

## Chapter 1 : Elections in Finland - Wikipedia

*Oct 31, Å· SAKKILUOTO, Finland â€” Retired to a tiny island in an archipelago between Finland and Sweden, Leo Gastgivar awoke early one morning to visit the outhouse in his bathrobe, only to notice two black.*

The president is elected by popular vote for a six-year term. An election was last held January 22, second round on February 5, See Finnish presidential election, However, this has not occurred in the past two decades and general elections have been held every four years on the third Sunday in March in , , , , and The parliamentary elections took place on 17 April The parliamentary elections took place on 19 April The Prime Minister of Finland is appointed by the president, based on the vote in the parliamentary elections. Usually the chairman of the biggest party becomes the next prime minister. In the parliamentary elections of 16 March , there were two dominating parties: In the parliamentary elections of , the Center Party retained its lead at 51 seats, but the election was a major victory for the National Coalition, which got 50 seats, and a major loss to SDP, which got 45 seats, losing 8 seats. Aside from these issues, the state of Finland, represented by the Provincial Governor, is sovereign and residents vote in general parliamentary elections for one representative to the Finnish parliament. A proportional representation system encourages a multitude of political parties and has resulted in many coalition cabinets. In the parliamentary elections on 21 October there were two dominating parties: These parties then formed a new cabinet led by Viveka Eriksson. Municipal elections[ edit ] Municipalities of Finland , that include cities and other rural municipalities, are the basic local administrative units of the country. Most of basic services are provided by the municipality, and are bound to do so by law. Municipalities have council-manager government , where the council valtuusto is the highest authority. Every four years, a council is elected. Councils name a civil servant, the city manager or municipal manager, to conduct day-to-day administration of the municipality. In addition, councils name committees lautakunta and a municipal executive board kunnanhallitus. Councils meet periodically and decide on major issues. The executive board prepares the bills and is responsible for the administration, finances and supervision of the interests of the municipality. Unlike in central government, executive boards usually consist of all parties represented in the council; there is no opposition. Finnish municipal elections, Although municipal elections are local only, and local results vary, they do function as a measure of the sentiments and party strengths also nationally. In the election, National Coalition was the most-voted party, with Social Democrats second and Center the third. Proportionally, the biggest winner was the Green League, whose share of votes rose to The biggest losers were the Finns Party, whose share of votes dropped to 8. EU elections[ edit ] Finland has participated in European parliament elections since joining the European Union in The first Finnish election was held in

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*Max Jakobson was born in in Viipuri, Finland (now Vyborg, Russia), a Jakobson was an instrumental figure in shaping Finland's policy of neutrality during the Cold War. In , Jakobson was a candidate for the post of United Nations Secretary-General.*

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