node/16370
15 See M. Á. Skjöld Magnússon *Weathering the storm*, cit., p. 6
16 See IMF Survey, Iceland Makes Strong Recovery from 2008 Financial Crisis, available at *http://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/28/04/53/socar031315a*
17 For this part, see M. Á. Skjöld Magnússon *Weathering the storm*, cit., p. 10.

25.The Independence Party (IP), long the dominating force in Reykjavík politics and holding a majority in the capital city from the 1930s until the mid-1990s (with a four year interval in 1978-1982), had been struggling in the city ever since losing its majority to the opposition parties, unified in the Reykjavík-list (*Reykjavíkurlistinn*). The parties split up again before the elections in 2006 and this provided an opportunity for the return of the IP. It did not regain its majority, however, it managed to form a majority with its long-standing government partner, the Progressive Party (PP), previously part of the Reykjavík-list. The majority split up because of disputes over Reykjavík's geothermal company, and the opposition parties managed to form a majority again with the support of the Progressives. It was destined to be short-lived, since the Liberal Party defected after around 100 days and formed a majority with the IP. The Liberal Party proved to be an unreliable partner for the IP which managed to form a new majority with the Progressive Party.

26.At this time voters were starting to view Reykjavík city politics as rather chaotic, and adding to it the commotion around the financial crisis and the subsequent "Pots-and-Pans Revolution" that saw the ousting of a government led by the Independence Party, the time was ripe for something different in Reykjavík, that was one of the municipalities in Iceland that had the highest debts per capita in the country, its debt ratio in 2012 being 268,4 per cent.

27.In 2010 municipal elections, a new party, jokingly named "The Best Party" and headed by the comedian Jón Gnarr, took the elections by storm and got 34,7 per cent of the votes and 6 city council members, out of fifteen. It went on and formed a majority with the Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) with Gnarr as the mayor. In Akureyri, Iceland's "second city" outside the capital area, the so called "List of the People" (*Listifólksins*) got a pure majority of 6 council members out of eleven. It was not an entirely new party, it had council members in the two previous elective terms, and was perhaps not as "anti-establishment" as The Best Party, but the result was considered an enormous blow to the traditional parties, especially the centre-right Independence Party (IP) that lost 3 out of its previous four council members and was relegated into minority.

28.The mayor Jón Gnarr decided to leave politics at the end of the 2010-2014 term and the Best Party – now rebranded as Bright Future, a new party making inroads in national politics in the general elections the previous year – did not manage to hold on to its 2010 gains. The majority had to join hands with the Left Greens and the newcomers in the Pirate Party to retain power. A flirt with anti-immigration rhetoric saw the Progressive Party making serious gains in the city and getting two city council members, up from none in the previous term. It however did not suffice since the Independence Party lost again and has now only four council members in the Reykjavík City council, its lowest proportion ever [18].

29.Electoral participation has also gone down dramatically (66.5% in 2014, against 78,7% in 2006), especially in the city of Reykjavík (62.9% in 2014, against an average of 82,7 in the period 1990-2006)[19].

2.4 Previous reports and recommendations

30.The first visit to Iceland to monitor the situation of local democracy took place in 2009. It resulted in the adoption of Recommendation 283 (2010). The Recommendation recognized the efforts made and the ability of the national and local authorities in dealing with a major financial crisis and its economic and social consequences without undermining local self-government. It expressed the hope that the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority (CETS No. 207) would be ratified.

31.The Recommendation focused on the need to:

- clarify some issues: the division of responsibilities between central government and local authorities; the central government's supervision over local authorities; the involvement of local authorities in national decision making;
- pass legislation giving the European Charter of Local Self-Government legal force and introduce a right of appeal against national decisions infringing the Charter;
- grant the city of Reykjavik a special status;
- set up a support fund for those local authorities significantly affected by the crisis;

18 Ivi, p. 11.
19 G. Þ. Eyþórsson, M. Kowalczyk, *Explaining the low voter turnout in Iceland's 2010 local government elections*, Samtíð 1 (2013), available at www.samtid.is

- raise the minimum threshold below which the merger of local authorities is compulsory and make provision for a combination of criteria based, in particular, on economic and geographical rationality and on the preservation, to the maximum extent possible, of the inhabitants' "municipal identity" before consideration is given to mergers.

3. HONOURING OF OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

3.1 Level at which the Charter is incorporated

32. Iceland ratified the European Charter of Local Self-Government on 25 March 1991 and the Charter came into force for Iceland on 1 July 1991. However, the Charter was never incorporated in the Icelandic legal system: for this purpose, an act of the Parliament is required.

33. Actually, with respect to the relation between domestic law and international law, Iceland adheres to the principle of dualism. Therefore, ratified international treaties do not assume the force of domestic law, but rather are only binding according to international law: they cannot be directly applied to individuals or entities without implementing legislation[20].

34. The Supreme Court of Iceland has sought to interpret Icelandic law, as far as possible, in conformity with Iceland's international obligations. The Court has made several references to international obligations undertaken by Iceland, and it has interpreted both the Constitution and other laws in coherence with such obligations. These references include also instruments which have not been incorporated into Icelandic law, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

35. No data have been found on the impact of the Charter on the Icelandic legal system. According to the President of the Supreme Court during the meeting with rapporteurs, it has never been mentioned by the Courts in their rare decisions on local self-government, that are rather based on article 78 of the Constitution.

36. The Charter is mentioned in article 3.4 of the Local Government Act 138/2011, according to which "intervention by other government authorities in the affairs of the municipalities will at all times take account of the municipalities' autonomy under the Constitution and the European Charter of Local Self-Government". Although this mention does not seem sufficient to incorporate the Charter in the Icelandic legal system, it opens the doors, according to several interlocutors met during the meetings, to more direct references by the Courts.

3.2 Constitutional and legislative developments

37. According to article 78 of the Icelandic Constitution (1944):
"The municipalities shall manage their affairs independently as laid down by law.
The income sources of the municipalities, and the right of the municipalities to decide whether and how to use their sources of income, shall be regulated by law."

38. This article is included in the part of the Constitution (Chapter VII) dedicated to rights and freedoms, as a consequence of a conception of local autonomy as part of self-determination of the individuals. It is the only legal provision on local government in the Constitution of Iceland.

39. The proposed Bill of a new Constitution, approved in 2012 in a popular referendum, but since then never voted by the Parliament and never entered into force, contains a full chapter (Chapter VII) on "Municipalities". The four articles of the Chapter seem to be influenced by the Congress Recommendation n. 283 (2010):

- Article 105 (Independence of municipalities) would provide that "Municipalities shall manage their own affairs as laid down by law. Municipalities shall have sufficient capacity and income to

20 R.Tryggvadóttir, T. Ingadóttir, *Researching Icelandic Law*, available at http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Iceland.html#_3.9_International_Law; D. T. Björgvinsson, *The Intersection of International Law and Domestic Law, A Theoretical and Practical Analysis*, Chelthenam, Edwar Elgar, 2015, p. 53.

undertake their statutory responsibilities. The sources of revenue of municipalities shall be decided by law, as well as their right to decide whether and how to use them".

- Article 106 (Subsidiarity) would establish that "Municipalities, or associations acting for the municipalities, shall be charged with the aspects of public service that are regarded as best discharged locally, as further provided for by law".
- Article 107 (Election of local government and public participation) would provide that "Municipalities are governed by local governments working under a mandate from residents and elected in by secret ballot in general elections. The right of the residents of a municipality to request a referendum on its affairs shall be determined by law".
- Finally, Article 108 (Obligation to consult) would establish that "Local governments and their associations shall be consulted in the course of the preparation of legislation concerning the affairs of municipalities".

40.There is no administrative or constitutional court in Iceland. District Courts and the Supreme Court are empowered to review the constitutionality of all laws and may decide that legislation that they find incompatible with the Constitution cannot be applied. It is not easy to assess the influence of the sole constitutional provision, article 78, on the safeguard of the local autonomy in the country. The President of the Supreme Court, in the meeting with rapporteurs, stated that there have been 6-8 cases all told in which the Court referred to article 78.

41.As for the legal framework, the chief laws defining the legal arrangements governing local authorities, in pursuance of the principles of the Constitution were, according to the 2010 Report: the Local Government Act (Law 45/1998, subsequently amended); the Local Government Elections Act (Law 5/1998, subsequently amended); the Local Government Financing Act (Law 4/1995, subsequently amended). The previous Report on Iceland was based on those sources. The last two acts are still in force.

42.A new Local Government Act entered into force on January 1, 2012 (Law 138/2011) repealing Law 45/1998.

43.The main area of change touches upon the involvement of local authorities in national decision making, central government financial and administrative supervision on local government, inter-municipal cooperation and citizen participation.

44.Chapters VII and VIII address financial issues, concerning both the overall framework as well as auditing or surveillance on the behalf of the central government. Budgeting is now much more professional and the possibilities for the State to regulate the finances of local government are better than before. The debt ratio of municipalities should not be higher than 150 per cent of revenues. In Chapters VIII and XI there are articles that explain when the minister responsible for local government may exercise supervision. Chapter X addresses citizen participation and provides for citizen initiative based on referendums (20% of voters) and public meetings (10% of voters). Local authorities are also obliged to provide their citizens with information on local government issues and procedures.

45.The Icelandic Association of Local Authorities was directly involved in the preparation of the proposal for the new law as well as in the creation of the new framework for local government finances. After the proposal was introduced in parliament the Association, as well as both individual citizens and local authorities, were able to send in suggestions for changes.

46.The new law on public finance (Public Finance Act, Law 123/2015, 28 December 2015) also includes relevant provisions for local government. It provides new rules on fiscal strategy, based on a "Fiscal Strategy Plan", that forms the basis for the drafting of the Budget Bill and local government budgets for the upcoming budget year. The law (article 11) determines in detail the procedure for the local authorities to participate to the formulation of the Plan.

3.3 Local authorities: territorial structures and powers

47.Iceland has two administrative levels of government, the State and the municipalities (*Sveitarfélög*), to which article 78 of the Constitution refers.

48.According to article 1 of the Law 138/2011, "1. Iceland is divided into municipalities which are in charge of their own affairs, at their own responsibility. 2. Administration of municipalities is exercised

by municipal councils which are elected in democratic elections by their residents in accordance with the Local Government Elections Act".

49.In this section their territorial structures, their basic organisation, their competences, the financial system, the State supervision will be shortly described, whereas the more recent developments will be dealt with in the sections on the corresponding articles of the Charter.

3.3.1 Territorial structures

50.There are nowadays, after the mergers of 1990s and 2000s, 74 municipalities in Iceland. They are ruled according to the principle of uniformity: all municipalities possess the same legal status, without any significant differences in either the responsibilities assigned or resources. On the contrary, they have a high level of autonomy in setting their administrative organization structures.

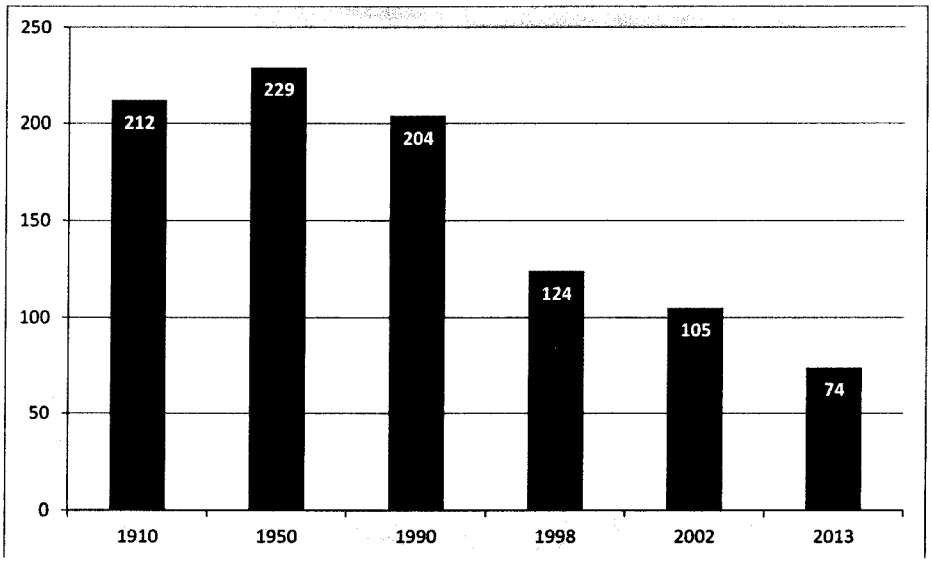


Table 4. Number of municipalities in Iceland (Source: West Nordic municipal structure, 2014)

51.The 74 municipalities are very diverse in size and population, as it is showed by Table 5.

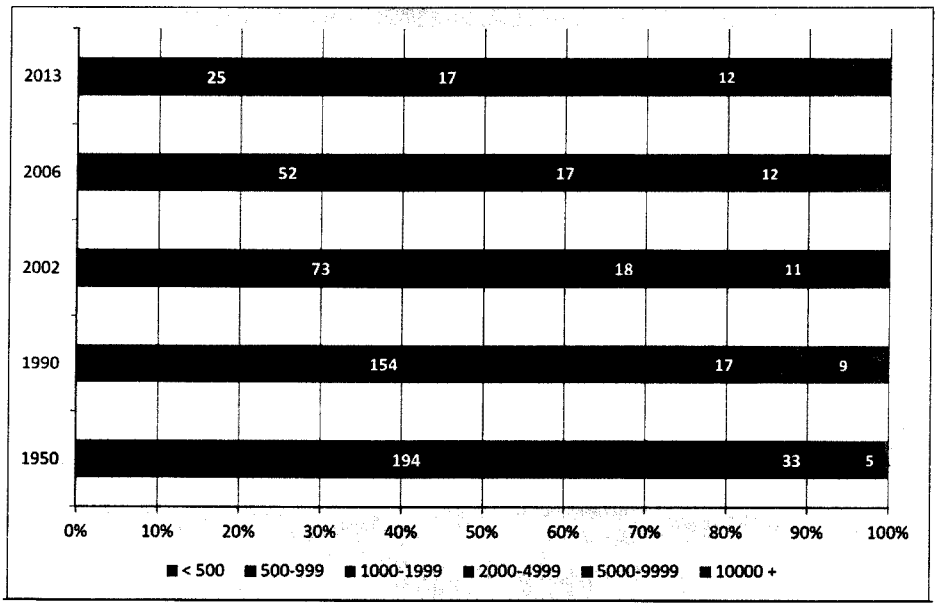


Table 5. Municipalities in Iceland in different size categories 1950-2013 (Source: West Nordic Municipal Structure, 2014)

52.While the number of very small municipalities (blue below 500) has gone down the number of small (red 500-999) has remained more stable. A recent research has shown that the main problem in this is that the administrative capacity of these small municipalities is still very low. The capacity (as in number of trained and skilled professionals) does not increase until around 2500 residents[21].

Population	Average number of staff	SD	N
500-999	5	1.5	14
1000-2499	10	3.4	13
2500-4999	24	7.5	9
5000-9999	34	7	3
Total	13	39	39

Table 6. Number of administrative staff in the city hall (Source: E. M. Hlynsdóttir, 2015)

53.It is rare for municipalities in the smallest size category to hire experts to work at the town hall. The staff in this size category typically consists of an office manager, property supervisor, book keeper, and payroll clerk. Legal, technical or another kind of administrative support are received through other channels. Mainly there were three types of supporting channels. The first possibility is to receive the service from an institution built on a cooperation scheme. In such cases, the institution is built on cooperation between several municipalities but the office is semi-independent, i.e., is not in house. The second type is when municipalities buy the service from another municipality or a private firm, such as legal assistance. The third possibility is that the Local Authorities Association provides the services.

54.The second population category is the 1000-2499 size. Here the average number of personnel reaches ten individuals. There is a considerable variation within this category as some of the municipalities have a disproportionally large administration due to having taken over service responsibilities through local government cooperation schemes. In this category, the number of core staff e.g. book keepers and clerks increases and experts such as engineers, planners or social workers begin to appear. In this size category, it is also common to have divisions within the administration even though in some cases the units only consist of one or two employees. Support staff such as legal advisers is still non-existent in this category.

55.The third category consists of municipalities in the size group of 2500-4999. On average the municipalities in this group have 24 staff members in city hall. These municipalities are more likely to be the service provider in cooperation schemes and thus have all or many of the experts in-house. They rely on different divisions in their organisation and often have numerous staff members in each. Moreover, supporting staff like lawyers and supporting experts are rarely found in this category.

56.The fourth category is 5000-9999 inhabitants; municipalities in this category have on average 34 employees in city hall. There are many similar aspects to the third category except in the number of personnel. These municipalities usually have more than one person with similar knowledge or expertise and are thus not as dependent on individuals.

57.Municipalities with over 10,000 inhabitants are not included in the table. The main reason for this is that overall the administration in these municipalities is much more complicated and much larger than in the other municipalities. The most significant differences are in the presence of support staff as there are numerous lawyers and technical experts plus the support staff that other municipalities have no capacity to employ.

58.Local authorities have organized regional organisations (*landshlutasamtök).* Beginning in 1943 in the east of the country, followed by the North in 1945 and the Westfjords in 1949, gradually eight such regional associations, roughly based on parliamentary constituencies prior to 2003, took form[22]. The associations are a platform where municipalities cooperate and coordinate their efforts to their mutual

21 From E. M. Hlynsdóttir, *The Icelandic Mayor* (unpublished PhD thesis, various publications from the thesis are planned in the near future), 2015, quoted by Ms Hlynsdóttir in her written answers to the rapporteurs. The mayors were asked to indicate how much immediate staff they had in the city hall.

22 M. Á. Skjöld Magnússon, E. M. Hlynsdóttir, *From Post-Colonial to Post-NPM: Development in Icelandic Local Administration and Service Provision*, cit., p. 2.

benefit. Many topics have been discussed and evolved in this platform such as (amongst others) communication and power infrastructure, educational matters, housing, reform of the constitution, regional development, employment issues, fisheries limits, increased independence of municipalities against the state and the allocation of resources and tasks, merging of municipalities and the distribution of government institutions around the country to name a few[23].

3.3.2 Basic organization

59. The administrative organization of the municipalities varies to some extent from one municipality to another, according to the 'ordinance on the governance of the municipality', that is passed by each municipal council and confirmed by the Ministry of Interior (article 9). It should be pointed out that the Minister of Interior is also the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

60. Scandinavian (including Icelandic) local government adheres to a monistic rather than a dualistic model. In the monistic model, 'all powers of local government rest with the elected council (and its committees)', and this applies to deliberations on policy as well as control of the local administration.

61. Municipalities are governed by municipal councils (*sveitarstjórn, that can use the name of hreppsnefnd,* parish council', or *bæjarstjórn,* 'town council', providing such usage is based on tradition), elected every 4 years and are the most important democratic decision makers within the municipality. While proportional representation is used in local elections, the combination of a formula advantageous to large parties (D'Hondt) and a small district magnitude (5–15) creates a substantial advantage for large parties and, in some cases, makes local elections direct contests between alternative majorities[24].

62. According to article 8 of the Law 138/2011, "The municipal council has the power to decide the use of its sources of revenue, the taking of loans and the disposition of its assets and on the execution of functions by the municipality".

63. The number of representatives in each municipality varies, depending on the population. The "ordinance on the governance of the municipality" establishes the number, within the following limits (article 11):

- "Where there are fewer than 2,000 residents: 5–7 principals.
- Where there are 2,000–9,999 residents: 7–11 principals.
- Where there are 10,000–49,999 residents: 11–15 principals.
- Where there are 50,000–99,999 residents: 15–23 principals.
- Where there are 100,000 residents or more: 23–31 principals."

64. One of the main characteristics of local authorities is that multiple authorities, i.e. committees, councils and boards (according to Chapter V of the Law 138/2011) deal with matters and make decisions. Size and quantity may vary significantly, usually influenced by the number of inhabitants in the community and more sparsely populated municipalities may have problems in finding representatives for their committees. A municipal council selects its representatives for committees to deal with particular matters, such as planning and construction, school affairs, social affairs, etc., most often in proportion to the politically elected representatives in the municipal council. This thus ensures representation for political viewpoints in proportion to their political following in municipal elections. Important transparency of the governmental system accompanies this arrangement. Decisions are made at meetings and entered into minutes. It should be easy to trace the information underlying the decision process and to hold those who have made the decision or worked on its preparation accountable.

65. The committees' main tasks are to deal with requests and matters within their purview and present proposals. Final approval of their proposals is generally the responsibility of the municipal council. Nevertheless, a municipal council may entrust individual committees or employees with final decision-making power in demarcated issue areas.

66. The executive board (*byggðaráð*, that may be referred as 'executive parish board', *hreppsráð*, or 'executive town board', *bæjarráð*), is also a common feature for municipalities with 7 or more councillors, even though many of the smaller municipalities choose not to have such a body. In a coalition government at the local level the leadership of the council and the executive board is often

23 Ivi, p.13.
24 G.H. Kristinsson, *Political control and perceptions of corruption in Icelandic local government*, cit., p.8.

divided between the parties holding the majority. The executive board, together with the chief executive officer, shall see to the management and financial management of the municipality to the extent that these responsibilities are not entrusted to others. The executive municipal board is elected for one year by the municipal council: its members shall come from the councillors of the municipal council (article 36). It shall supervise the administration and financial management of the municipality, compile draft budgets and supplements thereto and submit these to the municipal council. In addition, the executive municipal board shall ensure that the annual accounts of the municipality are compiled in accordance with the rules and submitted to the municipal council for discussion and approval. (article 35).

67.After the elections the council usually appoints a chief executive or a mayor (rural mayor, *sveitarstjóri*; town mayor, *bæjarstjóri*; city mayor, *borgarstjóri*) in order to handle the implementation of the municipal council's decisions and the tasks of the municipality. The period of engagement of the chief executive is normally four years. Two or more municipalities may engage a joint chief executive officer (article 54). Those councils who choose not to appoint a mayor are usually situated in small rural municipalities. When appointing the mayor it is possible to hire him from within the council, then usually it is the leader of the leading party. It is also possible to hire the mayor from outside the council (with or without party connections). The mayor is the head of the administration and he manages the municipality on a daily basis. He prepares and attends council meetings and the meetings of the executive board but without the right to vote (except those who also hold a seat in the council). Although only a small number of the Icelandic mayors would count as a political figure in the classical meaning of the phrase as a substantial number of them are not elected by the public; their role is highly political as they are hired and fired by the council and their persona is very often closely knitted to the majority in the council[25].

68.Apart from the small rural communes, some of which are without a mayor, there are, in practice, two types of mayors in Iceland, although legally they are the same. Some of the municipalities are led administratively by the mayor-manager, who is a non-elected professional hired by the council majority. Others are run by a political mayor, who is both the effective leader of the council majority and the hired CEO of the town administration. In both cases, the mayor co-exists with the chairman of the council, who, in a council with a mayor-manager, may be first among equals, but in a council with a political mayor, usually plays a smaller role.

3.3.3 Competences

69.The competences of municipalities are not provided by the Local Government Act, but by sectorial laws. They follow the principle of uniformity, with the sole exception of the recently transferred competence on services for people with disabilities (2011). Since the Ministry of the Interior defined the minimum size for running disability services as a population of 8,000 units, the transfer could not comprise every single municipality. Only six municipalities in the whole country are administering this task by themselves and in nine cases it is run by inter-municipal cooperation projects (*byggðasamlög*) with two to thirteen municipalities involved.

70.According to article 7.1 of the Local Government Act, "Municipalities are obliged to carry out the tasks entrusted to them under law. Each year, the Ministry shall issue a summary of the tasks entrusted to the municipalities by law, classified according to whether they are obligatory or not". There is also a general residual provision (article 7.3), according to which "Municipalities may undertake any task relating to the residents of the municipality, providing it is not assigned to others by law".

71.Services of the following categories are provided by local government in Iceland[26]:

- Social services
- Health care
- Education
- Culture
- Sports and youth welfare

25 E. M. Hlynsdóttir, *The Roles And Priorites Of The Icelandic Mayor* (2012), available at http://www.uio.no/forskning/tverrfak/demokrati/aktuelt/arrangementer/konferanser/2012/papers/eva-marin-hlynsdottir.pdf, p.3.

26 Expenditures of local authorities represent a significant part of total general government expenditures in the fields of recreation culture and religion (65%), education (59%), environmental protection (45%), housing and community amenities (31%) and social protection (29%): see https://portal.cor.europa.eu/divisionpowers/countries/Candidates/Iceland/Pages/4-Fiscal-Powers.aspx

- Fire department and public disaster protection
- Hygiene
- Planning and construction
- Traffic and transportation
- Environmental affairs
- Industrial affairs[27]

72.Social services are partly provided by local government. The objective of the social services provided by municipalities is to offer the citizens financial and social security, including provision of housing for the poor. It includes social and financial counselling and contribution. A provision of social home care, unemployment and employment services is included as well. Moreover, social services address the affairs of children, youth, peoples with disabilities, the elderly, the homeless, alcoholics and drug addicts. ("Lög um félagsþjónustu sveitarfélaga nr. 40/1991," n.d.1, 2).

73.Health care is mainly provided by the central government in Iceland which paid 87% of total health care expenses in Iceland 2010. Municipalities, however, provide health surveillance.

74.Education: municipalities in Iceland offer primary schools (that are mandatory in Iceland) and preschools while the central government runs upper secondary schools and universities. Primary schools are provided without demanding any tuition fee from parents while the parents are charged for the service of preschools which generates their total income. Parents pay a very limited amount for this service since preschool income is only 17.2% of their total operational cost and the rest is financed by local government.

75.Culture: by law, all citizens of Iceland shall have access to a public library and it shall be provided by the municipalities ("Lög um almenningsbókasöfn nr. 36/1997,"n.d.1). This service is part of cultural affairs. Furthermore, municipalities provide cultural museums and community centres as well as arranging festivals which form part of the local culture.

76.Sports and youth welfare: municipalities, together with the central government, are obliged to support youth recreation such as sports and cultural activities in collaboration with youth organizations ("Æskulýðslög nr. 70/2007," n.d.3). This obligation includes running and providing playgrounds, youth centres, central baths, sports centres and sport arenas amongst other services of a smaller scale.

77.Fire department and public disaster protection: every municipality shall provide a fire department and fire control ("Lög um brunavarnir nr. 75/2000," n.d.10).

78.Hygiene: according to law, all municipalities shall implement a public health control and pay for its cost. The health control shall provide the citizens with healthy life conditions such as a low level of pollution, absence of vermin, housing conducive to good health, waste disposal, and related issues. The health control issues health licences for running selective types of businesses as well. ("Lög um hollustuhætti og mengunarvarnir nr. 7/1998," n.d.1, 4, 10).

79.Planning and construction: planning is the largest current category together with construction control. Construction control includes building security, energy efficiency, pollution, impact on human health, and housing quality amongst other things. The Minister of the Interior governs planning in Iceland through the Icelandic National Planning Agency (INPA). The municipalities shall, however, implement planning under the surveillance of INPA. INPA assists and consults municipalities in the planning process. ("Lög um mannvirki nr. 160/2010," n.d.1, "Skipulagslög nr. 123/2010," n.d.3, 4).

80.Traffic and transportation: construction and maintenance of municipal roads falls under this category. Roads in Iceland are divided into state roads and municipal roads. Municipal roads are roads in urban areas which do not constitute part of the state road network whose function is to connect all urban areas in Iceland. State roads in urban areas are part of that connection. ("Vegalög nr. 80/2007," n.d.3, 8, 9, 13) Construction and maintenance of traffic lights and sewers also comes under this category (Rekstur og stjórnun sveitarfélaga: starfsumhverfi, sveitarstjórnir, stjórnunarhættir, skatttekjur og verkefni og fjármál, 1998, p. 100) together with snow removal and de-icing of roads, footpaths and pavements ("Borgarbyggð: Sundurliðanir ársreiknings 2011," n.d., p. 9).

81.Environmental issues: when it comes to environmental issues, municipalities run public parks, clean and cultivate road surroundings, and manage public decorations.

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27 See for this part, G. T. Eythórsson, E. Gløersen, V. Karlsson, *West Nordic municipal structure*, cit., p. 44 ss.

82.Industry (including public industrial support): municipalities can choose to assist selected branches of industry if found to be necessary such as agriculture and tourism. The Icelandic Regional Development Institute addresses regional development issues in collaboration with the municipalities ("Lög um Byggðastofnun nr. 106/1999," n.d.) – e.g. by running regional development offices.

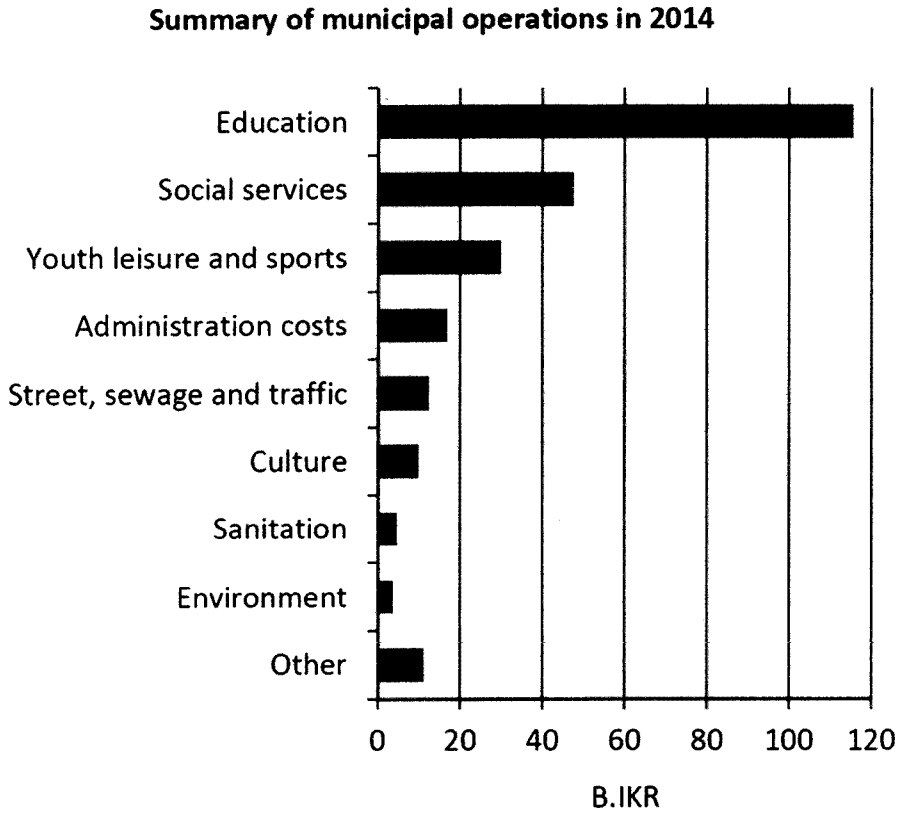


Table 7. Municipal Expenditures (Source: Samband, 2015)

3.3.4. Financial Resources

83.According to article 78 of the Icelandic Constitution, "The income sources of the municipalities, and the right of the municipalities to decide whether and how to use their sources of income, shall be regulated by law."

84.Local authorities in Iceland enjoy a great deal of fiscal autonomy compared to local authorities in most countries. However, after the financial crises, stricter fiscal regulation has been imposed, as part of the new Local Government Act (Chapter VII).

Municipal revenues

85.The Local Government Financing Act , Law 4/1995, establishes the rules on municipal revenues, providing that " The revenue bases of municipalities are the following:

a. property tax,
b. contributions from the Equalization Fund,
c. municipal income tax." (article 1).

86.In addition to the income provided for in article 1, municipalities have income from their assets, their own business operations and institutions operated as public services, such as water, electricity and heating utilities etc.; furthermore, various other revenues, such as from sewage disposal fees, lot rental, license fees etc., all as prescribed in Acts and Regulations (article 2).

87.By far the biggest part of Icelandic local authorities' income (57% according to the data provided by the Icelandic association of Local Authorities during the visit) is based on municipal income tax.

Various service fees account for 16% of the income, property taxes 13%, other taxes 2% and income from the Municipality Equalization Fund accounts for 12% of total revenues.

88.By national law, the local authorities have some leeway in determining taxes. The municipal income tax percentage can vary from one municipality to another. The municipal council determines annually the income tax level between 12.44% and 14.52% (article 23 Law n. 4/1995), the average tax level is 14.44%.

89.The municipalities also have some flexibility in levying property taxes on residential and commercial buildings (article 3, Law 4/1995). The property tax percentage for residential housing (Atax) has been as much as 0.5% and that on commercial premises (C-tax) up to 1.5%. Local authorities are authorized to levy a special A and C tax of 25%. Up until 2006, various government buildings like schools and hospitals were exempt from property taxes. This exemption has been abolished in stages, and a 1.32% property tax (B tax) is levied on these properties.

90.On average, about 12% of local authorities' total revenues come from the Equalization Fund. The share varies greatly from one municipality to another. During the monitoring visit, rapporteurs have been told by several interlocutors that the repartition formula does not encourage mergers, as it prizes small municipalities.

91.The Local Authorities' Equalization Fund operates on the basis of the Law 4/1995, with subsequent amendments, its role being to pay out to the local authorities' contributions to equalize their possibilities to raise revenues and their expenditures.[28] The Minister of the Interior is in charge of the Equalization Fund, assisted by a five members advisory committee which is appointed to a period of four years in the wake of municipal elections. While four of the committee members are nominated by the Association of Local Authorities, one is appointed, without being nominated, by the Minister of the Interior, and he is the chairman of the committee.

92.The Local Authorities' Equalization Fund has operated continuously since 1937. When changes were made in the division of responsibilities between the state and the local authorities in the beginning of 1990, the operations of the fund were subjected to a throughout review, greatly increasing its equalization role. The main changes made to the fund since that time have been connected to the transfer of costs of running the elementary schools from the state to the local authorities on 1st August 1996, when its equalization role was increased still further, and the transfer of costs of services to disabled people on 1st January 2011. So as to be able to shoulder its equalization burden, the fund receives annual appropriations from the State, and a specific share of the municipal tax base of each local authority. The payment and operational budget of the fund for the year 2014 envisages total revenue of ISK 36.000 million. More than ISK 34.300 million, about 95,0%, being allocated directly to the local authorities. The rest goes to municipal institutions on the basis of a special law in form of fixed appropriation.

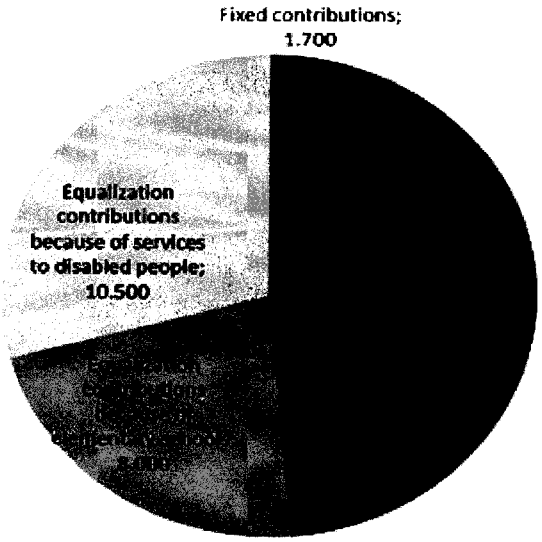


Table 8. The Local Authorities' Equalization Fund (Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2016)

28 http://www.jofnunarsjodur.is/english/.

93.Other municipal income derives from various smaller income bases like plat rental, in addition to service fees, for example, for garbage disposal and sewage. The service fees are subject to the limitation that they may not exceed the cost incurred in providing the service. Revenues from municipal service fees vary greatly, depending on the degree of service provided.

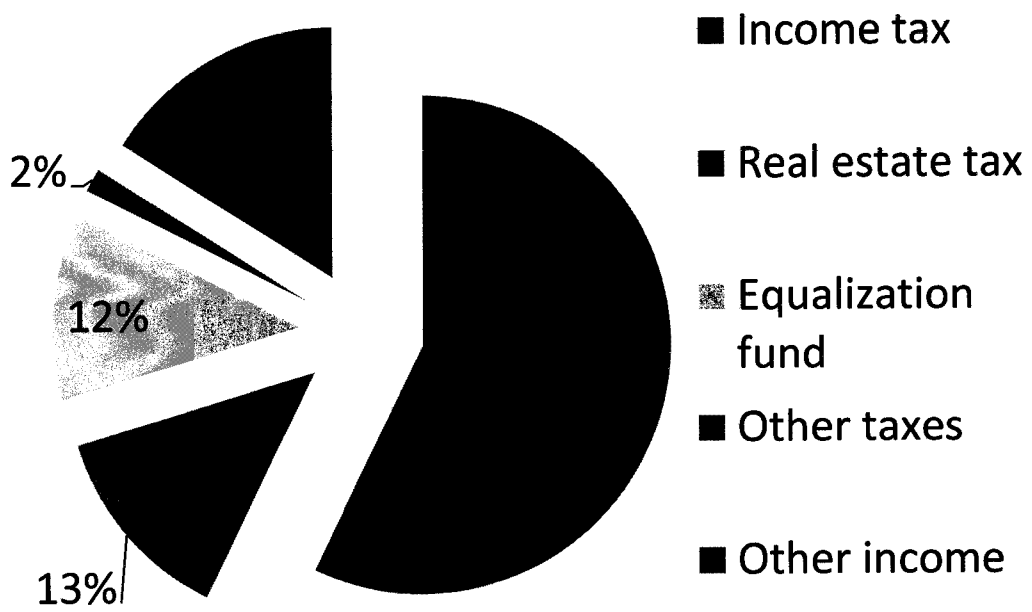


Table 9. Municipal Income Sources (Source: Samband, 2016)

Municipal budget and expenditures

94.The annual budget creates the financial frame for the activities of each local authority. It is on the basis of the budget that money is allocated to certain issue areas and to operations or construction projects.

95.According to the new Local Government Act n. 138/2011, stricter fiscal rules have been imposed on municipalities (Chapter VII). The debt ratio of municipalities could not be higher than 150 per cent of its revenues (article 64). Although this is a worthy goal for the future, it does not reflect the reality of many Icelandic municipalities today in the wake of the financial crisis. Thus in 2013, Reykjanesbær's ratio was the highest, 271.4 per cent of income. The average for all Icelandic municipalities was at that time 184 per cent and a year earlier they were on average 213 per cent. The municipalities above the 150 per cent target were given ten years from 1 January 2013 to reach the benchmark and debts have been going down significantly[29].

96.Supervision rules of municipal finances have been introduced in Chapter VIII. According to article 77, " Each municipal council is responsible for the finances of the municipality. It shall be obliged to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act regarding the finances of municipalities. If a municipality runs into financial difficulty with the result that the municipal council considers it is not able to meet its liabilities, it shall announce this to the Municipal Finances Monitoring Committee. Similarly, council shall inform the Municipal Finances Monitoring Committee if it consider that the municipality's finances, or individual financial measures, are not in conformity with this Act or that the municipality's finances are heading in a dangerous direction in other ways. If the conditions of article 86 are met, the announcement shall include a request for the appointment of a financial management board".

97.Article 78 provides: "The Minister points a three-man Municipal Finances Monitoring Committee for terms of five years at a time. Members of the committee shall have a special knowledge of municipalities' financial affairs. One representative on the committee shall be appointed in accordance

29 M. Á. Skjöld Magnússon *Weathering the storm*, cit., p.5.

with a nomination by the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland and two without nomination; one of these two shall be a certified public accountant".

98.According to article 79, "The Municipal Finances Monitoring Committee shall monitor the finances of municipalities, including their accounts and budgets, and compare them with criteria set under this Act and regulations issued under this Act. The committee shall monitor in general ways to ensure that municipalities' finances and financial management are in compliance with the law and regulations".

99.As for the remedial measures, article 83 establishes: " When, in view of the finances or financial management of a municipality, there is reason to do so, the Minister and the municipal council in question shall, on the basis of a reasoned proposal from the monitoring committee, enter into an agreement on the municipality's finances. The agreement shall state its purpose and criteria regarding finances, as necessary, including operations, investment and the assessment of levies and taxes.

100. The Minister may also enter into an agreement under this Article at the request of the municipal council in question. In such cases, the opinion of the monitoring committee shall be sought before the agreement is concluded.If an agreement as provided for under Article 83 fails to produce results, or if does not prove possible to make an agreement, or if it cannot be considered that making an agreement would put the municipality's finances in better order, the Minister may, after receiving a reasoned proposal from the monitoring committee:

- make the municipality a grant or loan from the Local Authorities' Equalization Fund in order to put the municipality's finances in order, providing that the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland, and the consultative committee as provided for under Article 15 of the Local Government Finance Act, No. 4/1995, with subsequent amendments, are co consulted regarding this measure,
- permit, or require, the municipal council to impose a surcharge on municipal taxes and/or property taxes of up to 25% over the maximum determined in the Local Government Finance Act
- set the municipality conditions regarding its operations and administration".

101. Those conditions are listed in article 85: the Minister may, among other conditions, ask the municipality to submit monthly information, providing, as a minimum, an overview of its revenues, expenses, operating capital, assets and liabilities; ask the municipality to prepare, and approve, a budget for a period of up to 10 years; ask that budgets, meet specific criteria regarding: reduction in operations; limits on investment; limits on borrowing and other obligations; the utilisation of revenue sources.

102. Next step is provided in article 86: " Where a municipal council has neglected its duties under this Act repeatedly and substantially, the Minister may, after receiving the recommendation of the Municipal Finances Monitoring Committee, deprive the municipal council of financial control and appoint a financial management board for the municipality (consist of three members, one of whom shall be appointed in accordance with a nomination by the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland. Members of the board shall have a knowledge of municipal affairs.).The same shall apply if the payment burden of a municipality is so far in excess of its solvency that it is clear that the situation will not be rectified in the near future".

103. Finally, " If the measures described above are not sufficient to put the finances of the municipality and its institutions in good order, the Ministry may also decide to seek an agreement with neighbouring municipalities on amalgamation with the municipality which is under the financial management board, or with part of it" (article 90).

104. The Public Finance Act (123/2015) is an important step forward, introducing a rules based medium-term fiscal framework that brings in the municipalities. According to article 11, "The Minister shall ensure formal and regular co-operation with the local governments on the formulation of the Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Strategy. Preparation for the conclusion of agreements with the local governments takes place in consultation with the minister responsible for local government affairs.
During the formulation of the Fiscal Strategy Plan, before it is submitted to the Althingi, the Minister shall seek an agreement with the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland, acting on behalf of the local governments, which shall cover the following matters among other things:

- A target for the fiscal balances and balance sheet position of municipalities for the next five years, broken down by year.

- Measures to ensure the achievement of the municipal fiscal performance targets.
- The funding of municipal public services and municipal revenues.
- The division of responsibilities between central and local government.

105. The agreement between central and local government under paragraph 2 shall be subject to the Althingi's approval of the fiscal strategy.

106. The central government and local governments shall have a mutual duty to submit full and clear information on their fiscal performance, liabilities, long-term obligations and assets for the immediately preceding two years and on the projected development of these over the next five years. The Association of Local Authorities in Iceland shall be responsible for collecting information on the finances of municipalities and municipally owned agencies and enterprises.

107. Co-operation under this Article shall be discussed by the Co-operation Forum between Central and Local Government and the Co-operation Committee between the same parties, cf. Article 128 of the Local Government Act".

3.3.5 State supervision of local government

108. General rules on administrative supervision of municipalities have been introduced in the new Local Government Act, in Chapter XI.

109. The Minister of Interior has the power to monitor individual decisions taken by the municipalities or by other entities to which administrative municipal functions have been commissioned, to ensure that municipalities discharge their legal obligations and comply with other lawful instructions. Article 110 provides the categories of matters under monitoring: when the rules of the municipalities are approved; in the processing of matters relating to municipalities' finances (Chapter VIII); in the processing of appeals lodged within three months of the date on which the party to the case was informed of the administrative decision concerning rights and obligation of individuals (article111); 4. in the processing of monitoring on which the Ministry takes the initiative (article112).

110. The Minister may apply remedial measures (listed by the Act). He shall choose the measure that is most likely to produce the desired result, taking into account the autonomy of the municipalities. Among those measures, there is also the possibility the Ministry to annul decisions, either in their entirety or in particle It is stated that the Ministry may not take new decisions in a case on behalf of a municipality. When there are particular reasons in favour of doing so, the Ministry may also decide to postpone the legal effects of a decision taken by a municipality.

111. When the Ministry decides at its own initiative to examine a matter (article 112) it may: issue guidelines on the interpretation of legislation and on other aspects of the administrative functions of the municipality, 2. issue an opinion on the legality of actions, or the failure to act, by the municipality, or another party being monitored, 3. issue instructions to the municipality to take a decision on a matter, rescind a decision or put matters into lawful order by other means, 4. apply other remedial measures under this Chapter if there is occasion to do so.

112. According to article 116, "If a municipality neglects its obligations prescribed by law, e.g. to submit information or to comply with decisions taken by the Minister under Chapter VIII, a ruling under Article 111 or instructions under Article 112, the Ministry may, after giving a caution, stop payments from the Local Authorities' Equalization Fund or impose penalty payments calculated on a daily basis on the municipality until the matters in neglect have been properly attended to. The Minister shall, in a regulation, determine minimum and maximum amounts of penalty payments calculated on a daily basis. Decisions involving penalty payments calculated on a daily basis shall take account of the gravity of the violation and the number of people in the municipality".

113. According to article 118, "The Ministry may institute proceedings against a municipality or other entity which is subject to monitoring by the Ministry under this Act and which has taken a decision which the Ministry considers unlawful, or neglected to fulfil an obligation prescribed by law or implement a decision by the Minister under Chapter VIII or comply with a ruling under Article 111 or instructions under Article 112".

114. Finally (article 117), "If a municipality, co-owned agency or private entity which is subject to monitoring by the Ministry under Article 109 and to which a ruling or instructions by the Ministry under

this Chapter or Chapter VIII is directed is not willing to accept the decision, the party in question may refer the matter to the courts according to the ordinary rules. If, in view of ordinary rules, a court action is not to be brought against the Ministry, the Ministry shall be summonsed to protect its legal interests. Court proceedings shall be instituted within six months of the date when the party in question became aware, or can be expected to have become aware, of the Ministry's decision".

3.3.6 The status of the Capital City

115. Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *b)* invited Icelandic authorities to "grant the city of Reykjavik a special status, on the basis of Congress Recommendation 219 (2007), establishing different legal arrangements to take account of the particular situation of the capital compared with other municipalities".

116. The Charter does not directly cover the situation of capital cities, but Recommendation 219 (2007) on the status of capital cities, establishes that "the Congress considers it justified, in view of specific problems which capital cities face, that they are rewarded with a special constitutional or legal status, such as granting the municipality of the capital city regional or provincial status or giving it the power to enact specific regulations".

117. Seven years after the previous monitoring visit, the municipality of Reykjavik remains governed by the same legal arrangements as other Icelandic municipalities, with no differentiation in either the responsibilities assigned or the resources available. The financing system takes no account of the additional costs that the city might have to bear owing to the presence of national bodies (Parliament and the central government) and external entities (embassies and diplomatic offices).

118. The Mayor of Reykjavik pointed out also the relevant expenses that the municipality had to face during and in the aftermath of the economic crisis and the need for a more direct dialogue with the central government, since often the interests of the Capital city differ from those of the Association of municipalities. As regards representation, the Mayor also complained that, for the election of the Parliament (*Alþingi*), voting rights are not equally distributed, since, according to the existing constituencies, the countryside is overrepresented (in the 2013 elections, in the Reykjavik area there was 1 seat for 4139 electors, while in the North West constituency 1 seat for 2665 electors) [30]. This would explain the lack of urban policy at national level and the fact that urban areas are totally neglected.

119. During the monitoring visit, the rapporteurs were told by several sources that a growing tension has developed between the Capital area and the rest of the country, especially on the allocation of the equalization fund, and that granting a special status to the Capital city should be done in a very diplomatic way, in order to not increase those tensions.

120. The provision introduced in article 10.2 of the new Local Government Act, according to which "Reykjavík is the capital of Iceland. In the City of Reykjavík, the municipal council is termed 'the city council' (*borgarstjórn)*, the executive municipal board 'the executive city board (*borgarráð*)', the chief executive officer is termed 'the mayor' (*borgarstjóri*) and the chairman is termed 'the president of the city council' (*forseti borgarstjórnar*)" cannot be considered sufficient to grant a special status to the Capital city.

121. Taking into consideration Recommendation 219 (2007) on the status of capital cities, the rapporteurs consider that recognition of a special status for the municipality of Reykjavik is warranted.

30 T. Helgason, *Apportionment of Seats to Althingi, the Icelandic Parliament. Analysis of the Elections On May 10, 2003,May 12, 2007, April 25, 2009 and April 27, 2013,* The National Electoral Commission, Reykjavik, 2015, available at http://www.landskjor.is/media/frettir/AnalysisIcelandElection2013.pdf

4. ARTICLE-BY-ARTICLE ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF LOCAL DEMOCRACY IN THE LIGHT OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

4.1 Article 2 and 3 – Principle and concept of local self-government

Article 2 – Constitutional and legal foundation for local self-government

The principle of local self-government shall be recognised in domestic legislation, and where practicable in the constitution.

122. Consistently with a long tradition of local autonomy, deeply rooted in the Icelandic history, the principle of local self-government is included in Chapter VII – on Rights and Freedoms – of the Icelandic Constitution, enacted at the very moment of the independence from Denmark, in 1944. According to Article 78 of the Constitution, "The municipalities shall manage their affairs independently as laid down by law. The income sources of the municipalities, and the right of the municipalities to decide whether and how to use their sources of income, shall be regulated by law."

123. Article 1 (Autonomy of municipalities) of the Local Government Act 138/2011 establishes that "1. Iceland is divided into municipalities (local government areas) which are in charge of their own affairs, at their own responsibility. 2. Administration of municipalities is exercised by municipal councils which are elected in democratic elections by their residents in accordance with the Local Government Elections Act". Article 2 (Overall administration of local government affairs) provides that "2. The Minister responsible for local government affairs shall take account of, and respect, the autonomy of the municipalities, the tasks they deal with and their finances". Article 3, setting the aim and the premises of the Act, provides that: "the municipalities are independent government authorities" and that they "have independent sources of revenue and an independent right to determine the tariffs they are permitted to set".

124. As for the legal status of the European Charter of local self-government (that was dealt with by Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *c*), according to which Icelandic authorities were invited to pass legislation to give to the Charter legal force in the domestic system), it is still uncertain in Iceland, notwithstanding the mention to the Charter contained in article 3, para. 4 of Law 138/2011.

125. During the meeting with the rapporteurs, the President of the Supreme Court pointed out that there are few cases dealing with local autonomy, referring to Article 78 of the Constitution as a standard for the judgement. While currently there are no judgements in which the Charter has been used, municipalities can nevertheless refer to the Charter as an interpretative tool, even if the Charter has not been ratified. According to the President, the new provision opens the doors to more indirect references.

Article 3 – Concept of local self-government

Article 3 – Concept of local self-government

1 Local self-government denotes the right and the ability of local authorities, within the limits of the law, to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population.

2 This right shall be exercised by councils or assemblies composed of members freely elected by secret ballot on the basis of direct, equal, universal suffrage, and which may possess executive organs responsible to them. This provision shall in no way affect recourse to assemblies of citizens, referendums or any other form of direct citizen participation where it is permitted by statute.

Article 3.1: Concept of local self-government

126. The main question that must be addressed under this heading is whether, in the present situation, Icelandic municipalities do regulate and manage a "substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population". This provision requires an assessment which takes into account the rather "subjective" and relative nature of the concept of "a substantial share of public affairs", since no official or universal method of measuring such substantial character has yet

been developed. The question must be addressed considering the historical evolution, the culture and the constitutional traditions of the country under analysis.

127. In order to assess compliance with this provision, both legislative and factual aspects should be taken into consideration.

128. Local government in Iceland has relatively few functions, in comparison with other Nordic countries, where local governments are entrusted with wide and important functions. According to the information provided by the Icelandic Association of Local Government, municipalities are responsible for approximately 30% of the public sector: in other Nordic countries the local government budget is approximately 2/3 of total government expenditures.

129. Nevertheless, Icelandic laws and regulations entrust municipalities with a series of competences and powers that can be depicted as "fair" or "reasonable" in the light of the "unitary" constitutional characterisation of the country and of the geographical characteristics of the country, with a small population scattered very unevenly cross the territory. In spite of all attempts to amalgamate, the municipalities are generally very spread out and thinly populated, except in Reykjavik region: more than half of the municipalities in the country have less than 1000 inhabitants and 1/3 have less than 500. As a consequence, they have a limited capacity to provide modern services. The small size of many municipalities contribute to explain the difficulties to launch a more massive decentralization process, although some new transfers of competences are under discussion (such as elderly care, health and home nursing), depending on the possibility to increase municipal cooperation.

130. The representatives of the smaller municipalities expressed some concerns about their capacity to fulfil all the task their municipalities are entrusted of, but the Congress delegation did not hear any substantial or recurrent claim from local representatives that the present local competences were either insufficient or non-substantial. As a matter of fact, most interlocutors seemed satisfied by the current situation on this point. Even the economic and financial crisis seems completely overcame and it does not impact on the ability of municipalities to manage a substantial share of public affairs.

131. In conclusion, the rapporteurs consider that the requirements of Article 3 para.1 of the Charter are satisfied by the present legal and factual situation in Iceland.

Article 3.2: Municipal form of government

132. Iceland (as other Scandinavian countries) follows the monistic model of local government, in which, all powers of local government rest with the elected council. Municipal council are elected every 4 years in in democratic elections by their residents in accordance with the Local Government Elections Act (Article 1.2 Law 138/2011).

133. Apart from this fundamental feature, the administrative organization of the municipalities varies to some extent from one municipality to another, according to the "ordinance on the governance of the municipality", that is passed by each municipal council (article 9).

134. After the elections the council usually appoints (normally for the entire electoral term) a chief executive (or a mayor) that can be hired from within the council (then usually it is the leader of the leading party), or from outside the council (with or without party connections). Her is the head of the administration and he manages the municipality on a daily basis. He prepares and attends council meetings and the meetings of the executive board but without the right to vote (except those who also hold a seat in the council). Although only a small number of the Icelandic mayor would count as a political figure in the classical meaning of the phrase as a substantial number of them are not elected by the public; their role is highly political as they are hired and fired by the council and their persona is very often closely knitted to the majority in the council.

135. Municipal council (with 7 or more councillors) may elect, for one year, an executive board, that, together with the chief executive officer, shall see to the management and financial management of the municipality to the extent that these responsibilities are not entrusted to others. It shall supervise the administration and financial management of the municipality, compile draft budgets and supplements thereto and submit these to the municipal council.

136. One of the most important changes introduced by Law n. 138/2011 addresses citizen participation (Chapter X). According to article 102, "1. The municipal council shall strive to ensure the

residents of the municipality and those who receive its services the chance to participate in, and influence, the governance of the municipality and the preparation of its policies. 2. Residents' influence may be ensured by means including: 1. the active provision of information to the residents, 2. consultation with the residents, e.g. at citizens' meetings or residents' conferences and in referendums, 3. the appointment of residents' and consumers' councils, 4. the structuring of the operation of the municipality according to local premises and conditions, 5. collaboration with, or assistance of another type for, residents who wish to make a contribution towards municipal affairs". New rules (article 108) provide for citizen initiative based on referendums (on request of 20% of those who have the rights to vote) and public meetings (10% of those who have the right to vote). Local authorities are also obliged to provide their citizens with information on local government issues and procedures (article 103).

137. The rapporteurs consider that the requirements of Article 3 para. 2 of the Charter are fully satisfied in Iceland.

4.2 Article 4 – Scope of local self-government

Article 4 – Scope of local self-government

1 The basic powers and responsibilities of local authorities shall be prescribed by the constitution or by statute. However, this provision shall not prevent the attribution to local authorities of powers and responsibilities for specific purposes in accordance with the law.

2 Local authorities shall, within the limits of the law, have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to any matter which is not excluded from their competence nor assigned to any other authority.

3 Public responsibilities shall generally be exercised, in preference, by those authorities who are closest to the citizen. Allocation of responsibility to another authority should weigh up the extent and nature of the task and requirements of efficiency and economy.

4 Powers given to local authorities shall normally be full and exclusive. They may not be undermined or limited by another, central or regional, authority except as provided for by the law.

5 Where powers are delegated to them by a central or regional authority, local authorities shall, insofar as possible, be allowed discretion in adapting their exercise to local conditions.

6 Local authorities shall be consulted, insofar as possible, in due time and in an appropriate way in the planning and decision-making processes for all matters which concern them directly.

138. Although Icelandic municipalities hold many powers and responsibilities in several domains of local life, it should be pointed out that there is no comprehensive or codified set of competences for municipalities in the legal system of the Iceland. The Local Government Act does not contain such a list. The actual competences of municipalities in the different sectors of governmental action are identified by the applicable laws and regulations in each of those sectors. Therefore, a "hard core" of essential or "inherent" competences for municipalities is entirely absent from the legislation; nor this "hard core" could be derived by interpretation from article 78 of the Constitution, which refers to the "affairs" of municipalities, without defining them. Accordingly, the competences granted to local authorities in the different sectors of governmental activity may be increased or reduced by the State legislature.

139. Nevertheless, no complaints have been raised during the meetings against the attitude of the State legislature. The number and importance of powers and competences currently enjoyed by Icelandic municipalities are generally regarded as "fair" or "reasonable" by local representatives. Nothing would support the idea that municipalities do not truly represent a "key" and vigorous actor of public life. Accordingly, Article 4, para. 1 of the Charter which establishes that "The basic powers and responsibilities of local authorities shall be prescribed by the Constitution or by statute", should be considered as complied with in Iceland.

140. As for Article 4, para. 2 of the Charter, according to which "Local authorities shall, within the limits of the law, have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to any matter which is not

excluded from their competence nor assigned to any other authority", this principle seems to be fully accepted in Iceland. Article 7, para. 2 and 3 of Local Government Act provides that "2. Municipalities shall work for the common welfare of their residents to the extent they consider practicable at any given time. 3. Municipalities may undertake any task relating to the residents of the municipality, providing it is not assigned to others by law".

141. Article 4, para. 3 of the Charter articulate the general principle of subsidiarity. It establishes that "Public responsibilities shall generally be exercised, in preference, by those authorities which are closest to the citizen. Allocation of responsibility to another authority should weigh up the extent and nature of the task and requirements of efficiency and economy". Article 4, para. 4, touches the problem of overlapping responsibilities. In the interest of clarity, it provides that "Powers given to local authorities shall normally be full and exclusive. They may not be undermined or limited by another, central or regional, authority except as provided for by the law".

142. The Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *a)*, invited Icelandic authorities to " clarify their fundamental legislation on the basis of the subsidiarity principle, making provision for a clear division of responsibilities between central government and local authorities".

143. Since then, this issue has not been addressed by Icelandic legislation. No provisions have been introduced in Law 138/2011. During the meetings which took place with the delegation, local government representatives underlined that this is still an issue of concern and that too many grey zones still exist, as a recent report made by the Icelandic Association of municipalities has revealed. Unclear burdens affect employment services, childrens' affairs, social security and social assistance, health services, elderly people's affairs, disabled people, and other groups, such as immigrants and prisoners applying for municipal financial support. According to this document, the consequences of these grey zones adversely affect a relevant number of individuals.

144. Finally, Article 4 para. 6 of the Charter provides that "local authorities shall be consulted, insofar as possible, in due time and in an appropriate way in the planning and decision-making processes for all matters which concern them directly". Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *e)*, provided that Icelandic authorities should "clarify the situations, and also the related procedures, in which local authorities may be involved in national decision making that concerns them, by envisaging, for example, the right for local authorities to be consulted, to which the state would be bound".

145. The new Local Government Act fully addressed this issue, since article 2, para. 4, that establishes that "No matters with which is specifically concerned with the interest of a municipality may be resolved without consultation with the municipal council". Article 98.3 provides that "At all times when issuing government edicts on the basis of this Act, the Minister shall consult the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland regarding their contents". Actually, the association has been involved in the process of writing the new local government act.

146. Chapter XIII of the Act is dedicated to "communication and consultation between central government and the municipalities". According to article 128, "The Government shall ensure formal and regular collaboration with the municipalities regarding important issues of governance relating to the position and responsibilities of the municipalities. Formal collaboration shall take place regarding, amongst other things, the presentation of draft legislation with a bearing on the municipalities and on the control of public finances, the division of responsibility between central government and the municipalities and other important issues with a bearing on the interests or finances of the municipalities".

147. Two main collaborative bodies have been established: a State and Municipal Collaborative Council and a State and Municipal Collaborative Committee. The first, that shall meet at least once each year, is integrated by the Minister responsible for local government and the chairman of the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland. Other Ministers shall attend meetings of the collaborative council as the occasion arises at any given time. The latter is composed by the permanent under-secretaries of the Ministry responsible for local government and by three representatives nominated by the committee of the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland. If necessary, the collaborative committee may decide to summon representatives from more ministries. The collaborative committee shall function under the auspices of the collaborative council, and be the forum for regular discussion and communication between the state and the municipalities. The collaboration agreement between the Association of Local Authorities and the Government establishes structures for the consultation and collaboration procedures between the association and the ministries. There is at least one annual consultation meeting with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Interior, and other ministers if

relevant. Two standing subcommittees have been set up by the new collaboration agreement, with representatives from the association and the mentioned ministries. One deals with financial affairs and the other with labour market affairs. These committees are supposed to collect data on development in their respective spheres and present them at the annual minister meetings. Parallel to these structures, informal contacts between the association and the State institutions play an important role in the collaboration procedure[31].

148. In addition, article 78 establishes that one out of three members of the Municipal Finances Monitoring Committee appointed by the Minister of Finance shall be appointed in accordance with a nomination by the Association of Local Authorities.

149. In conclusion, although the number and importance of the powers and competences currently enjoyed by Icelandic municipalities could be considered in compliance with Article 4 of the Charter, the rapporteurs believe that the recommendation included in lett. *a)* of the Recommendation 283 (2010) should be reiterated and that Icelandic authorities should be invited again to clarify the division of responsibilities between central government and local authorities, in the light of the principle of subsidiarity.

4.3 Article 5 – Protection of local authority boundaries

Article 5 – Protection of local authority boundaries

Changes in local authority boundaries shall not be made without prior consultation of the local communities concerned, possibly by means of a referendum where this is permitted by statute.

150. As Iceland is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world, it is easy to understand why the process of mergers of municipalities has been a prominent feature of the Icelandic territorial landscape in the last twenty years: the number of municipalities has been reduced from 196 to 74. In spite of all the attempts to reform, the main feature characterizing the Icelandic system is still very much present : more than half of the municipalities in the country have less than 1000 inhabitants and 1/3 of them have less than 500 individuals, a circumstance that has been considered as the main problem over the decades; too many, too little municipalities with limited capacity to provide modern services.

151. Mergers have always been voluntary (with the exception, in the past, of those municipalities whose population fell under 50 inhabitants; this threshold, however, has now been abandoned by Law 138/2011), since it is against the law to merge municipalities without the prior consent of the majority of citizens, which must be consulted by means of a referendum.

152. Law 138/2011 dedicates the Chapter XII to "Amalgamation of municipalities", setting detailed rules on the amalgamation procedure. Article 120 establishes that "No municipality may be amalgamated with other municipalities unless more voters in a referendum [...]are in favour of the amalgamation than are opposed to it".

153. Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *f),* invited Icelandic authorities to "raise the minimum threshold below which the merger of local authorities is compulsory and make provision for a combination of criteria based, in particular, on economic and geographical rationality and on the preservation, as far as possible, of inhabitants' "municipal identity" before consideration". Although in the last few years local leaders and state politicians seem to have begun to believe that the most realistic way to strengthen the municipal level so that it can continue taking over significant tasks from the state is by developing more cooperation projects, and a form of surrender to voluntary amalgamations appears to have taken place, during the meeting with rapporteurs the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities expressed is opposition to compulsory mergers provisions.

154. Therefore, rapporteurs consider that article 5 of the Charter is fully respected in Iceland and that lett. *f)* of the Recommendation 283 (2010) should be abandoned.

31 See https://portal.cor.europa.eu/divisionpowers/countries/Candidates/Iceland/Pages/1-Systems-of-multilevel-governance.aspx

4.4 Article 6 – Appropriate administrative structures and resources for the tasks of local Authorities

Article 6 – Appropriate administrative structures and resources for the tasks of local authorities

1 Without prejudice to more general statutory provisions, local authorities shall be able to determine their own internal administrative structures in order to adapt them to local needs and ensure effective management.

2 The conditions of service of local government employees shall be such as to permit the recruitment of high-quality staff on the basis of merit and competence; to this end adequate training opportunities, remuneration and career prospects shall be provided.

155. Article 6, para. 1 of the Charter provides that local authorities shall be able to determine their own internal administrative structure.

156. With regard to internal organization, Icelandic municipalities enjoy a fair degree of autonomy. According to Article 9 of Law 138/2011, within the limits of State legislation, municipal councils are allowed to pass special ordinances on the governance and administration of their municipalities and the procedures applying to the matters handled by the municipality. Provisions must also be made in the ordinance on meeting procedure for the municipal council and its committees. Important aspects of the municipal organisation (such as the committees, councils, boards, including an executive board to be established, the appointment and the qualities of the chief executive officer etc.) are left in the hands of the municipal council: a circumstance that explains the variety of models of administrative organization existing among the Icelandic municipalities.

157. As regards article 6 para. 2 of the Charter, Icelandic municipalities have the power and the autonomy to recruit high-quality staff on the basis of merit and competence. There is no centralised system for recruitment, in the sense of a nationwide, French-type territorial public service. Law 138/2011 lays down specific provisions dealing with the engagement of the employees (article 56). According to article 57, "The terms of service, rights and obligations of municipal employees shall be subject to the provisions of collective agreements at any given time and to the provisions of their employment contracts".

158. During the meetings, rapporteurs were told that in small municipalities it is almost impossible to recruit high-quality staff: the level of capacity (in terms of the number of trained and skilled professionals) increases only upon reaching around 2,500 residents. In any case, this difficulty is only part of the broader question on the size of municipalities and on the search of effective solution to guarantee a stronger local government: certainly, it cannot be considered a consequence of "the conditions of service of local government employees", as indicated by Article 6, para. 2 of the Charter.

159. Consequently, the current Icelandic system fully meets the requirements enshrined in Article 6 of the Charter.

4.5 Article 7 – Conditions under which responsibilities at local level are exercised

Article 7 – Conditions under which responsibilities at local level are exercised

1 The conditions of office of local elected representatives shall provide for free exercise of their functions.

2 They shall allow for appropriate financial compensation for expenses incurred in the exercise of the office in question as well as, where appropriate, compensation for loss of earnings or remuneration for work done and corresponding social welfare protection.

3 Any functions and activities which are deemed incompatible with the holding of local elective office shall be determined by statute or fundamental legal principles.

160. As for article 7, para 1 of the Charter, under Icelandic law, the conditions of office of local elected representatives do provide for the free exercise of their functions. This point has never been put into question by facts or reality, as Iceland is an advanced democratic country. Article 24 of the Local Government Act provides that "Municipal councillors are independent in their work. They are bound solely by the law and their own convictions in their positions on individual matters".

161. Municipal councilors are entitled to unpaid mandatory special leave throughout their term of office (article 33 Law 138/2011) and employers may not dismiss employees because they have stood as candidates in municipal elections or been elected to a municipal council. If an employee who has stood as a candidate in a municipal election or been elected to a municipal council is given notice of termination of employment, the employer shall demonstrate that the termination cannot be attributed to these events.

162. As for article 7, para. 2, of the Charter, according to article 32 of the Local Government Act, municipal councils are obliged to determine appropriate stipends to municipal councilors for their work. Travelling costs, accommodation and maintenance costs, if needed, shall also be covered. The representatives met by the rapporteurs shared very different views on the appropriateness of financial compensation for councilors. Some interlocutors pointed out the low level of the remuneration, others seemed to be satisfied. An explanation could be that the level of remuneration for councilors falls within the autonomy of municipal councils. Nevertheless, the fact that the law refers to an obligation of municipal council to determine "appropriate" stipends and the lack of strong complaints may be considered sufficient indicators of the fact that Article 7, para 2 of the Charter is complied with.

163. As for article 7, para. 3, of the Charter, the Local Government Act provides for disqualification from participation to the examination of, and final decisions regarding individual matters (article 20). In those cases, the alternate should be summoned for the examination and final decision of the matter. To the knowledge of the delegation, no rules exist on the disqualification from the holding of local elective office. According to article 2 of Local Government Election Act, Law 5/1998 with subsequent amendments, "Every Icelandic national who has reached the age of 18 years when an election takes place and who is legally domiciled in the municipality is entitled to vote in municipal elections. According to article 3 " Any person who is eligible to vote in a municipality, as provided for in Article 2, and who has not been deprived of legal competence shall be eligible to stand for election to a municipal council.". If a councillor on a municipal council loses his or her eligibility for election, he shall step down from the municipal council (article 30 Law 138/2011). In that case, his alternate should take his seat (article 31).

164. Consequently, rapporteurs consider that article 7 of the Charter is respected in Iceland.

4.6 Article 8 – Administrative supervision of local authorities' activities

Article 8 – Administrative supervision of local authorities' activities

1 Any administrative supervision of local authorities may only be exercised according to such procedures and in such cases as are provided for by the constitution or by statute.

2 Any administrative supervision of the activities of the local authorities shall normally aim only at ensuring compliance with the law and with constitutional principles. Administrative supervision may however be exercised with regard to expediency by higher-level authorities in respect of tasks the execution of which is delegated to local authorities.

3 Administrative supervision of local authorities shall be exercised in such a way as to ensure that the intervention of the controlling authority is kept in proportion to the importance of the interests which it is intended to protect.

165. Article 8 of the Charter deals with supervision of local authorities' activities by other levels of government. Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *d)*, invited the Icelandic authorities to "stipulate in domestic legislation the cases in which the minister responsible for local government may exercise supervision over local authorities' performance, and set out the related procedures, which must be based on the principle of local authorities being given a due hearing". At that time, basic legislation from one hand did not provide for general and systematic controls of the acts of local authorities; from the other hand, it established the monitoring by the Ministry of the performance of the local authority, opening the doors, in case they neglect their duties, to financial penalties.

166. The new Local Government Act clarified the rules on administrative supervision and financial supervision, by introducing detailed regulation in Chapter XI (administrative supervision) and in Chapter VIII (financial supervision), especially on categories of matters under monitoring and on the consequences of the monitoring. The principle of local authorities being given due hearing is still missing.

167. Considering that article 110 of the Law 138/2011 provides that the Minister "shall choose the measure that is most likely to produce the desired result, taking into account the autonomy of the municipalities" and that during the meetings no complaints have been raised about the supervision system, the rapporteurs consider that article 8 of the Charter is respected in Iceland.

4.7 Article 9 – Financial resources of local authorities

Article 9 – Financial resources of local authorities

1 Local authorities shall be entitled, within national economic policy, to adequate financial resources of their own, of which they may dispose freely within the framework of their powers.

2 Local authorities' financial resources shall be commensurate with the responsibilities provided for by the constitution and the law.

3 Part at least of the financial resources of local authorities shall derive from local taxes and charges of which, within the limits of statute, they have the power to determine the rate.

4 The financial systems on which resources available to local authorities are based shall be of a sufficiently diversified and buoyant nature to enable them to keep pace as far as practically possible with the real evolution of the cost of carrying out their tasks.

5 The protection of financially weaker local authorities calls for the institution of financial equalisation procedures or equivalent measures which are designed to correct the effects of the unequal distribution of potential sources of finance and of the financial burden they must support. Such procedures or measures shall not diminish the discretion local authorities may exercise within their own sphere of responsibility.

6 Local authorities shall be consulted, in an appropriate manner, on the way in which redistributed resources are to be allocated to them.

7 As far as possible, grants to local authorities shall not be earmarked for the financing of specific projects. The provision of grants shall not remove the basic freedom of local authorities to exercise policy discretion within their own jurisdiction.

8 For the purpose of borrowing for capital investment, local authorities shall have access to the national capital market within the limits of the law.

168. Local authorities in Iceland enjoy a great deal of fiscal autonomy if compared to local authorities in most countries[32]. They have their own resources thanks to local taxes (property tax, municipal income tax), central government contributions from the Equalization Fund and charges levied on users of public services (water supply, waste collection, child care, etc.): those resources are of a sufficiently diversified and expanding nature to enable them to keep pace as far as practically possible with the real evolution of the cost of carrying out their tasks, in compliance with Article 9, para. 4 of the Charter.

169. Local taxes cover about the 70% of the financial resources of the local authorities. Municipal councils have the power to determine the rate of local taxes : they determine annually the income tax level (between 12.44% and 14.52%) and the property tax level (up to 0.5% on residential housing, up to 1.5% for commercial premises: those rates may be increased of 25%), in full compliance of article 9, para. 3 of the Charter.

32 Revenue autonomy (own revenues relative to total resources available) at the local level is very high (89%), which entails a rate of dependency on central government transfers that is much lower than the EU average (11% versus 47%). Local own revenues represent 27% of total government revenues, which is higher than the EU average (13%): see https://portal.cor.europa.eu/divisionpowers/countries/Candidates/Iceland/Pages/4-Fiscal-Powers.aspx

170. The protection of financially weaker local authorities (article 9, para. 5 of the Charter) is assured by the Equalization Fund. On average, about 12% of local authorities' total revenues come from that Fund. The share varies greatly from one municipality to another. The Minister of the Interior is in charge of the Equalization Fund, assisted by an advisory committee of 5 members, 4 of them being nominated by the Association of Local Authorities.

171. During the meetings, rapporteurs have been told by several interlocutors that the Equalization Fund needs to be revised to take into account the evolving necessities of local authorities, especially in urban areas, and also to stimulate more mergers, as at the moment it encourage fragmentation, by supporting especially smallest rural municipalities. The Ministry of the Interior assured that they are working on reviewing the system, to incorporate different criteria, but they need at least one more year to be ready to implement the new system.

172. As for article 9, para. 6, of the Charter, on consultation of local authorities on the way in which redistributed resources are allocated, it should be considered respected. As we said, 4 out of 5 members of the advisory committee on Equalization Fund are nominated by the Association of Local Authorities. The Association of Local Authorities plays a task also in the formulation of the Fiscal Strategy Plan, according to article 11 of the Public Finance Act (123/2015): before it is submitted to the *Althingi*, the Minister shall seek an agreement with the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland, acting on behalf of the local governments.

173. As for article 9, para. 7 of the Charter, grants for specific projects do exist, as consequence of agreements between central government and municipalities (like in the recent case of asylum seekers) but they do not represent an important part of the financial resources of local autonomies and do not seem to constitute a problem for their autonomy.

174. Local authorities have access to the national (and international) capital market, within the limits of the law, that have been raised after the crisis: the debt ratio of municipalities could not be higher than 150 per cent of its revenues (article 64 Law n. 138/2011). Thus article 9, para. 8, of the Charter is respected.

175. During the meetings, two main points of concern emerged, related to the fulfilment of article 9, para. 1 and 2 of the Charter.

176. Those concerns are not related to the financial crisis that hit the country (local authorities included) in 2008: by now, the crisis is completely over and Iceland is experiencing not only a recovery, but also an economic growth. Recommendation 283(2010) lett. *g*) invited the Icelandic authorities to "set up a support fund for local authorities particularly hard hit by the crisis so that they are able to continue delivering certain public social services". According to the Association of Local Authorities, this recommendation is "not relevant in the current situation", although there are still some municipalities that are facing serious problems (Reykjanesbær).

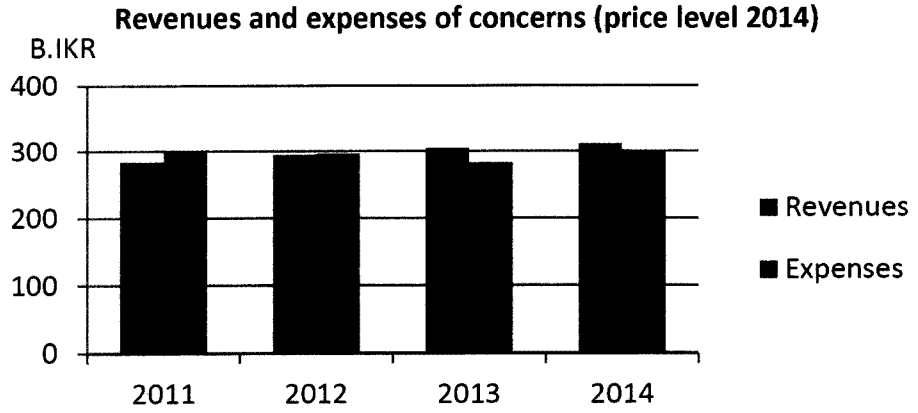


Table 10. Revenues and expenses of Local Authorities (Source: Association of Local Authorities, September 2015).

177. As for article 9, para. 1, local authorities dispose freely of their financial resources, within the framework of their powers, as stated in article 78, para. 2 of the Constitution, according to which "The income sources of the municipalities, and the right of the municipalities to decide whether and how to use their sources of income, shall be regulated by law". Nevertheless, as the resources they dispose of are limited, local authorities are unable to do anything except what is stated in the law. Overall local authorities see this as a threat to their self-governing capacity, since if they can only do what is stated by the law then their role is de facto akin to that of a service delivery agency for the central government.

178. As for article 9, para 2, according to which financial resources are in general commensurate with the responsibilities provided for by the constitution and the law, rapporteurs were told by local government representatives that State agencies, since funds have been cut off after the crisis, had passed several competences to local authorities, without the corresponding allocation of adequate financial resources (e.g. public transportation). In addition, new expenses have been determined by the touristic boom (that helped Icelandic economy to recover). Extra investments are needed to deal with this phenomenon, both in Reykjavik, which is the main touristic hub, and in more peripheral municipalities, which need to build infrastructure if they that want to attract tourists and take advantage of the boom. In the more remote areas, municipalities are facing significant depopulation and need more funds for maintaining social services and for encouraging local development. The only tool that local authorities can use to fulfil the new tasks is the increase of local taxes. The measures under discussion are a re-thinking of the Equalization Fund, in order to make it more dynamic, and the introduction of new municipal taxes, like a touristic tax. State representatives focused on more efficient expenditures (especially for primary schools, that are very expensive) and on the possibility for local authorities to raise real estate tax or to fully collect the taxes that they already could collect (such as the real estate tax on bed-and-breakfasts).

179. In the light of the above, the rapporteurs conclude that special attention has to be paid to the allocation to local authorities of adequate financial resources, especially when new competences are transferred.

4.8 Article 10 – Local authorities' right to associate

Article 10 – Local authorities' right to associate

1 Local authorities shall be entitled, in exercising their powers, to co-operate and, within the framework of the law, to form consortia with other local authorities in order to carry out tasks of common interest.

2 The entitlement of local authorities to belong to an association for the protection and promotion of their common interests and to belong to an international association of local authorities shall be recognised in each State.

3 Local authorities shall be entitled, under such conditions as may be provided for by the law, to co-operate with their counterparts in other States.

180. In Iceland, inter-municipal co-operation plays a growing role in the attempts to strengthen local government capacities to manage their own affairs and to get more competences from the central government.

181. According to many interlocutors, inter-municipal cooperation has been seen recently as a replacement for large scale merging, although this raises important questions on democracy. Since there is no formal elected intermediate stage between state government and municipalities, this would mean transfer of power from the elected representatives at the local level to a cooperative organ – not elected but under a board of directors comprising representatives from the municipalities involved. A delegation or endorsement of power of that kind could weaken local democracy rather than strengthen it.

182. In the new Local Government Act, Chapter IX is dedicated to "Collaboration between municipalities on the execution of functions". It provides co-owned agencies (*byggðasamlag)*, the possibility that a municipality undertakes tasks for other municipalities, regional municipal associations.

183. Co-owned agencies are legal entities that municipalities may establish to undertake the execution of specific tasks of municiplities, such as the operation of schools or fire-prevention measures. They are subject to the provisions of Local Government Act, as regards procedure, the rights and obligations of board members, their employees, finances, budgets and the auditing of annual accounts, administrative supervision and other general rules applying to the functions of the municipalities and other public authorities (article 94). Provisions on the election of the board, quorum at the meetings, the board's authority to bind the municipalities, the cases in which the approval of the municipal councils is required for the board's decisions to be valid etc. shall be included in the agreement.

184. Another form of collaboration directly provided by the Law 138/2011 is the agreement by which one municipality undertakes tasks for other municipalities. When one municipality undertakes tasks for one or more other municipalities, it may be decided that those municipalities which are regarded as purchasers of services may nominate observers to attend meetings of the relevant committee in the municipality which is regarded as the service provider, with the right to address meetings and propose motions when matters covered by the joint task are under discussion. All the details shall be covered by an agreement of collaboration (article 96).

185. Regional municipal associations, established in each region of the country, may, by agreement or in accordance with authorisations in separate legislation, undertake tasks or other activities connected with their role as defined in the first paragraph, such as tasks related to regional development or other common interests of the municipalities (article 97).

186. Additional forms of collaboration may be established by agreements between municipalities on the execution of specific functions that must be approved by the municipal councils in question (article 92). Those If a collaboration agreement between municipalities involves the assignment of final decision-making authority regarding individuals' rights and obligations, the collaboration may only proceed within the framework of a co-owned agency or in such a way that one municipality takes over tasks for another municipality or other municipalities, unless provisions in law grant special authorisation for some other form of collaboration. In that case, the approbation of the Ministry is required for those agreements to become valid (article 93).

187. An especially important role is played by the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities (Samband), founded in 1945: under the Local Government Act (article 98), "the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland is the common representative of the municipalities in Iceland". It defends their interests in dealings with the government and other parties both in Iceland and abroad. It formulates common policy on individual issues and therefore works closely with the government and the Althing. A special co-operation agreement is in force between the association and the government, containing formal provisions covering relations between them. According to article 98.3, The Association shall be consulted by the central government when issuing government edicts on the basis of the Local Government Act. All municipalities may be members of the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland. All municipalities now belong to the Association, but their participation in its activities is voluntary.

188. As for Article 10, para 3, of the Charter, local authorities may set up international and European collaborations: the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities plays an important role in international collaboration, specifically on the basis of the EEA Agreement.

189. In conclusion, rapporteurs consider that Article 10 is fully respected in Iceland.

190. Nevertheless rapporteurs would like to point out that Iceland has not yet ratified the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euroregional Co-operation Groupings (ECGs) (CETS No. 206), that signed on 15 June 1999.

4.9 Article 11 – Legal protection of local self-government

Article 11 – Legal protection of local self-government

Local authorities shall have the right of recourse to a judicial remedy in order to secure free exercise of their powers and respect for such principles of local self-government as are enshrined in the constitution or domestic legislation.

191. Concerning the protection of local self-government, as legal persons, municipalities enjoy the substantive and procedural rights which apply to such entities and can challenge any act in courts.

192. A recent example of those judicial remedies was presented to the rapporteurs during the monitoring visit: a case involving Reykjavik municipality, that had to sue the Ministry of Interior before the Supreme Court to have a contract, related to the third strip of the city airport, enforced. The case showed that those remedies are effective.

193. In addition, as Iceland follows the diffuse model of judicial review of legislation, the municipalities – as any other person or entity – can challenge directly legislation in courts for unconstitutionality. As in other Nordic countries, the judicial review of legislation is only seldom exercised and courts are not seen as the main remedy to avoid violations of the constitution. The focus is much more on collaboration rather than on litigation.

194. During the meeting with the rapporteurs the President of the Supreme Court was unable to quote any case of unconstitutionality for violation of article 78 of the Constitution. According to him, article 78 was quoted in 6 up to 8 cases in the entire history of the Supreme Court. As regards the Charter – which, as previously indicated, has never been incorporated in the Icelandic legal system – no data have been found on its impact. According to the President of the Supreme Court during the meeting with rapporteurs, it has never been mentioned by Courts in their rare decisions on local self-government that are rather based on article 78 of the Constitution. In his opinion, the reference contained in the article 3.4 of the Local Government Act could open the doors to more direct references by the courts.

195. Recommendation 283 (2010), lett. *h)*, invited Icelandic authorities to "introduce appropriate legislation to give local authorities a right of appeal against decisions taken at national level which could infringe principles of local self-government enshrined in the charter". This issue has not yet been addressed in a general way. Nevertheless, in the new Local Government Act there are specific provisions giving the municipalities the right of appeal against decisions adopted at national level in the exercise of administrative or financial supervision (article 117).

196. Taking into account the recent legislative developments and the Icelandic tradition, the rapporteurs maintain that article 11 should be considered respected in Iceland.

4.10 Article 12: Undertakings – reservations formulated by States, if any

Article 12 – Undertakings

1 Each Party undertakes to consider itself bound by at least twenty paragraphs of Part I of the Charter, at least ten of which shall be selected from among the following paragraphs:

- Article 2,
- Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2,
- Article 4, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4,
- Article 5,
- Article 7, paragraph 1,
- Article 8, paragraph 2,
- Article 9, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3,
- Article 10, paragraph 1,
- Article 11.

2 Each Contracting State, when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, shall notify to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe of the paragraphs selected in accordance

with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

3 Any Party may, at any later time, notify the Secretary General that it considers itself bound by any paragraphs of this Charter which it has not already accepted under the terms of paragraph 1 of this article. Such undertakings subsequently given shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification, acceptance or approval of the Party so notifying, and shall have the same effect as from the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

197. Iceland ratified the Charter without reservations.

4.11 On the ratification of the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority (CETS No. 207)

198. *In relation to the possibility to ratify the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government, signed by Iceland on 16 November 2009, during the meeting with the rapporteurs the Ministry of Interior noted that there are no reasons for not ratifying the Additional Protocol and that they would contact immediately the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the ratification process to start.*

5. CONCLUSIONS

199. Since the last monitoring visit, in 2009, the Icelandic scenario has deeply changed. On one hand, Iceland has brilliantly recovered from the financial and economic crisis that hit the country in 2008, on the other, a new Local Government Act (Law 138/2011) has entered into force, introducing important changes to the involvement of local authorities in national decision making, State financial and administrative supervision on local government, inter-municipal cooperation, citizen participation.

200. National and local authorities were able to deal with a major financial crisis and its economic and social consequences without undermining local self-government. Notwithstanding the crisis, the level of local democracy is globally satisfactory in Iceland, as demonstrated by the low level of conflicts between State and local authorities and by the good level of social services provided by the municipalities.

201. As for the territorial structure, only few mergers have taken place since the last monitoring visit: the number of municipalities has passed from 77 to 74. In spite of all attempts at amalgamation, the main characteristic of the Icelandic system is still very much present: more than half of the municipalities in the country have less than 1000 inhabitants and 1/3 have less than 500 individuals. The small size of many municipalities contributes to explain why local government in Iceland has relatively few functions, in comparison with other Nordic countries, where local governments are entrusted with wide and important functions and a strong welfare state was built on strong local government. Nevertheless, a wide range of instruments of inter-municipal collaboration does exist, which a wide range of instruments of inter-municipal collaboration does exist, which can contribute to the possibility for small municipalities to provide modern services.

202. Therefore, some points raised by Recommendation 283 (2010) could be considered fulfilled, such as those included in lett. d) ("stipulate in domestic legislation the cases in which the Minister responsible for local government may exercise supervision over local authorities' performance and set out the related procedures, which must be based on the principle of local authorities being given a due hearing") and e) ("clarify both the situations in which local authorities may be involved in their national decision-making, by envisaging, for example, the right to consult the local authorities to which the state would be bound, and also the related procedures"). The points f) ("raise the minimum threshold below which the merger of local authorities is compulsory and make provision for a combination of criteria based in particular on merger processes being economically and geographically rational and on inhabitants' "municipal identity" being preserved as far as possible before consideration is given to merger") and g) ("set up a support fund for local authorities particularly hard hit by the crisis so that they are able to continue delivering certain social services") are outdated and do not correspond anymore to the actual Icelandic reality.

203. Despite this positive evaluation, some elements of concern do persist: the division of responsibilities between central government and local authorities has not been clarified and several

"grey zones" remain, with a negative impact on several population groups; no legislation has been passed giving the European Charter of Local Self-Government legal force as a directly applicable source of law in the domestic legal system; the city of Reykjavik has not been granted a special status, on the basis of Congress Recommendation 219 (2007), establishing different legal arrangements, to take account of the particular situation of the Capital compared to other municipalities.

204. During the monitoring visit, the rapporteurs noticed that new issues of concern are emerging in the field of local finances: many municipalities, due to their limited resources, are unable to undertake tasks other that those stated by the law and to support local development. Local authorities have also mentioned the risk of an increase in the competences transferred without adequate financial resources. Finally, the Equalization Fund is a static mechanism, unable to adapt to the changing necessities of the municipalities and, according to most interlocutors, needs to be revised.

205. With regard to the right to participate in public affairs at local level, rapporteurs note that Iceland has a good practice in this respect and that the new Local Government Act 138/2011 introduced even more participative instruments. However, Iceland has not ratified the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority (CETS n° 207). As there is a full compliance with the Additional Protocol, rapporteurs encourage the national authorities to ratify the instrument in the near future.

APPENDIX – PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS' MONITORING VISIT TO ICELAND

CONGRESS MONITORING VISIT TO ICELAND
Reykjavik, Dalabyggð, Garðabær, and Reykjanesbær (21 - 23 June 2016)

PROGRAM

Congress delegation:

Rapporteurs:

Mr Jos Jakob WIENEN	Rapporteur on local democracy Chamber of local authorities, EPP/CCE[33] Member of the Monitoring Committee of the Congress Mayor of Katwijk (Netherlands)
Mr Zdenek BROZ	Rapporteur on local democracy Chamber of local authorities, CRE/ECR[34] Member of the Monitoring Committee of the Congress Mayor of Sempurk (Czech Republic)

Congress secretariat:

Ms Stéphanie POIREL	Secretary to the Monitoring Committee of the Congress

Consultant:

Ms Tania GROPPI	Member of the Group of Independent Experts on the European Charter of Local Self-Government (Italy)

The working languages, for which interpretation is provided during the meeting, will be Icelandic and English.

33 EPP/CCE: European People's Party Group in the Congress
34 CRE/ECR: European Conservatives and Reformists Group

[redacted]

- **Members of the Icelandic Delegation to the Congress:**

Mr Halldór HALLDÓRSSON, Head of Delegation, Head of the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities, Councillor of Reykjavik City
Mr Gunnar Axel AXELSSON, Full member, Councillor of Hafnarfjördur
Ms Elin R. LINDA, Full member, Councillor of Hunathing Vestra
Mr Sigurdur Bjorn BLONDAL, Alternate member, Councillor of Reykjavik
Ms Aldis HAFSTEINSDOTTIR, Alternate member, Mayor of Hveragerdi
Ms Halla Sigridur STEINOLFSDOTTIR, Alternate member, Councillor of Dalabyggo

- **Members of the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities**:

Mr Halldór HALLDÓRSSON, President, Councillor of Reykjavik City, Head of the Icelandic Delegation to the Congress
Mr Karl BJÖRNSSON, Director

- **Independent Expert**:

Ms Dr. Eva Marín HLYNSDOTTIR, Faculty of Political Science, University of Iceland

- **Reykjavik City Hall**

Mr Dagur Bergþóruson EGGERTSSON, Mayor

- **Ministry of Interior**

Mr Hermann SÆMUNDSSON, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior

- **Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs**

Mr Sigurdur H. HELGASON, Director General for the Department of Public Management and Reform

- **Office of the Althing (Parliament) Ombudsman**

Mr Tryggvi GUNNARSSON, Althing Ombudsman

[redacted]

- **Parliament**

Ms Vigdís Hauksdóttir, Chairman of the Budget Committee
Mr Guðlaugur Þór Þórðarson, Vice-chairman of the Budget Committee
Mr Steindór Dan Jenssen, Secretary to the Budget Committee
Mr Jón Magnússon, Secretary to the Environment and Communications Committee

- **Supreme Court**

Mr Markús SIGURBJÖRNSSON, President

- **Garðabær Town Hall**

Mr Gunnar EINARSSON, Mayor

- **Reykjanesbær Town Hall**

Mr Kjartan Már KJARTANSSON, Mayor



- **Dalabyggð Town Hall**

Mr Sveinn PALSSON, Mayor

Departure of the Congress Delegation on Friday 24 June 2016

BORGARRÁÐ 20.10.2016: Fyrirspurn borgarráðsfulltrúa Sjálfstæðisflokksins um rammasamninga við Múlalund - R161000295

Múlalundur, vinnustofa SÍBS, hefur um árabil verið virkur aðili að rammasamningi Reykjavíkurborgar vegna innkaupa á skrifstofuvörum. Vinnustofan hefur þjónað borgarstofnunum vel og vegna þeirra viðskipta hafa skapast umtalsverð verkefni fyrir fólk með skerta starfsorku. Ljóst er að vörur Múlalundar eru almennt vel samkeppnishæfar við aðrar vörur, bæði í gæðum og verði. Nú berast þær fregnir að Múlalundur hafi ekki lengur slíkan rammasamning við borgina, að því er virðist vegna misskilnings við framkvæmd útboðs. Óskað er eftir upplýsingum um þetta mál og tillögu um hvernig hægt er að leiðrétta þennan misskilning og tryggja áframhaldandi farsæl viðskipti samkvæmt rammasamningi milli Múlalundar og Reykjavíkurborgar.

SORPA
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VOTTUN HF. ÍST ISO 9001 | VOTTUN HF. ÍST ISO 14001 | JAFNLAUNA-VOTTUN VR

Málsnr.: R14100436
Skjalasafn Ráðhúss
18. okt. 2016
Bréfalykill: 62510

Borgarráð Reykjavikur
Ráðhúsi Reykjavíkur
Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Reykjavík, 17. oktober 2016

Rekstraráætlun SORPU bs. 2017 - 2021

Stjórn SORPU bs. samþykkti rekstraráætlun fyrir fyrirtækið 2017 -2021 á fundi sínum þann 14. oktober síðastliðinn. Áætlunin fylgir hér með.

Virðingarfyllst,

Björn H. Halldórsson
framkvæmdastjóri

SORPA

Rekstraráætlun
2017-2021



Samþykkt á stjórnarfundi SORPU bs. þann 14. október 2016

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Rekstraráætlun SORPU bs., fyrir árin 2017 – 2021 samþykkt á stjórnarfundi þann 14. október 2016.

FORSENDUR

Á eigendafundi þann 5. september 2016 voru settar fram meginforsendur fyrir rekstraráætlun SORPU, s.s um ytri forsendur og gjaldskrárbreytingar. Notaðar eru sömu forsendur og fyrir árið 2016 hvað varðar lántökur, framlag eigenda og framlag frá rekstri til stærri framkvæmda. Þær helstu forsendur sem notaðar eru við útreikning á áætlun SORPU ársins 2017 eru eftirfarandi:

- Vísitala byggingarkostnaðar (neysluvísitala)
- Launabreytingar skv. kjarasamningum
- Launavísitala þar sem ekki liggja fyrir kjarasamningar

Gjaldskrá SORPU tekur breytingum tvisvar á ári, 1. janúar og 1. júlí skv. breytingu á vísitölu. S.k. SORPU-vísitala er reiknuð sem 75% breyting á byggingavísitölu og 25% breyting á launavísitölu. Gjaldskrá fyrir helstu gjaldskrárflokka taka breytingum skv. þessari samsettu vísitölu. Sama vísitala er notuð til að bæta alla langtíma verktakasamninga og er það gert einu sinni á ári þann 1. janúar. Í forsendum eigenda (SSH) er birt spá um vísitölu neysluverðs og er hún notuð í stað áætlunar um breytingu á byggingavísitölu. Magn úrgangs fyrir árið 2017 er áætlað sama og magn úrgangs árið 2016 skv. útkomuspá byggt á 7 mánaða tölum. Þetta á þó ekki við um magn sem berst endurvinnslustöðvunum en í ljós hefur komið að sama nálgun getur ekki átt við á endurvinnslustöðvunum. Í stað þess er magn sem berts endurvinnslustöðvunum áætlað út frá spá um breytingu á einkaneyslu. Skipting úrgangs milli flokka er áætluð sú sama og árið 2016.

Verð fyrir endurvinnsluafurðir er áætlað það sama og árið 2016. Verð endurvinnsluafurða taka breytingum m.a. skv. heimsmarkaðsverði á olíu og kolum, markaðsverði á pappír, pappa og plasti og breytingum á gengi. Að auki hafa ákvarðanir Úrvinnslusjóðs áhrif á tekjur og eða útgjöld af ákveðnum endurvinnsluefnum. Ekki er reynt að áætla fyrir breytingum á þessum þáttum heldur er notast við þekkt verð við gerð áætlunarinnar. Gert er ráð fyrir að sama magn af metani seljist á árinu 2017 og útkomuspá fyrir árið 2016 segir til um. Fram til 2018 er gert ráð fyrir óbreyttri sölu metans en hún taki kipp þegar ný gasgerðarstöð tekur til starfa.

Áætlun 2018 – 2021 er gerð á föstu verðlagi ársins 2017.

Rekstrarúttekt hefur staðið yfir á vegum SSH undanfarna mánuði og er ekki komin niðurstaða í öll þau atriði sem þar hafa verið til skoðunar. Í eftirfarandi áætlun er gert ráð fyrir að eftirfarandi breytingar á rekstri komi til framkvæmda á næstu árum. Rétt er þó að hafa í huga að helsta forsendan er að slíkar aðgerðir hverjar sem þær eru skili einhverjum sparnaði og valdi ekki aukakostnaði í öðrum deildum eða verkefnum SORPU.

Endurvinnslustöðvar:

a. Opnunartíma endurvinnslustöðva verði breytt þ.a. stöðvarnar loki alltaf á sama tíma óháð því hvort um virkan dag eða helgi er að ræða (verði 12:00 – 18:30, opnunartími styttur um 2,5 tíma á viku). Þetta verði komið til framkvæmda 1. mars 2017 og skili sparnaði upp á 19 milljónir kr/ári (sparnaður árið 2017 því rúmar 14 milljónir)
b. Innheimta í hliði endurvinnslustöðva verði sjálfvirk innan 3ja ára. Hægt verði að fækka starfsmönnum um 3 á fyrsta ári innleiðingar en síðan um 5 á 3ja ári eftir innleiðingu (miðað við óbreyttan fjölda stöðva)
c. Endurvinnslustöðvunum á Sævarhöfða og Mosfellsbæ verði lokað árið 2019. Ný stöð verði reist á Lambhagavegi á sama tíma. Starfsmönnum verði fækkað um 2.
d. Endurvinnslustöðin á Dalvegi verði flutt þegar árið 2018 og Jafnaseli verði lokað árið 2019. Bæði þessi verkefni gefa forsendur til að fækka starfsfólki um 3.
e. Rekstrarfyrirkomulag verður sérstaklega skoðað af starfshópi á vegum SSH.

Til viðbótar þessum aðgerðum er áætlað að herða til muna eftirlit með því efni sem ekki á heima í blönduðum úrgangi eða grófum úrgangi. Gert er ráð fyrir að ná megi fram um 45 milljón króna minni útgjöldum í förgunargjöldum en á móti koma meiri launakostnaður tímabundið. Áætlaður sparnaður 20 milljónir samtals. Eigin tekjur endurvinnslustöðvanna eru m.a. vegna innheimtu af inneignarkortum og bein sala í hliði. Sala á endurvinnslustöðvunum er skv. rúmmáli og er gjaldskráin í dag 4.600 kr/rúmmeter (minnsta eining er 0,25 rúmmetrar eða 1.150 kr). Í meðfylgjandi áætlun er gert ráð fyrir að gjaldið hækki í 5.200 kr/rúmmeter (13%). Við það má gera ráð fyrir að tekjur geti hækkað um 9 milljónir á ársgrundvelli. Þessi breyting komi til framkvæmda 1. janúar 2016.

Móttökustöð:

a. Viðhaldsvinnu sem sinnt hefur verið af aðkeyptum verktaka verði innhýst. Þetta hefur þegar verið framkvæmt og var þegar tekið tillit til í áætlun.
b. Gerð verður úttekt á tæknilegum möguleikum þess að vigtin í Gufunesi verði rekin án starfsfólks. Gert er ráð fyrir að ef niðurstaðan verði jákvæð verði þetta komið til framkvæmda í lok árs 2017/byrjun árs 2018.

Urðun:

a. Þegar gas- og jarðgerðarstöðin verður tekin í notkun er gert ráð fyrir að innhýsa þeirri vélavinnu við urðun sem eftir er. Allt verklag við urðun mun breytast og því tækifæri á þeim tímapunkti til að innhýsa vélavinnu. Þangað til er gert ráð fyrir að verktaki sinni vélavinnu með þeim tækjakosti sem þegar er í notkun og hentar verkinu.
b. Fækkað um 1 starfsmenn með samnýtingu með Lífdísel. Þegar framkvæmt og inn í áætlun.
c. Stíft verður gengið eftir verkbókhaldi í Álfsnesi eins og öðrum deildum. Byggt að þeirri reynslu verður skoðað með frekari innhýsingu og/eða úthýsingu verkefna.

Gashreinsistöð:

a. Verkfræðistofan Lota er að gera úttekt á verkfyrirkomulagi, vaktavinnu og eftirliti með gashreinsistöðinni. Að þessari úttekt lokinni verður farið í þær breytingar sem til sparnaðar geta orðið (árið 2017).

Þróunar- og tæknideild / Umhverfis- og fræðsludeild

a. Skipulag og umfang aðkeyptrar þjónustu gæðaráðgjafar var tekin til endurskoðunar og mun aðkeypt vinna ráðgjafa minnka – hefur þegar verið framkvæmt á árinu 2016.
b. Form og verkefni beggja deilda verður tekið til endurskoðunar – nýtt fyrirkomulag tekið upp árið 2017.
c. Framkvæmd verður nákvæm greining á aðkeyptri innlendri tækniaðstoð – þeirri greiningu lokið fyrir áramót 2016/2017. Framhaldið skoðað í tengslum við lið b.



FJÁRFESTINGAR

Álfsnes

Stærsta einstaka fjárfestingin á næstu árum er bygging gas- og jarðgerðarstöðvar í Álfsnesi. Heildar byggingarkostnaður er á þessu stigi áætlaður um 2,82 milljarðar fyrir gasgerðarstöð í Álfsnesi auk tengdra framkvæmda í móttökustöð í Gufunesi. Frekari undirbúningur hefur staðið yfir frá því eigendasamkomulag var undirritað um byggingu gas- og jarðgerðarstöðvar þann 25. október 2013. Fyrir liggur samþykkt eigenda á eigendafundi um framhald verkefnisins. Undirbúningur að byggingu gas- og jarðgerðarstöðvar er þegar hafinn, en jarðvinna við væntanlega lóð var boðin út vorið 2015 og það verkefni klárað. Á þessu stigi er gert ráð fyrir að gas- og jarðgerðarstöð verði risin á seinni hluta árs 2018. Rétt þykir að gera grein fyrir fjárfestingarþörf í áætlunum SORPU þar sem um framkvæmd lagaskyldu er að ræða á verksviði SORPU bs. **Samþykkt rekstraráætlunar felur ekki í sér ákvörðun um fjármögnun verkefnisins heldur verður fármögnunaráætlun lögð fyrir eigendur áður en endanleg ákvörðun er tekin í stjórn SORPU bs.** Í áætluninni er gert ráð fyrir að eigendur leggi fram 706 milljónir í stofnfé fyrir nýjum framkvæmdum, hluti verði fjármagnaður af rekstri og hluti með lánum. Í áætluninni er gert ráð fyrir að eigendur leggi fram stofnfé árin 2017 og 2018. Gjaldskrá SORPU fyrir úrgang til urðunar var hækkuð um 1,00 kr /kg (án vsk) um áramótin 2014/2015 og er á þessu stigi ekki gert ráð fyrir að gjaldskáin hækki meira vegna þessa. Í töflunni hér fyrir neðan má sjá áætlun um fjármögnun gasgerðarstöðvar og þeim framkvæmdum sem henni fylgja (breytingar í móttökustöð og hreinsistöð):

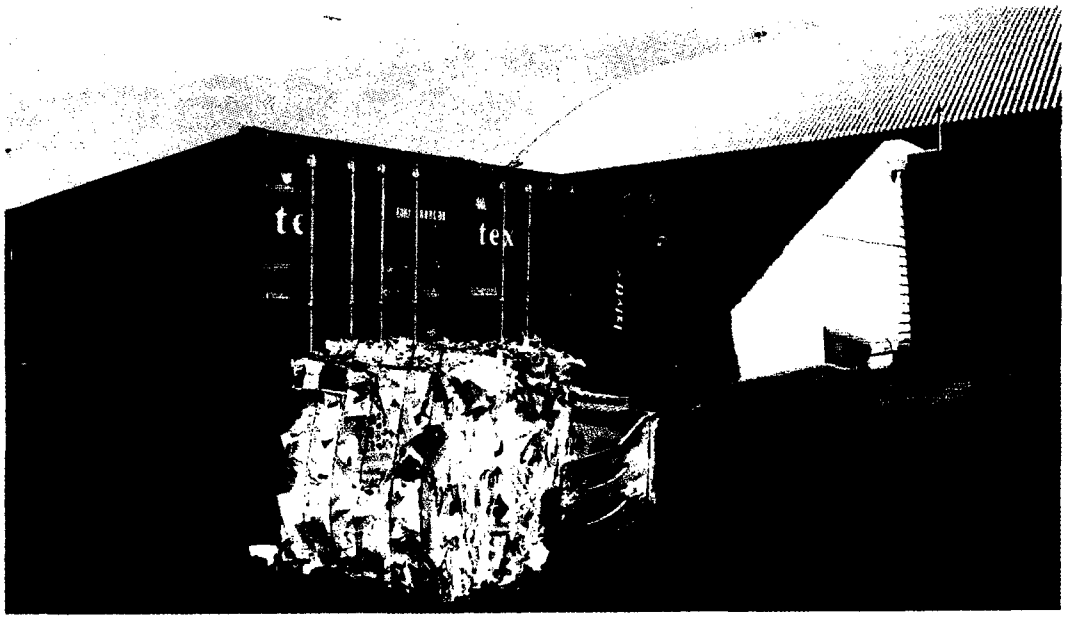
Fjármögnun	Ár			SAMTALS
	2016	2017	2018	
Stofnfé		353	353	706
Langtíma lántaka			846	846
Skammtíma lántaka			400	400
Af rekstri	132	542	195	869
SAMTALS	**132**	**895**	**1.794**	**2.821**

Í áætluninn er gert ráð fyrir að skammtímalán tekin árin 2017/2018 verði greidd upp á tveimur árum. Gert er ráð fyrir 4,5% vöxtum á lánum sem ekki er óeðlilegt í ljósi sögunnar.

Árin 2017 er gert ráð fyrir að haldið verði áfram með uppfærslu á núverandi metanhreinsistöð í Álfsnesi og varabirgðum sé komið upp til að auka afhendingaröryggi. Er það framhald á verkefni sem verið hefur í gangi árin 2013 - 2016.

Á árunum 2017 – 2019 er gert ráð fyrir að hefja undirbúning að byggingu brennslustöðvar til að uppfylla frekar markmið um að draga úr urðun á úrgangi sem fram koma bæði í lögum nr. 55/2003 um meðhöndlun úrgangs með síðari breytingu, nýútkominni landsáætlun um meðhöndlun úrgangs og svæðisáætlun um meðhöndlun úrgangs.

Önnur fjárfesting í Álfsnesi er vegna reglubundinna viðhaldsverkefna/endurnýjunar s.s. kaup á hreyfanlegum/færanlegum vinnutækjum.



Gufunes

Gert er ráð fyrir að fjárfesta þurfi í flokkunarbúnaði/undirbúningi fyrir vinnslu úrgangsins í gasgerðarstöð og er gert ráð fyrir að sú vinnsla fari fram í Gufunesi. Gert ráð fyrir að framkvæmdir vegna þessa hefjist árið 2017 og verði lokið á sama tíma og bygging gasgerðarstöðvar. Um er að ræða

búnað til frekari forvinnslu s.s. flokkunar, mölunar / kurlunar úrgangsins og skilvirkari flokkun málma. Gert er ráð fyrir að í Gufunesi fari fram allur undirbúningur úrgangsins fyrir gasgerð fyrir utan blöndun með stoðefnum en sú aðgerð verði framkvæmd í Álfsnesi.

Önnur fjárfesting í Gufunesi er m.a. ný sorppressa fyrir blandaðan úrgang. Í dag er notast við tvær gamlar pressur sem heimta orðið verulegt viðhald. Gert er ráð fyrir nýrri pressu á árinu sem nýtist fyrir endurvinnsluefni þegar fram líða stundir og urðun bagga verður hætt í Álfsnesi. Önnur brýn fjárfestingarverkefni í Gufunesi eru endurnýjun á dekki og vigtarhausum í einni vikt, endurnýjun á tölvuskápum (varaafl/afritun) og endurforritun vigtarkerfis. Enn verður frestað aðstöðu fyrir lestun pappírsgáma.

Gert er ráð fyrir árlegri fjárfestingarþörf vegna miðlægs tölvu- og bókhaldskerfis en slík fjárfesting getur sveiflast milli ára.

Undanfarin misseri hefur verið unnið að breytingum á þremur endurvinnslustöðvum. Búð er að koma upp skemmum fyrir móttöku á skilagjaldskyldum umbúðum á Breiðhellu og í Ánanaustum, en eftir á að ganga frá endanlegri stækkun stöðvarinnar í Ánanaustum og á Blíðubakka í Mosfellsbæ. Gert er ráð fyrir að þessar framkvæmdir klárist fyrir áramótin 2016/2017. Því er ekki gert ráð fyrir neinum fjárfestingum á endurvinnslustöðvunum á næsta ári. Hins vegar er brýnt að fundin verði lausn fyrir Dalveg þar sem aðstaðan var skorin verulega niður. Einnig er gert ráð fyrir að endurvinnslustöðin á Sævarhöfða víki vegna nýrra skipulagsáætlana í Reykjavík og er gert ráð fyrir að ný stöð rísi á norðurhluta höfuðborgarsvæðisins á árunum 2018-2019.

Af óviðráðanlegum ástæðum var nauðsynlegt að skerða lóð endurvinnslustöðvarinnar á Dalvegi í Kópavogi og er stöðin orðin of lítil til að geta veitt þá þjónustu sem ætlast er til. Það sama á við um stöðina í Jafnaseli. Brýnt er að fundinn sé framtíðarlausn vegna þessara tveggja stöðva. Ekki er að fullu ljóst hvaða áhrif breytt fyrirkomulag á Dalvegi mun hafa en fastlega má búast við að skerða þurfi þjónustu stöðvarinnar á háannatímum.

REKSTUR

Tekjur

Árin 2017 og 2018 er gert ráð fyrir óbreyttri sölu á metani en hún taki kipp um leið og gasgerðarstöðin hefur starfsemi – eftir 2018 verði söluaukning 12% á ári. Magnaukning úrgangs árin 2017 – 2021 er áætluð sú sama og %-fjölgun íbúa á höfuðborgarsvæðinu öllu. Þessi aukning er áætluð 1,2% á ári og er gert ráð fyrir að tekjur aukist í samræmi við aukið magn.

Gjöld

Almennt

Í áætlun ársins 2017 er gert ráð fyrir þeim þekktu launabreytingum sem þegar hefur verið samið um – sé launabreyting ekki þekkt s.k. kjarasamningi eru forsendur SSH um þróun launavísitölu notuð sem áætlun um breytingu á launakostnaði.

Skrifstofa

Auknar kröfur eiganda, m.a. vegna ytri og innri endurskoðunar setja auknar kröfur á tíma starfsfólks á skrifstofu auk þess sem kostnaður vegna þessara þátta hefur aukist. Nú er svo komið að SORPA greiðir 3 endurskoðunarfyrirtækjum fyrir endurskoðun, bæði ytri og innri auk þess sem greitt er sérstaklega fyrir vinnu endurskoðunarnefndar stjórnar SORPU. Meiri og meiri tími starfsfólks fer í að sinna þessum verkefnum. Við gerð síðustu rekstraráætlunar var gert ráð fyrir að ráðinn yrði starfsmaður í ½ starf vegna þessa. Hins vegar voru flest verkefnin sem tengdust þessu verki þannig að hægt var að nýta utanaðkomandi starfskrafta (ráðgjafa). Búast má við að áfram verði þörf á fjölgun starfsfólks vegna þessa eða notkun ráðgjafa. Einnig er orðin brýn þörf á að ráða mannauðsstjóra/mannauðsfulltrúa og er gert ráð fyrir ½ árverki vegna þessa.



Endurvinnslustöðvar / grenndargámar

Umferð og magn um endurvinnslustöðvarnar hefur aukist verulega síðustu ár en tekjur af innheimtu í hliði hafa hafa ekki náð að þróast til jafns við þessa aukningu. Brýnt er að eigendur og SORPA setjist yfir það fyrirkomulag sem gegnir um endurvinnslustöðvarnar og skoðað sé hvort annað fyrirkomulag henti betur og sé til þess fallið að lækka kostnað.

Endurvinnslustöðvarnar eru reknar skv. sérstöku samkomulagi SORPU við öll sveitarfélögin á höfuðborgarsvæðinu. Reksturinn er rekinn á núlli og hefur í sjálfu sér ekki áhrif á rekstrarniðurstöðu samlagsins þ.e.a.s. tekjur og gjöld endurvinnslustöðvana standast á. Endurvinnslustöðvarnar afla eigin tekna m.a. af sölu inneignarkorta, sölu málma og umboðsgjaldi vegna móttöku skilagjaldsskyldra umbúða fyrir Endurvinnsluna hf. Fyrsti áfangi að nýju kerfi skilagjaldsskyldra drykkjarvöruumbúða var tekin upp á miðju ári 2014 þegar móttökuskemma fyrir skilagjaldsskyldar umbúðir var tekin i notkun á Breiðhellu í Hafnarfirði. Slík móttaka var einnig tekin í notkun á Ánanaustum á fyrri hluta árs 2015. Eftir að þessi nýja móttaka var tekin upp hefur fjöldi eininga aukist og hafa tekjur vegna móttöku skilagjaldsskyldra umbúða aukist lítillega. Endurvinnslan hf. greiðir endurvinnslustöðvunum leigu fyrir skemmurnar í Ánanaustum og Breiðhellu.

Nýtt fyrirkomulag var tekið upp við móttöku, meðhöndlun og eyðingu raftækja um áramótin 2014/2015 þegar Úrvinnslusjóður tók verkefnið yfir frá skilakerfum. SORPA bauð þessa þjónustu út á þeim tíma og var niðurstaðan hagstæðari en gert hafði verið ráð fyrir. Hins vegar hafa staðið yfir deilur við Úrvinnslusjóð um hvaða kostnaði úrvinnslugjald á að standa undir. Verkið var boðið út aftur fyrr á þessu ári og var niðurstaðan ekki jafn hagfeld og verið hafði í fyrra útboð. Því fellur aukinn kostnaður á endurvinnslustöðvarnar vegna þessa verkefnis.

Mismun tekna og gjalda endurvinnslustöðvanna greiða sveitarfélögin í hlutfalli við íbúafjölda í hverju sveitarfélagi. SORPA bs. rekur einnig s.k. grenndargámakerfi fyrir sveitarfélögin á höfuðborgarsvæðinu. Verkefnið var boðið út á árinu 2015 og tók nýr verktaki við verkefninu á árinu. Verkefnið er vel skilgreint og ekki áætlað að kostnaður við verkefnið aukist umfram verðlag, nema þá sveitarfélögin óski eftir frekari þjónustu. Kostnaður við verkefnið skiptist mismunandi milli sveitarfélaganna en hvert sveitarfélag greiðir fyrir þessa þjónustu í samræmi við notkun (þ.e.a.s. fjölda gáma).

Til hagræðingar í rekstri endurvinnslustöðva var fyrirkomulagi við mótttöku blandaðs úrgangs á endurvinnslustöðvunum breytt um síðustu áramót. Bannað var að henda pappír og textíl í „pressanlegan" úrgang á endurvinnslustöðvunum. Jafnframt var ekkil lengur leyfilegt að koma með úrgang í ógegnsæjum pokum sem ætlaður er í „pressanlega" úrgang á endurvinnslustöðvunum. Með þessu móti var gert ráð fyrir að tækist að spara 20 milljónir í útgjöldum endurvinnslustöðvanna. Erfitt hefur reynst að fylgja þessu eftir m.a. vegna manneklu og þess að glærir plastpokar hafa lítt verið fáanlegir fyrr en nú seinni hluta árs. Þó hefur magn úrgangs í pressanlegan úrgang aukist minna en aðrir flokkar sem bendir til þess að einhver árangur hafi náðst.

Í fjárfestingaráætlun er gert ráð fyrir að byggð verði ný endurvinnslustöð á norðurhluta höfuðborgarsvæðisins eins og áður hefur komið fram. Á móti er gert ráð fyrir að aflagðar verði ein eða tvær stöðvar á móti. Verkefnið er áætlað árið 2018-2019 og eðli máls samkvæmt hefur nákvæm útfærsla ekki verið ákveðin, en gert er ráð fyrir að rekstrarkostnaður haldist óbreyttur.

Álfsnes

Útboð vegna reinar 20 í Álfsnesi hefur þegar farið fram og ljóst að það verkefni kostar um 440 milljónir (án vsk) og þarf ný rein að vera tilbúin fyrir lok apríl árið 2017. Þessi fjárfreka framkvæmd dregur úr getu SORPU til að fjármagna af eigin veltufé aðrar framkvæmdir. Framkvæmdin er þó nauðsynleg þar sem urðunarpláss í Álfsnesi er að verða upp urið. Nýrri rein er ætlað að endast út þann tíma sem eigendasamkomulag kveður á um að urðun skuli hætt í Álfsnesi og starfsleyfi nær til. Verkefnið er skilgreint sem fyrirframgreiddur kostnaður og er gjaldfært í takt við notkun reinarinnar.

Gufunes - móttökustöð

Á tímabilinu 2017 – 2021 verður fyrirkomulagi við þjónustu í Gufunesi og Álfsnesi breytt í samræmi við breytt verklag þegar ný gas- og jarðgerðarstöð tekur til starfa. Ekki er gert ráð fyrri að slíkar breytingar hafi áhrif á heildar rekstrarkostnað.

SKULDSETNING OG KRÖFUR UM AFKOMU

Í samræmi við reglur sem settar eru í sveitarstjórnarlögum og viðmiðum eftirlitsnefndar með fjármálum sveitarfélaga, má í töflu hér fyrir neðan sjá þau hlutföll sem miðað er við um skuldsetningu og afkomu (jafnvægisregla er reiknuð í milljónum) og hvernig áætlunin uppfyllir þessi viðmið.

Liður	Útkomuspá	Áætlunarár					Viðmið
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Framlegð/tekjur	16,8%	14,5%	14,1%	17,3%	17,5%	17,7%	> 15%
Veltufé frá rekstri/tekjur	17,0%	14,6%	13,7%	17,0%	17,2%	17,5%	> 7,5%
Heildarskuldir/reglulegar tekjur	31,6%	27,0%	51,8%	48,7%	40,4%	37,3%	< 150%
Jafnvægisregla (niðurstaða í 3 ár)	834	1.130	732	467	306	472	jákvætt

Skyggðu reitirnir eru þar sem einstök skilyrði eru ekki uppfyllt. Rétt er þó að skoða öll skilyrðin til samans þegar þetta er metið.

Rekstrarreikningur áætlun 2017 - 2021

Rekstrartekjur	Ársreikningur 2015	Árshlutareikningur 1/1 -30/6 2016	Útkomuspá 2016	Áætlun 2017	Áætlun 2018	Áætlun 2019	Áætlun 2020	Áætlun 2021
Þjónustutekjur	2.801.395.069	1.566.015.289	3.171.304.696	3.365.404.135	3.365.713.784	3.556.102.350	3.613.775.578	3.673.640.885
Aðrar tekjur	12.763.048	782.700	2.250.000	2.250.000				
	2.814.158.117	1.566.797.989	3.173.554.696	3.367.654.135	3.365.713.784	3.556.102.350	3.613.775.578	3.673.640.885
Rekstrargjöld	0							
Laun og tengd gjöld	828.405.891	457.336.321	964.064.121	1.104.050.320	1.136.067.779	1.166.173.575	1.192.412.481	1.218.049.349
Annar rekstrarkostnaður	1.442.838.258	899.600.461	1.676.028.460	1.774.388.567	1.741.928.082	1.757.605.435	1.773.423.884	1.789.384.699
Afskriftir	138.587.498	70.054.721	142.951.231	170.000.000	449.350.000	483.870.000	475.910.000	468.970.000
	2.409.831.647	1.426.991.503	2.783.043.812	3.048.438.887	3.327.345.861	3.407.649.010	3.441.746.365	3.476.404.048
Hagnaður fyrir fjármunatekjur og (fjármagnsgjöld)	404.326.470	139.806.486	390.510.884	321.343.248	38.367.923	148.453.339	172.029.213	197.236.837
Fjármunatekjur og (fjármagnsgjöld)								
Vaxtatekjur, verðbætur og arður, gengismunur	23.803.167	633.911	15.000.000	12.000.000	11.000.000	11.000.000	11.000.000	11.000.000
Vaxtagjöld og verðbætur og gengismunur	(12.519.863)	(7.618.952)	(10.000.000)	(9.000.000)	(25.000.000)	(22.000.000)	(19.000.000)	(17.000.000)
Áhrif hlutdeildarfélaga	1.002.794							
Fjármunatekjur og (fjármagnsgjöld)	12.286.098	(6.985.041)	5.000.000	3.000.000	(14.000.000)	(11.000.000)	(8.000.000)	(6.000.000)
Hagnaður ársins	416.612.568	132.821.445	395.510.884	324.343.248	24.367.923	137.453.339	164.029.213	191.236.837

Efnahagsreikningur

Eignir

	Ársreikningur 2015	Árshlutareikningur 1/1 -30/6 2016	Útkomuspá 2016	Áætlun	Áætlun 2018	Áætlun 2019	Áætlun 2020	Áætlun 2021
Fastafjármunir								
Varanlegir rekstrarfjármunir:								
Gufunes móttökustöð	351.100.047	329.515.931	322.780.000		346.430.000	313.810.000	285.490.000	258.410.000
Álfsnes urðunarstöð/svæðisáætlun	440.672.013	467.640.346	568.710.000		2.623.770.000	2.425.720.000	2.226.340.000	2.125.400.000
Gufunes vélar og tæki	275.046.406	252.909.307	233.080.000		622.000.000	548.800.000	480.590.000	424.640.000
Endurvinnslustöðvar	383.313.949	394.959.710	461.730.000		479.300.000	706.590.000	678.880.000	651.170.000
	1.450.132.415	1.445.025.294	1.586.300.000		4.071.500.000	3.994.920.000	3.671.300.000	3.459.620.000
Áhættufjármunir og langtímakröfur:								
Eignarhlutir í öðrum félögum	22.868.651	22.868.651	22.868.651		22.868.651	22.868.651	22.868.651	22.868.651
Bundnar bankainnistæður	45.358.926	49.781.912	52.858.926		69.358.926	78.358.926	87.858.926	97.558.926
	68.227.577	72.650.563	75.727.577		92.227.577	101.227.577	110.727.577	120.427.577
Fastafjármunir	1.518.359.992	1.517.675.857	1.662.027.577		4.163.727.577	4.096.147.577	3.782.027.577	3.580.047.577
Veltufjármunir								
Skammtímakröfur:								
Viðskiptakröfur	145.482.480	183.891.827	150.000.000		160.000.000	165.000.000	170.000.000	175.000.000
Aðrar kröfur	999.504	259.834	5.000.000		5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kröfur á tengd félög	177.664.649	280.225.045	280.000.000		280.000.000	280.000.000	280.000.000	280.000.000
Fyrirframgreiddur kostnaður	0	2.043.818	100.000.000		250.000.000	200.000.000	150.000.000	100.000.000
Handbært fé:								
Bankainnstæður	875.174.161	890.373.578	976.713.710		138.351.317	374.174.656	620.413.869	966.920.706
Veltufjármunir	1.199.320.794	1.356.794.102	1.511.713.710		833.351.317	1.024.174.656	1.225.413.869	1.526.920.706
Eignir samtals	2.717.680.786	2.874.469.959	3.173.741.287		4.997.078.894	5.120.322.233	5.007.441.446	5.106.968.283

31. desember ár hvert

Skuldir og eigið fé

	Ársreikningur 2015	Árshlutareikningur 1/1 -30/6 2016	Útkomuspá 2016	Áætlun 2017	Áætlun 2018	Áætlun 2019	Áætlun 2020	Áætlun 2021
Eigið fé								
Stofnfé	336.962.569	336.962.569	336.962.569	[illegible]	1.040.962.569	1.040.962.569	1.040.962.569	1.040.962.569
Óráðstafað eigið fé	1.437.906.302	1.570.727.747	1.833.417.186	[illegible]	2.182.128.357	2.319.581.696	2.483.610.909	2.674.847.746
Eigið fé samtals	1.774.868.871	1.907.690.316	2.170.379.755	[illegible]	3.223.090.926	3.360.544.265	3.524.573.478	3.715.810.315
Langtímaskuldir								
Skuldir við lánastofnanir	327.840.631	297.992.385	267.489.025	[illegible]	556.288.858	667.488.858	573.888.858	479.688.858
Skuldbinding vegna endurvinnslustöðva	191.280.198	202.682.445	217.820.881	[illegible]	267.767.484	296.757.484	346.247.484	367.137.484
Skuldbinding vegna íbyrgðar á urðunarstað	47.131.626	51.913.118	54.631.626	[illegible]	71.131.626	80.131.626	89.631.626	99.331.626
Langtímaskuldir	566.252.455	552.587.948	539.941.532	[illegible]	895.187.968	1.044.377.968	1.009.767.968	946.157.968
Skammtímaskuldir								
Bankalán	0	0	0	[illegible]	400.000.000	200.000.000	0	
Viðskiptaskuldir	142.453.149	199.469.843	220.800.000	[illegible]	240.000.000	250.000.000	250.000.000	240.000.000
Ýmsar skammtímaskuldir	150.593.192	138.315.947	168.500.000	[illegible]	123.400.000	126.600.000	129.500.000	110.800.000
Næsta árs afborganir langtímaskulda	83.513.119	76.405.905	74.120.000	[illegible]	115.400.000	138.800.000	93.600.000	94.200.000
Skammtímaskuldir	376.559.460	414.191.695	463.420.000	[illegible]	878.800.000	715.400.000	473.100.000	445.000.000
Skuldir samtals	942.811.915	966.779.643	1.003.361.532	[illegible]	1.773.987.968	1.759.777.968	1.482.867.968	1.391.157.968
Skuldir og eigið fé samtals	2.717.680.786	2.874.469.959	3.173.741.287	[illegible]	4.997.078.894	5.120.322.233	5.007.441.446	5.106.968.283

Sjóðstreymi 2017 - 2021

Handbært fé frá rekstri	Ársreikningur 2015	Árshlutareikningur 1/1 -30/6 2016	Útkomuspá 2016	Áætlun 2017	Áætlun 2018	Áætlun 2019	Áætlun 2020	Áætlun 2021
Frá rekstri:								
Hagnaður af reglulegri starfsemi	416.612.569	132.821.445	395.510.884	324.363.248	24.367.923	137.453.339	164.029.213	191.236.837
Rekstrarliðir sem ekki hafa áhrif á fjárstreymi:								
Afskriftir	138.587.498	70.054.721	142.951.231	174.000.000	449.350.000	483.870.000	475.910.000	468.970.000
Sölu(hagnaður)/tap fastafjármuna	355.286	430.586	430.586					
Áhrif hlutdeildarfélaga	(1.002.794)							
Verðb. og gengism. af eignum og skuldum	0							
	554.552.559	203.306.752	538.892.701	498.363.248	473.717.923	621.323.339	639.939.213	660.206.837
Breytingar á rekstrartengdum eignum og skuldum:								
Skammtímakröfur, lækkun (hækkun)	(63.065.056)	(142.273.891)	(210.853.367)	(205.800.000)	45.000.000	45.000.000	45.000.000	45.000.000
Skammtímaskuldir, hækkun (lækkun)	38.543.589	44.739.449	96.253.659	(50.300.000)	24.600.000	13.200.000	2.900.000	(28.700.000)
	(24.521.467)	(97.534.442)	(114.599.708)	(255.800.000)	69.600.000	58.200.000	47.900.000	16.300.000
Handbært fé frá rekstri	530.031.092	105.772.310	424.292.993	242.563.248	543.317.923	679.523.339	687.839.213	676.506.837
Fjárfestingarhreyfingar								
Fjárfest í Gufunesi	(65.567.879)	(7.087.001)	(30.000.000)	(180.000.000)	(45.000.000)	(35.000.000)	(35.000.000)	(45.000.000)
Fjárfest í flokkun				(230.800.000)	(200.000.000)	(30.000.000)	(30.000.000)	(30.000.000)
Fjárfest í gasgerðarausn			(87.000.000)	(615.000.000)	(1.631.000.000)	(45.000.000)	(45.000.000)	(45.000.000)
Fjárfest í lóð				(50.000.000)				
Fjárfest í gashreinsistöð og varabirgðum			(15.000.000)	(40.000.000)	(50.000.000)	(50.000.000)		
Fjárfest í brennslustöð / undirbúningur						(10.000.000)	(60.000.000)	(150.000.000)
Fjárfest í Álfsnesi og svæðisætlun	(150.542.971)	(47.842.195)	(70.000.000)	(20.000.000)	(30.000.000)	(10.000.000)	(10.000.000)	(15.000.000)
Fjárfest í Endurvinnslustöðvum	(29.892.629)	(17.709.975)	(92.642.434)		(50.000.000)	(250.000.000)		
Söluverð fastafjármuna	244.714	1.196.774	1.196.774					
Breyting langtímakrafna	0	3.731.240	(330.125)					
Breyting bundinna innstæðna	(6.946.858)	(3.738.333)	(7.500.000)	(8.000.000)	(8.500.000)	(9.000.000)	(9.500.000)	(9.700.000)
Fjárfest í eignarhlutum	0							
Fjárfestingarhreyfingar	(252.705.623)	(71.449.490)	(301.275.785)	(1.143.800.000)	(2.014.500.000)	(439.000.000)	(189.500.000)	(294.700.000)
Fjármögnunarhreyfingar								
Ábyrgðargjald v/urðunarstaða	7.038.163	4.096.839	7.500.000	8.000.000	8.500.000	9.000.000	9.500.000	9.700.000
Ný langtímalán vegna SORPU bs.					450.000.000			
Ný langtímalán vegna endurvinnslustöðvanna					50.000.000	250.000.000		
Greiddar afborganir langtímalána	(81.896.292)	(40.686.700)	(80.158.229)	(74.764.823)	(103.590.000)	(115.400.000)	(138.800.000)	(93.600.000)
Skammtíma bankalán			0	0	400.000.000	(200.000.000)	(200.000.000)	
Breyting á skuldbindingu v/endurvinnslustöðva	43.857.495	17.466.458	51.180.570	44.621.239	46.190.000	51.700.000	77.200.000	48.600.000
Stofnfjáraukning vegna gasgerðarstöðvar				352.000.000	352.000.000			
Fjármögnunarhreyfingar	(31.000.634)	(19.123.403)	(21.477.659)	329.856.416	1.203.100.000	(4.700.000)	(252.100.000)	(35.300.000)
Hækkun (lækkun) á handbæru fé	246.324.835	15.199.417	101.539.549	(571.380.336)	(268.082.077)	235.823.339	246.239.213	346.506.837
Handbært fé í byrjun tímabils	628.849.326	875.174.161	875.174.161	976.713.710	406.433.394	138.351.317	374.174.656	620.413.869
Handbært fé í lok tímabils	875.174.161	890.373.578	976.713.710	405.333.374	138.351.317	374.174.656	620.413.869	966.920.706

REKSTRARÁÆTLUN

2017

ÁÆTLUN ENDURVINNSLUSTÖÐVA

OG

GRENNDARGÁMA

SAMÞYKKT 14.10.2016
Rekstrráætlun 2017

Sundurliðanir með áætlun - einstakar deildir

Deild 50 Endurvinnslustöðvar

	Ársreikningur 2015	Áætlun 2016	Útkomuspá 2016	Áætlun 2017
Laun og launatengd gjöld	**255.628**	**250.035**	**294.587**	**351.906**
Laun	203.386	195.117	234.463	266.863
Launatengd gjöld	52.242	54.918	60.124	85.043
Annar starfsmannakostnaður	**8.073**	**8.975**	**10.186**	**8.705**
Annar starfsmannakostnaður	8.073	8.975	10.186	8.705
Rekstur, móttaka, flutningur og ráðstöfun úrgangs	**487.144**	**462.712**	**582.706**	**597.143**
Eyðingargjöld	264.248	243.990	330.882	323.892
Flutningar	147.720	157.486	185.915	207.272
Véla og gámaleiga	56.206	49.570	50.920	52.906
Innlend útboðsverk				
Rekstrarvörur	1.374	730	498	1.518
Landleiga og urðunargjald				
Innlend tækniaðstoð	14.194	7.846	7.691	7.291
Erlend tæknlaðstoð				
Viðhald véla og tækja	3.282	3.090	6.676	4.136
Tryggingar véla og tækja				
Rannsóknarkostnaður og eftirlit	120		124	128
Rekstur húsnæðis og lóðar	**46.644**	**37.598**	**35.501**	**36.328**
Húsaleiga	-			
Rafmagn og hiti	4.915	4.414	4.488	4.663
Viðhald og rekstur húsnæðis	1.517	3.986	2.088	1.609
Viðhald lóðar	23.077	11.559	11.388	11.832
Fasteignagjöld og lóðarleiga	5.122	6.999	6.090	6.328
Snjómokstur / hálkueyðing	1.850	1.321	1.911	1.986
Hreinlætiskostnaður				
Annar húsnæðiskostnaður	10.163	9.319	9.538	9.910
Viðhald fasteigna og útivsvæðis				
Öryggisgæsla				
Markaðs- og sölukostnaður	**1.712**	**2.975**	**3.210**	**2.600**
Auglýsingar	1.572	2.368	2.879	2.500
Styrktarauglýsingar	140	80	100	100
Kynningarkostnaður/sölulaun		527	231	
Rekstur bifreiða og flutningstækja	**3.977**	**3.054**	**3.841**	**4.197**
Skrifstofu og stjórnunarkostnaður	**44.269**	**41.690**	**49.557**	**56.872**
Viðhald skrifstofuáhalda	226	70	58	234
Aðk.akstur	2.297	1.011	2.682	2.787
Ritföng/prentun/bækur	1.699	1.147	1.748	1.816
Sími/burðargjöld	3.823	4.189	3.558	3.697
Ferða og fundakostnaður	1.136	1.346	801	1.057
Rekstur tölvubúnaðar	8.833	8.898	9.125	12.481
Aðkeypt þjónusta	25.280	23.176	28.497	31.592
Sölutap fastafjármuna				
Afskrifaðar tapaðar kröfur	159		452	469
Annar kostnaður	816	1.853	2.636	2.739
Ófyrirséð				
Annar rekstrarkostnaður samtals	**591.819**	**557.004**	**685.001**	**705.845**
Afskriftir	**-**	**435**		
Rekstrarkostnaður samtals	**847.447**	**807.474**	**979.588**	**1.057.751**

SAMÞYKKT 14.10.2016

TEKJUR ENDURVINNSLUSTÖÐVA		ársreikningur 2015	Áætlun 2016	Útkomuspá 2016	Áætlun 2017
Móttökugjöld- klippikort		72.417.975	84.056	85.936	120.459
Málmar		14.676.553	27.452	-	- 7.500
Endurvinnslan umboðslaun		34.394.023	47.540	51.721	57.338
Endurvinnslan húsaleiga		6.864.500	6.534	8.314	8.638
Úrvinnslusjóður / Efnamóttakan raftæki		37.925.745	40.838	18.578	20.596
Aðrar tekjur		8.055.051	7.034	10.993	12.792
Pappírssöfnun grenndargámar					
Endurgreiðslur bylgjupappa		2.237.773	3.518	5.183	5.923
Útseld þjónusta		13.717.407	9.068	12.746	13.161
Samtals eigin tekjur		**173.025**	**226.040**	**193.470**	**231.408**
Innheimt hjá sveitarfélögunum		**466.124**	**581.434**	**786.118**	**826.343**
Samtals		**639.149**	**807.474**	**979.588**	**1.057.751**
Greiðslur einstakra sveitarfélaga					
	Skipting árið 2014/2015				
Reykjavíkurborg	58,13%	[redacted]	337.755	456.998	480.382
Hafnarfjörður	13,12%		76.201	103.103	108.379
Kópavogur	15,50%		90.083	121.887	128.123
Garðabær	6,79%		39.424	53.342	56.072
Mosfellsbær	4,36%		25.332	34.276	36.030
Seltjarnarnes	2,10%		12.203	16.512	17.357
	100,00%	**0**	**580.999**	**786.118**	**826.343**

SAMÞYKKT 14.10.2016
Grenndargámakerfi SORPU og sveitarfélaganna

	Ársreikningur 2015	Áætlun 2016	Útkomuspá 2016		Áætlun 2017
Tekjur vegna grenndargámakerfis		**41.562**	**43.912**	**0**	**44.299**
Efnissala plasts		823	1.397		1.491
Greiðslur sveitarfélaga		40.739	42.515		42.808
Gjöld vegna grenndargámakerfis		**41.562**	**43.912**		**44.299**
Gámaleiga		10.771	13.754		11.207
Flutningur		25.849	25.542		30.803
Móttökugjöld		490	429		449
Annað (þrif, viðhald, þóknun osfrv.)		4.452	4.187		1.840
ÁÆTLUÐ SKIPTING KOSTNAÐAR MILLI SVEITARFÉLAGANNA VEGNA GRENNDARGÁMAKERFIS		**40.739**	**42.515**		**42.808**
Reykjavíkurborg		29.179	31.795		32.014
Kópavogur		4.000	3.081		3.102
Hafnarfjörður		4.012	4.514		4.545
Garðabær		1.692	1.570		1.580
Mosfellsbær		1.230	714		719
Seltjarnarnesbær		626	842		848
Áætlaður kostnaður sveitarfélaganna vegna endurvinnslustöðva og grenndargámakerfis					
Reykjavíkurborg		366.934	488.793		512.396
Hafnarfjörður		80.213	106.184		112.924
Kópavogur		94.083	126.400		131.225
Garðabær		41.116	54.912		57.652
Mosfellsbær		26.562	34.990		36.749
Seltjarnarnesbær		12.829	17.354		18.204
SAMTALS GREIÐSLUR SVEITARFÉLAGA		**621.738**	**828.633**		**869.151**

Málsnr.: R16100079
Skjalasafn Ráðhúss
17. okt. 2016
Bréfalykill: D - 723

Reykjavík 14. október 2016

Eftirfarandi bókun var gerð af hverfisráði Kjalarness á fundi ráðsins fimmtudaginn 13. október 2016:

„Hverfisráð Kjalarness fagnar því að hægt sé að nýta þetta húsnæði í þetta þarfa verkefni en hefur verulegar áhyggjur af því að sú skelfilega samgönguþjónusta sem hefur verið í boði fyrir fólk í leit að alþjóðlegri vernd í Arnarholti verði leikin eftir fyrir þá sem koma til með að dvelja í Víðinesi. Hverfisráð telur alls ekki koma til greina að fólk í leit að alþjóðlegri vernd komi til með að dvelja þarna nema að tilvonandi íbúum verði tryggð öruggar samgöngur eftir þörfum íbúanna. Reynslan frá Arnarholti kennir okkur að það er lykilatriði að samgöngur séu öruggar og á forsendum þeirra sem nýta þær og sem dæmi má nefna að um 20 manns ganga daglega Brautarholtsveginn sem er einbreið og óupplýst umferðargata án göngustígs fyrir kl. 7 á morgnana til að ná strætisvagni."

Fyrir hönd hverfisráðs Kjalarness:

Þorvaldur Guðjónsson
Verkefnastjóri félagsauðs og frístunda
Miðgarði, þjónustumiðstöð Grafarvogs og Kjalarness

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160249

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrár Usk
Lagt fram yfirlit yfir gjaldskrár umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs.

Samþykkt.
Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Fylgiskjal: yfirlit yfir gjaldskrár umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs.

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

Gjaldskrár 2017

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

1 Gjaldskrá fyrir mengunar- og heilbrigðiseftirlit í Reykjavík
2 Gjaldskrá fyrir hundahald
3 Gjaldskrá fyrir sorphirðu í Reykjavík
4 Gjaldskrá Meindýravarna Reykjavíkurborgar
5 Gjaldskrá fyrir byggingarleyfisgjöld
6 Gjaldskrá fyrir úttektir og vottorð
6a Gjaldskrá fyrir séruppdrætti og eignayfirlýsingar
7 Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirferð og samþykkt raflagnauppdrátta
8 Vegna kostnaðar við skipulagsvinnu og útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis í Reykjavík
9 Gjaldskrá mælingadeildar
10 Gjaldskrá LUKR
11 Útseld vinna
12 Fánar
13 Götu- og torgsöluleyfi
14 Afnotaleyfi
15 Gjaldskrá fyrir handsömun hesta
16 Gjaldskrá fyrir Bílastæðasjóð

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir mengunar- og heilbrigðiseftirlit í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
UHR101	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	1. flokkur		34.750	31.500	10,32%
UHR102	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	2. flokkur		41.700	37.800	10,32%
UHR103	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	3. flokkur		62.550	56.700	10,32%
UHR104	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	4. flokkur		69.500	63.000	10,32%
UHR105	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	5. flokkur		83.400	75.600	10,32%
UHR106	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	6. flokkur		111.200	100.800	10,32%
UHR107	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	7. flokkur		139.000	126.000	10,32%
UHR108	Eftirlitsskyld starfsemi	8. flokkur		180.700	163.800	10,32%
UHR109	Eftirfylgniferð			34.750	31.500	10,32%
UHR110	Sýnataka	Verður rukkað tímagjald 2017	pr.klst	0	25.200	-100,00%
UHR111	Tímagjald		pr.klst	13.900	12.600	10,32%
UHR112	Starfsleyfi	Skv.24.gr. rg.785/1999	pr.stk	48.600	44.095	10,22%
UHR113	Starfsleyfi	Önnur	pr.stk	34.700	31.500	10,16%
UHR114	Endurnýjun starfsleyfis/eigendaskipti	Skv. 2. mgr	pr.stk	27.800	25.200	10,32%
UHR115	Endurnýjun starfsleyfis/eigendaskipti	Skv. 3. mgr.	pr.stk	20.800	18.900	10,05%
UHR116	Markaðs- eða götusala		pr.stk	12.600	11.430	10,24%
	Ný tóbakssöluleyfi			23.400	21.190	10,43%
	Endurnýju eða eigendaskipti á tóbakssöluleyfi			13.000	11.760	10,54%
UHR117	Vottorð	Skv. gögnum eða skoðun	pr.stk	12.600	11.390	10,62%
UHR118	Eiturbeiðni			3.350	3.034	10,42%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir hundahald

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Skráning	1. flokkur		20.800	19.800	5,05%
	Skráning	2. flokkur		31.700	30.200	4,97%
	Eftirlit	3. flokkur		19.850	18.900	5,03%
	Handsömun	4. flokkur		30.200	28.700	5,23%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir sorphirðu í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
A.3	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, blandað sorp	14 daga tæming, 240L svört	Tunna pr.ár	22.900	21.300	7,51%
A.1	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, blandað sorp	14 daga tæming, 120L svört	Tunna pr.ár	12.700	11.800	7,63%
A.5	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, blandað sorp	14 daga tæming, 660L svört	Ker pr.ár	62.975	58.575	7,51%
B.1	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, pappír og pappi	21 daga tæming, 240L blá	Tunna pr.ár	9.400	8.500	10,59%
B.3	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, pappír og pappi	21 daga tæming, 660L blá	Ker pr.ár	25.850	23.375	10,59%
C.1	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, plast	21 daga tæming, 240L græn	Tunna pr.ár	9.300	8.400	10,71%
C.3	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði, plast	21 daga tæming, 660L græn	Ker pr.ár	25.575	23.100	10,71%
	Merktir pokar	Umfram blandað sorp	pr. stk.	850	750	13,33%
	Merktir pokar	Umfram pappírs- eða plastúrgangur	pr. stk.	550	500	0,00%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 14 daga tæming 240L ílát	Tunna pr. ár	5.600	5.200	7,69%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 14 daga tæming 120L ílát	Tunna pr. ár	4.500	4.200	7,14%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 14 daga tæming 660L ílát	Ker pr. ár	15.400		#DIV/0!
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 21 daga tæming 240L ílát	Tunna pr. ár	3.700	3.400	8,82%
	Sorphirðugjald fyrir íbúðahúsnæði	Skrefagjald 21 daga tæming 660L ílát	ker pr. ár	10.175		#DIV/0!
	Endurvinnslustöðvagjald fyrir íbúðahúsn.	Gjald vegna endurvinnslustöðva	Íbúð pr. ár	13.370	7.980	67,54%
	Gjald fyrir aukalosun	Grunngjald fyrir aukalosun	pr. ferð	2.464	3.790	-34,99%
	Gjald fyrir aukalosun	Aukalosun pr. ílát	pr. ílát	973	570	70,70%
	Umsýslugjald vegna fjölgunar íláta	Akstur og skráning sorpíláta	pr. pöntun á breytir	3.100	3.100	0,00%

Gjaldskrá Meindýravarna Reykjavíkurborgar

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
UHR301	Þjónustuverkefni		pr.klst	3.488	3.357	3,90%
UHR302	Akstur		pr.ferð	1.475	1.419	3,95%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir byggingarleyfisgjöld í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
Lykill	**Yfirferð og samþykkt aðaluppdrátta**					
4311	Lágm.gj. við móttöku umsóknar			11.100	10.100	9,9%
4311	Fyrir hvern rúmmetra í nýbygg. eða stækkun			111	101	9,9%
4311	Fyrir endurnýjun byggingarleyfa			11.100	10.100	9,9%
4311	Aukagjald fyrir hverja þriðju umfjöllun			11.100	10.100	9,9%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir úttektir og vottorð byggingarfulltrúans í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
Lykill	**Úttektir samkvæmt byggingarreglugerð**					
4317	Fyrir hverja einstaka áfangaúttekt			11.100	9.600	15,6%
4317	Fyrir stöðuúttekt			19.200	19.200	0,0%
4317	Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangslítil			22.000	19.200	14,6%
4317	Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangsmikil			38.600	28.800	34,0%
4317	Fyrir úttekt vegna meistaraskipta			11.100	9.600	15,6%
4317	Fyrir úttekt vegna byggingarstjóraskipta			22.000	19.200	14,6%
4317	Fyrir úttekt vegna íbúðaskoðunar			22.000	19.200	14,6%
	Húsaleiguúttektir					
4317	Grunngjald fyrir skoðun íbúðar	Farið úr lögunum		0	25.000	-100,0%
4317	Grunngjald fyrir skoðun atvinnuhúsnæðis	Farið úr lögunum		0	73.500	-100,0%
	Útgáfa vottorða					
4338	Fokheldisvottorð			27.600	28.800	-4,2%
4338	Vottorð um stöðuúttekt			19.500	16.500	18,2%
4338	Lokaúttektarvottorð			19.500	16.500	18,2%
4338	Stöðuleyfi			17.600	17.600	0,0%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirferð og samþykkt séruppdrátta í Reykjavík (burðarþols-, lagna og séruppdrátta aðalhönnuða)

Einkenni	Lýsing	Skýring	Eining	2017 Verð	2016 Verð var	Hækkun
Lykill	**Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirferðar séruppdrátta**					
4318	Einbýlis-, par- og raðhús og fjölbýlsihús með allt að 6 íbúðum			83.300	78.500	6%
4318	Fjölbýlishús með 7-20 íbúðum			161.000	156.700	3%
4318	Fjölbýlishús með fleiri en 20 íbúðum			266.400	266.200	0%
4318	Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús allt að 2000m3			115.800	108.000	7%
4318	Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús stærri en 2000- 10.000m3			133.200	130.700	2%
4318	Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús stærri en 10.000m3	Ný		188.700	0	0%
4318	Aðrar minni byggingar, s.s. viðbygging, bílgeymsla, anddyri, sólstofur o.fl.			27.600	25.600	8%
4318	Umfangslitlar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis			44.100	45.000	-2%
4318	Umfangsmiklar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis	Ný		88.200	0	0%
4318	Breytingar á innra skipulagi sérhúss, klæðning húss, svalaskýli, lóð o.fl.			16.500	13.900	19%

Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirlestur eignaskiptayfirlýsingar í Reykjavík

Einkenni	Lýsing	Skýring	Eining	2017 Verð	2016 Verð	Hækkun
Lykill	**Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirlesturs eignaskiptayfirlýsingar**					
4318	Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangslítil			22.200	17.500	27%
4318	Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangsmikil			38.600	35.000	10%

Gjaldskrá fyrir yfirferð og samþykkt raflagnauppdrátta í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
Lykill	**Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirferðar raflagnauppdrátta**					
	Íbúðarhúsnæði					
4318	Einbýlis- par- og raðhús 1 x 63A			15.000	14.400	4,2%
4318	Fjölbýlishús með allt að 10 íbúðum	Ný		15.000		0,0%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 63A, grunngjald			15.000	14.400	4,2%
4318	Á hverja íbúð stærri fjölbýlishús			770	740	4,1%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A, grunngjald			15.000	14.400	4,2%
4318	Á hverja íbúð			1.870	1.800	3,9%
	Atvinnuhúsnæði					
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 63A			22.300	21.500	3,7%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A			59.800	57.600	3,8%
4318	Heimtaug 3 x 315A og stærri			99.700	96.000	3,9%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá vegna kostnaðar við skipulagsvinnu og útgáfu framkæmdaleyfis í Reykjavík

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Afgreiðslugjald		1	12.700	10.500	21%
	Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 13.gr Skipulagslaga		1	127.000	105.000	21%
	Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 13.gr Skipulagslaga sem falla undir flokk C í lögum um mat á umhverfisáhrfi	Nýtt	1	150.000		0%
	Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 14.gr Skipulagslaga		1	190.000	157.500	21%
	Eftirlitsgjald vegna umfangsmikilla framkvæmdaleyfa skal innheimt samkvæmt samningi sbr. 9gr. Gjaldskrár skipulagsgjalds		1			
	Umsýslu- og auglýsingarkostnaður vegna meðmæla Skipulagsstofnunar skv. 1 tl.bráðab. Ákvæði 1 nr. 123/2010		1	0	61.200	-100%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi		1			
	Umsýslugjald vegna breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 1.mgr. 36.gr.		1	317.500	262.500	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 2.mgr.36gr.		1	190.500	157.500	21%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.		1			
	Gjald vegna vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa við gerð lýsingar skipulagsáætlunar og/eða yfirlestur og yfirferð á lýsingu sem og önnur umsýsla		1	190.500	157.500	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna nýs deiliskipulags skv.2.mgr.38.gr.		1	381.000	315.000	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna verulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv.1.mgr. 43.gr.		1	317.600	262.500	21%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv.2mgr.43.gr		1	190.500	157.500	21%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlanna samkvæmt reikningi		1			
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna grenndarkeynningar skv.1.mgr.44.gr		1	88.900	63.000	41%
	Umsýslukostnaður vegna málsmeðferðar skv.3.mgr.44.gr	Nýtt	1	50.800		0%
	Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi		1			

Gjaldskrá mælingadeildar

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Staðsetning bygginga*					
FSR101	Tvær hornréttar línur og einn hæðarpunktur			35.710	34.370	3,90%
FSR102	Hver lína umfram 2			4.840	4.660	3,86%
FSR103	Stök hæðarmæling á einum punkti			7.870	7.575	3,89%
FSR104	Hver hæðarpunktur umfram einn			784	755	3,84%
	Staðsetning lóðamarka.**					
FSR105	Fyrstu fjórir lóðamarkapunktar			35.710	34.370	3,90%
FSR106	Hver punktur umfram fjóra			2.415	2.325	3,87%
FSR107	Einn hæðarpunktur á sama tíma og staðsetning			1.818	1.750	3,89%
FSR108	Hver hæðarpunktur umfram einn			784	755	3,84%
	Könnun lóðamarka og gerð uppdrátta					
FSR109	Tillöguuppdrættir			19.975	19.225	3,90%
FSR110	Könnun á lóðamörkum eignalóða og gerð málsettra uppdrátta			72.630	69.905	3,90%

* Ef fleiri en eitt hús á sömu lóð er gjaldið 50% af fullu gjaldi fyrir hverja byggingu umfram eina.

** Ef bygging er staðsett um leið og lóðamörk greiðast 50% af ofanrituðu gjaldi.

** Ef staðsettar eru fleiri en ein samliggjandi lóð er gjaldið 50% af ofanrituðu gjaldi fyrir hverja lóð.

Fyrir staðfestingu á staðsetningu bygginga og lóða skv. mælingum er gjaldið 56 % af venjulegu gjaldi.

Virðisauki er ekki innifalinn í ofanrituðum gjöldum.

Gjaldskrá 2017

Gjaldskrá LUKR

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
FSR403	Gögn afgreidd handvirkt	hver byrjuð klst.	pr. klst	8.362	8.050	3,88%
FSR404	Gögn afgreidd handvirkt	hver byrj.hálftími	pr.hálf klst	4.181	4.025	3,88%
FSR405	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A0	pr. 1. eint.	3.428	3.300	3,88%
FSR406	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A1	pr. 1. eint.	1.818	1.750	3,89%
FSR407	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A2	pr. 1. eint.	1.500	1.445	3,81%
FSR408	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A3	pr. 1. eint.	908	875	3,77%
FSR409	Staðlaðar teikningar	Stærð A4	pr. 1. eint.	800	770	3,90%
FSR410	Staðlaðar teikningar	Götu og ferðakort	pr. 1. eint.	3.428	3.300	3,88%
FSR411	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A0	pr.stk.	1.714	1.650	3,88%
FSR412	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A1	pr.stk.	908	875	3,77%
FSR413	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A2	pr.stk.	748	720	3,89%
FSR414	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A3	pr.stk.	452	435	3,91%
FSR415	Staðl. teikningar - viðbótareintök	Stærð A4	pr.stk.	400	385	3,90%

Gjaldskrá 2017

Útseld vinna

				2017	2016	
Tekjuteg.	*Tekjuteg. (T)*	*Tímakóti*		*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
996	Dráttarvél			6.878	6.620	3,89%
997	Snattbílar	D		777	748	3,87%
998	Sendibílar	D		1.136	1.093	3,89%
999	Flokkabílar	D		3.510	3.379	3,89%
T1	Verkamaður	D		4.906	4.416	11,10%
T1	Verkamaður	Y		7.456	6.711	11,10%
T2	Iðnaðarmaður	D		5.782	5.205	11,10%
T2	Iðnaðarmaður	Y		8.789	7.911	11,10%
T3	Skrifstofumaður	D		5.521	4.970	11,10%
T3	Skrifstofumaður	Y		8.392	7.554	11,10%
T4	Byggingaeftirlitsmaður	D		6.393	5.754	11,10%
T4	Byggingaeftirlitsmaður	Y		9.715	8.744	11,10%
T5	Verkefnastjóri	D		9.677	8.710	11,10%
T6	Deildarstjóri	D		10.841	9.758	11,10%
T7	Sviðs- og skrifstofustjóri	D		13.136	11.824	11,10%
T8	Rekstrarstjóri	D		6.521	5.870	11,10%
T8	Rekstrarstjóri	Y		9.912	8.922	11,10%
T9	Sumarstarfsmaður	D		2.240	2.016	11,10%
T9	Sumarstarfsmaður	Y		3.404	3.064	11,10%
T10	Rekstrarfulltrúi	D		5.782	5.205	11,10%
T10	Rekstrarfulltrúi	Y		8.789	7.911	11,10%
T11	Sumarflokkstjóri	D		3.131	2.818	11,10%
T11	Sumarflokkstjóri	Y		4.759	4.283	11,10%
T12	Fasteignastjóri	D		6.521	5.870	11,10%
T12	Fasteignastjóri	Y		9.913	8.923	11,10%

Gjaldskrá 2017

Fánar

				2017		2016		
					m.vsk		*m.vsk*	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Leiga á dag*	*Verð*	*Leiga á dag*	*Hækkun*
FSR601	Skiltastólar/hvítir steinar			9.319	132	8.969	127	3,90%
FSR602	Gúmmíhnallar			8.843	128	8.511	123	3,90%
FSR603	Harmónikkubúllar			40.814	583	39.282	561	3,90%
FSR604	Umferðarmerki m. festingum			20.407	290	19.641	280	3,90%
FSR605	Innifánastadíf f. 3 stangir			13.604	195	13.094	188	3,90%
FSR606	Útifánastadíf f. 7 stangir			74.826	1.069	72.017	1.029	3,90%
FSR607	Burðarfánar á 3m stöng			20.407	290	19.641	280	3,90%
FSR608	Fánar 175cm			20.407	290	19.641	280	3,90%
FSR609	Fánastöng m. hún 6m löng			16.326	233	15.713	224	3,90%
FSR610	Fánaflétta			12.244	175	11.784	169	3,90%

Gjaldskrá 2017

Götu- og torgsöluleyfi

Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð* 2017	*Verð* 2016	*Hækkun*	
1.	Markaðssvæði (Torgsöluleyfi)						Staðsetningum bætt við 2017
	-Bernhöftstorfa		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	
	-Lækjartorg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	
	-Ingólfstorg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	
	-Frakkland efst á Frakkastíg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	ný staðsetn. f. markaðsaðila
	-Káratorg		mánaðarleyfi	21.400	20.600	3,9%	ný staðsetn. f. markaðsaðila
2.	Dagsölusvæði fyrir færanlega söluvagna sem dregnir eru af annarri bifreið.						
	- Bílastæði efst á Frakkastíg/Skólavörðuholti		ársleyfi	161.000	154.800	3,9%	
	-Fógetagarður		ársleyfi	120.000	103.200	3,9%	tillaga að verðbr.
	- Vitatorg		ársleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
	- Mæðragarður		ársleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
	- Hlemmur		ársleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
	- Vesturbugt		ársleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
3.	Dagsölusvæði fyrir færanlega söluvagna						
	- Vesturbugt		ársleyfi	107.200	103.200		
	- Geirsgata bílastæði		ársleyfi	161.000	103.200	3,9%	tillaga að verðbr.
4.	Nætursölusvæði fyrir vagna						
	- Lækjartorg		ársleyfi	268.000	258.000	3,9%	
	- Geirsgata bílastæði		ársleyfi	214.450	206.400	3,9%	
	- Vesturbugt		ársleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	
5.	Tilraunaverkefni undir flokkum 2-4		mánaðarleyfi	21.400			Nýr flokkur 2017
6.	Hverfasvæði dagsala á borgarlandi utan kjarna miðborgar		mánaðarleyfi	21.400			Nýr flokkur 2017
7.	Borgarhátíðir						
	- 17. júní		dagsleyfi	53.600	51.600	3,9%	
	- Gay-pride		dagsleyfi	80.400	77.400	3,9%	
	- Menningarnótt		dagsleyfi	107.200	103.200	3,9%	

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir afnotaleyfi

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Afnotaleyfi			20.700	20.000	3,50%

Gjaldskrá 2017 USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir handsömun hesta

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	*Lýsing*	*Skýring*	*Eining*	*Verð*	*Verð var*	*Hækkun*
	Handsömunar hesta - lágmarksgjald			16.600	16.000	3,75%

Gjaldskrá 2017

USK

Gjaldskrá fyrir Bílastæðasjóð

				2017	2016	
Einkenni	***Lýsing***	***Skýring***	***Eining***	***Verð***	***Verð var***	***Hækkun***
Bílahús	Bergstaðir efri hæð			6.900	6.300	9,5%
	Bergstaðir neðri hæð (lokaður bílskúr)			12.300	9.900	24,2%
	Kolaport			7.900	7.200	9,7%
	Ráðhús			12.300	11.900	3,4%
	Stjörnuport			6.900	6.300	9,5%
	Traðarkot			7.900	7.200	9,7%
	Vesturgata			12.300	11.200	9,8%
	Vitatorg			5.100	4.500	13,3%
Útideild	Gjaldsvæði 1			275	250	10,0%
	Gjaldsvæði 2			150	125	20,0%
	Gjaldsvæði 3			125	90	38,9%
	Gjaldsvæði 3			30	20	50,0%
	Gjaldsvæði 4			150	125	20,0%
Íbúakort	Íbúakort ársgjald			6.500	6.300	3,2%
Aukastöðugjald	Aukastöðugjald (aukaleigugjald)			4.000	2.500	60,0%
	Afsláttur ef greitt innan þriggja daga			1.100	1.100	0,0%

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160248

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrá meðhöndlun úrgangs
Lögð fram gjaldskrá varðandi meðhöndlun úrgangs.

Samþykkt.

Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.
Ofangreind gjaldskrá þarfnast sérstakrar samþykktar sveitarstjórnar og að birtast í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda, til að öðlast gildi.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Fylgiskjal: gjaldskrá varðandi meðhöndlun úrgangs.

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

Nr. X xxx

GJALDSKRÁ

fyrir meðhöndlun úrgangs í Reykjavíkurborg.

1. gr.

Innheimta skal gjald fyrir meðhöndlun úrgangs í Reykjavíkurborg svo sem nánar greinir í gjaldskrá þessari.

2. gr.

Gjald fyrir *blandaðan heimilisúrgang:*

Gjaldflokkur nr.	*Tegund íláts og hirða*	*Gjald kr./ílát á ári*
A.1	120 l spartunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	12.700
A.2	120 l spartunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	17.200
A.3	240 l grá tunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	22.900
A.4	240 l grá tunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	28.500
A.5	660 l ker, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	62.975
A.6	660 l ker, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 14 daga fresti	78.375

Gjald fyrir *flokkaðan heimilisúrgang,* pappírsefni:

Gjaldflokkur nr.	*Tegund íláts og hirða*	*Gjald kr./ílát á ári*
B.1	240 l blá tunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	9.400
B.2	240 l blá tunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	13.100
B.3	660 l blátt ker, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	25.850
B.4	660 l blátt ker, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	36.025

Gjald fyrir *flokkaðan heimilisúrgang,* plastefni:

Gjaldflokkur nr.	*Tegund íláts og hirða*	*Gjald kr./ílát á ári*
C.1	240 l græn tunna, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	9.300
C.2	240 l græn tunna, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	13.000
C.3	660 l grænt ker, sótt minna en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	25.575
C.4	660 l grænt ker, sótt meira en 15 metra frá hirðubíl á 21 dags fresti	35.750

Gjaldi er ætlað að standa undir kostnaði við ílát, hirðu og förgun úrgangs.
Merktir pokar fyrir tilfallandi umfram blandaðan úrgang: 850 kr./stk.
Merktir pokar fyrir tilfallandi umfram pappírs- eða plastúrgang: 550 kr./stk.
Gjald fyrir aukalosun blandaðs úrgangs: 2.464 kr./ferð auk 973 kr./ílát sem losað er.
Gjald fyrir aukalosun pappírs- eða plastúrgangs: 2.464 kr./ferð auk 397 kr./ílát sem losað er.

Gjald vegna reksturs endurvinnslustöðva: 13.370 kr./íbúð. Gjaldi vegna endurvinnslustöðva er ætlað að standa undir kostnaðarhlutdeild Reykjavíkurborgar í rekstri endurvinnslustöðva SORPU bs.

Umsýslugjald vegna breyttrar þjónustu, akstur og skráning íláta, er 3.100 kr. fyrir hvert sinn sem óskað er breytinga.

3. gr.

Um innheimtu gjalda fer samkvæmt 25. gr. laga nr. 7/1998 um hollustuhætti og mengunarvarnir og 11. gr. laga nr. 55/2003 um meðhöndlun úrgangs. Gjöld samkvæmt gjaldskránni má innheimta með fjárnámi. Innheimtudeild Reykjavíkurborgar annast innheimtu gjalda skv. gjaldskrá þessari.

4. gr.

Gjalddagi gjalda skv. 2. gr. er útgáfudagur reiknings og eindagi 30 dögum síðar. Dráttarvextir reiknast frá gjalddaga, séu gjöld ekki greidd á eindaga.

5. gr.

Gjaldskrá þessi er samin og samþykkt af borgarráði Reykjavíkurborgar með heimild í 23. gr. laga nr. 55/2003 um meðhöndlun úrgangs og 25. gr. laga nr. 7/1998 um hollustuhætti og mengunarvarnir, með síðari breytingum og öðlast gildi við birtingu. Um leið fellur úr gildi gjaldskrá fyrir sorphirðu í Reykjavíkurborg, nr. 1251/2015.

Borgarstjórinn í Reykjavík, XXXX.

Dagur B. Eggertsson

B-deild – Útgáfud.: XX XXX

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160247

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa
Lögð fram gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa.

Samþykkt.

Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

Vísað til borgarráðs.
Ofangreind gjaldskrá þarfnast sérstakrar samþykktar sveitarstjórnar og að birtast í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda, til að öðlast gildi.

F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Gjaldskrá byggingarfulltrúa

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12-14
105 Reykjavík

Gjaldskrá

fyrir byggingarfulltrúann í Reykjavík.

Fyrir þjónustu, sem byggingarfulltrúinn í Reykjavík innir af hendi skal innheimta gjöld sem hér segir:

1. gr.

Úttektir samkvæmt ákvæðum byggingarreglugerðar nr. 112/2012

Fyrir hverja einstaka áfangaúttekt	11.100. kr.
Fyrir stöðuúttekt	19.200. kr.
Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangslitla	22.000. kr.
Fyrir lokaúttekt, umfangsmikil	38.600. kr.
Fyrir úttekt vegna meistaraskipta	11.100. kr.
Fyrir úttekt vegna byggingarstjóraskipta	22.000. kr.
Fyrir úttekt vegna íbúðaskoðunar	22.000. kr.

2. gr.

Útgáfa vottorða

Fokheldisvottorð	27.600. kr.
Vottorð um stöðuúttekt	19.500. kr.
Lokaúttektarvottorð	19.500. kr.
Stöðuleyfi	17.600. kr.

3. gr.

Byggingarleyfisgjöld

Lágmarksgjald við móttöku umsóknar	11.100. kr.
Fyrir hvern rúmmetra í nýbyggingu eða stækkun	111. kr.
Fyrir endurnýjun byggingarleyfa	11.100. kr.
Aukagjald fyrir hverja þriðju umfjöllun	11.100. kr.

4. gr.

Yfirferð og samþykkt séruppdrátta

Einbýlis-, par- og raðhús og fjölbýlishús með allt að 6 íbúðum	83.300. kr.
Fjölbýlishús með 7-20 íbúðum	161.000. kr.
Fjölbýlishús með fleiri en 20 íbúðum	266.400. kr.
Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús allt að 2000m3	115.800. kr.
Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús 2.000 – 10.000m3	133.200. kr.
Af öðru húsnæði, þ.m.t. atvinnuhúsnæði og gripahús stærri en 10.000m3	188.700. kr.
Aðrar minni byggingar, s.s. viðbygging, bílgeymsla, anddyri, sólstofu o.fl.	27.600. kr.
Umfangslitlar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis	44.100. kr.
Umfangsmiklar breytingar á innra skipulagi atvinnuhúsnæðis	88.200. kr.
Breytingar á innra skipulagi sérhúss, klæðning húss, svalaskýl, lóð o.fl.	16.500. kr.

5. gr.

Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirlesturs eignaskipayfirlýsingar

Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangslítil	22.200. kr.
Eignaskiptayfirlýsing, umfangsmikil	38.600. kr.

6. gr.

Skoðunargjöld vegna yfirferðar raflagnauppdrátta

Íbúðarhúsnæði

Einbýlis- par- og raðhús 1 x 63A	15.000. kr.
Fjölbýlishús með allt að 10 íbúðum	
Heimtaug 3 x 63A, grunngjald	15.000. kr.
Á hverja íbúð	770. kr.
Stærri fjölbýlishús	
Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A, grunngjald	15.000. kr.
Á hverja íbúð	1.870. kr.

Atvinnuhúsnæði

Heimtaug 3 x 63A	22.300. kr.
Heimtaug 3 x 100-200A	59.800. kr.
Heimtaug 3 x 315A og stærri	99.700. kr.

7. gr.

Gjaldskrá þessi er sett með heimild í 51. gr. mannvirkjalaga nr. 160/2010, með síðari breytingum og var staðfest í Borgarstjórn Reykjavíkur þann xx.xxxx.2016.
Gjaldskráin öðlast gildi 1. janúar 2017

Reykjavíkurborg
Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið

Reykjavík 20.10.2016
US160236

Borgarráð Reykjavíkur

Tjarnargötu 11
101 Reykjavík

Hér með sendist útskrift úr gerðabók umhverfis- og skipulagsráðs frá 19. október 2016 varðandi eftirfarandi mál.

Gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa
Lögð fram gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa.

Samþykkt.

Fulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins Hildur Sverrisdóttir og Herdís Anna Þorvaldsdóttir og fulltrúi Framsóknar og flugvallarvina Guðfinna J. Guðmundsdóttir sitja hjá við afgreiðsluna.

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F.h. umhverfis- og skipulagssviðs

Björgvin Rafn Sigurðarson

Fylgiskjal: gjaldskrá skipulagsfulltrúa

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið
Borgartún 12–14
105 Reykjavík

GJALDSKRÁ

vegna kostnaðar við skipulagsvinnu og útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis í Reykjavíkurborg.

1. gr.

Borgarstjórn Reykjavíkur hefur ákveðið að setja gjaldskrá til innheimtu kostnaðar við útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis og vegna vinnu við skipulagsmál. Gjaldskráin tekur erinda sem koma til afgreiðslu á afgreiðslufundi skipulagsfulltrúa sem eru vegna útgáfu leyfa til framkvæmda, skjalagerðar, yfirlesturs gagna, auglýsinga, kynninga og allrar annarrar umsýslu og þjónustu sem embætti skipulagsfulltrúans í Reykjavík veitir, svo sem vegna framkvæmda sem bundnar eru framkvæmdaleyfi, gerð skipulagsáætlana og breytingu á þeim, samkvæmt skipulagslögum nr. 123/2010.

2. gr.

Umhverfis- og skipulagssvið Reykjavíkurborgar skal innheimta gjöld samkvæmt þessari gjaldskrá fyrir hönd borgarstjórnar Reykjavíkur.

3. gr.

Afgreiðslugjald: Gjald sem greitt er við móttöku erindis um deili- eða aðalskipulagsbreytingu eða útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis. Í afgreiðslugjaldi felst kostnaður við móttöku og yfirferð erindis sem lögð eru fram á afgreiðslufundi skipulagsfulltrúa. Greiðsla afgreiðslugjalds er óafturkræf þótt erindi sé synjað eða það dregið til baka.
Umsýslu- og auglýsingakostnaður: Kostnaður Reykjavíkurborgar vegna afgreiðslu erindis, kynningar, birtingar auglýsinga sem og annar kostnaður vegna umsýslu erindis.

4. gr.

Innheimta skal afgreiðslugjald vegna erindis um framkvæmdaleyfi, deiliskipulag og aðalskipulag. Afgreiðslugjaldið skal ákveða fyrir hverja tegund erindis og skal taka mið af þeirri vinnu sem almennt felst í slíku erindi. Sé þörf á að vinna skipulagsáætlun eða breytingar á henni vegna leyfisskyldra framkvæmda innheimtir skipulagsfulltrúi gjald fyrir skipulagsvinnu sem nauðsynleg er vegna þeirrar framkvæmdar.

5. gr.

5.1 Afgreiðslugjald 12.700 kr.
5.2 Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 13. gr. skipulagslaga 127.000 kr.
5.3 Framkvæmda leyfi skv. 13. gr. sem falla undir flokk C í lögum um mat á umhverfisáhrifum 150.000
5.3 Framkvæmdaleyfi skv. 14. gr. skipulagslaga 190.000 kr.
5.4 Eftirlitsgjald vegna umfangsmikilla framkvæmdaleyfa skal innheimt samkvæmt samningi sbr. 9. gr. þessarar gjaldskrár
5.5 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

6. gr.

6.1 Afgreiðslugjald 12.700 kr.
6.2 Umsýslukostnaður vegna breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 1. mgr. 36. gr. skipulagslaga 317.500 kr.
6.3 Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á aðalskipulagi skv. 2. mgr. 36. gr. skipulagslaga 190.500 kr.
6.4 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

7. gr.

7.1 Afgreiðslugjald 12.700 kr.
7.2 Gjald vegna vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa við gerð lýsingar skipulagsáætlunar og/eða yfirlestur og yfirferð á lýsingu sem og önnur umsýsla 190.500 kr.
7.3 Umsýslukostnaður vegna nýs deiliskipulags skv. 2. mgr. 38. gr. skipulagslaga 381.000 kr.

7.4 Hafi embætti skipulagsfulltrúa milligöngu um gerð nýs deiliskipulags skal innheimt skv. samningi sbr. 9. gr. þessarar gjaldskrár
7.5 Umsýslukostnaður vegna verulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv. 1. mgr. 43. gr. skipulagslaga 317.600 kr.
7.6 Umsýslukostnaður vegna óverulegra breytinga á deiliskipulagi skv. 2. mgr. 43. gr. skipulagslaga 190.500 kr.
7.7 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

8. gr.

8.1 Umsýslukostnaður vegna grenndarkynningar skv. 1. mgr. 44. gr. skipulagslaga 88.900 kr.
8.2 Umsýslukostnaður vegna málsmeðferðar skv. 3. mgr. 44. gr. skipulagslaga 50.800 kr.
8.3 Innheimta skal útlagðan kostnað vegna auglýsinga skipulagsáætlana samkvæmt reikningi.

9. gr.

Þegar vísað er í þessari gjaldskrá til þess að skipulagsfulltrúi skuli gera samning, þá skal skipulagsfulltrúi og umsækjandi gera samning sín í milli um viðkomandi verkefni sem skipulagsfulltrúi skal hafa umsjón með eða vinna. Semja skal um hámark samningsfjárhæðar sem skal endurspegla kostnað af vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa. Hámarksfjárhæð samningsins skal byggð á þeim tímafjölda sem áætlað er að skipulagsfulltrúi muni þurfa að verja við verkið. Samningsfjárhæð skal vera hámarksgreiðsla umsækjanda, þó að kostnaður reynist meiri en samningur tilgreinir, en ef kostnaður við vinnu skipulagsfulltrúa verður lægri skal sá mismunur endurgreiddur. Umsækjandi skal greiða umsamda samningsfjárhæð við undirritun samnings og skal skipulagsfulltrúi endurgreiða umsækjanda mismun ef raunkostnaður samningsins er lægri en samningsfjárhæð.

10. gr.

Gjöld sem innheimt eru samkvæmt þessari gjaldskrá skulu aldrei nema hærri fjárhæð en sem nemur kostnaði við veitta þjónustu.

11. gr.

Afgreiðslugjald samkvæmt þessari gjaldskrá fellur í gjalddaga við móttöku erindis og skal vera greitt áður en fjallað er um erindi. Umsýslu- og auglýsingagjöld vegna breytinga á aðalskipulagi eða deiliskipulagi skal greiða áður en tillaga er auglýst í kjölfar samþykktar þess efnis. Gjald vegna framkvæmdaleyfis skal greiða fyrir samþykkt og útgáfu framkvæmdaleyfis. Samningsfjárhæð samnings samkvæmt 9. gr. gjaldskrár þessarar fellur í gjalddaga við undirritun samnings.

12. gr.

Heimilt er að veita afslátt, allt að 50% frá gjaldskrá þessari, ef sýnt er fram á að verkefni er umfangslítið og kostnaður óverulegur. Ákvæði þetta á þó ekki við um afgreiðslugjald.

13. gr.

Gjaldskrá þessi er sett með heimild í 20. gr. skipulagslaga nr. 123/2010 og var staðfest í borgarstjórn Reykjavíkur þann xx.xxxx2016. Gjaldskráin tekur gildi við birtingu í B- deild Stjórnartíðinda og fellur þá úr gildi gjaldskrá nr. 1111/2014.

Borgarstjórinn í Reykjavík, xx,xxxx 2016.

Dagur B. Eggertsson.

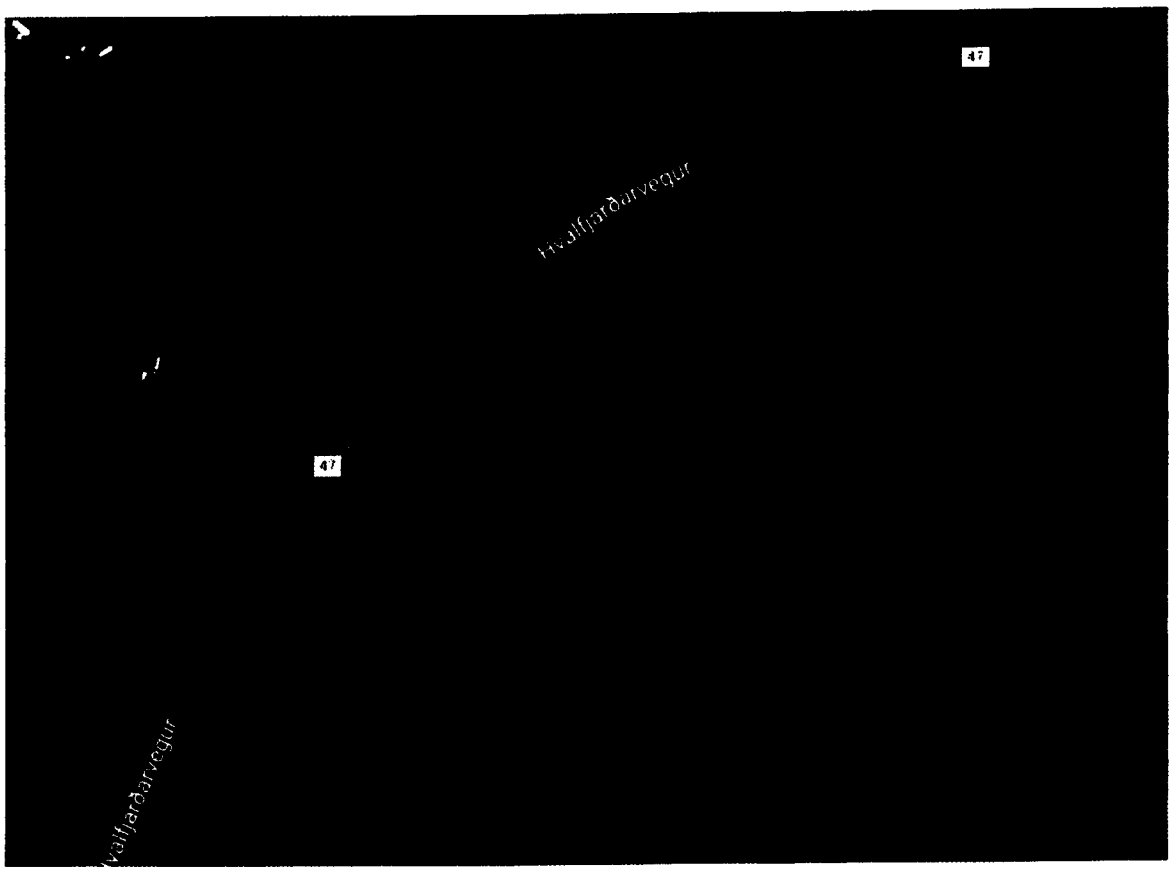
Málsnr.: R1610011
Skjalasafn Ráðhúss
03. okt. 2016
Bréfalykill: S801

Strætó bs
b.t. stjórnar
Pósthólf 9140,
109 Reykjavík

Kjósarhreppur, 28. september 2016

Efni: Erindi frá hreppsnefnd Kjósarhrepps - Ósk um strætisvagnaskýli við Tíðaskarð, 116 Reykjavík

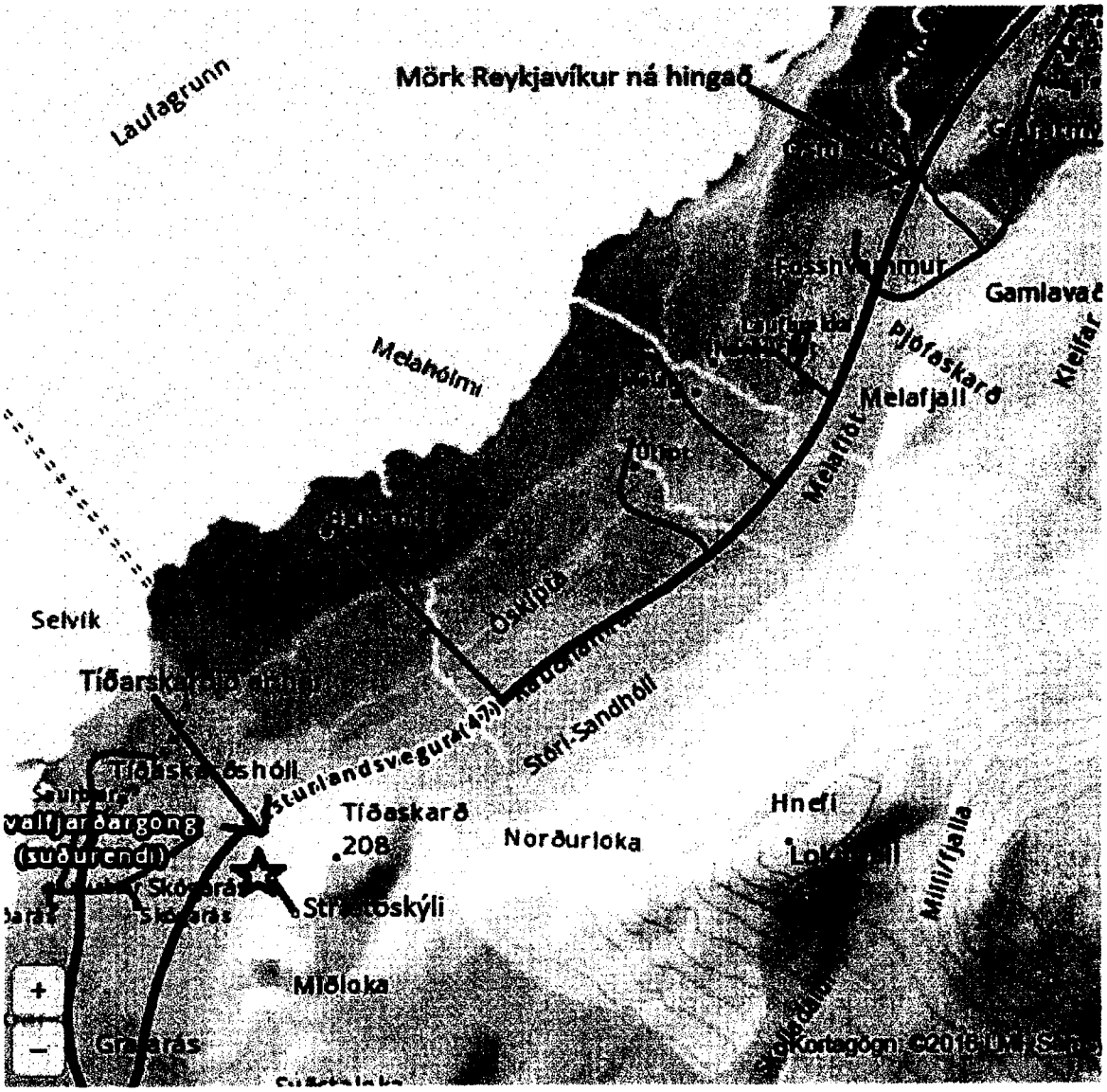
Einn af landsbyggðarstrætisvögnum, leið 57, fer fram hjá afleggjaranum inn í Hvalfjörð, rétt við Hvalfjarðargöngin. Á norðurleið þá stoppar vagninn við Esjuskála á Kjalarnesi og stoppar síðan ekki fyrr en eftir að hann hefur farið í gegnum Hvalfjarðargöng. Það sama gerist þegar vagninn kemur að norðan. Æskilegt er að Strætó bs bæti við stoppistöð milli Esjuskála og Hvalfjarðarganga. Lagt er til að það verði við afleggjarann inn í Kjósarhrepp, þ.e.a.s við Tíðaskarðið (svæðið er merkt með rauðum hring).



Hér fyrir ofan er loftmynd af þessu svæði og hér fyrir neðan er önnur mynd sem lýsir einnig hugmyndinni. Tíðaskarðið er merkt inn á kortið og einnig er merkt græn stjarna og þar væri æskilegt að gert yrði lokað biðskýli, hringtorg/snúningsrampur svo vagninn eigi auðveldara með að snúa við. Svæðið er reyndar þannig núna að hægt er að snúa við, en þetta er malarvegur. Einnig væri æskilegt að þarna væru sett upp bílastæði, hjólreiðastandar og jafnvel klósett/kamrar, eins og gert er við Esjurætur.

Þess má geta að fólk af höfuðborgarsvæðinu leggur mjög oft bílum sínum á þessu svæði. Það fer t.d. í göngu upp á Esju, viðrar hundana sína, fer í styttri göngutúra, fer í hjólreiðatúra og einnig er mikið um rútur sem flytja ferðamenn þangað til að skoða Norðurljósin. Einnig eru ferðamenn oft á þessu svæði á hjólum og hjólreiðamenn mega ekki fara í gegnum göngin. Þeim gæti því staðið til boða að taka strætisvagn í gegnum göngin. Það er því töluverð umferð um þetta svæði og strætisvagnabiðskýli er því nánast eins mikilvægt þarna og við Esjurætur. Því er æskilegt að Reykjavíkurborg setji upp lágmarksaðstöðu á þessu svæði og að Strætó bs setji upp strætisvagnabiðskýli. Mikilvægt er að sveitarfélögin á höfuðborgarsvæðinu og Strætó bs. sinni nærumhverfi sínu eins vel og kostur er og tengi almenningssamgöngur við nágrannasveitarfélög. Þess má geta að vegalengdin frá gatnamótum og að þessu svæði er aðeins 1000 metrar aðra leiðina, svo ekki myndi þetta seinka vagninum mikið.

Reykjavík á ofangreint landsvæði og þess má geta að mörk Kjósarhrepps og Reykjavíkur liggja við Kiðafellsá, þ.e.a.s. töluvert innar en Tíðaskarðið er, sjá kort hér fyrir neðan.



Samningur er milli Kjósarhrepps og Reykjavíkurborgar um að krakkar úr Kjósarhreppi sæki skóla til Reykjavíkur, þ.e.a.s. aðallega niður á Kjalarnes og jafnframt fara börnin í Kjósarhreppi í framhaldsskóla til höfuðborgarinnar og nágrannasveitarfélaganna. Margir Kjósverjar sækja einnig vinnu til Reykjavíkur og nágrannasveitarfélaganna. Þá geta þeir sem vilja skilið bílinn eða hjólið eftir við Tíðaskarð og tekið Strædó áfram til höfuðborgarsvæðisins.

Það yrði mikil samgöngubót fyrir Kjósverja og höfuðborgarbúa ef unnt væri að bæta við þessari stoppistöð á þetta svæði. Það er ósk Kjósarhrepps að Strætó bs. Vegagerðin og Reykjavíkurborg svari þessu bréfi sem fyrst og taki jafnframt jákvætt í erindið.

Virðingarfyllst,

f.h. Kjósarhrepps,

Guðný G Ívarsdóttir
sveitarstjóri

Samrit sent:

Reykjavíkurborg
B.t. borgarstjórnar
Ráðhúsinu
101Reykjavík

Vegagerðin
Borgartúni 5-7
105 Reykjavík

BORGARRÁÐ 20.10.2016: Tillaga borgarráðsfulltrúa Sjálfstæðisflokksins um breytingu á aðalskipulagi við Reynisvatn - R16100294

Borgarráðsfulltrúar Sjálfstæðisflokksins leggja fram svohljóðandi tillögu:

> Samkvæmt aðalskipulagi er gert ráð fyrir fjölbýlishúsabyggð á skilgreindum þróunarreit við Reynisvatn. Samkvæmt nýrri kynningu borgarstjóra um uppbyggingu í Reykjavík er gert ráð fyrir 49 íbúða byggð við vatnið. Í því skyni að vernda þá náttúruperlu sem Reynisvatn og umhverfi þess er, er lagt til að umræddur þróunarreitur verði felldur út af aðalskipulagi þannig að tryggt verði að umrædd byggð rísi ekki við vatnið.

BORGARRÁÐ 20.10.2016: Tillaga borgarráðsfulltrúa Framsóknar og flugvallarvina um eftirlit með íbúðum í skammtímaleigu - R16100293

Reykjavíkurborg skal hafa forgöngu að því að hefja formlegt samstarf við lögregluna í Reykjavík, innanríkisráðuneytið og samtök ferðaþjónustunnar um að finna leiðir til að halda utan um og skrá allar íbúðir sem leigðar eru í skammtímaleigu til ferðamanna í Höfuðborginni. Tillagan byggir á því annars vegar að þarna sé möguleiki til tekjuaukningar hjá Reykjavíkurborgar en ekki er hægt að líta framhjá alvarlegum fréttum sem hafa borist í fjölmiðla um íbúðir sem leigðar eru skammtímaleigu á vefsíðum, eins og airbnb, séu notaðar til vændissölu. Í þessu sambandi vísum við m.a. til nýsamþykktrar mannréttindastefnu Reykjavíkur 2.1.3. þar sem segir: "Reykjavíkurborg einsetur sér að vinna gegn kynferðislegu ofbeldi, vændi og mansali. Af þeim sökum er mikilvægt, í samvinnu við lögreglu, að sporna gegn rekstri nektardansstaða og rekstri sem snýst um vændiskaup"

From: Tryggvi Þórhallsson [mailto:tryggvi.thorhallsson@samband.is]
Sent: 21. október 2016 13:52
To: Tryggvi Þórhallsson
Afrit: Karl Björnsson; Gyða Hjartardóttir; Guðjón Bragason
Subject: 1511238SA - Reglur sveitarfélaga um húsnæðismál og staðan í vinnu við leiðbeiningar velferðarráðuneytisins

Til framkvæmdastjóra sveitarfélaga og stjórnenda í félagsþjónustu sveitarfélaga

Lög um húsnæðismál gera ráð fyrir að sveitarfélög setji sér reglur um þau verkefni sem lögin fela þeim að framkvæma. Fyrst og fremst er um að ræða:

(1) Reglur um meðferð umsókna um stofnframlög og veitingu framlaganna, sbr. 14. gr. laga um almennar íbúðir og reglugerð um stofnframlög.

(2) Reglur um leigufjárhæð í íbúðarhúsnæði á vegum sveitarfélags, sbr. 21. gr. laga um almennar íbúðir.

(3) Reglur um sérstakan húsnæðisstuðning sem sveitarfélög veita til viðbótar húsnæðisbótum, sbr. 32. gr. laga um húsnæðisbætur (tekur gildi um næstu áramót).

(4) Reglur um úthlutun íbúðarhúsnæðis á vegum sveitarfélaga, sbr. lög um húsnæðismál, lög um málefni fatlaðs fólks og fleiri lagaákvæði.

Varðandi (1) eru nokkur sveitarfélög komin áleiðis með að setja reglur. Reykjavíkurborg reið á vaðið og fyrir liggja samþykktar reglur borgarinnar um stofnframlög. Þá hafa Svf. Árborg, Svf. Skagafjörður og Svf. Hornafjörður unnið að setningu reglna. Stjórnendur þessara sveitarfélaga hafa lýst sig reiðubúna að deila gögnum úr þeirri vinnu sem fram hefur farið. Jafnframt verður að leggja áherslu á að í reglum um stofnframlög felast ýmis stefnumarkandi atriði sem rétt er að fái umræðu hjá kjörnum fulltrúum.

Varðandi (2) þá er reiknað með að velferðarráðuneytið gefi út leiðbeiningar (í samráði við sambandið) um það hvernig leigufjárhæð skuli ákvörðuð í því húsnæði á vegum sveitarfélaga sem fellur undir lög um almennar íbúðir. Líklegt er að þessar leiðbeiningar verði settar fram með hliðsjón af reglugerð sem gildir um eldri félagslegar leiguíbúðir. Óvíst er á þessari stundu hvenær hægt verður að kynna drög að leiðbeiningum og óska eftir umsögnum sveitarfélaga um þau.

Rétt er hins vegar að taka skýrt fram varðandi íbúðir í nýja kerfinu að um **leiðbeiningar** verður að ræða en ekki bindandi ákvæði fyrir sveitarfélögin. Hvert sveitarfélag fyrir sig getur því ákveðið að setja efnislega aðrar reglur en fram koma í leiðbeiningum ráðuneytisins, t.d. um tekju- og eignamörk. Ákveði sveitarfélag að víkja frá leiðbeiningum, mælir sambandið með því að rökstuðningur sé tekinn saman fyrir þeirri ákvörðun, þannig að skýra megi út forsendur hennar.

Varðandi (3): Velferðarráðuneytið er með leiðbeiningar í vinnslu og mun stefnt að því að kynna drög þeirra fyrir sveitarfélögum með umsagnarbeiðni í kringum næstu mánaðarmót. Drögin munu einnig fá umfjöllun á vettvangi samráðsnefndar ríkis og sveitarfélaga um innleiðingu nýrrar húsnæðisskipunar. Þessari nefnd er m.a. ætlað að rýna áhrifin af innleiðingunni gagnvart fjárhag sveitarfélaga, m.a. það nýmæli að frá og með næstu áramótum verður sveitarfélögunum skylt að veita húsnæðisstuðning til foreldra eða forsjáraðila 15-17 ára barna sem leigja herbergi á heimavist eða námsgörðum vegna náms fjarri lögheimili. Þessi stuðningur skal vera óháður tekjum og eignum foreldra eða

forsjármanna og ekki yfir 75% af húsnæðiskostnaði vegna leigunnar. Hér er um viðbót að ræða við þá hópa sem sveitarfélögin hafa til þessa borið sérstakar lagaskyldur gagnvart, þ.e. skjólstæðingar félagsþjónustu, fatlað fólk og aldraðir.

Áhrif þessa nýmælis verða metin út frá samkomulagi um verka- og kostnaðarskiptingu milli ríkis og sveitarfélaga. Rétt er að hafa í huga að samkomulagið tryggir sveitarfélögum nokkurt fjárhagslegt svigrúm samhliða kerfisbreytingunni sem verður um næstu áramót.

Varðandi (4): Mörg sveitarfélög eru með gildandi reglur um úthlutun félagslegra leiguíbúða. Í einhverjum tilvikum eru þessar reglur samtvinnaðar reglum um sérstakar húsaleigubætur og ákvæðum um ákvörðun húsaleigu.

Sambandið hvetur til þess að gildandi reglur verði endurskoðaðar í tilefni af kerfisbreytingum og innleiðingu nýrra laga. Við þá endurskoðun ætti að m.a. að taka afstöðu til þess hvort aðskilja eigi reglur sem gilda um úthlutun leiguíbúða frá þeim reglum sem gilda um ákvörðun leigufjárhæðar og sérstakan húsnæðisstuðning. Ástæðan fyrir því að sá aðskilnaður getur verið æskilegur er að úthlutun íbúða er iðulega á hendi annars aðila en þess sem sér um að innheimta húsaleigu.

Birting reglna
Ofangreindar reglur eiga allar sammerkt að hafa verulega þýðingu fyrir réttarstöðu umsækjenda. Á grundvelli þessara reglna eru teknar ákvarðanir um réttindi og skyldur umsækjenda. Til þess að tryggja grundvöll slíkra stjórnvaldsákvarðana er gengið út frá því að ofangreindar reglur sveitarfélaga verði birtar með formlegum hætti í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda eftir að reglurnar hafa fengið málsmeðferð í samræmi við samþykkt um stjórn viðkomandi sveitarfélags.
Reglur (1) þurfa að hafa hlotið birtingu í B-deild þegar ákvörðun er tekin varðandi umsóknir um stofnframlag sveitarfélags (þ.e. fyrir 15. nóvember vegna fyrsta umsóknarfrests, sbr. bréf ÍLS til sveitarfélaga dags. 12. september sl.).
Reglur (2) þurfa að hafa hlotið birtingu áður en sveitarfélag gerir húsaleigusamning um íbúðarhúsnæði sem fellur undir lög um almennar íbúðir. Sama gildir um endurskoðun þegar gildandi samnings, þ.e. þegar nýr samningur er gerður í kjölfar uppsagnar eldri samnings.
Reglur (3) þurfa að hafa hlotið birtingu fyrir næstu áramót eða í síðasta lagi fyrir 1. febrúar 2017 þegar húsnæðisbætur verða greiddar út af hálfu Vinnumálastofnunar í fyrsta sinn.
Reglur (4) er æskilegt að endurskoða og ljúka birtingu á fyrir 1. febrúar 2017.

Undirritaður veitir allar nánari upplýsingar um aðkomu sambandsins að ofangreindum verkefnum.

Með kveðju,

Tryggvi Þórhallsson
lögfræðingur
Beint innval: 515 4918
Netfang: tryggvi.thorhallsson@samband.is

Samband íslenskra sveitarfélaga
Borgartúni 30, pósthólf 8100 128 Reykjavík
Sími: 515 4900 // Fax: 515 4903
www.samband.is

Bjarni Þóroddsson

Frá: Jólabingó Samtakanna <jolabingo78@gmail.com>
Sent: 20. október 2016 03:15
Til: Styrkir
Efni: Jólabingó S'78

Flokkar: Gulur flokkur; Yellow Category

Góðan dag,

Í desember verður hið árlega jólabingó Samtakanna '78 haldið í fjáröflunarskyni. Þetta er með stærri styrktarviðburðum Samtakanna og því er mikilvægt að vel takist upp. Fjármagnið er nýtt í fjölbreytta fræðslu og ráðgjafarstarfsemi okkar.

Nú erum við að leita á náðir fyrirtækja til að afla vinninga fyrir bingóið. Okkur þætti mjög vænt um ef þið gætuð styrkt okkur um einhvern vinning í ár. Er möguleiki á því? Til dæmis með Menningarkortum Reykjavíkurborgar eða einhverju svipuðu.

fyrir hönd Samtakanna '78,
Lotta

Bjarni Þóroddsson

Frá: Ljósið <ljosid@in.is>
Sent: 24. október 2016 11:29
Til: Styrkir
Efni: FW: Ljósið, 10. árgangur.
Viðhengi: Ljosid 2016.pdf

Flokkar: Gulur flokkur

Góðan dag,

Má vera stuðningur frá ykkur í blaðinu Ljósið til stuðnings endurhæfing krabbameinsgreindra og aðstandenda Blaðið kemur út 1x á ári.
Þið hafið verið með styrktarlínu kr 5.000 einu sinni á ári.

Kveðja
Gunnar

Ágæti viðtakandi.

Ljósið er endurhæfingar- og stuðningsmiðstöð fyrir fólk sem hefur fengið krabbamein og aðstandendur þeirra. Markmið Ljóssins er að það fólk fái sérhæfða endurhæfingu og stuðning þar sem fagfólk aðstoðar við að byggja upp líkamlegt og andlegt þrek. Öll fjölskyldan er velkomin eftir að einn úr hennar hópi greinist og hjá Ljósinu fer fram líkamleg, andleg og félagsleg uppbygging.

Ljósið er sjálfseignarstofnun og nýtur engra styrkja úr söfnunum Krabbameinsfélagsins og er starfsemin aðallega rekin á frjálsum framlögum.
Í hverjum mánuði koma fleiri en 400 einstaklingar til að fá endurhæfingu og stuðning.

Ein aðalfjáröflun Ljóssins er útgáfa fréttablaðs einu sinni á ári og nú í nóvember kemur blaðið út í 10. sinn. Blaðið verður í brotinu A4, 40 síður og prentað í 7.000 eintökum. Er því dreift til allra stuðningsaðila, félagsmanna, heilsugæslustöðva, læknamiðstöðva, sjúkrahúsa og ráðuneyta. Í meðfylgjandi skjali eru frekari upplýsingar um útgáfuna og starfsemi Ljóssins.

Auglýsingaverð

Baksíðan	kr. 120.000
Heilsíða	kr. 98.500
½ síða	kr. 58.500
¼ síða	kr. 38.000
Merki fyrirtækis (logo)	kr. 20.000
Styrktarlína	kr. 10.000

Ath. að ekki bætist vsk. við auglýsingaverð.

Það er von okkar að þú og fyrirtæki þitt sjái sér fært um að styðja við útgáfu blaðsins og þannig hjálpa okkur við að kynna starfsemi Ljóssins.

Fyrir hönd Ljóssins,
Gunnar

LJÓSIÐ

Ljósið er endurhæfingar- og stuðningsmiðstöð fyrir fólk sem hefur fengið krabbamein og aðstandendur þeirra. Markmið Ljóssins er að fólk fái sérhæfða endurhæfingu og stuðning, þar sem fagfólk aðstoðar við að byggja upp líkamlegt og andlegt þrek, auk þess að fá stuðning við að setja sér markmið sem auka daglega virkni og hafa þannig áhrif á lífsgæði almennt.

Til að auka virkni og þrek býður Ljósið upp á fjölbreytta dagskrá fyrir fólk sem hefur greinst með krabbamein og aðstandendur þeirra. Má þar nefna heilsutengd námskeið, námskeið fyrir nýgreindar konur, fræðslufundi fyrir karlmenn, jógahópa, gönguhópa, líkamsrækt, handverkshópa, nudd og fleira. Mikið er unnið með lífsgæðin og lífsgleðina en lítið talað um sjúkdóma og veikindi.

Fagaðilar sem starfa með Ljósinu eru iðjuþjálfar, sjúkraþjálfarar, sálfræðingar, næringarráðgjafi, fjölskylduráðgjafi, heilsufræðingur/markþjálfi, hjúkrunarfræðingar, jógakennarar, nuddarar, læknar, geðlæknar, handverksfólk og margir fleiri.

Í hverjum mánuði koma fleiri en 400 einstaklingar til að fá endurhæfingu og stuðning.

Ljósið gefur út einu sinni á ári fréttablað sem sent er til allra stuðningsaðila, félagsmanna, heilsugæslustöðva, læknamiðstöðva, sjúkrahús og ráðuneytin.

10. árgangur blaðsins kemur nú út í byrjun nóvember í 7.000 eintökum og verður í brotinu A4 og 30 síður.

Meðal efnis í blaðinu er:

Nýting á nýju húsnæði Ljóssins, nýi sjúkraþjálfunarsalurinn, lyftan og aðrar endurbætur á húsnæðinu
Viðtal við ung hjón sem hafa fengið krabbamein
Umfjöllun um starfandi hópa í Ljósinu, Leshóp, Ljósynjuhóp og makahóp
Sjálfstyrkingarnámskeið ungmenna
Núvitund, grein eftir Gunnar L. Friðriksson
Nýjar áherslur hjá Ljósinu
Reykjavíkurmaraþon 2016, umfjöllun og ljósmyndir
Kynning á nýju fyrirtæki sem framleiðir húfur fyrir krabbameinsgreinda
Vorhátíð Ljóssins, umfjöllun og ljósmyndir
Ljósgangan í nóvember 2015, umfjöllun og ljósmyndir

Ljósið er sjálfseignarstofnun og nýtur engra styrkja úr söfnunum Krabbameinsfélagsins og er starfsemin aðallega rekin á frjálsum framlögum.

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Ath. að ekki bætist vsk. við auglýsingaverð.

Það er von okkar að þú og fyrirtæki þitt sjái sér fært um að styðja við útgáfu blaðsins og þannig hjálpa okkur við að kynna starfsemi Ljóssins.

Ljósið, endurhæfingar- og stuðningsmiðstöð.