

LOK SATTA

People Power

Political Funding Reforms

Workshop on Electoral Reforms

23rd December, 2001, Chennai

Electoral Reforms – Campaign Funding

Problems

- Explanation 1 of Section 77 of RP Act, 1951
- No public auditing
- Weak (non-existent) enforcement (IT)
- No disclosure norms
- No penalties
- No asset and income disclosures
- No incentive for open funding

Campaign Expenditure – India and US Comparison

Expenditure for Lok Sabha + all Assemblies – all parties + candidates

Estimated : Rs.2500 + Rs.4500 crores

Total : Rs.7000 crores = \$1.5 b

70-80% is for vote buying

US election expenditure : 2000

Presidency + House + 1/3 Senate + 1/3 governors

Estimated expenditure: (Soft + issue ads Hard) \$ 3 billion

80% is for TV advertising.

Actual campaign expenditure : 50%

\$ 1.5 billion

Adjusted to our low percapita income, and high purchasing capacity of Rupee, our expenditure is 60 times that of US!

Campaign Expenses – Vicious Cycle

- Illegitimate expenses are often 5-10 times the ceiling or more
(Assembly ceiling: Rs 6 lakhs
Lok Sabha ceiling: Rs 15 lakhs)
- Every crore spent illegitimately



Rs 10 crore returns

(to cover ROR, Interest, personal upkeep, supporters, family's future, next election costs)



Rs 100 crore collected through bureaucracy

(for every legislator, there are 2000 employees who need to collect 'rent')



people suffer ten times more.

Payment extorted, on pain of delay, harassment, humiliation, anxiety and greater loss.

Critique of Indrajit Gupta Committee Proposals

- No distinction between major and minor parties
- No incentive for performance and voting share
- Funding arbitrary and discretionary
- Legitimate claims of non-party candidates and new parties ignored
- No threshold criteria for funding - a party with no vote in a region could benefit
- Promotes fragmentation by providing incentive to recognised parties to contest even where they have no strength

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Critique of Indrajit Gupta Committee Proposals

- No incentive to raise resources on their own
- Disclosure norms weak
- No penalties for non-compliance
- No encouragement to private contributions
- Proposed ban on company donations will drive contributions underground
- Providing petrol, paper, postal stamps, loud speakers, food packets, refreshments and camps at polling stations – highly impractical and burdensome

Electoral Funding – Possible Reforms

- Full tax exemption to donor
- Full disclosure norms (both donor and recipient to EC, IT and public)
- Party accounts – audited, disclosed and open
- Candidates income and assets disclosure
- Severe penalties for non-disclosure or false disclosure
 - Fine ten times the amount
 - Disqualification for 6 years
 - Donor's imprisonment for 6 months
 - Candidate's imprisonment for one year
 - Party's derecognition
 - Office bearer's imprisonment for 3 years

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Possible Reforms

- Reasonable ceilings
- Repeal of explanation under Section 77
- EC to be final authority on compliance and penalties
- Imprisonment by special tribunals.

Tax Incentives and Ceilings

Individual contributions to a candidate or party:

- Total ceiling on contributions: Rs. 50,000
- 100% tax exemption upto Rs. 10,000

Corporate contributions to parties:

- Prohibited to individual candidates
- A legal ceiling of 5% of net profit or Rs. 50 lakhs for national parties or Rs. 10 lakhs for State parties.
- 100% tax exemption upto Rs 50 lakhs

Pre-conditions for Public Funding

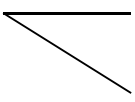
- Political party regulation
- Strict disclosure norms
- Democratic selection of candidates
- Decriminalization of politics
- Rectification of defects in electoral rolls
 - (estimated errors: 45% in urban areas
15% in rural areas)
 - Post office as nodal agency
- Elimination of voting fraud
 - (estimated 21% false voting in cities)
 - Voter identity cards
 - Repolling if tendered votes exceed 1%

Requirements of Public Funding

- Transparent
- Verifiable
- Non-discretionary
- Incentive to performance
- Encourage private resource mobilization
- Prevent fragmentation
- Fair to new parties and independents
- Finite cost to exchequer
- Equal treatment of all candidates

Electoral Funding – Possible Reforms

Public funding:

Indirect – air time –  public channels
private channels

- more flexible use of time
- televised debates

Direct – only after other reforms are in place

- non-discretionary
- verifiable

A model:

- funding for all candidates
- a threshold of 10% votes in the constituency
- Rs 5 or 10 per vote polled
- parties to get 50% advance based on last election

How Public Funding Works

Rules:

1. At constituency level, the candidates who obtain over 10% of valid votes polled will be eligible for public funding (n votes)
2. Each such candidate will be eligible for a maximum of a fixed amount, say Rs. 10 for each vote polled ($\text{Rs } 10 n$)
3. If the candidate is put up by a political party, then at the constituency level $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amount will be the ceiling he would be eligible to get. The balance will go to the party, subject to other rules governing funding. ($\frac{\text{Rs. } 20 n}{3}$)

3

contd..

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How Public Funding Works

4. The actual money the party candidate will be eligible to get will be lowest of the following:

$20n/3$, based on no. of votes polled

or

($1 - m$), The expenditure ceiling limit prescribed by law (1), less the sum of the money raised by him, and received in cash or kind from the party (m)

or

1.5 times the contributions raised by the candidate (excluding party's support) ($1.5c$)

contd..

How Public Funding Works

From the above:

The public funding will be

$$\frac{20n}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad (1-m) \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{3c}{2}, \text{ whichever is lowest}$$

Where:

n = No. of votes polled by the candidate (provided n exceeds 10% of total valid votes polled)

l = Expenditure ceiling limit for the constituency

m = Money raised by the candidate + received from the party in cash or kind

c = Contributions raised by the candidate

Funding to the Non-party Candidates

- The funding will be similar, except that the eligibility will be $10n$ and not $\frac{20n}{3}$
- ∴ The public funding will be:
∴ $10n$ or $l-c$ or $1.5c$, whichever is lowest

Where n = No. of votes polled by him (provided n exceeds 10% of no. of votes polled)

l = Expenditure ceiling limit prescribed by law

c = Contributions received by him

Public Funding to the Party

1. The basis for public funding to the party will be the total number of votes obtained by the party in constituencies in which its candidates become eligible for public funding (N)
2. The eligibility ceiling for public funding will be Rs $\frac{10}{3}$ N.

(Rs $\frac{20}{3}$ N is the eligibility for its candidates)

contd..

Public Funding to the Party

3. The actual amount disbursed to the party will be the lowest of the following:

10N/3, based on no. of votes polled

or

1.5 times the total contributions received by the party (1.5C)

or

1/3 of the total election expenditure ceiling prescribed in all those constituencies in which its candidates are eligible for public funding (L/3) less the contributions raised by the party (C)

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Public Funding to the Party

4. The party's share of public funding will therefore be:

$$\frac{10}{3} N \text{ or } (L - C) \text{ or } 1.5 C$$

Where:

N = Total number of valid votes polled by the party in constituencies where its share of votes is 10% or more

L = 1/3 of the sum of legal ceiling on expenditure in those constituencies

C = The contributions raised by the party

Cost of Public Funding

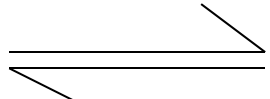
Population	:	101 crore
Estimated voter strength (above 18 years)	:	56 crore
Actual votes polled at 60%	:	34 crore
Exclude 40% from funding	:	20 crore
(eligibility criteria : above 10% votes; ceiling - funds raised, matching actual funds raised)		
Funding cost at Rs. 10 per vote	:	Rs. 200 crore
(for Lok Sabha - by Union government)		
Funding cost for State Assemblies	:	Rs. 250 crore
(likely higher percentage of voting; funded by states)		

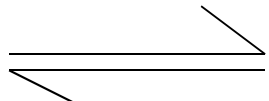
A Public Fund for Political and Campaign Funding

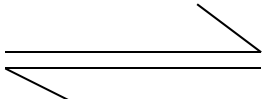
- The Union and States will start such Funds.
- All contributions from individuals and corporates will receive the benefit of tax exemption for 150% of the amount, without any ceiling.
- The Public Fund will be operated by the Election Commission, and candidates and parties will be funded from that fund as per the norms.

Will Vote Buying Disappear?

- not immediately
- people will continue to take money for voting
- candidates will spend personal money for sometime
- severe penalties will force disclosures
- local government empowerment will reduce vote buying

vote  public good

tax money  services

authority  accountability

value of vote will then be far greater than the money offered

Other Critical Reforms for Reducing Unaccounted Expenditure

- Proportional representation (German model mixing with constituency election)
 - Incentive to buy votes in a constituency will disappear
 - Interests of local candidate will run counter to party's need to maximise overall vote
 - Will give representation to small parties and legitimate reform groups, forcing change
 - Voting will be based on party image and agenda, not local expenditure
 - Ignored sections will find voice and get representation

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Other Critical Reforms for Reducing Unaccounted Expenditure

- Direct election of head of government at State and local levels
 - No one can buy a whole state electorate
 - Image and agenda of leader will be decisive
 - With separation of powers, there will be no incentive to overspend for legislative office
 - At state level, there is no fear of authoritarianism as Union government, Election Commission, Supreme Court etc., will act as checks