

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 ST LUCIA CYNTHIA BARROW-GILES	
I. NATURE OF FINANCING REGIMENS (PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND MIXED)	
A. GOVERNMENT DIRECT FUNDING	
1. Conditions for eligibility:	Not Applicable
2. Limits / amounts:	N/A
3. Fund distribution:	N/A
a. To parties:	Not Applicable
✓ Routine operation	N/A
✓ Electoral campaign	N/A
✓ Research / Capacity building	N/A
✓ Mixed	N/A
b. To candidates:	Not Applicable
✓ Presidency	N/A
✓ Parliament	N/A
c. To party caucus or individual members of parliament/congress	Not Applicable
d. Other organizations:	N/A
4. Election funding:	N/A
a. Internal party elections	N/A
b. Presidential elections	N/A
c. Parliamentary elections	N/A
d. Local municipal elections	N/A
5. Time of	Not Applicable

disbursement:	
a. Before campaign	N/A
b. During campaign	N/A
c. After campaign	N/A
d. Combined	N/A
6. Criteria for distribution:	Not Applicable
a. Equitable (in equal parts)	N/A
b. Proportional to the electoral strength	N/A
c. Parliamentary representation	N/A
d. Mixed methods:	N/A
✓ Equitable and electoral strength	N/A
✓ Electoral strength and parliamentary representation	N/A
✓ Other	
B. INDIRECT GOVERNMENT FUNDING	
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	
i. Training	
j. Other	
C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDING: CONTRIBUTIONS RESTRICTIONS	
1. Contribution limits:	There are currently no limitations
2. Prohibitions:	There are currently no prohibitions

a. Individuals / Legal entities	N/A
b. Foreign donors	N/A
c. Unions	N/A
d. Associations / Corporations	N/A
e. Government contractors	N/A
f. Anonymous	N/A
g. Other	N/A
D. LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES	
1. Political parties:	There are currently no limitations
a. Amount	N/A
2. Candidates:	There are currently no Limitations
a. Presidency:	N/A, St. Lucia is a monarchical parliamentary democracy
✓ Amount	N/A
✓ Are election candidates centered?	St. Lucia is a monarchical parliamentary democracy
b. Parliament:	There are no limitations
✓ Amount	N/A
E. ESTIMATED COSTS OF POLITICAL FINANCING	
1. Previous elections:	
a. Presidency	
b. Parliament	
2. Cost by actors	Difficult to estimate
a. Political parties	Minimum of EC\$2,000,000.00
a. Candidates	Difficult to estimate and varies according to a number of factors
b. Electoral authority	EC\$810,245.84
3. Funding sources: Amounts / Percentages	
a. Public financing	N/A
b. Private financing	Almost 90% (inclusive of foreign governments)
✓ List principal donors	Private individuals, domestic Corporate community, regional and international associations
c. Resources from political party budgets	Less than 10%
d. Other	Foreign Governments, loans, political parties such as the British Labour party, members of parliament
4. Allocation: greater	

costs on the campaign	
a. Advertisement (television, radio, press, others)	30-35% of the party's budget
b. Staff Salaries	Including pollsters, election workers, difficult to estimate but between 10-15 %
c. Transportation	20% of the party's budget
d. Vote buying?	Difficult to estimate and not conceded to by party members
e. Other	Retainers to regional and international public relations firms, elections paraphernalia, organization of rallies, payment to various artists both regional and national

II. ACCESS TO THE MEDIA	
A. FREE POLITICAL BROADCASTING	
1. Electoral time slots:	
a. Obligatory:	
✓ State-run media (TV, radio and press)	Varies
✓ Private media (TV, radio and press)	Varies and depends on affordability
b. Voluntary:	
✓ Private media (TV, radio and press)	Varies, depends on ownership and persuasion of key individuals
2. Type time slots:	
a. Unique (only free political broadcasting)	NTN (National Television Network) and GIS (Government Information Service), depends on who controls parliament – given the larger slice of the free time slots
b. Principal (paid political broadcasting does not exceed the electoral time slots)	
c. Complementary (paid political broadcasting exceeds the electoral time slots)	There are no established time slots
3. Time slots in non-electoral periods	GIS and NTN ongoing, depends on the affordability factor,
4. Cost of time slots	Varies depending on the medium, for example radio is on average between EC\$50-EC\$70 a minute for spots and EC\$70.00-EC\$95.00

	for a five minute schedule for programmes
a. Completely free	Constitution Park Inside Government, (Radio St. Lucia, a one and a half hour weekly programme provided to the St. Lucia Labour Party Government.
b. Reduced fee or State sponsored	
5. Access to time slots:	Largely depends on available finances and on who controls the national parliament
a. Per previous election results:	
✓ Number of votes gained	
✓ Positions gained	GIS and NTN, political broadcasts affords slightly greater access to the government and therefore the winning political party – based on seat allocation (plurality vote) in the national parliament.
✓ Criteria for new political organizations	Depends on the medium used, for NTN and GIS depends on nomination by a political party of candidates to contest the election.
b. Combined criteria	
c. Completely free	
6. Production cost (time slots)	
a. Paid by the State	GIS and NTN programmes completely covered by the department of government information services
b. Non-paid	
7. Time granted:	
a. As a whole	
b. To parties and electoral alliances	Political Broadcasts on GIS and NTN is allocated in the following way: 2 broadcasts of 15 and 20 minutes to the political party commanding the majority of seats in parliament, one 20 minute broadcast to the official opposition in parliament, one 10 minute broadcast to any other political party
c. To candidates	One 5 minute broadcast to any and all independent candidates (NTN and GIS)
8. Organizations granting the time slots	NTN, GIS and the two television channels, HTS and DBS (access varies), also Radio St. Lucia
9. Organizations monitoring the time slots	N/A otherwise, entity itself.
10. Sanctions	None
B. CONTRACTING OF TIME SLOTS	
1. Advertising paid by parties, candidates,	

etc:	
a. In addition to paid time slots:	
✓ Limits	None
b. Resulting from lack of time slots:	
✓ Limits	
✓ Unlimited	
c. Rules and fees for paid advertising	
d. Controller agencies	none
e. Radio ads/Publicity spots: Cost per minute/second.	Varies depending on the medium, for example radio is on average between EC\$50-EC\$70 a minute for spots and EC\$70.00-EC\$95.00 for a five minute schedule for programmes
2. Indirect advertising:	
a. Indirect information (positive, negative, neutral)	Varies
b. Journalistic programs	Varies, but often anti government
c. Other	
3. Debate regulations:	No state regulations and so depends on the agency or network
4. Pre-election polls:	
a. Limits	None
b. Rules guaranteeing technical quality of data	None
5. Regulation for Exit Polls	None
6. Specific dispositions for mass media:	
a. Television	Varies but tends to be anti government
b. Cable	
c. Press	Varies depends on ownership and disposition of editorial staff
d. Satellite TV	
e. Internet	

III. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE			
1. Who discloses?	<input type="checkbox"/> Political parties <input type="checkbox"/> Pongos or donors (a Pongo is a political NGO for fundraising purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Candidates <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> There are no requirements for disclosure
2. What is disclosed?	There are no regulations governing disclosure and as such the following are not applicable		
a. Parties:			
✓ Cash Contributions	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated (N/A)	
✓ In-kind contributions (materials and equipment, including loans)	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated (N/A)	
✓ Expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/> Listed by categories or itemized, e.g. media, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated or not categorized (N/A)	
✓ Names of donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized listing	<input type="checkbox"/> No donor names listed with contribution amounts ✓	
✓ Addresses of donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Full address	<input type="checkbox"/> Partial address	<input type="checkbox"/> No address required (N/A)
✓ Names of vendors	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized listing names	<input type="checkbox"/> No names of vendors listed with expenditures amounts (N/A)	
✓ Personal assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Required to be filed	<input type="checkbox"/> Not required to be filed (N/A)	
b. Candidates:			
✓ Cash Contributions	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated (N/A)	
✓ In-kind contributions (materials and equipment, including loans)	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated (N/A)	
✓ Expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/> Listed by categories or itemized, e.g. media, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated or not categorized	
✓ Names of donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized listing names	<input type="checkbox"/> No names of donors listed with contribution amounts ✓	
✓ Addresses of donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Full address	<input type="checkbox"/> Partial address	<input type="checkbox"/> No address required ✓
✓ Names of vendors	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized listing names	<input type="checkbox"/> No names of vendors listed with expenditures amounts	
✓ Personal assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Required to be filed	<input type="checkbox"/> Not required to be filed	

<p>3. Do party and candidate expenditure reports record campaign and operational expenses separately?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Explain : _ _____ _____ _____</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No ✓</p> <p>Explain: _____ _____ _____ There are no requirements governing disclosure _____ _____ _____</p>	
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Temporary during elections</p> <p>Explain Not relevant _____ _____ _____ _____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Permanent</p> <p>Explain: _____ _____ _____ _____</p>	
<p>5. What kind of monies can the party or candidate legally receive?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private funds ✓</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Foreign company funds ✓</p> <p>There are no prohibitions under the law</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corporate funds ✓</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Foreign national funds ✓</p> <p>There are no prohibitions under the law</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Union funds</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Expatriate nationals' funds living overseas ✓</p> <p>There are no prohibitions under the law</p>
<p>6. What sources of illicit funds for parties and candidates are suspected?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Illegal funds given over the limit but not declared by corporations, unions, or persons</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Organized crime</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drug trafficking funds ✓</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Laundered funds ✓</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Foreign influence funds ✓</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Others</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No illegal funds are suspected</p>

7. What is the name of the body receiving the financial disclosure reports?	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a governmental body created by statute Not Applicable.	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a private body created and funded by government Not Applicable.	<input type="checkbox"/> This body is constitutionally created Not Applicable.
a. Name:			
b. Phone No:			
8. Are there contribution thresholds? (Donations below a certain amount don't have to be reported)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, what is the amount of the threshold: \$ _____	Explain: There are no limits under the law. In fact there are no regulations.	
9. When are the disclosure reports due from politicians or parties?	<input type="checkbox"/> Before the election - How many weeks before the election? _____ weeks. - How many reports are required? _____ reports.	<input type="checkbox"/> After the election. - How many weeks after the election? _____ weeks. Not applicable	
10. How are the reports transmitted to the public?	<input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Photocopy <input type="checkbox"/> Internet	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand copying (copying by hand) <input type="checkbox"/> Gazette or published in local newspapers or bulletins.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify. Not Applicable
11. Rate how easy or how difficult it is to access the public reports? (Difficulty of accessibility)	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Not applicable.
12. How much time elapses between the receipt and dissemination of the report by the election commission?	Fill in the blanks: <input type="checkbox"/> Weeks: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Months _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Years _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Explain: Not Applicable.
13. Quality of report criteria:			
a. Are reports itemized or aggregate figures reported?	This is not applicable to St. Lucia		
✓ Cash contributions	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated	

✓ In-Kind Contributions (materials and equipment, including loans)	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated	
✓ Expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/> Listed by categories or itemized, e.g. media, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregated or not categorized	
✓ Names of donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Itemized listing names	<input type="checkbox"/> No names of donors listed with contribution amounts	
b. Names of donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Full names of donors required?	<input type="checkbox"/> Full mailing address of donor required?	<input type="checkbox"/> Is donor's name listed on the report by specific amounts of money contributed?
c. Names of vendors	<input type="checkbox"/> Full names of vendors required?	<input type="checkbox"/> Full mailing address of vendor required?	<input type="checkbox"/> Is vendor's name listed on the report by specific amounts of money paid?
d. Categories of expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> Are vendor products or services categorized on the disclosure report? (e.g. media expense, transportation, labor, meals, etc.?)	<input type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as electoral commission or body that receives the disclosure reports? <input type="checkbox"/> Different body than the one receiving the disclosure reports? Name of body. <input type="checkbox"/> Is the enforcement body a tribunal or special court?	Explain: There is no such agency in St. Lucia.	
✓ What are the powers of the enforcement body?	<input type="checkbox"/> Passive: - Receive the report with little investigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Active: - Does it audit reports and conducts investigations? - Have sanctions and fines offenders? - Criminal penalties also possible?	

✓ Strength and weakness of the enforcement bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengths: <input type="checkbox"/> Weaknesses:	<input type="checkbox"/> Weaknesses:
✓ What's the reputation of the enforcement body? Check all apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strict <input type="checkbox"/> Not Strict <input type="checkbox"/> Politically bold and doesn't play favorites	<input type="checkbox"/> Politically timid and bends with the power <input type="checkbox"/> Respected <input type="checkbox"/> Not too respected
15. Reality check / actual practices criteria:		
a. Looking over the above answers, how would you compare the disclosure laws on the books in this nation with the actual practice of disclosure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Distant relationship between the laws on the books and practice of disclosure Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable degree of fit between books and practices. Not Applicable
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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent degree of fit between laws and practices Not Applicable	

IV. ENFORCEMENT	
A. CONTROLLER AGENCIES	
1. Nature of regulatory agencies:	
a. Electoral management bodies	The Electoral Commission (limited functions)
b. Judges with electoral jurisdiction	
c. Auditing bodies	
d. Combined	
2. Election / Composition of controller agencies:	
3. Functions / Responsibilities:	The Electoral Commission is allocated the responsibility for administering elections that includes the registration of electors and supervising the conduct of elections. The Commission is assisted by a chief elections officer and has the right to scrutinize all proposed electoral bills, regulations or other instruments prior to enactment or

	authorization.
4. Autonomies / Dependencies:	Under the constitution the electoral commission is independent.
5. Institutional capacity:	
a. Financial resources	
c. Human resources	
d. Technical capacity	
6. Internal party controlling mechanisms:	Extremely weak to absent.
B. SANCTION REGIMENS	
1. Mechanisms:	Generally with the exception of the electoral commission there is a blatant lack of oversight mechanism in St. Lucia.
a. Permanent and systematic oversight	
b. Complaint-based system	
c. Random auditing	
d. Alternative mechanisms (compliance agreements, etc.)	
e. Combined	
2. Sanction regimens:	These do not exist.
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. CULTURE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT	
a. Incentives for	

voluntary compliance:	
✓ Training of campaign workers	Electoral Office trains its own election workers, also training of workers by the parties themselves.
✓ Technical assistance	Provided by international political parties and institutions
✓ Provision of material support	
✓ Subsidies for auditing services	
✓ Public education	Undertaken by the electoral office in conjunction with the Government Information services
b. Public oversight of resources:	
✓ Names of participating civil society organizations	St. Lucia Christian Council
✓ Initiatives of citizens	
✓ Other	
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)	<p>The direct cost to parliament of financing an election is related to the administration of the elections and indirectly is related to the financing of the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 17 parliamentary constituency branches in the amount of EC\$510,000 (Government of St. Lucia, Estimates of Expenditures 2003-2004). 2. Governor general's Office as an organ of the Parliament is estimated to cost the government, EC\$624,000.00 annually, 3. Office of parliament, general administration – EC\$1,138,326.00, including the office of the speaker, 3 elected members (opposition) and leader of the opposition, and senators (government) 4. Office of the Ombudsman EC\$203, 115.00, 5. Services Commissions - EC\$558,515.00 6. Electoral Department –EC\$721,081.00 7. Audit Department – EC\$1,192,749.00. <p>Total – EC\$4,947,786.00</p>

2. Who is the parliamentary budget administrator?	Located in the Budget Office of the Ministry of Finance, International Financial services and Economic Affairs. Specific Agency Administration is the Budgeting and Finance Department, Budget and assistant Budget Director. The Speaker of the House manages the constituency fund.
3. Cost of each Member of Parliament.	<p>Depends on position. There are 4 categories of members of Parliament</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Prime Minister receives, EC\$136,850.00 annually plus allowances b. Ministers of government receive EC\$93,141.00 and an entertainment allowance of 17,997.annually. c. Parliamentary secretaries receive EC\$61,242.00 and an entertainment allowance of EC\$9,710.00 annually. (there are 2). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Appointed senators receive (7) EC\$13,300.00 each b. President of the Senate receives EC\$23,120.00 annually and an entertainment allowance of EC\$1,734.00. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The speaker receives EC\$78,254.00 plus an allowance of EC\$5869.00 b. The deputy speaker receives EC\$57,840.00 and an entertainment allowance of Ec\$6,613.00 annually <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The leader of the opposition receives EC\$93141.00 annually and an allowance of EC\$17,997.00 c. 3 elected members of parliament combined salaries of EC\$113,844.00 and a combined allowance of EC\$19,839.00 annually.
a. Gross cost (divide total cost by number of Members of Parliament)	Excluding the non elected members of parliament, and senators who are not ministers of government.
b. Net Cost (salaries of Members of Parliament)	
4. Parliamentary services (costs of support services, advisors, secretaries, etc.)	EC\$1,648,326.00 : Financial year 2003-2004.
5. Allocation of resources: caucus vs. individual.	

6. Access to other resources for parliamentary needs (special funds, resources from political party budgets, etc.)	Constituency Office fund
VI. LIST OF REGULATIONS ON FINANCING	
VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY LIST RELATED TO POLITICAL FINANCING	
VIII. OTHER ANNEXES	