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Freedom of media and the right of voters to information: modern Russian approaches

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'Conscious Voters in the Digital Age'
Encouraging voters to make a conscious choice is one of the main provisions that is enshrined in the corpus of the norms of the legislation of the Russian Federation on elections which regulates provision of information about elections.

Provision of information about elections and referenda includes informing of voters, pre-election campaigning, and contributes to the openness of elections and conscious exercise of the voting right by citizens.

Article 44
Provision of information about elections and referenda

*Federal Law of 12.06.2002 No. 67-FZ*
A conscious voter choice is ensured by the requirement for any person and organization to disseminate information about candidates on the principles of objectivity, credibility, equality of candidates and electoral associations.

The content of information materials, placed in the media or distributed in another way, should be:

- objective
- credible
- should not violate the equality of candidates and electoral associations
The listed requirements of the legislator are addressed to the traditional media as well as to new media. Regarding the new media the Russian legislator separates terms ‘an online media organization’ and ‘a website’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 2</th>
<th>The Law about Mass Media of 27.12.1991 No. 2124-1</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>An online media organization is an Internet website registered as a media organization in accordance with this Law</td>
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<th>Article 2</th>
<th>Federal Law of 27.07.2006 No. 149-FZ</th>
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<td></td>
<td>A website is a set of programs for computer systems as well as other information contained in the information system, access to which is ensured via the Internet by domain names and (or) by network addresses allowing to identify the websites on the Internet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Online media enjoy equal rights to inform voters alongside traditional mass media. This has been enshrined in the electoral legislation of the Russian Federation during 2013 – 2017.

Organizations issuing mass media and online media editorial offices are free to inform voters, referendum participants in accordance with federal laws.

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article organizations producing mass media, online media editorial offices have the right to publish (to publicize) interviews with candidates, to publish (to broadcast) other releases and materials about candidates, electoral associations, and programs with the participation of candidates.

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article broadcasting organizations, online media editorial offices are also entitled to organize joint events with the participation of candidates and to broadcast (publicize) them on the channels of the broadcasting organizations, in online media.
As of 30 October 2017 the total number of mass media registered in the All-Russian Register of Mass Media was 77,979
Currently, news aggregators, which are obliged to check the reliability of distributed socially significant information, have been granted special regulation.

1. The owner of a program for computer systems, the owner of a website and (or) a website page used for processing and distributing news on the Internet in the state language of the Russian Federation, state languages of republics of the Russian Federation or other languages of peoples of the Russian Federation, <...> shall comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation, in particular:

<...>

2) to verify the reliability of the disseminated socially significant information before its distribution and to immediately stop its distribution pursuant to the order specified in part 9 of this article.
Other sites for dissemination of information and political advertising in the Internet are subject to the general requirements: objectivity and credibility.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO VOTERS:

- openness
- transparency
- objectivity
- credibility
- observance of equality of candidates, electoral associations
- freedom of action of organizations that produce mass media for informing of voters
The obligation to inform voters about the arrangement and conduct of elections, electoral procedures and their timing, legislation of the Russian Federation on elections, on candidates, on electoral associations is fulfilled by election commissions.

Providing information to voters, including by means of mass media, about the arrangement and conduct of elections, electoral procedures and their timing, legislation of the Russian Federation on elections, on candidates, on electoral associations is exercised by election commissions.

The commissions also take necessary measures to inform voters with some disabilities.
Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation on its official website publishes the following information:

- resolutions of CEC of Russia;
- information on elections;
- information on candidates;
- preliminary information on participation of voters (turn-out) in elections;
- information on income and property of candidates;
- financial reports of candidates;
- report of the CEC of Russia on the expenditure of funds allocated from the federal budget for arrangement and conduct of elections, and other information;
- information on contributions to election funds of candidates;
- information on opening of premises for voting and the number of voters, included in the voter lists;
- election results;
The CEC of Russia official website’s traffic from 1 January to 30 September 2017:

Number of visits to the websites of the CEC of Russia Internet Portal for 9 months of 2017 19,263,229, including:

website of the CEC of Russia www.cikrf.ru – 3,068,146
websites of the CEC of Russia Internet Portal www.izbirkom.ru – 16,195,083

Number of visits to the websites of the CEC of Russia Internet Portal 10 -11 September 2017 5,283,485, including:

Website of the CEC of Russia www.cikrf.ru – 486,511
Websites of the CEC of Russia Internet Portal www.izbirkom.ru - 4,796,974
konkurs.nsn.fm
Mobile applications for voters: experience of the regions of the Russian Federation
Social networks is one of the tools of communication

• prompt provision of information to voters

• possibility to adapt the content to different target audiences

• simple and easy-to-understand content
Rostov region:
the Rostov Region Electoral Commission invited first time voters to compete in the art of making selfies

Those citizens who by the day of the voting had reached the age of 18 y.o. and voted for the first time, were invited by the electoral commission to make a selfie at a polling station and post it on popular social networks Vkontakte, Instagram and Facebook with hashtags 

# ICRO or # ChoiceOfYoung people

Fancy gadgets were given as prizes
Personal invitations to the elections
To ensure transparency of the voting process and to expand the possibilities for public control over the activities of precinct election commissions during the voting, PECs are equipped with CCTV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>TECs</th>
<th>PECs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 March 2012</td>
<td>Elections of the President of the Russian Federation</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td>over 90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 September 2016</td>
<td>Elections of Deputies of the State Duma (lower chamber of the Parliament)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>over 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 September 2017</td>
<td>Single Voting Day</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>over 6,700</td>
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To ensure transparency of voting process and to expand the opportunities for public control over activities of election authorities during March 2018 Presidential elections in the Russian Federation, it is planned to install CCTV systems as follows:

- All regions of the Russian Federation – 85
- Over 2,700 territorial election commissions
- Over 40,000 precinct election commissions
- Over 80% voters
Thank you for attention!