

## **Technical Event on Electoral Practices, (Brussels, 25-26 April 2018).**

### **«Member States' questionnaire for Event on Electoral Practices 25-26 April 2018»**

**1** i. The relevant legislation provides for the issuance of a relevant ministerial decision which defines display and time allocation for political parties in the media.

According to the legislation during the previous day and on the day of the elections for the election of members of the National Parliament and of the European Parliament and until 19:00pm, is not permitted the broadcasting of advertisements and conferences or other political events of the parties, as well as the broadcasting of pre-election or electoral projections, with the exception of statements made by political party leaders during the electoral process.

ii. Pursuant to par. 2 of article 112 of the Presidential Decree. 26/2012 any person who, by means of fake news or slanderous broadcasts, referring to a candidate's face or otherwise deceiving the voter, either to omit the exercise of the right to vote or to change his electoral mind, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to two years.

iii. Candidates are represented on the basis of the applicable provisions, proportionally (according to the electoral power of each) and on equal terms without being excluded from their statutory right to the electoral process.

iv. Existing legislation sets caps on electoral costs for candidates per electoral region. Also, according to article 13 of Law 3023/2002, the maximum amount of electoral expenses of political parties and coalitions participating in general parliamentary elections or elections for the European Parliament, which also include the value of valued benefits and facilities, may not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the last each time payment to all regular funding parties.

**2.** To determine the time of view in the media, account shall also be taken to the opinion of the Inter-party Elections Committee set up under the provisions of the relevant legislation governing elections.

**3.** Concerning financing and sources of political advertisements in the media the relevant legislation on the control of political money provides for a corresponding audit of screening costs.

**4.** The application of the relevant provisions is the responsibility of National Council Radio Television (ΕΣΡ in Greek) and the Electoral Infringement Control Committee, which is based in the Greek Parliament.

**5.** If and when become desire of the political leadership it should be implemented with the introduction of relevant legislation.

**6.** In our country the provisions of the electoral law, which cover the entire electoral process, are strictly enforced by authorized bodies.

**7.** According to the provisions of No. 26/3090/2006 Decision of the Personal Data Protection Authority, in conjunction with Article 23 of the electoral law, the parties recognized by the Parliament's Rules of Procedure, the parties represented in the European Parliament, as well as those who make combinations in the 2/3 of the constituencies are entitled to a complete set of magnetic means in the state's electoral lists.

The terms and conditions for the distribution of electoral rolls and other publications to other persons or bodies shall be determined by decision of the Minister of the Interior.

The above data are also available on magnetic means and are used only for electoral use and only for the one to which they were administered. Grant or use by anyone else or for non-voting purposes is prohibited. Offenders shall be punished by the penalties referred to in Article 117 (4).

**8.** The broader provisions concerning the protection of personal data as defined in Law 2472/1997 apply and in cases of complaints the Data Protection Authority is involved.

**9.** The bodies involved in the control of electoral activities shall act within the framework of the respective institutional arrangements.