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 DOMINICA CECILIA BABB

I. NATURE OF FINANCING REGIMENS (PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND MIXED)

A. GOVERNMENT DIRECT FUNDING

(NOT APPLICABLE)				
THERE IS NO PROVISION FOR GOVERNMENT TO FUND POLITICAL PARTIES OR				
CAMPAIGNS				
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				

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d. Local municipal		
elections		
5. Time of		
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:		
\checkmark Equitable and		
electoral strength		
✓ Electoral strength		
and parliamentary		
representation ✓ Other		
• Other		
	B. INDIRECT GOVERNMENT I	TINDING
	b. Indirect Government	
(NOT APPLICABLE)		
	VISIONS FOR USE OF GOVERNME	NT RESOURCES/FACILITIES
FOR CAMPAIGNS		
1. Objects of		
financing		
financing		
financing a. Transportation		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting)		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits		
financing a. Transportation b. Publication (printing, mailing and posting) c. Exemptions d. Grants e. Tax benefits f. Loans g. get-out-the vote campaigns		
financinga. Transportationb. Publication (printing, mailing and posting)c. Exemptionsd. Grantse. Tax benefitsf. Loansg. get-out-the vote campaignsh. Political		
financinga. Transportationb. Publication (printing, mailing and posting)c. Exemptionsd. Grantse. Tax benefitsf. Loansg. get-out-the vote campaignsh. Political broadcasting		
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		

C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDING: CONTRIBUTIONS RESTRICTIONS

(NOT APPLICABLE)					
	RGANISATIONS EXIST FOR THIS PURPOSE IN DOMINICA				
1. Contribution					
limits:					
2. Prohibitions:					
a. Individuals / Legal					
entities					
b. Foreign donors					
c. Unions					
d. Associations /					
Corporations					
e. Government					
contractors					
f. Anonymous					
g. Other					
	D. LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES				
(NOT APPLICABLE) THERE ARE NO LIMIT IN THAT REGARD	S ON EXPENDITURES – NO LEGISLATION OR REGULATION				
1. Political parties:					
a. Amount					
2. Candidates:					
a. Presidency:					
✓ Amount					
\checkmark Are election					
candidates centered?					
b. Parliament:					
✓ Amount					
E. ESTIMATED COSTS OF POLITICAL FINANCING					
1. Previous elections:	THE REFERENCE PERIOD IS ELECTIONS HELD IN 1990, 1995 AND 2000				
a. Presidency	NOT APPLICABLE – DOMINICA'S PRESIDENT IS APPOINTED NOT ELECTED				
b. Parliament	Total cost is not calculated				
2. Cost by actors	SEE TABLE I FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				
a. Political parties	Between 1990 – 2000 COSTS HAVE MOVED from EC\$ 600,000 at				
1	the lowest end to EC\$3,000,000 at the highest estimate.				
a. Candidates	Between 1990 – 2000 COSTS HAVE RANGED FROM EC\$50,000.				

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TO EC\$200,000 per candidate				
YEAR 2001/2002 = EC\$440,637 (additional costs incurred Jan 2000				
elections would be fully paid by within the financial year 2001/2002.)				
NONE				
50% DONATIONS FROM private sector; 25% PERSONAL LOANS;				
25% constituency level fundraising				
FIRMS PREFER NOT TO BE NAMED				
25% CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE RAISED AS A LOAN FOR				
WHICH THE PARTY IS LIABLE.				
NATIONALS BASED OVERSEAS; INTERNATIONAL				
AFFILIATED BODIES				
SEE TABLE II FOR YEAR 2000 INFORMATION PER PARTY				
THIS IS THE SECOND HIGHEST COST: for the three parties taken				
as a whole the total amount is EC\$ 732,000 IN YEAR 2000				
NOT QUANTIFIED BECAUSE THIS IS USUALLY A DONATION				
BY SUPPORTERS				
THIS IS THE HIGHEST COST: - EC\$1,200,000 IN YEAR 2000 for				
all three parties added together				
THIS IS A COST THAT NO PARTY WAS WILLING TO REVEAL				
RALLIES - EC\$ 690,000 IN YEAR 2000				

II. ACCESS TO THE MEDIA

A. FREE POLITICAL BROADCASTING

(NOT APPLICABLE) THERE IS NO POLICY OF FREE POLITICAL BROADCASTING

1. Electoral time slots:	
a. Obligatory:	NONE
✓ State-run media (TV,	
radio and press)	
✓ Private media (TV,	
radio and press)	
b. Voluntary:	Ad hoc with no fixed time allocation per media house
✓ Private media (TV,	
radio and press)	

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2. Type time slots:	Not applicable
a. Unique (only free	NONE
political	
broadcasting)	
b. Principal (paid	Not limits – time slots regulated by purchasing power
political	
broadcasting does	
not exceed the	
electoral time slots)	
c. Complementary	Not applicable
(paid political	
broadcasting exceeds	
the electoral time	
slots)	
3. Time slots in non-	RADIO TALK SHOWS, GOVERNMENT INFORMATION
electoral periods	SERVICE FACILITATES RULING PARTY
4. Cost of time slots	EC\$ 600 – 1,000 PER HOUR ON RADIO; EC\$6000 – 750 PER
	HOUR ON TV.
a. Completely free	NONE EXCEPT IF A PARTY GETS 10 MINUTES ON A TV
	BREAKFAST SHOW
b. Reduced fee or State	REDUCED FEE WOULD BE BASED ON A PARTY'S
sponsored	NEGOTIATION WITH COMPANY; NO STATE SPONSORED
	TIME
5. Access to time slots:	NOT APPLICABLE – NO SUCH ANALYSIS HAS BEEN DONE
a. Per previous election	
results:	
✓ Number of votes	
gained	
✓ Positions gained	
✓ Criteria for new	
political	
organizations	
b. Combined criteria	NONE
c. Completely free	NONE
6. Production cost	
(time slots)	
a. Paid by the State	NONE
b. Non-paid	NONE
7. Time granted:	
a. As a whole	NONE
b. To parties and	NONE
electoral alliances	
c. To candidates	NONE
8. Organizations	NONE
granting the time	
slots	

9. Organizations	NONE				
monitoring the time	2				
slots					
10. Sanctions	NONE				
	B. CONTRACTING OF TIME SLOTS				
1. Advertising paid by					
parties, candidates,					
a. In addition to paid	SUPPORTERS MAY OCCASIONALLY DO SO BUT THIS IS NOT				
time slots:	A FREQUENT PRACTICE				
✓ Limits	NONE				
b. Resulting from lack	ALL TIME SLOTS ARE PAID FOR; THERE ARE NO FREE TIME				
of time slots:	SLOTS AND NO RESTRICTIONS – WHATEVER MONEY CAN				
	BUY IS AVAILABLE				
✓ Limits	NONE				
✓ Unlimited	AS MUCH AS A PARTY OR CANDIDATE CAN AFFORD				
c. Rules and fees for	SEE TABLE III FOR DETAILS BY RADIO, TV, NEWPAPERS				
paid advertising	RULES RELATE ONLY TO GOOD PUBLIC TASTE AND				
	MORALS; NON LIBELOUS; NEUTRAL LANGUAGE				
d. Controller agencies	NONE				
e. Radio adds/Publicity	REGULAR TIME EC\$15.00 PER SECOND; PRIME TIME				
spots: Cost per	EC\$30.00 PER SECOND				
minute/second.					
2. Indirect					
advertising:					
a. Indirect information	NEWS COVERAGE				
(positive, negative,					
neutral)					
b. Journalistic	TALK SHOWS, NEWS RELEASES BY PARTIES, ARTICLES BY				
programs	A NEWSPAPER ON A PARTICULAR ISSUE				
c. Other					
3. Debate regulations:	AS DETERMINED BY ENTITY HOSTING THE DEBATE – NO				
	SET REGULATIONS				
4. Pre-election polls:					
a. Limits	NO REGULATIONS				
b. Rules guaranteeing	NONE – POLLS ARE INFREQUENT; MOST PARTIES DO NOT				
technical quality of	TRUST POLLS				
data					
5. Regulation for Exit	NONE				
Polls					
6. Specific					
dispositions for					
mass media:					
a. Television	COMPANY'S OWN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LIBEL AND TO				
	ENSURE GOOD TASTE				

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b. Cable	COMPANY'S OWN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LIBEL
c. Press	COMPANY'S OWN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LIBEL
d. Satellite TV	COMPANY'S PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LIBEL AND TO
	ENSURE GOOD TASTE
e. Internet	PARTY'S OWN DISCRETION

III. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE						
(NOT APPLICABLE) LEGISLATION PASSED JUNE 2003 REFERS ONLY TO PERSONS IN PUBLIC LIFE AND NOT TO PARTIES OR THEIR CAMPAIGNS. SUCH DISCLOSURE IS STRICTLY FOR THE COMMISSIONERS AND NOT FOR PUBLIC SCRUTINY (a copy is BEING SENT BY COURIER).						
1. Who discloses?		Political parties□CandidatesPongos or donors□Others (Please(a Pongo is aspecify)political NGO forspecifyfundraisingurposes)			Donors	
2. What is disclosed?		• • ·				
a. Parties:						
✓ Cash Contributions		Itemized		□ Aggreg	gated	
 ✓ In-kind contributions (materials and equipment, including loans) 		Itemized		□ Aggregated		
✓ Expenditures		Listed by categories or itemized, e.g. media, etc.		□ Aggregated or not categorized		
✓ Names of donors		Itemized listing		No donor names listed with contribution amounts		
✓ Addresses of donors		Full address		address	□ No address required	
✓ Names of vendors		Itemized listing nar	mes	No names of vendors listed with expenditures amounts		
✓ Personal assets		Required to be filed	d	\Box Not rec	juired to be filed	
b. Candidates:						
✓ Cash Contributions		Itemized		□ Aggreg	ated	
 ✓ In-kind contributions (materials and equipment, including loans) 		□ Itemized		□ Aggregated		
✓ Expenditures		itemized, e.g. medi		□ Aggreg	gated or not categorized	
✓ Names of donors		Itemized listing nar	mes		mes of donors listed ontribution amounts	

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✓ Addresses of donors	Full address Partial address			No address required	
\checkmark Names of vendors	□ Itemized listing nar	nes	No names of vendors listed with expenditures amounts		
✓ Personal assets	□ Required to be fille	ed	□ Not rec	uired to be filled	
3. Do party and candidate expenditure reports record campaign and operational expenses separately?	Yes 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 year- round before and after an election?	Temporary during el Explain:		Permane Explain:	ent	
5. What kind of monies can the party or candidate legally receive?	 Private funds Foreign company funds 	1	ate funds	 Union funds Expatriate nationals' funds living overseas 	
6. What sources of illicit funds for parties and candidates are suspected?	 Illegal funds given over the limit but not declared by corporations, unions, or persons 	 Drug funds Launde 	zed crime trafficking ered funds	 Foreign influence funds Others No illegal funds are suspected 	
7. What is the name of the body receiving the financial disclosure reports?	 This is a governmental body created by statute 		5	 This body is constitutionally created 	
a. Name:					

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b. Phone No:					
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	ne election.	
9. When are the	- How many weeks	before the			
disclosure reports	•		- How many weeks after the election? weeks.		
due from	election?		election		
	- How many rep				
politicians or					
parties?	reports.	TT 1			
	□ Fax	□ Hand	copying		
10. How are the			ng by hand)	specify.	
reports transmitted	Photocopy	□ Gazette			
to the public?		-	ed in local		
	□ Internet	newspa	-		
		bulletin	IS.		
11. Rate how easy					
or how difficult it is	🗅 High	Mediur	n	🗆 Low	
to access the public					
reports? (Difficulty					
of accessibility)					
12. How much	Fill in the blanks:	L	🗆 Explain	1:	
time elapses			1		
between the receipt	□ Weeks:				
and dissemination	□ Months				
of the report by the	□ Years				
election					
commission?					
13. Quality of			I		
report criteria:					
a. Are reports itemized					
or aggregate figures					
reported? ✓ Cash contributions	□ Itemized			ratad	
			□ Aggreg	gaieu	
✓ In-Kind	- Itamira 1		_ ^	-otod	
Contributions	□ Itemized		□ Aggreg	galed	
(materials and					
equipment, including					
loans)					
✓ Expenditures	5	gories or	□ Aggreg	gated or not categorized	
	itemized, e.g. medi	a, etc			

✓ Names of donors	Itemized listing names	 No names of donors listed with contribution amounts
b. Names of donors	1	mailing ress of donor nired?
c. Names of vendors	1	mailing Is vendor's name listed on the report by specific amounts of money paid?
d. Categories of expenses	Are vendor products services categorized on t disclosure report? (e.g. med expense, transportation, lab meals, etc.?)	lia expenditure reports?
14. Quality of enforcement criteria:		
a. What is the name of the body that enforces the disclosure reporting laws?	 Same as electoral commissi or body that receives t disclosure reports? Different body than the o receiving the disclosu reports? Name of body. Is the enforcement body tribunal or special court? 	he ne ne
✓ What are the powers of the enforcement body?	 Passive: Receive the report with lit 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:	U Weaknesses:
 ✓ What's the reputation of the enforcement body? Check all apply. 	 Strict Not Strict Politically bold and does play favorites 	 Politically timid and bends with the power n't Respected Not too respected
15. Reality check / actual practices		

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criteria:										
a. Looking over the		Distant		Reasonal	ble			Exc	ellent	t degree
above answers, how		relationship		degree	of	fit		of	fit	between
would you compare		between the laws		between	b	ooks		laws	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										
					-		2		-	

the table?

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IV. ENFORCEMENT A. CONTROLLER AGENCIES (NOT APPLICABLE) 1. Nature of regulatory agencies: a. Electoral management bodies b. Judges with electoral jurisdiction c. Auditing bodies 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 NONE PROVIDED IN THEIR CONSTITUTION AND RULES controlling mechanisms:

(NOT APPLICABLE)	
1. Mechanisms:	
a. Permanent and	
systematic oversight	
b. Complaint-based	
system	
c. Random auditing	
d. Alternative	
mechanisms	
(compliance	
agreements, etc.)	
e. Combined	
2. Sanction regimens:	
a. Financial penalties:	
✓ Political parties	
✓ Candidates	
✓ Donors	
b. Legal sanctions:	
✓ Political parties	
✓ Candidates	
✓ Donors	
c. Administrative	
sanctions:	
d. Other sanctions:	
3. Provide examples	
of sanctions already	
applied:	
C CUL	FURE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT
	I UKE OF COMFLIANCE AND FUBLIC OVERSIGHT
(NOT APPLICABLE)	
a. Incentives for	
voluntary	
compliance:	
✓ Training of	
campaign workers	
✓ Technical assistance	
✓ Provision of material	
support	
✓ Subsidies for	
auditing services	
✓ Public education	

B. SANCTION REGIMENS

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b. Public oversight of	
resources:	
✓ Names of	
participating civil	
society organizations	
✓ Initiatives of citizens	
✓ Other	
c. Cases of corruption?	
If yes, provide	
examples:	

V. INFORMATION ABOUT PARLIAMENTS

Information specifically on cost of elections not available. Information given below refers to the regular budget of Parliament. Salary of each Cabinet Minister is located within the relevant Ministry, and, Prime Minister's Office (D30). Sources of information used below are the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the Estimates. year 2001/2002 actual expenditure pages 37-38; Programme Head D – 25

D - 23	
Prime Minister, 8 Ministers, Attorney General = EC\$480,000	
Legislature House of Assembly: $= EC$ \$669,482.	
TOTAL =EC\$1,149,482	
nd	
Elections (Programme Head D28) expenditure year 2001/ 2002 =	
EC\$440,637.	
It is safe to assume that all the additional expenses incurred during the	
general elections of 2000 would have been paid by June 2002	
THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	
8 Ministers, AG, Prime Minister = EC\$480,000plus individual	
allowances	
Speaker of the House of Assembly $= EC$ \$ 19,500	
Deputy Speaker $= EC\$ 15,600$	
Leader of the Opposition $= EC$ \$ 19,500	
4 Parliamentary Secretaries $= EC\$117,120$	
6 Members of the Opposition $= EC$ \$123,120	
6 Senators = EC\$ 46,000	
Clerk of the House $= EC$ \$ 47,178	
$EC\$ 881,543 \div 30 = EC\$29,384.77$	

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b. Net Cost (salaries of	EC\$401, 543 + EC\$480,000 = EC\$ 881,543	
Members of		
Parliament)	Using figures in Estimates (personal Emoluments)	
4. Parliamentary		
services (costs of	EC\$267,939 (YEAR 2001/2002)	
support services,		
advisors, secretaries,		
etc.)		
5. Allocation of	NONE BY CAUCUS; INDIVIDUALS	
resources: caucus vs.		
individual.		
6. Access to other		
resources for	NONE	
parliamentary needs		
(special funds,	Ec\$13,000 is allocated by Parliament to the expenses of the	
resources from	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	
political party		
budgets, etc.)		

VI. LIST OF REGULATIONS ON FINANCING

✓ NONE EXIST IN DOMINICA (Source of information – Attorney General)

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY LIST RELATED TO POLITICAL FINANCING

✓ NO LOCAL STUDIES DONE

VIII. OTHER ANNEXES

(COURIER)

- 1. 2003 INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC OFFICE ACT No. 6
- 2 The United Workers Party Constitution and Rules
- 3. Laws of Dominica. Page 46, Chap. 2:01 House of Assembly (Elections)
- 4. MISSION STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES