

2021

SOCIAL MEDIA ACT

**CENTER OF COMPETENCES
FOR GLOBAL IT-
COOPERATION**

Federal Law № 530-FZ of 30 December 2020
amending Federal Law № 149-FZ of 27 July 2006
"On Information, Information Technologies and
Protection of Information"



SOCIAL MEDIA

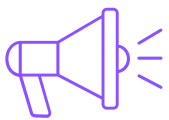
WHAT'S NEW?



**ON 1 FEBRUARY 2021
NEW RULES FOR
SOCIAL MEDIA
ENTERED INTO FORCE**

The legislation draft was presented in 2017 and adopted in 2020.

SOCIAL MEDIA MUST NOT PUBLISH MATERIALS THAT:



divulge State secrets



contain obscene language



contain propaganda of violence



promote humiliation based on racial or ethnic origin, religion, language etc.



distribute extremist content



besmirch dignity and business reputation of citizens



Social media are obliged to keep track of the content to detect information about:

- » production and consumption of narcotic drugs
- » child pornography
- » illegal trade of alcoholic beverages
- » involvement of minors into illegal activities
- » insulting of person's dignity
- » disrespect in an obscene manner for the state and society
- » calls for mass riots
- » inaccurate information, circulating under the guise of reliable reports

HOW WILL IT WORK?

- » **Social media owners make public their e-mail addresses for official appeals**
- » **Social media platforms annually report about processing of appeals and tracking results**
- » **Social media platforms publish new terms of use and notify their users on any changes 3 days in advance**
- » **Social media platforms notify the user in case access to his/her content has been restricted**

What are the next steps?



Social media platforms

1 The platforms must restrict access to the information, specified in the law once it is detected



Users

2 Users can challenge the platform's decision to block their content

3 The platform must consider users' complaints and respond within 3 days

4 Should the user disagree with the response, he/she can appeal to the Federal regulatory authority

! People whose rights have been violated by social media platforms can apply to the court

The social media status depends on the users

A social media platform falls under this law if the number of its users on the territory of the Russian Federation

exceeds 500 thousand users per day

with this level of attendance, the social network becomes part of the State Register and a subject to the new rules



Responsibility for untimely removal of illegal content



The following administrative fines could be imposed for failure to remove illegal information:

- ▶▶ on citizens from 50 000 to 100 000 roubles
- ▶▶ on officials from 200 000 to 400 000 roubles
- ▶▶ on legal entities from 800 000 to 4 000 000 roubles



Repeated infringements will result in increased fines:

- on citizens from 100 000 to 200 000 roubles
- on officials from 500 000 to 800 000 roubles
- on legal entities from 1/20th to 1/10th of its total revenues in the preceding calendar year, but not less than 4 000 000 roubles



The following administrative fines could be imposed for failure to remove information containing child pornography, extremist content, methods of production and consumption of narcotic drugs:

- ◀◀ on citizens from 100 000 to 200 000 roubles
- ◀◀ on officials from 400 000 to 800 000 roubles
- ◀◀ on legal entities from 3 000 000 to 8 000 000 roubles



Repeated infringements will result in increased fines:

- on citizens from 200 000 to 500 000 roubles
- on officials from 800 000 to 1 000 000 roubles
- on legal entities from 1/10th to 1/5th of its total revenues in the preceding calendar year, but not less than 8 000 000 roubles