The electoral system of the Russian Federation
Russia has a system of a single voting day.

Except Presidential election

In 2015 it was decide that national parliament will be elected on this day too.

In 2015 it was decide that national parliament will be elected on this day too.

October 14, 2012 - 4,6 thousands campaigns. 5 governors

September 8, 2013 - 7 thousands campaigns. 8 governors

September 14, 2014 - 5,8 thousands campaigns. 30 governors

September 13, 2015 - 10,7 thousands campaigns. 21 governors

September 18, 2016 – National parliament election, 38 regional parliaments, 5 governors
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Election of the President of the Russian Federation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next election date:</strong> March 11, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Single federal electoral district</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Six years term</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>President of the Russian Federation can become a person older than 35 years (resident in Russia for at least 10 years)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The candidate must be nominated by a political party</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter:</strong> collection of voters signatures: 2 million signatures (Tycoon Mikhail Prokhorov was able to gather 2 mln. signatures in 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A candidate nominated by the party represented in the State Duma can avoid the procedure of signatures gathering</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The State Duma consists of 450 deputies, each elected to a term of five years.

A mixed system: 225 deputies elected by party lists, 225 deputies elected in single-mandate constituencies.

Single-mandate constituencies will be held in one round. The winner must obtain a simple majority of votes.

Parties are allowed to include in their lists non-party candidates, but not the representatives of other parties.

Filter: collection of voters signatures: for parties 200,000 and only 7,000 can be collected in a single region.
Elections by party lists

- Election threshold – 5%

- Party who wins from 3 to 5% of popular vote will be reimbursed for all expenses for the elections and secure state financial support for the next elections

- To participate in the federal elections party must:
  
  collect 200,000 thousand signatures of voters

  or to be represented at least in one regional parliament
- New and experimental idea for Russian elections
- United Russia make procedure of primaries obligatorily for the next campaign.
- The primaries will be open (all voters can participate)
- Other parties except People's Freedom Party (radical liberal opposition) do not use primaries
The parties represented in regional parliaments, are exempt from the procedure of collecting signatures:

- «United Russia»
- CPRF
- LDPR
- «Fair Russia»
- «Yabloko»
- «Patriots of Russia»
- «Pravoe delo»
- People's Freedom Party
- «Civic Platform»
- «Communists of Russia»
- «Russian Pensioners For Justice Party»
- «Rodina» («Homeland»)
- «Civic Power»
- «Russian Ecological Party "The Greens"»
Conditions for the election of candidates in single-mandate constituency

One round.
Simple majority system

One region should be represented by at least one district

To participate in the election of a candidate must collect signatures of 3% of voters in the district

Candidates from political parties with representation in regional parliament can avoid the procedure of signatures gathering
Who can’t finance:

- Foreign states and organizations
- Underage persons
- Russian legal entities with foreign ownership of more than 30%
- Charitable and religious organizations
- Anonymous donors
- State and municipal authorities

Limits:

- Parties on federal level – 700 mln. roubles
- Parties on regional levels – 25 mln. roubles for 1 million of voters

Free national TV and radio:

- 1 hour for each party on state-owned TV channels (50% of time for the debates and 50% - for TV-spots)
Indirect elections of governors

- The head of the region's is elected by deputies of the regional parliament from the list of candidates preliminary approved by President

Direct elections of governors

- All other regions

North Caucasus regions:

- Dagestan
- Ingushetia
- Kabardino-Balkaria
- North Ossetia
- Crimea regions
- Crimea
- Sevastopol
Multilevel regions

Nenets Autonomous District

Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous District
Requirements for the candidate for governor

- Age at least 30
- Russian citizenship only
- Lack of outstanding conviction
- Walkthrough the municipal filter
- In most regions - nomination is only possible from the political parties
• From 5 to 10% of municipal deputies
  Signatures in the borders of the region

• Signatures must be notarized

• Deputies must represent 75% of all municipal districts

• The signature can not be given in favor of two candidates simultaneously
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>The maximum size of the election fund</th>
<th>Number of voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mariy El Republic</td>
<td>$0,5 mln.</td>
<td>551 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatarstan Republic</td>
<td>$1 mln.</td>
<td>2 932 742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasnodar</td>
<td>$0,167 mln.</td>
<td>3 991 482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryansk</td>
<td>$0,8 mln.</td>
<td>1 021 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irkutsk</td>
<td>$1 mln.</td>
<td>1 875 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaliningrad</td>
<td>$0,33 mln.</td>
<td>774 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Калужская область</td>
<td>$0,66 mln.</td>
<td>800 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemerovo</td>
<td>$2 mln.</td>
<td>2 057 707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kostroma</td>
<td>$0,5 mln.</td>
<td>545 447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leningrad region</td>
<td>$1,1 mln.</td>
<td>1 313 431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rostov</td>
<td>$3,3 mln.</td>
<td>3 272 161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oleg Denisenko (nominee for the governor of the Omsk region in 2015 from the Communist Party) received a refusal during registration because of the double signature of one of the municipal deputies.

His candidacy has been restored by the decision of the Supreme Court.
The party may withdraw its candidate

- Sergei Katasonov was nominated by the Liberal Democratic Party for the governor of the Orenburg region in 2014. Shortly before the registration he was withdrawn by his own party.

- Rail Sarbaev was withdrawn from the election of the President of Bashkortostan in 2014 by the party "Civil Force".
Scandals. Cases of candidates removal

- Ex-General Prosecutor Yuriy Skuratov was withdrawn from the elections to the State Duma in 2003.
- The basis was the fact that Skuratov did not mention his "professor" position in the official documents for registration.
- Andrew Kliment'ev won the election of the mayor of Nizhni Novgorod in 1998, gaining 34% of votes. The electoral commission declared the election results invalid.
- Then there was the court decision on the recognition of Klimentyev guilty of financial fraud.
Radical opposition
People's Freedom Party 2015

- Magadan. List was not registered. Invalid signatures
- Novosibirsk. List was not registered. Invalid passports data
- Kaluga. Party decided to step back due to fraud signatures
- Kostroma. Party list was registered after involvement of Central Election Committee
Municipal representative bodies:
New rules were established in 2013 by so-called «Klishas» law.

- Now not less than 50% of municipal deputies must be elected in a single-mandate constituencies. All requirements of a minimum proportion of deputies elected by party lists were eliminated.
- Model of municipal elections is decided by regional parliament.

Heads of municipal districts:
- There are few direct mayor elections in Russia. Most mayors elected indirectly from the deputies of municipal representative bodies.
Companies of the holding:

- PR-agency «New Image». Since 1993
- Institute for Political Expertise (IIPE). Since 2003
- Government Relations agency «Minchenko GR Consulting». Since 2007
Geography of our Projects:

- Belarus;
- Georgia;
- European Union;
- Kazakhstan;
- Kyrgyzstan;
- Moldova;
- USA;
- Uzbekistan;
- Ukraine;
- Turkmenistan;
- Regions in the Russian Federation: Republic of Bashkortostan, Sakha, Tatarstan, Udmurtia, Khakassia, Krasnoyarsk, Perm, Primorye, Amur, Arkhangelsk, Volgograd, Irkutsk, Kirov, Kurgan, Leningrad, Magadan, Moscow, Novgorod, Orenburg, Pskov, Samara, Sverdlovsk, Tver, Tyumen, Nizhni Novgorod, Chelyabinsk, the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Region, the Chukotka Autonomous Region, the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Region, Saint-Petersburg and Moscow.
21 years in the market of political consulting

International and Regional Project Experience

Signature Analysis "Scenario Programming for Political Campaigns"

Experience in Executing Projects

More than 200 Successful Election Campaigns
Evgeny Minchenko

- In 1993 began career as a political consultant.
- 2004-2011 - Advisor to the Chairman of State Duma Anti-Corruption Committee, Expert of Security and CIS Countries Committees;
- 2010-2012 - Member of Public Council in the Ministry of Industry and Trade; Expert Council of the Ministry of Economic Development.
- Since 2014 - Member of Public Council in the Ministry of Energy.
- Board Member of the Russian Association of Political Consultants. Member of IAPC (International Association of Political Consultants).

- Rated TOP-10 & TOP-20 among Russian political consultants (according to “Vedomosti” newspaper & “Obschaya Gazeta”).
- First place for Minchenko Consulting among major political consultants in Russia (according to “Kompaniya” magazine, 2011).
- First place in popularity among political analysts rated by Russian journalists (Survey by Znak.com, 2013).
- Lecturer, Moscow State University, Department of World Politics.
- Author of 2 books.
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