COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON POLITICAL PARTY AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING

APPENDIX No. 1

Matrix for collection of information on normative frameworks

NAME OF COUNTRY AND NATIONAL RESEARCHER ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA							
I. NATURE OF F	I. NATURE OF FINANCING REGIMENS (PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND MIXED)						
	A. GOVERNMENT DIRECT FUNDING						
	no legal or other authority for the funding of political parties or						
candidates by the Gover	rnment.						
1. Conditions for							
eligibility: 2. Limits / amounts:							
3. Fund distribution:							
a. To parties:							
✓ Routine operation							
✓ Electoral campaign							
✓ Research / Capacity							
building							
✓ Mixed							
b. To candidates:							
✓ Presidency							
✓ Parliament							
c. To party caucus or							
individual members							
of							
parliament/congress							
d. Other organizations:							
4. Election funding:							
a. Internal party							
elections							
b. Presidential elections							
c. Parliamentary							
elections							
d. Local municipal							
elections							
5. Time of							

Antigua and	Barbuda	
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disbursement:	
a. Before campaign	
b. During campaign	
c. After campaign	
d. Combined	
6. Criteria for	
distribution:	
a. Equitable (in equal	
parts)	
b. Proportional to the	
electoral strength	
c. Parliamentary	
representation	
d. Mixed methods:	
✓ Equitable and	
electoral strength	
✓ Electoral strength	
and parliamentary	
representation	
✓ Other	
]	B. INDIRECT GOVERNMENT FUNDING
	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No statucandidates by the gover 1. Objects of	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No statucandidates by the governous of financing a. Transportation	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No statucandidates by the governous of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting)	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No statucandidates by the governous of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No statucandidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans g. get-out-the vote	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans g. get-out-the vote campaigns	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans g. get-out-the vote campaigns h. Political	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans g. get-out-the vote campaigns h. Political broadcasting	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or
Not applicable. No state candidates by the gover 1. Objects of financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans g. get-out-the vote campaigns h. Political	itory or other legal authority for funding of political parties or

C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDING: CONTRIBUTIONS RESTRICTIONS						
1. Contribution	No contribution limits					
limits:						
2. Prohibitions:						
a. Individuals / Legal						
entities	Under section 43(2) of the Represent of the People					
b. Foreign donors	(Amendment) Act 2001 (RPA) "No political party					
c. Unions	shall accept any monetary or other contribution					
d. Associations /	exceeding five thousand dollars unless it can					
Corporations	identify the source of the money or other					
e. Government	contribution to the Commission.					
contractors						
f. Anonymous						
g. Other						
Not applies ble No limi	D. LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES					
Not applicable. No limit	tation on expenditures.					
1. Political parties: a. Amount						
2. Candidates:						
a. Presidency: ✓ Amount						
✓ Amount ✓ Are election						
candidates centered?						
b. Parliament:						
✓ Amount						
E. ES	TIMATED COSTS OF POLITICAL FINANCING					
1. Previous elections:	There were no disclosure requirements in previous elections. The 2001 amendments to the RPA introduced the requirement for the first time as follows. 3. "Every political party procuring the election of a candidate shall, within six weeks after the amendment of the results of the election, file a report of the contributions made by individuals and entities to the Commission." 4. "Every political party shall grant to any officer of the Commission authorized in writing, access to examine the records and audited accounts kept by the political party in accordance with this section and, as regards, shall give all such information as may be requested in election to all contributions received by or on behalf of the party.					
a. Presidency						
b. Parliament						

2. Cost by actors	
a. Political parties	
a. Candidates	
b. Electoral authority	
3. Funding sources:	
Amounts /	
Percentages	
a. Public financing	
b. Private financing	
✓ List principal donors	
c. Resources from	
political party	
budgets	
d. Other	
4. Allocation: greater	
costs on the	
campaign	
a. Advertisement	
(television, radio,	
press, others)	
b. Staff Salaries	
c. Transportation	
d. Vote buying?	
e. Other	

Π. ACCESS TO THE MEDIA A. FREE POLITICAL BROADCASTING 1. Electoral time slots: None of this is really applicable for Antigua and Barbuda but a. Obligatory: under the section 36(1) of the Representation of the People ✓ State-run media (TV, (Amendment) Act 2001 the Electoral Commission is required, radio and press) upon the issuing of the writ for an election, to consult with all ✓ Private media (TV, electronic and print media operating in Antigua and Barbuda radio and press) 15 draw up a time-table for political broadcast and access to b. Voluntary: the print media for political parties and candidates to promote ✓ Private media (TV, their views through the electronic media and to have their radio and press) messages printed in the newspapers circulating in Antigua 2. Type time slots: and Barbuda. a. Unique (only free political broadcasting) b. Principal (paid

political	
broadcasting does	Continued, Also under section 36(2)(a) of the said
not exceed the	
electoral time slots)	Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001 provision is made for the Electoral Commission to make
c. Complementary	
(paid political	rules governing the procedure for the access of the
broadcasting exceeds	electronic and print media during an election.
the electoral time	No rules have yet been made as of 10 September 2003.
slots)	
3. Time slots in non-	
electoral periods	
4. Cost of time slots	
a. Completely free	
b. Reduced fee or State	
sponsored	
5. Access to time slots:	
a. Per previous election	
results:	
✓ Number of votes	
gained	
✓ Positions gained	
✓ Criteria for new	
political	
organizations	
b. Combined criteria	
c. Completely free	
6. Production cost	
(time slots)	
a. Paid by the State	
b. Non-paid	
7. Time granted:	
a. As a whole	
b. To parties and	
electoral alliances	
c. To candidates	
8. Organizations	
granting the time	
slots	
9. Organizations	
monitoring the time	
slots	
10. Sanctions	
	B. CONTRACTING OF TIME SLOTS
1. Advertising paid by	

marting andidates	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
parties, candidates,	II. dan dia Danisa dalah Cili D. 1 (A. 1. 1)	1
etc:	Under the Representation of the People (Amendment)	
a. In addition to paid	Act of 2001 (No. 17 of 2001), section 36(2) (b) the	
time slots:	Electoral Commission is mandated to make rules	
✓ Limits	requiring owners of the electronic and print media to	
b. Resulting from lack	provide equitable allocation of time and space in a non-	
of time slots:	discriminating manner to enable political parties and	
✓ Limits	candidates to carry their messages in accordance with	
✓ Unlimited	guidelines enacted by the Electoral Commission.	
c. Rules and fees for	As of 10 September 2003 no rules had yet been made by	
paid advertising	the Commission.	
d. Controller agencies		
e. Radio adds/Publicity		
spots: Cost per		
minute/second.		
2. Indirect		
advertising:		
a. Indirect information		
(positive, negative,		
neutral)		
b. Journalistic		
programs		
c. Other		
3. Debate regulations:		
4. Pre-election polls:		
a. Limits		
b. Rules guaranteeing		
technical quality of		
data		
5. Regulation for Exit		
Polls		
6. Specific		
dispositions for		
mass media:		
a. Television		
b. Cable		
c. Press		
d. Satellite TV		
e. Internet		

III. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE									
1. Who discloses?	✓□	Political parties Pongos or donors	CandidOthers		Please	Donors			
	J	(a Pongo is a	specify		1 Icase				
		political NGO for fundraising purposes)							
2. What is disclosed?		1 1							
a. Parties:									
✓ Cash Contributions	✓	Itemized			Aggreg	ated			
✓ In-kind contributions (materials and equipment, including loans)	✓	Itemized		□ Aggregated					
✓ Expenditures		Listed by cate itemized, e.g. media	gories or a, etc.	□ Aggregated or not categorize					
✓ Names of donors	√	Itemized listing	S			onor names listed with bution amounts			
✓ Addresses of donors		Full address	□ Partial a	addr	ess	✓ No address required			
✓ Names of vendors		Itemized listing nar	nes	√		mes of vendors listed penditures amounts			
✓ Personal assets		Required to be filed	1	✓ Not required to be filed					
b. Candidates:									
✓ Cash Contributions		Itemized			Aggreg	ated			
✓ In-kind contributions (materials and equipment, including loans)		Itemized			□ Aggregated				
✓ Expenditures		Listed by cate itemized, e.g. media	egories or Aggregated or not categorized a, etc.						
		Itemized listing nar	nes			mes of donors listed			
✓ Names of donors				<u> </u>		ntribution amounts			
✓ Addresses of donors		Full address	□ Partial :	addr		□ No address required			
✓ Names of vendors		Itemized listing nar	nes		with ex	mes of vendors listed penditures amounts			
✓ Personal assets		Required to be filled Not required to be filled							

3. Do party and candidate expenditure reports record campaign and operational expenses separately?	□ Yes N/A Explain:		□ No Explain:		
4. Are reporting requirements in this country temporary or permanent, i.e. are they only in effect during an election cycle, or yearround before and after an election?	✓ Temporary during 6 Explain:		□ Permane Explain:		
5. What kind of monies can the party or candidate legally receive?	✓ Private funds✓ Foreign company funds	✓ Corpor ✓ Foreign funds	ate funds	✓ ✓	Union funds Expatriate nationals' funds living overseas
6. What sources of illicit funds for parties and candidates are suspected? 7. What is the name of the body receiving the financial disclosure	□ Illegal funds given over the limit but not declared by corporations, unions, or persons ✓ This is a governmental body created by statute	Drug fundsLaundeThis is	J		Foreign influence funds Others No illegal funds are suspected This body is constitutionally created
reports?		_			
a. Name: b. Phone No:	Antigua and Barbuda 268 562 4169	Liectoral (<u>ommission</u>	l	
U. FHUHE INU.	400 304 4109				

8. Are there	✓ Yes		Explain:	
contribution	□ No			
thresholds?	☐ If yes, what is the	amount of		
(Donations below a	the threshold: \$			
certain amount				
don't have to be				
reported)				
• /	 Before the election 		✓ After tl	he election.
9. When are the	- How many weeks	before the	- How ma	any weeks after the
disclosure reports	election?			? 6 weeks.
due from	- How many re			
politicians or	. 10			
parties?	reports.			
•	□ Fax	□ Hand	copying	□ Other. Please
10. How are the			ng by hand)	specify.
reports transmitted	□ Photocopy	□ Gazette		Not specified in
to the public?	1 3	publish	ned in local	the Act
P	□ Internet	newspa		
		bulletin		
11. Rate how easy				
or how difficult it is	□ High	□ Mediu	n	□ Low
to access the public				
reports? (Difficulty				
of accessibility)				
12. How much	Fill in the blanks:	ı	□ Explain	n:
time elapses			•	
between the receipt	□ Weeks:			
and dissemination	□ Months			
of the report by the	□ Years_			
election				
commission?				
13. Quality of				
report criteria:				
a. Are reports itemized	Not specified in the A	ct		
or aggregate figures				
reported?				
✓ Cash contributions	□ Itemized		□ Aggreg	gated
✓ In-Kind				-
Contributions	□ Itemized		□ Aggreg	gated
(materials and				-
equipment, including				
loans)				
✓ Expenditures	□ Listed by cate	gories or	□ Aggreg	gated or not categorized
1	itemized, e.g. medi	•	30.00	,

Antigua and Barbuda

✓ Names of donors	□ Itemized listing names	 No names of donors listed with contribution amounts
b. Names of donors	□ Full names of □ Full address required	mailing Is donor's name listed on the report by specific amounts of money contributed?
c. Names of vendors	require	amounts of money paid?
d. Categories of expenses	☐ Are vendor products or services categorized on the disclosure report? (e.g. media expense, transportation, labor, meals, etc.?)	☐ Are vendor purchases listed in aggregate or itemized on expenditure reports?
14. Quality of enforcement criteria:		
a. What is the name of the body that enforces the disclosure reporting laws?	 ✓ Same as electoral commission or body that receives the disclosure reports? □ Different body than the one receiving the disclosure reports? Name of body. □ Is the enforcement body a tribunal or special court? 	Explain:
✓ What are the powers of the enforcement body?	Passive:Receive the report with little investigation	 ✓ Active: ✓ Does it audit reports and conducts investigations? ✓ Have sanctions and fines offenders? - Criminal penalties also possible?
✓ Strength and weakness of the enforcement bodies	□ Strengths:	□ Weaknesses:
 ✓ What's the reputation of the enforcement body? Check all apply. 15. Reality check / 	 Strict Not Strict Politically bold and doesn't play favorites 	 □ Politically timid and bends with the power □ Respected □ Not too respected
actual practices		

criteria:							
a. Looking over the	Distant	Reasonal	ole		Exc	ellen	t degree
above answers, how	relationship	degree	of	fit	of	fit	between
would you compare	between the laws	between	b	ooks	law	s and	practices
the disclosure laws	on the books and	and pract	tices.				•
on the books in this	practice of	-					
nation with the	disclosure						
actual practice of							
disclosure?							

b. Using the Disclosure Ranking in Column 8 of the Latin America Disclosure Table listed below (produced by USAID for the OAS countries) how do your findings correspond with the table?

IV. ENFORCEMENT					
A. CONTROLLER AGENCIES					
1. Nature of					
regulatory					
agencies:					
a. Electoral	Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission				
management bodies					
b. Judges with electoral	High Court				
jurisdiction	37				
c. Auditing bodies	Not specified				
d. Combined					
2. Election /					
Composition of					
controller agencies:					
3. Functions /					
Responsibilities:					
4. Autonomies /					
Dependencies:					
5. Institutional					
capacity:					
a. Financial resources					
c. Human resources					
d. Technical capacity					
6. Internal party					
controlling					
mechanisms:					

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, o				
B. SANCTION REGIMENS					
1. Mechanisms:					
a. Permanent and	None				
systematic oversight					
b. Complaint-based					
system					
c. Random auditing					
d. Alternative	Accounts must be audited within 6 months after an election				
mechanisms					
(compliance					
agreements, etc.)					
e. Combined					
2. Sanction regimens:					
a. Financial penalties:					
✓ Political parties	E.C. \$2,000 per day				
✓ Candidates					
✓ Donors					
b. Legal sanctions:					
✓ Political parties					
✓ Candidates					
✓ Donors					
c. Administrative					
sanctions:					
d. Other sanctions:					
3. Provide examples					
of sanctions already					
applied:					
C. CULTURE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT					
a. Incentives for					
voluntary					
compliance:					
✓ Training of	N/A				
campaign workers					
✓ Technical assistance	N/A				
✓ Provision of material	N/A				
support	D.T./A				
✓ Subsidies for	N/A				
auditing services	D.T./A				
✓ Public education	N/A				
b. Public oversight of					
resources:					

✓ Names of	None
participating civil	
society organizations	
✓ Initiatives of citizens	None
✓ Other	None
c. Cases of	
corruption? If yes,	
provide examples:	

V. INFORMATION ABOUT PARLIAMENTS						
1. Total cost to Parliament (Figures from general national budget and Parliament budget)	Cost of Electoral Commission – 2002. E.C. \$4,500,000					
2. Who is the parliamentary budget administrator?						
3. Cost of each Member of Parliament.		See Electoral Commission Appropriation (2002) Act 2002 – attached and marked "A".				
a. Gross cost (divide total cost by number of Members of Parliament)						
b. Net Cost (salaries of Members of Parliament)						
4. Parliamentary services (costs of support services, advisors, secretaries, etc.)						
5. Allocation of resources: caucus vs. individual.						
6. Access to other resources for parliamentary needs (special funds,						
resources from political party budgets, etc.)						

VI. LIST OF REGULATIONS ON FINANCING

See legislation referred to at 2 of the Bibliography attached.

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY LIST RELATED TO POLITICAL FINANCING

See attached Bibliography marked "B".

VIII. OTHER ANNEXES