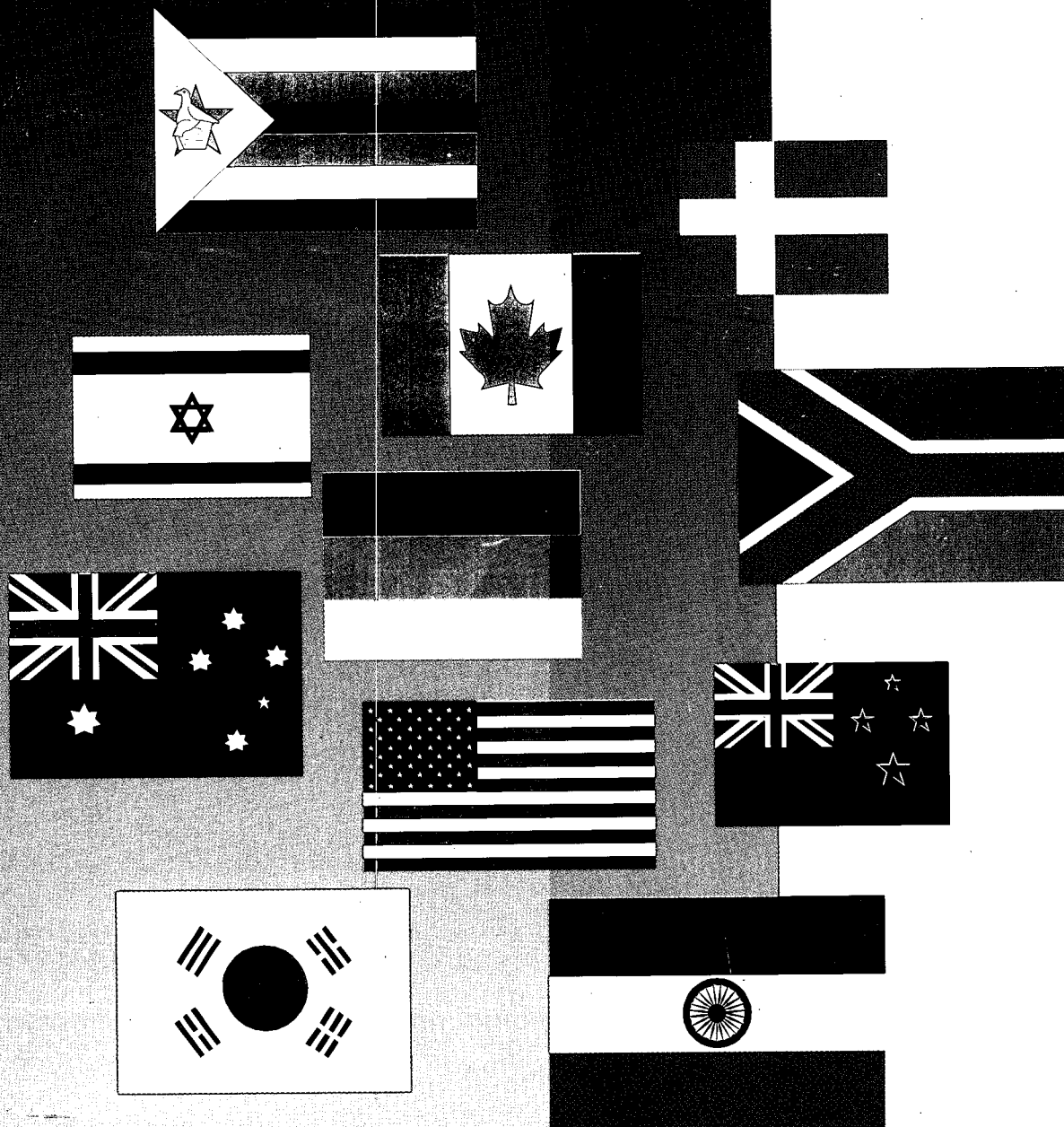


FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

An International Comparative Study

National Democratic Institute
for International Affairs



The Public Funding of Political Parties

An International Comparative Study

**National Democratic Institute for
International Affairs (NDI)**

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Contents

Introduction	1
Acknowledgement	3
Executive Summary	4
Tables 1a & 1b Public Funding	9
Table 2 Private Contribution Limits	12
Table 3 Private Contribution Reporting and Disclosure	14
Table 4 Regulation of Expenditures	16
Table 5 Expenditure Reporting and Disclosure	18
Table 6 Enforcement	20
Table 7 Media	21
Research Materials	22
Resource Team	32

Introduction

International comparative studies have proven useful in the development of legislation. This is the fifth in a series of international comparative studies by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) regional office in southern Africa and the third developed in response to initiatives taken by South Africans. These studies are presented not as a market where one may pick and choose a favorite combination of legislative provisions, but rather as a store of information where one may see how rules and systems are shaped to suit a country's particular challenges in democratic development. International comparisons are only successful in so far as they stimulate the thinking of political leaders as they craft rules and legal systems responsive to the conditions of their country.

This comparative study was conducted by NDI in response to a request from South Africa's Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs, Mohammed Valli Moosa. NDI was asked to provide information on laws in other countries that regulate funding of political parties. The Department of Constitutional Development was tasked with the responsibility for drafting legislation to enact provisions of the new South African Constitution providing for the state funding of political parties. By examining the legal framework and regulatory systems of public and private funding in eleven countries, this comparative study provides a comprehen-

sive review of different approaches taken around the world.

The countries of study are: Australia, Canada, India, Israel, Korea, New Zealand, Sweden, the United States, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Early drafts of the study, completed by July 1997, were used by South African lawmakers to draft and debate legislation on the funding of political parties. In February 1998, President Nelson Mandela signed into law the Represented Political Parties Act, which provided for the public funding of political parties represented in the national parliament and provincial legislatures. The Act established a Fund that allows individuals, corporations and government to contribute money toward the funding of parties. The new South African law is added to this edition. Finally in late 1997, the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe determined that certain sections of this law to be unconstitutional. The Legislature subsequently amended the law late in 1997 and NDI has updated the study accordingly.

The heart of the study is a series of tables that compare the political funding systems in the eleven countries. The information is based on the relevant laws in each country, as analyzed by NDI staff. In designing the study, a broad range of funding systems was examined to ensure a diversity of approaches. A particular effort was made to include non-western

countries, particularly African countries, as the initial target audience was South Africa. A number of African countries were the focus of inquiry including Benin, Botswana, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. While information was obtained from most of these countries, only Zimbabwe had an existing law, and could be incorporated in the study. Other countries may provide public funding to political parties, but no existing body of law regulates the disbursement of funds.

The Executive Summary places the relevant policy questions in the context of the constitutional framework for the political party funding legislation in South Africa. The Executive Summary also suggests how the data contained in the study may be utilized to address policy questions.

Acknowledgments

This publication is the product of tremendous efforts from a team of expert researchers and consultants on the subject of the public funding of political parties.

Fred Wertheimer, formerly president of the Common Cause (US non-governmental organization) and a lecturer at Yale University, advised NDI on the structure of the study and the Terms of Reference.

Essential to the success of the project were the following people from the countries under study. The individuals acted as a resource team for the laws in the specific countries. They are Brad Edgman (Australian Electoral Commission), Peter Milliken (MP, Canada), Hans-Pieter Schneider (The Institute for Federal Studies, Germany), Devinder Singh Bagga (Indian Electoral Commission), Menachem Hofnung (Department of Political Science at Hebrew University, Israel), Susanne Wood (Sue Wood and Associates, New Zealand) and Staffan Hansson (Office of the Administration and services of the Riksdag, Sweden), as well as Fred Wertheimer. Additional information on these individuals is located in the Resource Team section located at the end of this publication.

NDI program officer, Patrick Henry was responsible for managing, conducting and analyzing the research that forms the basis for this study; program officers Roger Berry and Michael Stoddard, provided the framework for the research and oversaw its application and integration with the legislative process; and program officers Ryan McCannell and Urshula Lottering was responsible for the publication and its distribution. The study was completed under the directorship of Ms Patricia Keefer, NDI's Senior Associate and Regional Director for Southern Africa.

Executive Summary

Political parties play essential roles in a representative democracy. They promote vital competition on policy and ideological alternatives. They are important conduits and interpreters of information about government. They provide channels for citizen participation in government decision-making processes. However, in order to carry out their democratic functions effectively, political parties must be supported by financial and other resources. Such resources include funds to operate the basic infrastructure of political party institutions, as well as a wide variety of resources that support the ability of parties to communicate with the population.

In most democracies, political parties receive funding from both private and public sources. However, the balance between the two differs significantly. Political parties in Israel receive the bulk of their support (approximately 85 percent) from the public treasury. In contrast, political parties in the United States receive a majority of their funds from private sources. The exception is the presidential campaign in the United States that is financed primarily through public funds. Arguments can be made for or against public or private financing, but it is undeniable that the two alternatives have a strong impact on the political environments and the particular needs for regulatory frameworks.

The debate over public and private funding is defined by constitutional principles. In the United States, for example, the right to make private contributions to political parties is grounded in constitutional protections of free speech. In some countries, however, the courts have agreed with arguments in favor of limiting private contributions in order to protect the ability of all individuals, wealthy and poor, to participate in political life on an equitable basis. Some constitutions recognize the importance of political parties and have made provision for their support. The constitutions of France, Germany, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia and Portugal all provide for the public funding of political parties. South Africa's Constitution also recognizes the important role political parties play in representing the diverse interests of a country. There are three relevant provisions in South Africa's Constitution:

Section 19(1)(a-c): Every citizen is free to make political choices, which include the right to form a political party, to participate in the activities of, or recruit members for, a political party, and to campaign for a political party or cause.

Section 57(2)(c): The rules and orders of the National Assembly must provide for financial and administrative assistance to each political party represented in the Assembly in proportion to their representation, to enable each

party and its leaders to perform its functions in the Assembly effectively.

Section 236: To enhance multi-party democracy, national legislation must provide for the funding of political parties participating in national and provincial legislatures on an equitable and proportional basis.

Through these provisions, South Africa's Constitution has attempted to provide protections for the rights of individuals in organizing to form, participate in, and campaign for political parties. The Constitution also addresses the financial need of those political parties.

Legal frameworks for the funding of political parties substantially influence the nature of political participation and political party competition in a democracy. In constructing this legal framework there are a range of questions to consider:

- What is the basis for a party funding system? Is public funding intended to be a primary source of resources for the parties? Are private contributions intended to provide the bulk of resources? Should there be a balance of public and private funding? On what basis should public resources be distributed? For what expenditures may public resources be used?
- What are the regulations concerning the expenditures of political parties? Are there limits on expenditures? Are there requirements for the reporting or disclosure of expenditures?
- What are the regulations concerning private contributions to political parties? Are there limits on private contributions? Are there requirements for the reporting or disclosure of private contributions?
- What enforcement bodies should oversee the fair implementation of a political party funding system? Should the bodies be part of government or independent? Who should serve on these bodies? What enforcement powers are they given?

- What provisions are made for media communication? Are political parties provided with free or subsidized media time? Are media organizations required to provide free or subsidized time?

Systems that rely predominantly on private funding often require laws to regulate the influence of financial contributors. In such systems, laws have been enacted to limit contributions from any single source, require the reporting or disclosure of private contributions, and regulate the expenditures of political parties. Regulatory frameworks have attempted, with varying degrees of success, to limit the influence exerted through private financial contributions and give the electorate a full picture of where political parties are receiving their funds. However, loopholes have been found in the rules and the enforcement of these laws, and the influence of regulations is often felt only when mass public opinion is mobilized.

Systems relying on public funding often have less complex regulatory systems than those that emphasize on private financing. In public funding systems, parties may place less of an emphasis on private fund raising, and therefore the challenges of regulating the influence of private contributors are less onerous. The German system, for example, does not have any limit on the amount of a private contribution that can be made to a political party. Germany also does not limit political party expenditures. Rather, the system relies on a combination of public funding and public disclosure of private contributions. There are a range of other approaches that have been taken around the world. Some countries such as Israel utilize public funding, strict limits on private contributions and public disclosure. Others, such as Sweden, focus entirely on public funding and do not concern themselves with limits or disclosure. Finally, there are some countries, such as Malawi, that take a development approach by providing small grants to political parties to assist their participation in the political process.

This study represents these different approaches in seven tables covering the central issues that should be considered with regard to public and private funding. The following sec-

tions highlight the comparative information that is contained in each of the tables.

Tables 1a & 1b: Public Funding

Comparative international experience shows that public funding systems have been implemented for different purposes. Some systems focus support on the elections. In these systems, political parties receive either up-front grants or financial reimbursement for expenses incurred during the electoral process. A second major objective for public funding is to provide political parties with the necessary resources to participate in parliamentary politics. The term "operational expenses" is used to cover these costs. However, South African law only funds operational expenses as of April 1998, although the election law provided for public funding of political parties in 1994. Four systems in this study cover both election and operational expenses. They are Germany, Israel, Sweden and Zimbabwe.

Most public funding systems attempt to balance the principles of proportionality and equity in a distribution formula. The proportional strength of a political party is usually the prime determinant of how much funding is provided. However, the principle of equity also plays an important role in most countries. More equitable distribution can be achieved by weighting the distribution formula to provide more advantage to smaller or newer parties. Equity may also be applied in provisions that provide resources for the largest opposition party. Distribution formulas provide different balances between the principles of proportionality and equity. In Sweden, the equity principle is not applied in the distribution formula. In contrast, both Israel and Germany provide higher levels of funding for lower levels of demonstrated support. While stronger parties receive more funding overall, the amount of funding is less for the top end of their support. The systems outlined in these tables may be examined to compare how countries provide their own answers to the question of how to balance these two principles.

Other issues are critical in the establishment of a public funding system. Should public funding

provide the bulk of a political party's funding as is the case in Israel, or should it aim to provide approximately half of a party's funding as is the case in Germany.

Alternatively, if public resources are limited, should the system aim to provide only base grants to support political party development, as is the case in Malawi? Another important question is how the system determines the eligibility criteria for public funding. The first table compares the different approaches to these and other questions.

Table 2: Private Contribution Limits

In most countries the successful operation of a political party largely depends upon its support from private contributors. Successful political parties have the capacity to raise financial support from their membership and to generate broad bases of financial contributors who may not be party members. The reliance of political parties on private contributions can be an important mechanism of accountability. In Germany, for example, the law stipulates that public funding may not constitute more than 50 percent of a political party's funding. This is to ensure that parties are accountable to the private sources of support. However, systems that rely on private funding, must also cope with the possibility that private contributors may exert inappropriate influence on the political system. Some of these systems therefore impose limits and regulations on private contributions.

Limits on private contributions generally concern two factors: the amount of allowable contributions and the source. The Israeli system and the United States presidential systems are examples in which public funding is combined with limits on private contributions. India also employs strict limits on how much money may be privately contributed to a political party. South Africa has not addressed the issues of direct contributions to political parties except those made to the Fund. The Represented Political Parties fund is established for the purpose of funding political parties in South Africa that participate in Parliament and provincial legislatures.

Some laws have applied limits with regard to the source of private contributions. The two other most common limits concern foreign and anonymous donors. Seven of the countries surveyed prohibit anonymous contributions. Prohibitions with regard to foreign donors can be found in four countries: Canada, India, Israel and the United States. Germany, Israel and the United States have also included prohibitions on the ability of corporations to make contributions to political parties.

Table 3: Private Contribution Reporting and Disclosure

Requirements concerning the disclosure of private contributions are a common feature of most political party funding systems. Of the countries reviewed in this study, only South Africa, Sweden and Zimbabwe do not have any requirements for the disclosure of private contributions. In most countries, a threshold is set with regard to which contributions must be disclosed. The purpose of a threshold is to focus the disclosure system on contributions above a certain amount. The level of the threshold differs substantially between countries. In Canada, all contributions above approximately US\$ 80 must be disclosed. In Germany, the threshold is approximately US\$ 11,000. In Israel, all contributions must be disclosed, so in effect the threshold is zero. The administration of disclosure is fairly uniform across the international examples. Most disclosure regulations require the listing of the name and addresses of the contributors. In most countries, disclosures are required on an annual basis.

Table 4: Regulation of Expenditures

The regulation of political party expenditures generally concerns two factors: the amount and the type of expenditure. Limits on the allowable amounts of political party expenditures are a common feature. Eight of the countries surveyed have such limits applied either through specified allowable amounts or through a formula. Only Australia, Germany and Sweden do not have any limits on political party expenditure. Korea and New Zealand have also applied

limits on the ability of independent groups to spend money on behalf of a political party in an election. Limits on the types of allowable political party expenditures can be applied through the definition section of a law. Most countries prohibit political parties from using funds for personal uses, but the definition of allowable expenditures can be unclear. The German law provides one of the more specific definitions of dividing allowable expenditures into seven categories: staff, current business activities, general party work, elections, interests, other expenditures, and allocations and subdivisions.

Table 5: Expenditure Reporting and Disclosure

The reporting of political party expenditures is a common feature of most systems. Of the countries surveyed only Sweden does not require the reporting of expenditures. Most countries require that all expenditures be reported; however, Australia and Canada have a threshold under which expenditures need not be reported. The timing requirements for reporting differ between countries.

An important question regarding expenditure reporting is the extent to which the information is made public. Experience varies. Australia, Germany, India, Israel, New Zealand and the United States require public disclosure. Canada has a mixed system of public disclosure and confidential reporting to an oversight body.

Korea's system requires that expenditures be reported to party officials, election official, candidates and their staff. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, there is a requirement for disclosure, but it is not defined clearly.

Table 6: Enforcement

Enforcement bodies are critical to the successful implementation and functioning of a political party funding system. There is significant variation in the roles and powers that are given to enforcement bodies. In Canada, the United States, New Zealand and South Africa, an independent enforcement body is combined with secondary administrative bodies located within

government. Each of these countries utilizes an independent electoral commission, while the department responsible for finance distributes public funds, and certain judicial authorities are responsible for adjudicating cases. In Israel, the State Comptroller is the primary enforcement body. In Germany, any cases of impropriety are referred to the Chair of the Bundestag (lower Chamber of the Parliament). Based on the law, the Chair decides how much public funding will be distributed to eligible parties and has the power to impose penalties. In India, the Electoral Commission has the powers of oversight, investigation, prosecution and sentencing. In effect, the commission has powers equivalent to those of a civil court.

Table 7: Media

Media communications are a substantial expenditure for most political parties. During an election period, media costs can account from approximately 40 percent to 70 percent of a political party's expenditures. Thus, many political party funding systems include measures to provide free or subsidized broadcast media time. This media time can be provided in two ways. Government can provide funding to the relevant media organizations, or government can require to provide free time through the government licenses that are normally given to authorize the use of public frequency waves.

There are differences in how requirements are applied to private and public broadcasters. In countries where public television and radio stations exist, they are often called upon to support political parties participating in electoral and parliamentary politics. In Germany, this role has been prescribed by the Constitutional Court, which recognizes a distinction between the role of public and private broadcasters. The court found that public broadcasters should be required to provide free media time to political parties, but that private broadcasters should not be held to these standards. In the United States, private television and radio stations must provide the lowest commercial rates to political parties. In Canada, there is no requirement for free private broadcast time, but should a private broadcaster provide time to

political parties it must be provided in an equitable manner to all parties.

Some countries apply limits to a political party's media time. In India and Israel, paid political advertising is prohibited during election campaigns. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States allow paid advertising. In Canada, broadcasts are banned for 48 hours before the elections. Korea only allows paid advertising for candidates and not political parties. Another regulation that is employed in some countries is to require that any paid advertisement indicate the candidate or political party that is responsible for its production. Australia, Canada, Korea, New Zealand and the United States include this regulation.

Political parties are the central forces in most democracies. It is therefore necessary to establish rules and regulations that will provide for their financial support as well as their accountability to the public. The seven tables in this study present a comprehensive overview of how political party funding systems have been created to meet these objectives. Again, it is important to note that these systems have been developed in response to the particular needs and circumstances of the eleven countries.

Table 1a. Public Funding

Country	Type of Funding	State Funding for:	Who Accounts for State Funds used for:	State Funding Agency for:	When are State Funds Made Available for:
Australia	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Yes	If a candidate is an independent then the candidate is accountable, if the candidate is supported by a party then the party's agent is responsible.	Election Commission	At least 95% of entitled payment must be made as soon as possible after 20 days following the polling day, with remained paid as soon as the full balance of the entitlement is known.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	Party agent	Election Commission	At least 95% of entitled payment must be made as soon as possible after 20 days following the polling day, with remained paid as soon as the full balance of the entitlement is known.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Canada	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Yes	Official agents and candidates themselves	Chief Electoral Officer	First Tranche: 15% of election expenses upon receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of the election results. Second Tranche: remaining percent upon receipt of return of election expenses and auditor's report by Chief Electoral Officer.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	Party agent	Chief Electoral Officer	Following election upon receipt by Chief Electoral Officer of election expenses and auditor's report.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Germany	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Yes	Executive committees of the national party	President of the Bundestag	Request must be made by 30 September of each year and funds are disbursed on 01 December. Advance payments are granted on 15 February, 15 May and 15 August.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	Executive committees of the national party	President of the Bundestag	Payments are granted on 15 February, 15 May and 15 August.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
India	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Israel	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No	Representatives named by the list, numbering no less than 2 and no more than 8.	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	Representatives named by the list, numbering no less than 2 and no more than 8.	Faction appointed accountant	Election period
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Yes	Representatives named by the list, numbering no less than 2 and no more than 8.	Faction appointed accountant	Every month beginning in the month following the publication of the results of the last election until the results of a new election period.
Korea	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
New Zealand	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
South Africa	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	The office-bearer or official of that party designated as the party's accounting officer is responsible to account for money allocated to the party.	Election Commission	Parties are allocated funds at the end of every book-year they are represented in the National Assembly, a Provincial Legislature or both the National Assembly and a Provincial Legislature.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Yes	The office-bearer or official of that party designated as the party's accounting officer is responsible to account for money allocated to the party.	Election Commission	Parties are allocated funds at the end of every book-year they are represented in the National Assembly, a Provincial Legislature or both the National Assembly and a Provincial Legislature.
Sweden	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	Party's national party organization	Party Grant Committee, consisting of one chairperson and two members, one of whom must be or have been a judge. Members are appointed by the National Debt Council for six-year terms.	The yearly amount is decided once a year for a period of one year from 15 October. Funds are dispersed four or five applications are due on or before 31 January of each year.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Yes	Party's national party organization. A party may also request that some or all of the operating expenses grant go to the party's parliamentary office.	Party Grant Committee, consisting of one chairperson and two members, one of whom must be or have been a judge. Members are appointed by the National Debt Council for six-year terms.	The yearly amount is decided once a year for a period of one year from 15 October. Funds are dispersed four or five applications are due on or before 31 January of each year.
United States	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Yes	Candidate	Committee authorized by the candidate	After nominating conventions of the major parties on 01 September.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Zimbabwe	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Yes	Not specified	Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	Each year every registered political party shall be entitled to receive from the State the sums of money that are payable to it in terms of the Political Parties Finance Act, 1992.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Yes	Not specified	Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	Each year every registered political party shall be entitled to receive from the State the sums of money that are payable to it in terms of the Political Parties Finance Act, 1992.

Table 1b. Public Funding (part 1 of 2)

Country	Type of Funding	Funding Distribution Method for:	Registration Criteria for:	Spending Regulations or Public Spending for:	Allocation Formula for:
Australia	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	The Electoral Commission pays funds out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. If a candidate is an independent, the candidate's agent receives the funds under the endorsement of more than one party, funds are granted accordingly.	Candidates must receive at least 4% of the vote to be eligible for funding.	No requirement for candidates or parties to establish they have incurred campaign expenditures equivalent to their funding entitlement.	Candidates for House and Senate seats receive up to A\$ 150 per first preference vote won at the election. The funding rate is reviewed every six months (Australian citizens are required to vote at each national election, and they may vote for a second-choice candidate in addition to their first preference vote.)
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	The Electoral Commission pays funds out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Party funding is directed through the individual candidates they support.	Parties must be officially registered in order to receive funds on their candidate's behalf. In order to be registered, parties must have at least 500 members or have at least one sitting candidate in a state, territory, or national parliament, have a written constitution and have applied and been approved for registration by the Electoral Commission.	No requirement for candidates or parties to establish they have incurred campaign expenditures equivalent to their funding entitlement.	No direct funding formula for parties. Parliamentary public funds on their individual candidates' behalf.
Canada	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Through the Receiver General of Canada General Revenue Fund.	A candidate must have been properly nominated, received at least 15% of the vote in an electoral district, and spent at least 15% of the maximum spending limit.	None.	Candidates receive 80% of maximum spending limit, or 50% of amount he or she actually spent whichever is greater.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Through the Receiver General of Canada General Revenue Fund.	The party must be registered with 50 candidates in the general election and have spent at least 10% of the maximum spending limit.	None.	Parties receive 22.5% of total election expenses, as reported.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
Germany	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Specified	Public funds can and are spent on party list elections.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Specified	Public funds can be spent on staff, current business activities, general party work, elections, interest, other expenditures including capital costs and allocation to subdivisions.	Public funds are distributed on a general basis to the parties for all expenses including party list elections.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Parties performance in the European, Bundestag and Landtag elections, the sum of its membership contributions and the amount of donations received.	Parties who according to the final results of the most recent European or Bundestag election have polled at least 0.5% of the valid votes cast for the party list.	Public funds can be spent on staff, current business activities, general party work, elections, interest, other expenditures including capital costs and allocation to subdivisions.	The total basket of funds for all parties is 20 million DM that is distributed as follows: 1 DM for each vote cast for a party list, 1 DM for each vote cast in a constituency, 0.5 DM for each 1 DM received from other sources (membership fees and donations).
India	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
Israel	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	A faction which has submitted to the Chair of the Knesset, authorization by the Chair of the Central Election Committee that is presented a List of Candidates for the next election will automatically receive funding through a down payment of 50% of a Financing Unit (115,129 NIS).	Not Specified	Specific expenditures of a Faction on List of Candidates, which were spent during the Election Period for the election in the election campaign to the Knesset.	Faction submitting a list of Candidates will automatically receive a down payment of up to 50% of financing unit (115,129 NIS) for every member of the faction. Candidates who request a down payment of up to 60% of 5 financing units. A list of candidates and payments against a bank guarantee. A completion of a 100% of the money due is made after the election and after the report of the state comptroller.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Every faction has a right to the financing of ongoing expenditures.	Any list competing in elections has to be registered as a party. If elected it becomes a Knesset faction.	Expenditure of a faction towards the organization of its activities, for advertisement, for explanation, and for the maintenance of the organizational and ideological context with the public including material commitments for such expenditures as election expenditures and ongoing expenditures.	Every faction has a right to the financing of ongoing expenditures at the rate of 1 Financing Unit per mandate won in the current election divided by 2 plus one additional Financing Unit.
Korea	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
New Zealand	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
South Africa	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Money is allocated to the parties from the Repatriated Political Parties' Fund.	Political parties must be represented in the National Assembly or Provincial Legislature or in both the Provincial Legislature and the National Assembly, they must keep with a bank registered in the Republic and have a separate banking account into which all money so allocated to the party must be deposited.	Funds can be used for any purposes compatible with its functioning as a political party in a modern democracy. These purposes include: the development of the political will of the people, bringing the political party's influence to bear on the shaping of public opinion, inspiring and furnishing political education, promoting active participatory individual citizens in political decision-making, ensuring an influence on political trends and ensuring cooperation and links between the people and organs of state.	Allocation from the Fund must be made and paid to each of the political parties concerned in accordance with a prescribed formula based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in relation to the number of such party's representatives in the National Assembly the membership of the National Assembly, or the reason that the number of such a party's representatives in any provincial legislature bears to the sum of the membership of the provincial legislatures party, or the relation that the number of such a party's representatives in all the legislative bodies contemplated in part on the principle of equity taking into account amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a fixed threshold for minimum allocation to each of the political parties represented in the National Assembly or any provincial legislature on in both the National Assembly and Provincial Legislature. Same as for Election Expenses for Parties
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not applicable.	Not Applicable

Table 1b. Public Funding (part 2 of 2)

Country	Type of Funding	Funding Distribution Method for:	Registration Criteria for:	Spending Regulations on Public Spending for:	Allocation Formula for:
Sweden	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Grant requests are examined by Party Grants Committees. If approved, grants are paid by the National Debt Office.	Parties are eligible if they participated in the last elections, and if they won either a parliamentary seat, or at least 2.5% of the national vote, in either of the last two elections.	No conditions attached to subsidies.	Parties that won seats in Parliament during either of the last two elections are awarded grants based upon the number of seats held. The base rate for each seat is 5,298 SEK. The first year after normal parliamentary elections, parties receive 1/5 of the base rate times the number of seats held in the current parliament, plus 5/6 of the base rate times the number of seats in the previous parliament. In the second year, the party receives the amount from the year before plus 1/5 of the base rate times the number of seats held in the current parliament, plus 1/6 of the base rate times the number of seats held in the previous parliament. If a party was not represented in the parliament in either election, but won more than 2.5% of the national vote, the party receives funds according to the above formula, with each 10% of the vote above 2.5% that the party won counted as a parliamentary seat (up to a maximum of 14).
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Grant requests are examined by Party Grants Committees. If approved, grants are paid by the National Debt Office.	Parties are eligible if they won at least 4% of the national vote in the last election, or have at least one seat in Parliament.	No conditions attached to subsidies.	Each year, parties that won at least 4% of the national vote in the last election receive a base grant of 848,952 SEK. Parties with parliamentary seats that did not win 4% of the national vote receive 6,263 SEK (1/14 of the base grant) per seat held. In addition, if eligible parties receive 250 SEK per parliamentary seat held if the party is represented in government, or 373 SEK per seat if not.
United States	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Funds are given to the candidate and can be spent by the candidate or his/her authorized committees.	The candidate must have been nominated for election by a major party or have received a nomination by a minor party who got 5% of the popular vote in the last election.	The eligible candidates of a political party shall be entitled to payments only to offset Qualified Campaign Expenses incurred by such eligible candidates or their authorized committee or to repay loans the proceeds of which were used to defray such Qualified Campaign Expenses or otherwise to restore funds used to defray such Qualified Campaign Expenses.	The amount of funding is a single grant received at the beginning of the election to cover the full costs of the campaign (\$50 million per candidate) and is increased each election by the cost of living.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Zimbabwe	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Money and benefits paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Political parties that wish to be paid money should make a written application to the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs for registration as a political party, identifying each of its candidates for election in the general election and any information the Minister may reasonably require. This should be done not later than 7 days before the first polling day in any general election.	Not specified	Each registered political party whose candidates received at least 5% of the total number of votes cast in the most recent general election shall be entitled to the same proportion of the total amount of money as the number of votes cast for all its candidates in that election bears to the total number of votes cast in that election. This is a party which received 60% of the votes cast in general election will be entitled to 60% of the money granted under the Act in each year until the next general election and a party which received 20% of the votes will be entitled to 20% of the money.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Notes

Bundestag [Germany] - The official name of the lower chamber of the German parliamentary system.
Landtag [Germany] - The official name of provinces in the German federation.
National Basket of Goods [Germany] - Terminology used to describe the total amount of money available for public funding.
Sheqel [Israel] - The official name of the sole chamber of the Israeli Parliament.
Financing Unit [Israel] - The sum which was determined as the unit of funding by the Public Committee, for the purposes of this law, and with respect to whose determination, notification was published in the Reshumot.
Qualified Campaign Expense [United States] - The definition for this term is not included in the law.

Country	Type of Funding	Definition of Contributions for:	Contribution Limits for:	Foreign Contribution Regulations for:	Anonymous Contribution Regulations for:	Other Prohibitions for:	Tax Benefits for Conditional for:
Australia	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Any disposition of property (not by a person to another person, without consideration in money or money's worth or with inadequate consideration, and includes the provision of a service (other than volunteer labour) for no consideration or for inadequate consideration, but does not include public funding) or annual party membership dues.	No stated limits	No restrictions	Prohibited	Not applicable	A natural person may claim a deduction for donations to a political party of up to A\$125.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	No stated limits	No restrictions	Prohibited	Not applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Canada	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Loan, advance, deposit or gift.	No stated limit	Foreign funding prohibited, although foreign-owned firms with Canadian subsidiaries may contribute.	Prohibited	Not applicable	Tax credits as follows: 75% for contributions up to C\$ 50, 50% or additional amounts up to C\$ 500 and 33.3% for further amounts up to a total tax credit limit of C\$ 463.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	No stated limit	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Prohibited	Not applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not Applicable
Germany	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election for Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Donations which exceed 1,000 DM in which individual cases where the donor cannot be determined or who is obviously passing on the donations of third parties not named.	No stated limit	Donation by a foreigner not exceeding 1000 DM.	Donations which exceed 1000 DM are prohibited in each individual case where the donor cannot be determined or who is obviously passing on the donations of third parties not named are illegal.	Donations are not allowed from political foundations, parliamentary groups, corporate bodies, association of persons, and bodies that are intended for non-profit groups. Donations from professional organizations which are intended to be passed on to the party. Donations which are clearly made for the purpose of some specific economic or political advantage.	Tax benefits do exist for contributions (members and donors)
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties
India	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No explicit definition	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Prohibited	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Contributes may contribute a maximum of 5% of net worth in any one financial year span, immediately preceding the date of such contributes on candidates and parties. This limit includes all indirect and independent funding. No limits on individual contributions.	Contributes may contribute a maximum of 5% of net worth in any one financial year span, immediately preceding the date of such contributes on candidates and parties. This limit includes all indirect and independent funding. No limits on individual contributions.	Foreign funding prohibited without central government approval.	Prohibited	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No explicit definition	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Israel	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No explicit definition	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Factor or List of Candidates will not receive directly or indirectly any contribution from an incorporated entity, whether in Israel or whether outside of Israel. Factor or List of Candidates will not receive contributions from anyone who is not a voter, as its meaning of the last term of the Election Law.	No more than 1,000 NIS from a person per year; however, if a party does not want public funding then 50,035 NIS can be received in a year.	Prohibited from accepting money from a foreign incorporated entity.	Prohibited	Factor or List of Candidates will not receive directly or indirectly any contribution which is not from an incorporated entity in sum or excess of the sum of 500 NIS or 1000 NIS in an election year.	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	No more than 500 NIS from a person per year on non-election years.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Prohibited	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable
Korea	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Assets (including any loan) which aimed at the election campaign of a candidate, money contributed by a supporter's association, and grant-in-aid of the political party to which the candidate belongs.	No stated limit	None specified	Prohibited	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Assets (including any loans) which aim at the election expenses of a political party, limited to the Presidential election and the election for the National Assembly members in the national constituency, and money contributed by a supporter's association.	No stated limit	None specified	Prohibited	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	No stated limit	None specified	Prohibited	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
New Zealand	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Donation (whether of money, the equivalent of money, goods and services, or a combination of these) of more than NZ\$ 10,112 (including taxes) for use by or on behalf of the candidate in his or her election campaign.	No stated limit	None specified	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Two types of contributions: ELECTORATE DONATION: Donation of a sum or value of more than NZ\$ 1,012 (including taxes), received on behalf of the party by any person or body involved in the administration of the party's affairs within an electoral district NATIONAL DONATION: Donation of a sum or value of more than NZ\$ 10,112 (including taxes), received on behalf of the party by any person or body involved in the administration of the party's affairs over more than one electoral district.	No stated limit	Prohibited from accepting foreign contributions.	Anonymous contributions permitted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Prohibited from accepting foreign contributions.	Anonymous contributions permitted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Country	Type of Funding	Contribution Reporting Requirements for:	Information Requirements for Reporting Contributions for:	Deadline and/or Frequency of Reporting for:	Record Keeping Requirements for:	Confidential or Public Disclosure for:	Transparency for Public Disclosure for:
Australia	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All donations greater than AS 139 for individual candidates, or AS 997 for grouped candidates with a common campaign funding mechanism, must be reported.	Name, date of birth, address of contributor, name and address of contributor, if the contributor is a trust or association, the name of the organization, and the names and addresses of all trustees or executive members must also be disclosed.	Within 15 weeks after polling day.	Each the candidate, group receiving the donation and the contributor must file a return detailing the contribution.	Public.	Election disclosure reports of both candidates and parties are placed on the public record 24 weeks after polling day.
	E. Election Expenses for Parties	Parties do not separately disclose election contributions. Contributions are only disclosed by parties as part of their annual disclosures and even then election contributions are not separately identified from other receipts.	For parties the date of each contribution is not disclosed as only the total amount of the receipt is listed for each transaction.	Parties do not disclose contributions following an election.	The contributor must file a return detailing the contribution.	Public.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	All receipts are included when determining whether a person has reached the AS 1,567 threshold for disabled disclosure. Therefore donations, party membership fees and commercial transactions are all counted in determining whether a person is disclosed by a party. Parties, however, are only required to aggregate individual receipts of AS 522 when determining whether detailed disclosure is required. All donations greater than CS 93 must be reported.	Not Applicable	Within 16 weeks after the end of each financial year.	The annual return lodged by parties discloses receipts and does not differentiate contributions from other receipts.	Public.	Public may not inspect party contribution returns until February in the calendar year after the return is submitted.
Canada	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All donations greater than CS 93 must be reported.	Name, amount of donation, "class" of donor (corporate, individual, no-profit, etc.)	Within six months of an election.	Return of election contributions and audit.	Public.	Public may access financial returns during six months following receipt of returns.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	All donations greater than CS 93 must be reported.	Name, amount of donation, "class" of donor (corporate, individual, no-profit, etc.)	By 30 June for the previous calendar year.	Return of election contributions and audit.	Public if over CS\$7	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	All donations greater than CS 93 must be reported.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Germany	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election for Expenses for Parties	Same as Election for Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	All donations greater than 60000 DM must be reported.	For those reaching the minimum threshold limit names and addresses must be supplied.	Every calendar year with the publication of annual reports.	All periods shall keep books in respect of their receivable income and expenditure and of their assets. These shall be kept in accordance with the principles of ordinary accounting and shall be subject to audit. Accounts shall be preserved for five years. The period for which the accounts must be preserved shall commence at the end of the accounting year.	Not Applicable	The report is submitted annually
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Same as Election Expenses for Parties.
India	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Companies must disclose all campaign contributions to both candidates and parties in their yearly balance sheets, regardless of how the funds were spent. No other contribution disclosure requirements.	Not Applicable	Companies must disclose all campaign contributions to both candidates and parties in their yearly balance sheets.	Companies must disclose all campaign contributions to both candidates and parties in their yearly balance sheets.	Company balance sheets publicly accessible.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Israel	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	All contributions must be reported.	Identity of the donor as well as the address must be verified by the Election Reports on individual contributions are submitted to the State Comptroller. Reports to the Chair of the Knesset include anyone sums of all contributions combined.	Election must submit a yearly accounting of incomes and expenditures at which some these statements are made public by the Chair of the Knesset.	Beginning on the fifteenth day after the Determining Day and as long as the Election receives financing of its expenditures the Election will conduct ordered accounts according to the instructions of the State Comptroller and will register its incomes and expenditures in those accounts according to those instructions the Election will hold the funds which are earmarked for its expenditures in bank accounts enclosed in the Law on Political Parties.	Every Election will submit, quarterly balance and yearly income and expenditure reports to the Chair of the Knesset and they will be open for public inspection in a way determined by the Chair.	Left up to the Chair of the Knesset
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties
Korea	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Date and amount of receipt of election contributions, and name address, resident registration number and telephone number of contributor.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Candidates must open an election account at a bank and provide a copy of the deposit passbook, their election account ledger and any receipts and other documentary evidence to the election management committee.	Inspection open to party officials, election officials, candidates, and their staff.	Public notice given seven days after receipt of each candidate's return; inspection open for 60 days thereafter.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Political parties must open an election account at a bank and provide a copy of the deposit passbook, their election account ledger and any receipts and other documentary evidence to the election management committee.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Public notice given seven days after receipt of each party's return; inspection open for 60 days thereafter.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
New Zealand	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Name, address, amount of donation.	70 days after election results.	Report filed with election commission following each election.	Public	Open to public from receipt of reporting until close of polling on day of second general election seven months.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	All donations greater than NZ\$ 1013 must be disclosed.	Name, address, amount of donation.	Eight 30 days prior for previous calendar year.	Annual report, including report of national donations, and all reports of electoral donations from each electorate, as well as an overall summary filed with election commission.	Public	Not Specified
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 3. Private Contribution Reporting and Disclosure (part 2 of 2)

Country	Type of Funding	Contribution Reporting Requirements for	Information Requirements for Reporting Candidates for	Deadline and/or Frequency of Reporting for	Record Keeping Requirements for	Confidential or Public Disclosure of	Timeframe for Public Disclosure for
South Africa	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	All contributions made to the Fund, originating from any sources whether within or outside the Republic.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The Accounting officer must, for each financial year for which money have been allocated to the relevant political party from the Fund, keep separate books and records of account, in the prescribed manner.		
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties		
Sweden	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	There is a law on registration of MPs financial conditions.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No mandatory bookkeeping requirements besides those required by general law.	The state grant is a public document.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No auditing or reporting required by law.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No mandatory bookkeeping requirements besides those required by general law.	The state grant is a public document.	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	No auditing or reporting required by law.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No mandatory bookkeeping requirements besides those required by general law.	The state grant is a public document.	Not Applicable
United States	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All contributions must be recorded by the candidate's political committee and all contributions over US\$ 200 must be disclosed and the records must be disclosed to the public.	Name, date of contribution, amount, mailing address and occupation of the contributor must be provided.	Disclosure occurs on a quarterly basis each year and 12 days before an election and 30 days after an election.	Must keep books and records of all contributions received. Such records are made available to the Federal Elections Commission in an audit occurs.	Public	Disclosure occurs on an eight base-year and 12 days before an election and 30 day after an election.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Zimbabwe	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Notes

Bundestag (Germany) - The official name of the lower chamber of the German parliamentary system.
 Knesset (Israel) - The official name of the sole chamber of the Israeli Parliament.

Table 4. Regulation of Expenditure (part 1 of 2)

Country	Type of Funding	Definition of Expenditure for	Prohibited Expenditure for	Expenditure Limits for	Independent Expenditure Regulations for
Australia	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	There are 5 categories of expenditure which must be disclosed: (1) production and broadcasting of campaign advertisements; (2) production and publishing of campaign advertisements; (3) production and display of campaign advertisements; (4) production of distributed material to publicize the campaign; (5) direct mailing; (6) sponsorship.	No	Not Applicable	Independent expenditures allow Must be reported by the independent entity if the amount spent is greater than AS 997
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	No	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Canada	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Amounts paid, liabilities incurred and the full commercial value of all goods and services donated or provided (whether at full value or at a discount), other than volunteer labor. Personal expenses incurred by the candidate are not included.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Germany	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	No prohibited expenditures any specified in the law except money that has been illegally obtained cannot be used and money which is spent for objects beyond the political functions of the parties.	No expenditure limits specified, but there are de facto limits drawn by the revenues.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	The Law on Political Parties defines expenditures as seven broad divisions including staff, current business activities, general party work, elections, interest, other expenditures, elections and advisors.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
India	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Expenses incurred by candidates or his/her agent between date of nomination and election day, both dates inclusive.	Not Applicable	Rupee 73,000.	Independent expenditures allow
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same as Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Israel	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	The specific expenditures of a Faction or List of Candidates, which were spent during the Election Period on for the election campaign for the Knesset.	No prohibited expenditures are specified in the law except that money that has been illegally obtained cannot be used.	Not Applicable	Independent expenditures are allowed, provided they do not exceed specified limits.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Expenditures of a Faction towards the organization of its offices, for advertisement, for operation, and for the maintenance of the organizational and ideological contact with the public, including material commitments for such expenditures as ongoing expenditures which exclude election expenditures.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties
Korea	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Any money, goods, obligation and other things of property value required for the election campaign in the election concerned, and borne by the candidate.	Any "act of contribution" by the candidate during the 180 days prior to election day. "Acts of contribution" include, inter alia, offering any money or benefits goods, lending goods or facilities, and securing or reducing any obligation. Also prohibited are expenses incurred by third parties in collusion with candidates or their functionaries.	Faction will not incur Election Expenditures, within the course of a single year, in excess of three fifth more than the sum which it is due for Original Expenditures, or in excess of three fifth more than the sum in which five Members of the Knesset is due, whichever is larger.	Independent expenditures are prohibited.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Any money, goods, obligation and other things of property value required for the election campaign in the election concerned, and borne by the party.	Any "act of contribution" as described above. Also prohibited are expenses incurred by third parties in collusion with parties or their functionaries.	Party expenditures for candidate's campaign are included in the candidate limits outlined above. No additional expenditure restrictions apply.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate in respect of any election activity (advertising, radio or television broadcasting, publishing, issuing, distributing, or displaying addresses, notices, posters, pamphlets, handbills, billboards, and cards) within 3 months preceding polling day, including reasonable market value of materials given to the candidate, or provided free of charge, or below reasonable market value; and printing or postage; but not including ordinary expenses for the candidate's own vehicle, nor volunteer labor.	"Treason" - food, drink, entertainment or provision to influence voters or election officials	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
New Zealand	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as above for expenses incurred by party officials. Does not include individual party candidates' expenses, nor items listed in the Broadcasting Act of 1989.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	NZ\$ 1,012,903 plus NZ\$ 20,258 for each electoral district where the party fields a candidate.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 4. Regulation of Expenditure (part 2 of 2)

Country	Type of Funding	Definition of Expenditure for	Prohibited Expenditure for	Expenditure Limits for	Independent Expenditure Regulations for
South Africa	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	No definition for the term.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Specified	
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No definition for the term	<p>Moneys allocated to a political party from the Fund may not be used for the purpose of directly or indirectly paying any remuneration, fee, reward, perquisite or other benefit to any person who is or has been a member of the party, or to any person who is or has been a member of the provincial legislature or provincial council, the National Council of Provinces, or any office of profit under the State, whether on the national, provincial or local spheres of government.</p> <p>ii) with a view to financing or contributing to any matter, cause, event or occasion whether directly or indirectly, in contravention of any code of ethics binding on the members of parliament or of any provincial legislature, as the case may be.</p> <p>iii) directly or indirectly for the purpose of establishing any business or acquiring or maintaining any right or financial interest whatsoever in any business, or in any immovable property, except where the right or interest in the immovable property is to be used by the party solely for ordinary parapolitical purposes; and</p> <p>iv) for any other purpose that is incompatible with a political party's functioning in a modern democracy, as may be prescribed.</p>	Not Specified	
Sweden	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Specified	Not Applicable
	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not specified in the law.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not specified in the law.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
United States	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not specified in the law.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Qualified Campaign Expense means an expense incurred by the candidate of a political party for the office of President to further his election to such office or to further the election of the candidate of such political party for the office of Vice President, or both, or by an authorized committee or subcommittee of a political party or the offices of President and Vice President to further the election of either or both of such candidates to such offices.	Expenditures can only be used to defray qualified campaign expenses; and to repay loans, the proceeds of which were used, or otherwise to restore funds which were used, to defray such qualified campaign expenses.	This amount of expenditures is based on a formula for the general election the aggregate of which donations and matching funds cannot exceed.	Independent expenditures allow
Zimbabwe	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Zimbabwe	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Specified	Any expenses incurred by supporters of a candidate in traveling or living at hotels or elsewhere, for the purposes of an election shall not be deemed to be expenses incurred in the interests of the candidate.	Limit of personal expenses which candidates may incur to be paid to in amount not exceeding Z\$ 404 but any further expenses so incurred shall be paid by or through his/her election agent.	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Specified	Not Applicable	Not Specified	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Any expenses incurred by the candidate or the agent of the candidate.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Notes

Knesset (Israel) - The official name of the sole chamber of the Israeli Parliament.
 Financing Unit (Israel) - The sum which was determined as the unit of funding by the Public Committee, for the purposes of this law, and with respect to whose determination, notification was published in the Reshumot.
 Qualified Campaign Expense (United States) - The definition for this term is not included in the law.

	Requirements for Reporting	Reporting for	Requirements for	Disclosure for	Disclosure for	
Australia	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Totals if expenditure under the 3 categories to be disclosed by candidates and parties.	Details established in a disclosure form produced by the government.	Within 15 weeks after polling day.	Public	Election disclosure reports of both candidates and parties placed in the public record 2 weeks after polling day.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Public	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	The total of all expenditures must be reported as must be totals of receipts and debts. Details of persons must be disclosed where the total of expenditures with that organization or person is equal to exceeds A\$ 1,567. In calculating whether someone has reached this disclosure threshold, parties must have to aggregate individual expenditures transactions of AS 352 which is the permit for receipts but debts do not apply.	Amount of sum paid, name and address of person-organization to whom these are made (including names and addresses of partners and directors of firms and associations).	Within 16 weeks after the end of the standard financial year, i.e. 16 weeks following 30 June of each year.	Public	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.
Canada	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All expenditures greater than C\$ 2,316 must be accounted for with vouchers.	Detailed statements of allocation expenses incurred, with vouchers and receipts relating to those expenses. Also, candidate must declare personal expenses he or she has incurred, and details of these expenses.	Within six months following the polling day.	Public	Public may access financial returns during six months following receipt of returns.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Amount of money expended on election expenses and the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Confidential	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Amounts of money expended on operating expenses of the party, including travel costs of the leader, staff, and other party officials, and the total of all other expenditures made by or on behalf of the party.	On or before June 30 for the previous year's expenses.	Confidential	Not Applicable
Germany	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Expenditures must be reported under the following categories: Staff or normal business expenses, general party work, elections, interest payments, other operating expenses, allocations to subdivisions. No minimum amount under the categories is specified. A statement of assets of the party, including property and debts, is also required.	The report must follow itemized accounting provisions for the income of the whole party, expenditures of the whole party, debts of the whole party, the whole party, total income, total expenditures, surpluses or deficits as well as net assets of the subdivision levels.	Annually	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Annually
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Public	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.
India	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All expenditures must be reported.	Date, nature, amount of expenditure, including amount outstanding, date of payment, name and address of person to whom amount outstanding is due.	Within 30 days of election.	Public	Return of election expense filed with district election officer.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Israel	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	State Comptroller has the power to specify what will be included in the reporting to expenditures.	Within 10 weeks of the month in which the election results are published, the State Comptroller will submit the List of Candidates and the List of Accounts of the State Comptroller. Within 20 weeks after receiving the said accounts the State Comptroller will submit a report to the Chair of the Knesset regarding the results of the auditing of the accounts.	Not Applicable	Beginning on the fifteenth day after the reporting day and as long as the Faction receives financial reports according to the register as set by the State Comptroller and will be open for public inspection in a way determined by the Chair of the Knesset.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Korea	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Within 10 weeks of the end of every fiscal year the representatives of a Faction will submit its accounts for the year to the State Comptroller.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	All expenditures must be reported.	Date and amount of disbursement of election expenses, and name, address, resident registration number and telephone number of recipient.	Within 30 days after polling day.	Inspection open to party officials, election officials, candidates, and their staff.	Public notice given seven days after receipt of each candidate return, inspection open for 60 days hereafter.
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates.

Table 5. Expenditure Reporting and Disclosure (part 2 of 2)

Country	Type of Funding	Expenditure Reporting Requirements for:	Information Requirements for Reporting Expenditures for:	Deadlines and/or Frequency of Reporting for:	Record Keeping Requirements for:	Confidential or Public Disclosure for:	Timeframe for Public Disclosure for:
New Zealand	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All expenditures must be reported.	Return of campaign expenditures, candidate's agent must file a government accounting form.	70 days after election results, no regular report of operating expenses.	Return of campaign expenditures and Form 18 filed with election commission.	Public	Open to public from receipt of reports until close of polling day of second general election since report.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Return and audit of campaign expenditures.	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Return and audit of campaign expenses.	Public	Not specified
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
South Africa	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	The accounting officer of each political party must, for each financial year, prepare a financial statement for each of those parties to which the Fund has allocated money and all transactions involving those moneys. Within two months after the end of a financial year for which moneys have been allocated to any political party from the Fund, that accounting officer must prepare a statement. The auditor's report must be submitted to the Commission by that accounting officer within three months after the end of that financial year.	Showing all amounts received by the party from the Fund during a financial year, a report must be submitted to the Commission, as well as the purposes for which the amounts have been applied, whereafter that accounting officer must have that statement and those books and records of account audited by a public accountant and auditor registered and practising as such in terms of the Public Accounts' and Auditor' Act, 1997.	Within three months after the end of the financial year, the report must be submitted to the Commission.	The accounting officer must, for each financial year for which moneys have been allocated to the relevant political party from the Fund, keep records of account, in the prescribed manner, of all transactions involving those moneys and all transactions involving those moneys.	Public	Not specified
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable
Sweden	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Candidates and parties are required to keep records of all expenditures and must be made available for auditing purposes.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	No reporting required of the parties.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Same as for Election Expenses for Parties	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
United States	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All campaign expenses by party candidates must be recorded and books must be kept listing these expenses. All such expenditures over \$500 must be reported to the Commission and publicly disclosed.	Amount, date, recipient and the purpose of the expense.	Disclosure occurs on a quarterly basis each year and 12 days before and 30 days after an election.	Candidates and parties are required to keep records of all expenditures and must be made available for auditing purposes.	Public	Disclosure occurs on a quarterly basis each year and 12 days before and 30 days after an election.
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates	Public	Same as for Election Expenses for Candidates
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Zimbabwe	A. Election Expenses for Candidates	All payments in respect of expenses should be made through an agent and all expenditures should be disclosed.	Payments in respect of any election expenses shall, except where it is less than P4,00 be vouchered by a billizing the particulars, and by a receipt.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	B. Election Expenses for Parties	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	C. Party Operating Expenses	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Notes
 Bundeszeitung (Germany) - The official name of the lower chamber of the German parliamentary system.
 Gassett (Israel) - The official name of the sole chamber of the Israeli Parliament.

Country	Enforcement Agency	Powers of Enforcement Agency	Composition of Enforcement Agency	Appointment of Enforcement Agency Members	Penalties for Non-Compliance of Candidates	Penalties for Non-Compliance of Parties	Right of Appeal
Australia	Electoral Commission	Appoints "authorized agents" to investigate subpoena, and file suit against suspected wrongdoers	Commission consists of a Chairperson, the Electoral Commissioner, and one other member. The Chairperson must be an accredited judge	The Australian Governor-General appoints members to the Commission. For the Chairperson, the Governor-General chooses from a list of 3 eligible candidates provided by the Chief Justice of Australia.	For false or incomplete returns a fine of up to A\$ 1,000. For false reporting a fine of up to A\$ 5,000.	For incomplete returns, fine of up to A\$ 1,000. For false returns, fine of up to A\$ 5,000. For false reporting a fine of up to A\$ 9,972.	Yes
Canada	Commissioner of Canada Elections	May make official inquiries and prosecute suspected offenders	Commissioner of Canada Elections serves as head of enforcement branch of Elections Canada, the election oversight agency. Other divisions of Elections Canada, especially the Legal Services division assist the Commissioner in his/her duties.	Not Applicable	Penalties for offenses regarding reporting and expense limitations are set out in a fine of up to C\$ 925,400 or imprisonment for one year. The Commissioner of Canada Elections may exercise discretion as to actual penalties imposed.	Same as for Candidates	Yes
Germany	President of the Bundestag	The President of the Bundestag decides what parties receive funds and how much each party receives based on a formula.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same as for Parties	The President is empowered to not grant money to parties or to withhold the granting of funds beyond the present year; needs to justify who may obtain for present year; needs to justify who may obtain for present year; needs to justify who may obtain for present year; needs to justify who may obtain for present year.	Yes, parties can appeal a penalty before the Administrative Tribunal's court
India	Election Commission	Oversight, investigation, prosecution, and sentencing, i.e. equivalent to powers of a civil court.	Election Commission consists of Chief Election Officer and six other Election Commissioners at Regional Commissioners as their Presidents may wish to appoint.	Presidential appointment.	Failure to submit returns or returns submitted not in the manner prescribed; Loss of seat and 3 years' disqualification from running for office. Exceeding campaign limit. Post-election disqualification for six years.	Not Applicable	Yes
Israel	Public Commission and the State Comptroller	Public Commission determines the sum of a financing unit and the State Comptroller handles the record keeping requirements.	Public Commission has three members and the State Comptroller is a civil servant.	State Comptroller is a civil servant selected by the State Comptroller Law of 1959.	Not Applicable	The State Comptroller reports irregularities and the penalty can be imposed for one year for irregular contributions and a fine or for political parties failing to report processing properly the Comptroller can have money returned to the Treasury or deny the Election funding for up to three ongoing expenses periods.	Not Applicable
Korea	Central Election Management Committee and sub-electoral management committees at district and local levels	Oversight and inquiry. Investigation of wrongdoing and prosecution passed on to competent criminal investigation authority.	Election management committees have a hierarchical structure based on electoral constituencies; sub-electoral committees may oversee the actions and judgments of lesser committees. No other details given.	Not Specified	For spending more than 1/200 over the limit of campaign expenditures, and for failing to report. Maximum of five years' imprisonment and fine of up to 20,146,500 won. Election is also declared null and void.	Failure to report, as above. Other lesser infractions lead to a maximum of two year's imprisonment and a fine of up to 3,993,000 won.	Yes
New Zealand	Electoral Commission	Carry out research make official inquiries; prioritize aspects of its own work to increase public understanding; request advice, assistance, and information from any other department or state-owned enterprise; refer cases of misconduct to police for prosecution.	Electoral Commission Members include: Secretary for Justice, Chief Judge of Maori Land Court, one other judge or retired judge to serve as presidents of the Commission, and one other person to serve as Chief Executive of the Commission. Non-voting lesser officers and administrators.	Electoral Commission: President of the Commission chosen by Governor-General. Governor-General submits three names of candidates for the chief executive position, from which the President chooses one.	Non-compliance with reporting NZ\$ 1,012 plus NZ\$ 405 per day each winning candidate who is a Member of the House prior to submitting cost returns. Other monetary penalties established for submitting a false return. Exceeding spending limits considered an "illegal practice"; no specified penalties.	Fine for non-compliance with reporting is NZ\$ 20,258. All else is same as for candidates.	Not Specified
South Africa	Electoral Commission	Manage the fund for the political parties. The Electoral Commission may order that the allocation of moneys to a political party from the fund be suspended on reasonable grounds that the party has failed to comply with the requirements of this Act; and must terminate the suspension if, in the light of the party's subsequent conduct, that the suspension is no longer justified.	Not Specified	Not Specified	Same as for Parties	The moneys irregularly spent by political parties may be recovered by the Commission. The accounting officer of the party will be liable to repay or the Commission the money that was irregularly spent. Any moneys so repaid, will be credited to the Fund. The Commission may recover the money by making a civil claim in respect of the amount irregularly spent, against the accounting officer of the political party concerned, or setting off the amount irregularly spent against any allocation that may be or may become payable to the political party.	Not Specified
Sweden	Party Grant Committee	Examine the grant requests	Committee consists of one chair and two other members and each member must be or have been a judge.	Specified for 6 year terms.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No
United States	Federal Electoral Commission	The Federal Electoral Commission has the power to require any person under oath to submit written responses to administrative questions that the Commission may present; to administer oaths; require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all documents and testimony of witnesses and the Commission, render advisory opinions, develop such prescribed forms to make, amend and repeal such rules to carry out the provisions of the federal elections acts and to conduct investigations into alleged violations; can receive and act on complaints from public.	The Federal Electoral Commission is comprised of 6 voting members	The six voting members appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. However no more than three members can be of the same political party. Two members are required on the Federal Electoral Commission to take any action.	The Federal Electoral Commission can impose a wide range of penalties from imprisonment to fines depending on the type and degree of penalties. The Justice Department has prosecutive jurisdiction to enforce these provisions.	Same as for Candidates	Yes
Zimbabwe	Election Directorate, Electoral Supervisory Commission is also appointed under the Constitution of Zimbabwe	The Election Directorate is responsible for overseeing the activities of Ministers with regard to the administration of elections; the registration of voters; the conduct of polls and other matters connected with elections. Also the Election Directorate gives instructions and make recommendations to the Registrar-General and other persons in the employment of the State for the purpose of ensuring the efficient, proper, free and fair conduct of elections.	The Election Directorate consists of a chairman; the Registrar-General and not fewer than two or more than ten members.	The Chairman is appointed by the President. The other members are appointed by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.	Same as for Candidates	Same as for Candidates	Not Specified

Country	Type of Funding	Laws or Statutes Establishing Free Media Time for:	Definition of Free Media Time for:	Licensing Requirements for:	Formula for Distribution of Free Media Time for:	Is Paid Advertising for:	Timethrow for Paid Advertising for:	Accountability for Political Advertising for:
Australia	A. Candidates	None	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable	Broadcasters must file returns regarding the broadcast services in which they are participating with broadcast (the party) with the Commission for Fairness and Accuracy in Broadcasting and authorizing the broadcast, the price of any change to the broadcast, and the Publisher's must file a similar return published advertisements.
Canada	B. Parties A. Candidates	None None	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Yes Yes	Not Applicable No political advertising is permitted during the 48 hours prior to elections.	Same as for Candidates Candidate must report advertising expenses.
	B. Parties	Broadcasting Act	Network operators shall make broadcasting time available at no cost to the registered parties, for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on the behalf of those parties.	No	Free media time shall be no less than the free broadcasting time made available before the general election and the remainder to all registered parties that have been allocated time under the paid broadcasting provisions, in the proportion in which they were allocated such paid time. Disputes are to be reconciled by the Broadcasting Arbitrator, appointed by the Chief Elections Officer.	Yes	5 1/2 hours of broadcasting time must be set aside by broadcasters for parties to purchase during the month prior to elections. Parties work together with the Broadcasting Arbitrator to determine how the broadcasting time is to be allocated among them. No political advertising is permitted during the 48 hours prior to elections.	Broadcasting Arbitrator oversees all aspects of broadcasting allocations advertising subject to Canada's electoral regulations. Parties must report all advertising expenses.
Germany	A. Candidates B. Parties	Same as for Parties Free broadcasting time granted by public television and radio stations according to agreements by the parties and the stations.	Same as for Parties The allotment of 150 second spots (short) before elections.	Same as for Parties No	Same as for Parties The number and time of the advertisement is determined in proportion to the previous election result.	Same as for Parties Not permitted by public broadcasting stations, but private stations must make appropriate time available to the parties for campaign advertisements.	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Specified Not Specified
India	A. Candidates B. Parties	None 1977 Broadcasting Code of Conduct	Not Applicable Not Specified	Not Applicable No	Not Applicable All parties have equal time; parties draw lot for time slots.	No No	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable
Israel	A. Candidates B. Parties	Broadcasting Statute	Broadcasting by television and radio of election propaganda on the same channel or the second channel will be free.	Not Applicable No	Not Applicable For television, each party is given 10 minutes and an additional 3 minutes for each member of parliament in the outgoing Knesset and for each party is given 25 minutes and an additional 6 minutes for each member of parliament in the outgoing Knesset.	No No	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable
Korea	A. Candidates	Election for Public Office and Election malpractice Prevention Act.	Major candidates receive free time for platform speeches. All candidates (even one-minute "career broadcast," featuring their photograph, names, ages of candidates, their political affiliations, and their occupations.	No	Presidential candidates: five speeches, max 20 minutes each. National Assembly candidates: one speech, max 10 minutes. Radio and television must broadcast career information at least five times for presidential candidates, and twice for National Assembly candidates.	Yes	All broadcasts must be one minus or less. Presidential candidates may run up to 10 advertisements, no specified number. Advertisements banned for National Assembly candidates.	Broadcast operators must inform the constituency election management committee as to the time, date, and contents of the advertisement.
New Zealand	B. Parties A. Candidates	None None	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	No Yes	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable
	B. Parties	Broadcasting Act of 1988 as amended.	Funds provided to meet all or part of the costs of producing programs or advertisements for broadcast, as well as the cost of broadcasting time.	Parties must have been registered for at least three months prior to the dissolution of parliament for the purpose of an election.	The Electoral Commission allocates among parties the funds appropriate by parliament for the purposes of election broadcasting.	Yes	Same as for Candidates	Same as for Candidates
South Africa	A. Candidates B. Parties	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable
Sweden	A. Candidates B. Parties	None None	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Private and television decisions for themselves. Public radio and television is accountable to a supervisory board.	Yes, on private radio and television channels, but not on the public channels.	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable
United States	A. Candidates	None	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Yes, Broadcasters are required to make some commercial time available to candidates.	Not Applicable	Each political advertisement must disclose who is responsible for broadcasting the advertisement.
Zimbabwe	A. Candidates B. Parties	None None	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Same as for Candidates Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable	Same as for Candidates Not Applicable

Notes

Crossed (Israel) - The official name of this sole chamber of the Israeli Parliament.

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CONTACT LISTS

Indian Experts specializing in campaign finance

NGO Contacts with a legal background for Campaign Finance in South Africa.

Addresses for Parliaments - New Zealand, Mauritania, Japan, Korea, Australia, Italy, Sweden, Norway, India and United States

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Center for Responsive Politics expert reference list for those specializing in campaign finance

NDI generated contact list for those specializing in campaign finance

List of Swedish Contacts for those specializing in campaign finance

List of contacts from Guy Goodwin-Gill from a conference in Europe of those specializing in campaign finance

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Mr Hansson is a member of the Office of the Services of the Riksdag at the Swedish Parliament. He obtained a university degree law in 1959, became an assessor of appeal in 1970 and a judge in 1975. He is employed as a jurist in the Swedish Parliament since 1982 in the parliaments administration and is the secretary of the funding committee since 1989.

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Mr Menachem Hofnung is a professor of Political Science at the Hebrew University, Israel. He graduated with a BA degree in Political Science at the Hebrew University (1978); and MA in Political Science, Hebrew University (1983); an LLB in Law, Hebrew University (1984) and a Ph.D in Political Science, Hebrew University (1990).

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Mr Peter Milliken is an elected Member of Parliament for Kingston and the Islands, Canada and was appointed parliamentary secretary to the Leader of the Government in the House. He is co-chair of the Special Committee for Electoral Reform. He received a BA in Arts at Queen's University at Kingston, Political Studies and Economics (1968); a BA in Arts, University of Oxford, Wadham College (1978).

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Mr Hans-Peter Schneider is the Director of the German Institute for Federal Studies at the University of Hanover, Germany. He concluded his studies in law and political science at the Universities of Freiburg, Paris and Munich. He was

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Mr Fred Wertheimer, former President of the Common Cause, led the organization's efforts to reform election financing laws and establish ethical standards for public officials. Wertheimer serves as a political consultant and analyst with CBS News and is a consultant to NDI on ethics and party finance laws. He graduated from the University of Michigan and Harvard Law School and served as a Fellow at the Institute of Politics at Harvard University.

Woods, Susanne

Ms Susanne Wood is the former president of the New Zealand National Party, is a business woman and has participated as an international observer. She obtained her education at the Auckland University, also obtaining a diploma in teaching in 1979.



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