COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON POLITICAL PARTY AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING

APPENDIX No. 1

Matrix for collection of information on normative frameworks

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

A. GOVERNMENT DIRECT FUNDING

In Suriname there is neither direct nor indirect government funding of political parties. Practice however is that the party in power will use the government infrastructure during election campaign. Under the umbrella of visits of the Ministers to especially remote areas in the hinterland, part of the high costs for campaigning in these areas will be covered.

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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	

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	elections	
d.	Local municipal	
	elections	
5.	Time of	
	disbursement:	
a.	Before campaign	
	During campaign	
	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
1.	Objects of	
	financing	
	Transportation	
b.	Publication	
	(printing, mailing	
	and posting)	
	Exemptions	
	Grants	
	Tax benefits	
	Loans	
g.	get-out-the vote	
	campaigns	
h.	Political	
	broadcasting	
i.	Training	
j.	Other	

C. NON-GOVER	NMENTAL FUNDING: CONTRIBUTIONS RESTRICTIONS
1. Contribution limits:	No limitations
2. Prohibitions:	Not applicable
a. Individuals / Legal	
entities	
b. Foreign donors	
c. Unions	
d. Associations /	
Corporations	
e. Government	
contractors	
f. Anonymous	
g. Other	
	D. LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES
1. Political parties:	None
a. Amount	
2. Candidates:	None
a. Presidency:	
✓ Amount	
✓ Are election	
candidates centered?	
b. Parliament:	
✓ Amount	
	TIMATED COSTS OF POLITICAL FINANCING
1. Previous elections:	
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	

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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	

II. **ACCESS TO THE MEDIA** A. FREE POLITICAL BROADCASTING 1. Electoral time slots: a. Obligatory: Except for election day there are no time slots. ✓ State-run media (TV, Political parties are free to broadcast and advertise as long as they pay for broadcasting time, and follow the rules set by the station owner. radio and press) The government media have a self imposed rule, which says that they ✓ Private media (TV, do not sell time broadcasting time to political parties. In a special radio and press) program however, they will give each party that enters the election b. Voluntary: the opportunity to bring their message to the public. Note: It is one ✓ Private media (TV, program only of an hour or more in which one can participate together with other parties each party will get 5 minutes to bring over radio and press) their message. 2. Type time slots: a. Unique (only free Two radio stations are owned by a political party (2000 election) and political broadcasted only their own parties or their coalition partners broadcasting) messages. Other parties had no access to their staion. (Their are 23 Radiostations and 13 TV stations operating in Suriname) b. Principal (paid political broadcasting does not exceed the electoral time slots) c. Complementary (paid political broadcasting exceeds the electoral time slots) 3. Time slots in nonelectoral 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	No	t available		
granting the time				
slots	3. T			
9. Organizations	No	t available		
monitoring the time				
slots	NT.			
10. Sanctions	No	ne		
	В	CONTRACTING OF TIME SLOTS		
1. Advertising paid by			1	
parties, candidates,				
etc:				
a. In addition to paid				
time slots:				
✓ Limits		All advertisements needed are payed by the parties, or party		
b. Resulting from lack of time slots:		donors and candidates. There are no restriction what so ever		
✓ Limits				
✓ Unlimited				
c. Rules and fees for				
paid advertising				

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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:	No
4. Pre-election polls:	
a. Limits	No
b. Rules guaranteeing	No
technical quality of	
data	
5. Regulation for Exit	No
Polls	
6. Specific	
dispositions for	
mass media:	
a. Television	No
b. Cable	No
c. Press	No
d. Satellite TV	No
e. Internet	No

III. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE					
1. Who discloses?	✓ Political parties	Candid	ates	Donors	
	□ Pongos or donors	□ Others	(Please		
	(a Pongo is a	specify)		
	political NGO for		,		
	fundraising				
	purposes)				
2. What is disclosed?	Only the total sum of aggregated co		ontributions	in cash and in kind, but	
	than capitalized, is disc	closed			
a. Parties:	-				
✓ Cash Contributions	□ Itemized		✓ Aggregated		
✓ In-kind contributions					
(materials and	□ Itemized		 Aggregated but capitalized 		
equipment, including				-	
loans)					

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✓ Expenditures	Listed by categories or itemized, e.g. media, etc.		
✓ Names of donors	□ Itemized listing	✓ No donor names listed with contribution amounts	
✓ Addresses of donors	□ Full address □ Partial	address V No address required	
✓ Names of vendors	□ Itemized listing names	✓ No names of vendors listed with expenditures amounts	
✓ Personal assets	□ Required to be filed	✓ Not required to be filed	
b. Candidates:	No requirements (neither by gove		
✓ Cash Contributions	□ Itemized	□ Aggregated	
✓ 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 names	□ No names of donors listed with contribution amounts	
✓ Addresses of donors	□ Full address □ Partial	required	
✓ Names of vendors	□ Itemized listing names	□ No names of vendors listed with expenditures 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 Explain: ———————————————————————————————————	No Explain: The article on disclosure requests from the parties treasures a report on income and expenditures of the political party. Since no definition is given about what should be understood under report one only discloses the total sum of expenditures and incomes and its balance	

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 el Explain:		(article 2 st parties to p their finance "advertenting Suriname"	n political parties ub a) insist on political publicize once a year cial reports in the ie blad van de staat (more or less like the and in at least one of the
5. What kind of monies can the party or candidate legally receive?	✓ Private funds✓ Foreign company funds	□ Foreigr funds	ate funds n national plicable)	☐ 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	zed crime trafficking ered funds	 □ Foreign influence funds ✓ Others □ No illegal funds are suspected
7. What is the name	· · ·		•	
of the body		Not applicabe		
receiving the	There is no body where the f	înancial report r	equested by law	could be submitted too
financial disclosure reports?	Statute	governi	HEHL	
a. Name:				
b. Phone No:				
8. Are there contribution thresholds? (Donations below a certain amount don't have to be reported)	☐ Yes ✓ No ☐ If yes, what is the the threshold: \$		budgets excampaign.	parties do not make xcept for the election Sponsors are free to amount they feel too.

9. When are the disclosure reports	- See	4 (there is no due date or i	month)
due from	- How many rep	orts are	
politicians or	required?		
parties?	reports.		
Pui vies i	□ Fax	□ Hand copying	□ Other. Please
10. How are the	- 1 4/1	(copying by hand)	specify.
reports transmitted	□ Photocopy	✓ Gazette or	5p-011j.
to the public?		published in	
to the papie.	□ Internet	local newspapers	
		or bulletins.	
11. Rate how easy			
or how difficult it is		ggregated balance is disclose	ed in an advertisement
to access the public	of 5Hx10W. It is not a repo	OTT.	
reports? (Difficulty			
of accessibility)			
12. How much	Eill in the blooker	- Evolois	·
time elapses			
between the receipt	Not applicable		
and dissemination			
of the report by the	□ Years		
election			
commission?			
13. Quality of		•	
report criteria:			
a. Are reports itemized		1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1	
or aggregate figures		formulated with regard to repo	
reported?		he publications made, if done It will only contain information	
✓ Cash contributions	income and expenditures a		ion about the total sum of
✓ In-Kind			
Contributions	The law does not provide f	for a body where the reports s	should be submitted too.
(materials and			
equipment, including			
loans)			
✓ Expenditures	_		gated or not categorized
	itemized, e.g. media	a, etc	
✓ Names of donors	Itemized listing nan		nes of donors listed
		with co	ontribution amounts
b. Names of donors	□ Full names of	□ Full mailing	☐ Is donor's name
	donors required?	address of donor	listed on the report
		required?	by specific
			amounts of money
			contributed?

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c. Names of vendors	□ Full names of □ Full vendors required? address required.	mailing Is vendor's name listed on the report by specific 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	
	There is no body that enforces disclose	sure as requested by the law on the
✓ What are the powers of the enforcement body?	political parties i	and fines
		- Criminal penalties also possible?
✓ Strength and weakness of the enforcement bodies	□ Strengths:	□ Weaknesses:
✓ What's the reputation of the enforcement body? Check all apply.	 Strict Not Strict Politically bold and doesn't play favorites 	 Politically timid and bends with the power Respected 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?	✓ Distant relationship between the laws on the books and practice of disclosure ✓ Distant Reaso degree between and pr	e of fit of fit between

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				
There is no controlling ag	gency.			
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	Except for one or two parties, there is a very weak or almost non			
controlling	existent internal party controlling mechanism. In case of such, it is			
mechanisms:	mostly limited to the Chairman, Secretary and the Treasurer (In some			
	cases the official and formal party treasurer is even not aware of the			
	funds (amounts) received, the exact info is in all cases known to the			
	Party Chairman)			
B. SANCTION REGIMENS				
There are no sanctions or	refusing too, or simply not disclosing party (campaign) funds.			
1. Mechanisms:				
a. Permanent and				
systematic oversight				

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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:	
applied:	
	URE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT
C. CULT	URE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT
	URE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT
C. CULT	URE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT
C. CULTU a. Incentives for voluntary compliance:	URE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT
C. CULTO	URE OF COMPLIANCE AND PUBLIC OVERSIGHT No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers	
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance	
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers	No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support	No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for	No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services	No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education	No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services	No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education b. Public oversight of resources:	No No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education b. Public oversight of resources: ✓ Names of	No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education b. Public oversight of resources: ✓ Names of participating civil	No No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education b. Public oversight of resources: ✓ Names of participating civil society organizations	No No No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education b. Public oversight of resources: ✓ Names of participating civil society organizations ✓ Initiatives of citizens	No No No No No No No No No
a. Incentives for voluntary compliance: ✓ Training of campaign workers ✓ Technical assistance ✓ Provision of material support ✓ Subsidies for auditing services ✓ Public education b. Public oversight of resources: ✓ Names of participating civil society organizations	No No No No No No No

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corruption? If yes, provide examples:

V.	INFORMATION ABOUT PARLIAMENTS
1. Total cost to Parliament (Figures from general national budget and Parliament budget)	2,500,000us\$
2. Who is the parliamentary budget administrator?	Mrs. A. M. Menes
3. Cost of each Member of Parliament.	
a. Gross cost (divide total cost by number of Members of Parliament)	49,019us\$
b. Net Cost (salaries of Members of Parliament)	1,758us\$
4. Parliamentary services (costs of support services, advisors, secretaries, etc.)	Not applicable
5. Allocation of resources: caucus vs. individual.	Caucus
6. Access to other resources for parliamentary needs (special funds, resources from political party budgets, etc.)	Received, donor funds from IDB, UNDP and the Dutch parliament, otherwise none

VI. LIST OF REGULATIONS ON FINANCING ✓ Not Applicable VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY LIST RELATED TO POLITICAL FINANCING ✓ None VIII. OTHER ANNEXES