

Political parties finances

Background

Political parties are eligible for state funding if they won at least 2% of votes during the last ordinary or extraordinary parliamentary elections. The decision to grant state funding to a party is made by NACP, which also oversees the spending of received funds. The exact sum to be allocated to the budget of state financing of parties is determined by the following formula: 2% of the minimum wage multiplied by the number of voters who participated in the last parliamentary election. Majority of these funds to be divided among the parties in proportion to the votes they received in the last parliamentary election. Additional 10% are evenly distributed between those parties that followed gender quota with female candidates composing one third of the list.

Legislation requires that political parties disclose private donations. Caps on private donations made by individuals or legal entities exist. Legal infractions in filing of reports and financing of political parties entail administrative (e.g. fines) and criminal penalties (e.g. fines, imprisonment, prohibition from holding certain positions).

Timeline

First penalties for violation of rules of political party financing

18.01.2017

NACP identified violations of party financing regulations in the reports of 12 parties

Introduction of state party financing

08.10.2015

The Parliament adopted the Law "On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine on preventing and combating political corruption". The political parties' reports of 2016 are available at <https://nazk.gov.ua/zvity-za-2016-rik-0>

Documents

VLAP

“the adoption of legislation reflecting the GRECO recommendations on party and electoral campaign

funding”

Full doc:

SBC

“Harmonisation of electoral legislation and political parties financing (including on state financing) completed through an inclusive and participatory process in line with the OSCE/ODIHR and GRECO recommendations”

Full doc: