

Contemporary challenges of the electoral process

Report of Russian public institute of electoral law (ROIIP)

WARSAW
22.09.2014

Everyone has the right directly to
take part in the governance of his
country

The will of the people should be
the basis of the authority of
government

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

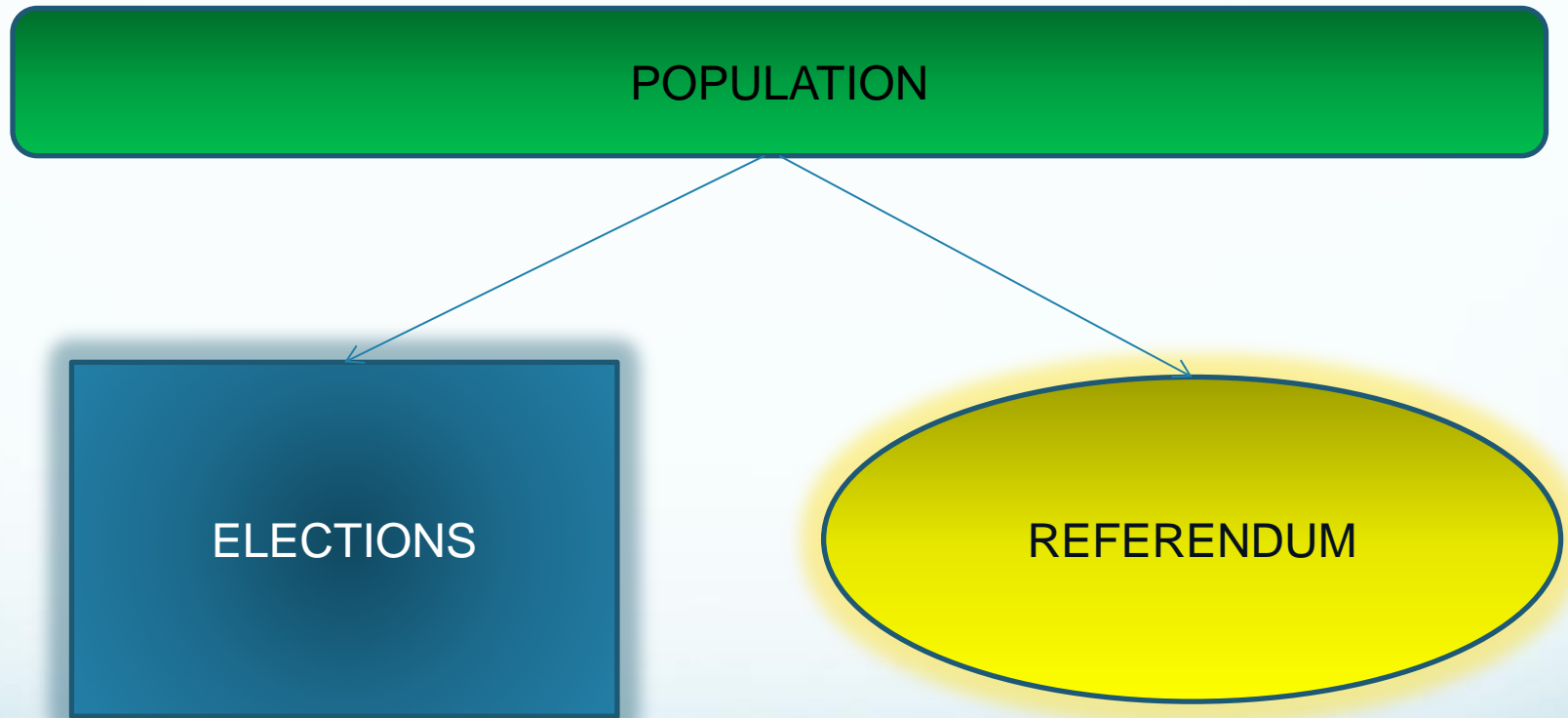
Inalienable right of the people to
control their destiny

States - participants will respect the equal right of nations for self-determination...

Based on ... the right of nations to self-determination, all nations always have the right in full freedom to determine, when and how they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference

The Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE, 1975

The right of nation to participate in the management of their own destiny



The place and role of the OSCE
in ensuring the rights of people to
determine their own destiny

Human dimension of security - the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic institutions and the rule of law should not be considered less important for maintaining peace and stability than the military/political and economic dimensions

The Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE, 1975

Human rights, fundamental freedoms,
democracy and the rule of law are the
issues of international concern.

Commitments in the human dimension of
the CSCE are not considered exclusively a
component of the internal affairs of the
state

Final Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on
the Human Dimension of the CSCE (Moscow, 1991)

Examples of changes in state borders without a referendum (after 1975):

- 1983, Proclamation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
- 1990, Unification of Germany and the German Democratic Republic
- 1991, The collapse of the USSR
- 2008, the Parliament of the Republic of Kosovo declared independence from Serbia

Regions with tension on the issue of self-determination:

- Catalonia and the Basque Country (Spain)
- Flanders (Belgium)
- Alto Adige, Veneto and Lombardy (Italy)
- Corsica, Provence, Savoy, Brittany and Alsace (France)
- Transylvania, Sekuyskaya autonomy (Romania)
- Greenland, Faroe Islands (Denmark)
- Aegean Macedonia (Greece)
- Styria and Carinthia (Austria)
- Northern Epirus (Albania)
- Friesland (the Netherlands)
- Silesia (Poland)
- Moravia (Czech Republic)
- Åland Islands (Finland)
- Jura (Switzerland)

The background of the slide is the Scottish Saltire flag, which consists of a white saltire (X-shape) on a blue field. The flag is centered and fills the entire background.

Referendum in Scotland
September 18, 2014

*- the only civilized way to exercise of
the right of nations and people to self-
determination*

According to the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly recommended law 2012
“National Referendums”



Fundamental principles

- Legality
- Voluntary and free participation without any pressure
- Secret voting
- True and fair referendum
- Direct personal voting
- Transparency of preparation and conduct of referendum
- Honest and reliable counting

Legality

Scotland, 18.09.2014

Scotland Independence
Referendum Act,

(Scottish Parliament Act, 2013)

Crimea, 16.03.2014

Temporary Act on the
national (local) referendum
in the Autonomous
Republic of Crimea

(Crimea regional parliament
(Supreme Council of Crimea)
6.03.2014)

Free and voluntary participation

Scotland, 18.09.2014



- During the Scottish independence referendum representatives of the government and parliamentarians involved in the election campaign

Free and voluntary participation

Scotland, 18.09.2014

Crimea, 16.03.2014



Free expression of the will without any pressure and bribery

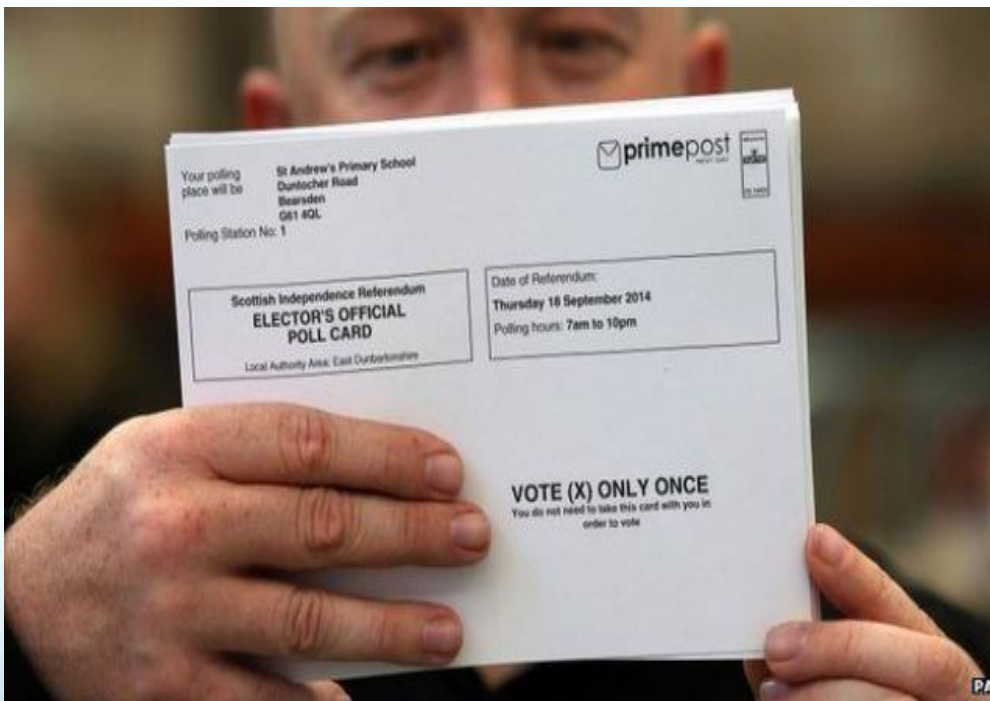
Scotland, 18.09.2014



- Almost all politicians promised maximum privileges to his supporters.
- On the voting day the campaign representatives carried busing of voters to polling stations

Secret voting on the referendum

Scotland, 18.09.2014

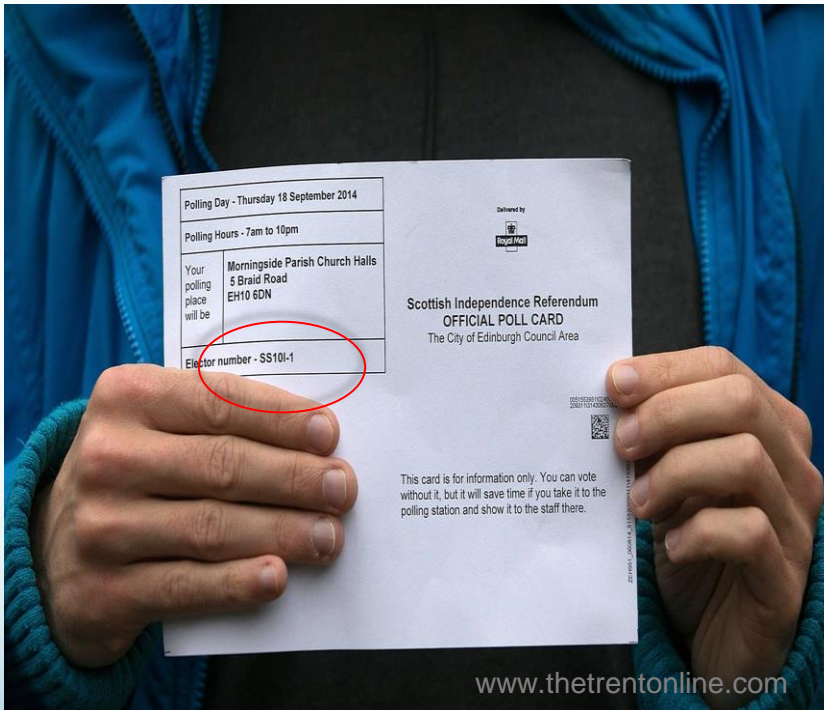


- Commission members marked in a special register the number of the voter in the voter list (the invitation number) and the number of the ballot. This allows to determine how each voter voted

Secret voting on the referendum

Scotland, 18.09.2014

Crimea, 16.03.2014



True and fair referendum

Scotland, 18.09.2014



- According to the results of observation of the vote count in Edinburgh, the victory of the opponents of independence provided early voting by mail (voted almost 20% of voters)

True and fair referendum

Scotland, 18.09.2014



- Ballot boxes are not transparent and are delivered to the count hall without observation from the observers and campaign representatives

Direct personal voting

Scotland, 18.09.2014



- On the Scottish independence referendum about 2% of voters gave up their right to vote in favor of another voter by proxy voting

Transparency of preparation and conduct of referendum

Scotland, 18.09.2014



- Photo and video at the voting day 18/09/2014 allowed only outside the polling place

Transparency of preparation and conduct of referendum

Scotland, 18.09.2014

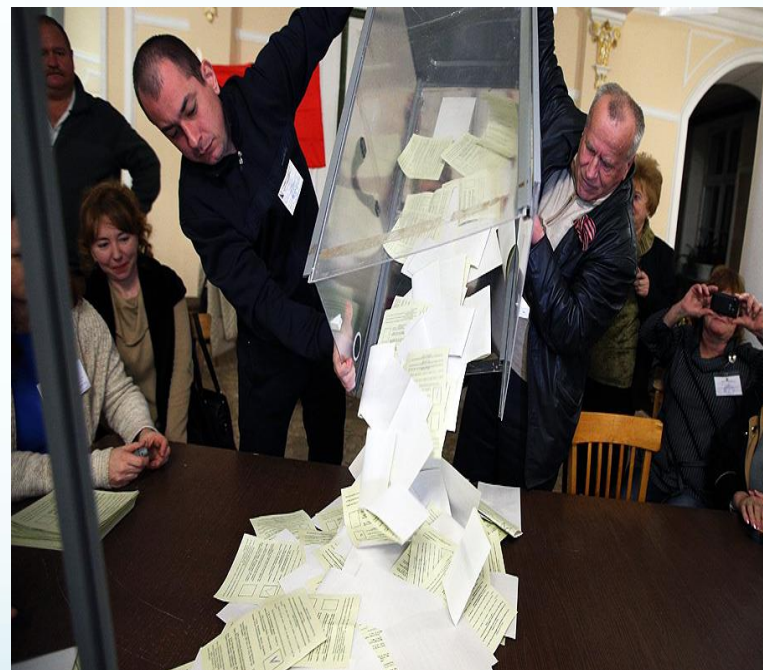
Crimea, 16.03.2014



Carrying out all stages of the referendum carried out in a transparent manner

Scotland, 18.09.2014

Crimea, 16.03.2014



Transparency of preparation and conduct of referendum

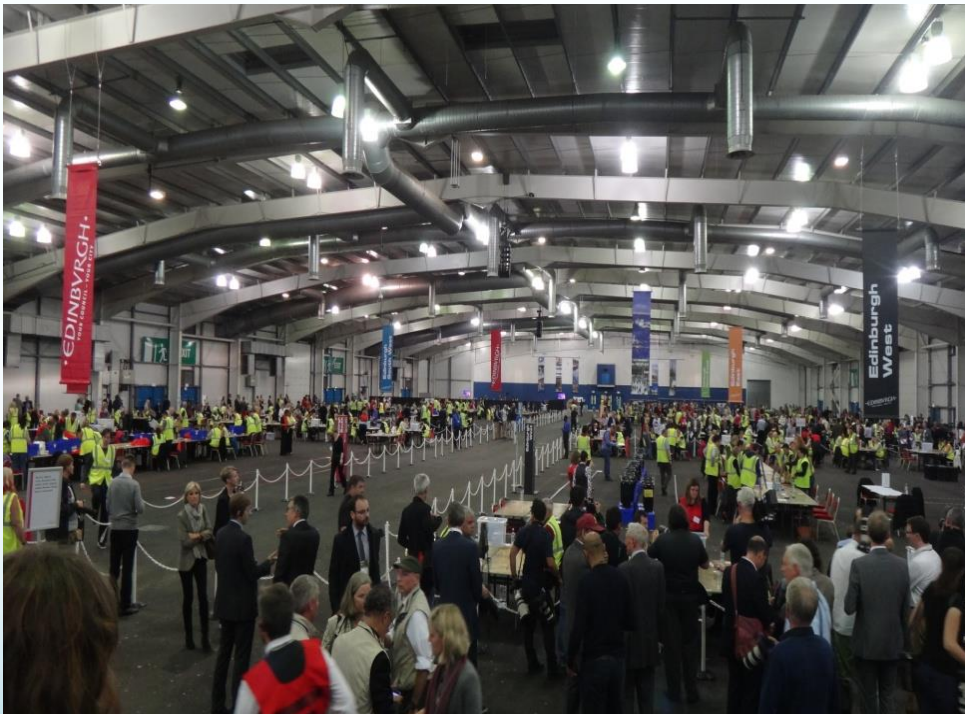
Scotland, 18.09.2014



- It was impossible to observe and control the counting of votes in Edinburgh on an area of about 3 hectares

Honest and reliable counting

Scotland, 18.09.2014



- Inability to control the counting process and preventive refusal conversion casts doubt on the declared result of the referendum

The referendum shall be held in compliance with the Principal of true and fair

Scotland, 18.09.2014



Crimea, 16.03.2014



The citizen votes on referendum direct and personal

Scotland, 18.09.2014

- Proxy voting is provided by Scottish independence referendum Act

Crimea, 16.03.2014

- Proxy voting is not provided by Crimea referendum Act

Honest and reliable counting

Scotland, 18.09.2014

Crimea, 16.03.2014



Documentary videos

**«Counting process on the Scottish
independence referendum»**

Edinburgh,

The night from 18 to 19 of September, 2014

Referendum results

Scotland, 18.09.2014

- For the independence
- “Yes” – 44,65%
- “No” – 55,25 %

- Voter turnout – 84,6 % (from the number of registered voters)

Crimea, 16.03.2014

- For reunification with Russia – 96,7 %
- For the restoration of the constitution 1992 and to stay as the part of Ukraine – 2,51 %

- Voter turnout – 83,1 % (from the number of all voters)

Deviation from democratic principles leads to riots



Глазго, Шотландия, 20.09.2014

There is no alternative for peaceful recognition of the right of nations to self-determination!!!



pravda-tv.ru



pravda-tv.ru



Ukraine Armed Forces during ATO in May, 2014 in the south-eastern regions of Ukraine



news.mail.ru

There is no alternative for peaceful recognition of the right of nations to self-determination!!!



lebed.com



lebed.com



lebed.com



lebed.com

Clashes with the police radicals at the Maidan in Kiev, 18-20 February 2014

There is no alternative for peaceful recognition of the right of nations to self-determination!!!



livejournal.com



livejournal.com



In case of fire in the House of Trade Unions in Odessa, May 2, 2014 killed 48 people, wounded - 214

livejournal.com

livejournal.com

Thank you for your attention!

