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### **Results and lessons of deputy elections of 2015 in Russia**

In 2012 in Russia the political reform directed on liberalization of the legislation began. In particular, the requirement to the number of the all-Russian political party from 40 thousand was lowered to 500 people, restrictions on the number of regional offices were also cancelled. As a result in Russia 78 political parties are registered today. Direct elections of governors were at the same time restored. At the same time the mechanism of support of promotion of candidates in the form of petition of municipal deputies was entered. Since 2013 the Uniform voting day appointed to the second Sunday of September began to be held.

New rules were rather loyally apprehended by political elite at the federal, regional and municipal levels. In total for 3 years legislative innovations were earned as the complete mechanism. The political system now looks much stabler and balanced, than a few years ago. Elections of the last years did without grandiose scandals unlike election campaigns of 2010 - 2011 when "United Russia" actually acted as the main political monopolist, pushing out opposition on a roadside. As result not system opposition went "into the last and decisive battle" on Internet open spaces where actively I formed the support kernel which followed it to Bolotnaya Square following the results of State Duma elections of 2011.

In the Uniform voting day on September 13, 2015 according to party lists passed elections of deputies of legislative (representative) public authorities in 11 subjects of the Russian Federation, and also elections of deputies of representative bodies of municipalities – administrative centers (capitals) in 25 subjects of the Russian Federation. The voter turnout on elections to regional legislative assemblies made 41,8%.

Vote according to party lists allows to draw more certain conclusions concerning the Duma selective prospects of 2016. In this regard the extremely important role was played not only elections of regional legislative assemblies which was a little, but also elections of representative assemblies in the regional capitals. On set they give good stuff for the analysis and the forecast.

The analysis of vote for "United Russia" testifies to restoration of the positions by party after their easing in the Duma elections of 2011. On the other hand, the party has also an obvious ceiling. Noticeable "gap" between support of party and V. V. Putin, and also the most part of the governor's case remains. In other words, "United Russia" isn't at peak of the support.

As for parties of parliamentary opposition, their position became even weaker. Following the results of last elections especially noticeable were losses of the CPRF which lists continue to lose the attractiveness. Noticeable rapprochement of the CPRF, LDPR and "Just Russia" on the support level in this connection communists began to lose positions of the traditional applicant for a

steady second place appeared one of the most interesting results of campaign. Noticeable political dividends from these elections were received by "Just Russia" which managed to keep the status of parliamentary party and now looks forward more surely.

Non-parliamentary parties still remain unparliamentary. The most often meeting player - "Apple" could break a barrier in three medium-sized cities (Kostroma, Tomsk, Vladimir) and to come nearer to it in Ivanovo. But the reached level of traditionally city support isn't enough for receiving with "Apple" of more solid results in regions and within federal campaign.

These elections are remarkable also that on them early vote was again applied. In some regions local authorities made everything to make this process minimum transparent and controllable. In regions of the central Russia the percent of "dosrochnik" made - 2-4%, for northern territories it reached - 10-15%. Everything that more than it is already has to cause suspicions. Anyway, one of consequences present election campaign will become a new wave of requirements about cancellation of procedure of early vote.

Thus, elections showed that positions of the parliamentary four still remain qualitatively stronger, than all other parties. Thus in the four redistribution of forces is planned: "United Russia" in the Duma elections of 2016 will be hard to achieve former results in the conditions of the worsening economic and social situation in the country. Thus results of three parties of parliamentary opposition can become more comparable, with weakening of the CPRF, deduction of positions of LDPR and strengthening of "Just Russia".