



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

ELECTION OBSERVATION OF PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN MOZAMBIQUE

AD HOC DELEGATION

(29 November- 5 December 2004)

**Report from the Chairperson of the ad hoc delegation,
Mrs Glenys Kinnock**

**Annex: List of participants
Programme
EU-Election Observation Mission - First Preliminary Statement**

Introduction

By letter of 19 October 2004, Dr Leonardo SANTOS SIMÃO, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Mozambique, invited the President of the European Parliament to send an ad hoc delegation to observe the parliamentary elections scheduled on the 1st and 2nd December, 2004.

The Conference of Presidents of the Political Groups decided on the 28th October 2004, to send a seven Member delegation to Mozambique for election observation on the basis of the d'Hondt System. The following Groups sent representatives: 3 members from the EPP-ED, 2 members from the PSE, 1 member from the UEN and 1 member from IND/DEM.

The appointed members were the following: Mr Mario MANTOVANI (EPP-ED), Mr José RIBEIRO e CASTRO (EPP-ED), Mr José Manuel GARCIA-MARGALLO y MARFIL (EPP-ED), Mrs Glenys KINNOCK (PSE), Ms Britta THOMSEN (PSE), Mr Eoin RYAN (UEN), Ms Hélène GOUDIN (IND/DEM) (annex A).

The secretariat organised the mission in cooperation with the Commission delegation in Maputo and with the EC Election Observation Mission for all matters relating to political briefings, observation on election day and issuing of statement after the elections.

Constitutive meeting

On the 17th November, the ad hoc delegation held its constitutive and preparatory meeting in Strasbourg.

Ms Glenys KINNOCK was elected as chairperson of the ad hoc delegation by acclamation, following a proposition made by the EPP-ED group.

A draft programme of the ad hoc delegation was illustrated and, following some indications from Members, approved (see final programme in annex B).

For the Election Day, it was decided to split the members of the delegation into three teams, with the intention of visiting three different places. The towns and boundaries chosen for this purpose were Maputo (2 teams), Beira and Nampula (1 team).

A first draft of team composition was indicated on the basis of preferences expressed by Members, of spoken languages and of experience in election observation.

It was decided to provide the teams of observers with interpretation in English/Portuguese and vice-versa.

Programme of the election observation mission

Members of the delegation arrived in Maputo on Monday 29 November.

The delegation began at 14.30hrs with an initial series of meetings on the premises of the European Commission delegation.

Members were firstly briefed by **Mr Jose Manuel PINTO-TEIXEIRA Head of Delegation of the European Commission**, on the present political situation in Mozambique focusing particularly on the forthcoming elections and the outcome that might be expected.

The meeting was followed by a "tour de table" with EU Presidency and **EU Ambassadors** in Maputo, in the presence of the EU Election Observation Mission Chief Observer, Mr José Javier POMÉS RUIZ. Comments were based upon their own perspectives of what could be expected during and after the elections. Members had the opportunity to discuss with the Ambassadors several points, mainly concerning the access given to the observers in all stages of the electoral process.

These meetings were subsequently followed by another at the National Electoral Commission (CNE) where MEP's were received by its President and three other members and also by the Head of the Secretariado Técnico da Administração Eleitoral (STAE).

An interesting discussion followed on the EU participation in the electoral process, with special emphasis on the tabulation process, the software for the treatment of results and the media campaign against the EU carried in some government controlled media.

At the Hotel Rovuma, Members convened for a meeting at 17.15hrs with **Mr José Javier POMÉS RUIZ, Head of EU Election Observation Mission** and with the mission Core team, to discuss the functions of security, media and the role of observers (Ms Aida Lagergreen, Mr Carlo Papallardo, Mr Andrea Magnati, Ms Cristina Alves and Mr Thomas Göransson).

In the evening the Head of Delegation of the European Commission offered a reception at his residence for Members of the European Parliament and other Heads of Election Observation Missions present (SADC, Carter Centre, British Commonwealth).

At 09.00hrs the next morning the delegation began by meeting the **RENAMO Presidential candidate, Mr Alfonso DHLAKAMA**, who gave the impression that elections should develop peacefully, and that they were prepared with several improvements having learnt from the previous elections in 1999, and that his party was expecting to win the elections. He also mentioned the aid the EU had given to the credibility of the electoral process by being firm in its attitude to ask to observe every step till the final results publication.

At 10.15hrs the delegation met the **FRELIMO Presidential candidate, Mr Armando GUEBUZA**, who also confirmed that everything was being carried out according to international elections standards and the elections would be fully transparent. He also stated that his party was expecting to win the elections.

The delegation was thereafter received in the Mozambican National Assembly by **Vice-President Alfredo GAMITO**, who made a presentation on the Mozambican Electoral Law followed by an in-depth exchange of views on the electoral process.

After lunch, Members were received by **Mr Leonardo SANTOS SIMÃO, Foreign Affairs Minister**, with whom they had an exchange of views on the Mozambican external policy, mainly the new Pan-African international organisations.

The delegation then divided and three Members, one member of staff and one interpreter left to Beira, in order to observe polling stations in that area on election day.

Mr Joaquim CHISSANO, President of the Republic, received the remainder of the delegation in Maputo. This meeting was broadly focused on relations between the EU and Mozambique and particular issues concerning relations between EU and African countries were raised. The role of Mozambique in the stabilisation of South African countries was also mentioned as well as the ACP - JPA future works. Concerning the elections, President CHISSANO proved to be confident on the expected results, and looking forward to his retirement from an active political life, after such a long time.

Following the meeting, the delegation met with **Mr Raul DOMINGOS, Presidential candidate of the third Mozambican political party, PDD**. Although in numerical terms his party is less important than the two major ones, which have dominated the political scene in Mozambique for the last 30 years, Mr DOMINGOS showed great confidence in the results to be expected from the elections. He focused on the importance of pluralism of choices for people and underlined that according to his knowledge a large amount of Mozambican society seemed to be tired of the bilateral competition between the two major parties and was therefore confident for the result.

Election Days

Elections were carried out on December 1st and 2nd.

The part of the delegation that stayed in Maputo divided into two groups, in order to cover the largest number of polling stations in town and its surroundings.

The two groups were composed of Mrs KINNOCK and Mr GARCIA MARGALLO Y MARFIL (who arrived in Maputo on Election Day) on one side and Mrs THOMSEN and Mr RYAN on the other. Staff and interpreters accompanied both teams.

On the 30th November in the evening the delegation had received a very useful briefing from Long Term Observers of the EU - EOM who provided polling station locations and information on what to observe and how to report.

On the first day the two groups concentrated their observation on urban areas of Maputo, observing the opening and then the voting process in several polling stations. Closing operation was observed in the same polling stations chosen for the opening.

The second day was more dedicated to polling stations located in external parts of Maputo, including visits to rural areas located immediately outside town.

As a general impression, when meeting at the hotel at the end of both days, the two teams could underline the high level of efficiency of polling station Committees, the general calm in which the process was developing and in general the low level of participation of voters.

During these two days and also on the 3rd December, Mrs KINNOCK as Chairperson of the delegation had several meetings with the EU EOM Chief Observer, Member States and other groups of observers. Those meetings proved to be very useful in order to exchange views on the process and develop a common line in assessing the results.

Long Term Observers of the EU-EOM responsible for that area received members who travelled to Beira (Mrs GOUDIN, Mr MANTOVANI and Mr RIBEIRO e CASTRO, one staff member

and one interpreter) upon their arrival. As their colleagues in Maputo, they provided to the delegation information on the situation in the area and other useful elements for the observation.

On the first Election Day, the delegation began the observation at 06.00 hrs. to see the preparation for the opening of the polling station.

Early in the morning, long queues were already waiting for their turn to vote, but, later in the day, the observed turnout seemed to be quite low.

The delegation left Beira for Dondo (more or less 40 km) where local polling stations were observed. Very motivated members of the electoral polling stations and fewer than expected voters began to settle as a trend in the observed elections.

Returning to Beira the delegation observed the closing of the first polling day, with the process of sealing ballot boxes and dismantling of election booths and the guarding of materials.

On December 2nd the delegation flew to Nampula.

Polling stations at Pavilhão dos Desportos, Unidade Muchinha 1 and 2, Escola Primária Prédio Inacabado and Escola Secundária de Nampula were observed. As in Beira, the delegation was accompanied by the local EU electoral observation team and could verify the important numbers of local election observers in their blue outfits.

Also in Nampula the delegation noticed few voters, although highly motivated polling station members, transparent voting process and people wanting to assist to the voting and to help those that did not find their exact polling sections.

Returning to Beira in the evening the delegation observed the closing of the vote and counting at Bairro Régulo Luís, Muavi 1, where it remained until 23.30hrs. Counting of the Presidential election ballots took place in difficult conditions, with candle light and delegates from the political parties observing in complete silence, section staff almost following a ritual dance counting and recounting ballot by ballot. Counting for the local elections ended around 05.00 hrs. the next day.

No special incidents were observed, the most curious one being a large number of votes declared invalid because of double voting, due to a problem with the ink marks.

Before leaving Beira for Maputo on December 3rd the delegation mentioned this situation to the local CNE and STAE. These authorities assured us that the local election observation team would have a guarantee they may observe the central process of ballot boxes arriving at the Beira headquarters and other operations concerning the editais (voting result summary sheets).

On the evening of the 3rd December the delegation met for a debriefing dinner at the hotel Holiday Inn in Maputo, to which Mr POMÉS RUIZ, the Core Team, Mr PINTO-TEXEIRA and other Commission officials were invited.

That informal meeting gave members of the delegation a chance to confront views on the outcome of the elections and to share impressions. , A common line of the delegation position was clearly highlighted and shared with the EU-EOM.

On the morning of the 4th December Mrs KINNOCK and Mr POMÉS RUIZ took part in a press conference where the Preliminary Statement by the EU Election Observation Mission (annex C) was presented. Members of the EP delegation participated as well.

As stated by Mrs KINNOCK during the conference, the European Parliament's position on the elections in Mozambique was in line with the findings of the Preliminary Statement as the EP delegation has closely worked under the umbrella of the EU-EOM.

Conclusions

The delegation of the European Parliament that observed the Presidential elections in Mozambique on 1st and 2nd December 2004 fully endorsed the Preliminary Statement of the European Union Election Observation Mission.

Furthermore the delegation wished to stress that the following main issues were possible to underline at that stage:

- ✓ Presidential election has taken place following the decision of former President Mr CHISSANO, to retire from active political life. This should be seen as a sign of democracy and a very positive example for neighbouring countries.
- ✓ The elections were conducted in a peaceful and calm atmosphere. No notices of incidents on Election Days were reported.
- ✓ The polling station staff worked in a very efficient and professional way. In all polling stations where Members of the EP delegation conducted their observations, a very high level of commitment of the polling station Committees, and wish to accomplish their duties in the best possible way was registered.
- ✓ The turnout seemed to be low. No clear indication of the reasons of this fact were available at that stage. The only potential explanation being a certain level of dissatisfaction and mistrust on the system from the electorate. If that was the reason, the low turnout could be considered as a sanction against the Institutions.
- ✓ Last but not least, the question of the access for observers to the tabulation process needed to be carefully followed throughout the duration of the entire process.

Finally, at the end of the mission the delegation considered, as a general indication, that those elections could be seen as a good indicator of the democratic level reached by the country. This should not only be an example for neighbouring countries but needs to be underlined and considered with great respect for the future relations with the European Union.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS MOZAMBIQUE

AD HOC DELEGATION

29 November - 5 December 2004

List of participants

Members

Mrs Glenys KINNOCK (<i>Head of delegation</i>)	PSE, United Kingdom
Mr Jose Manuel GARCIA-MARGALLO Y MARFILL	EPP-ED, Spain
Mr Mario MANTOVANI	EPP-ED, Italy
Mr José RIBEIRO E CASTRO	EPP-ED, Portugal
Mrs Britta THOMSEN	PSE, Denmark
Mr Eoin RYAN	UEN, Ireland
Mrs Helene GOUDIN	I-D, Sweden

Political Group Staff

Mr David HARMON (UEN)

Secretariat

Mr Pietro DUCCI, Administrator
Mr Joao LEITE, Administrator

Interpreters

Mr Miguel GOMES
Mrs Alexia WHITING
Mrs Maria Eduarda FORDHAM

Media Adviser

Mrs Marjory VAN DEN BROEKE

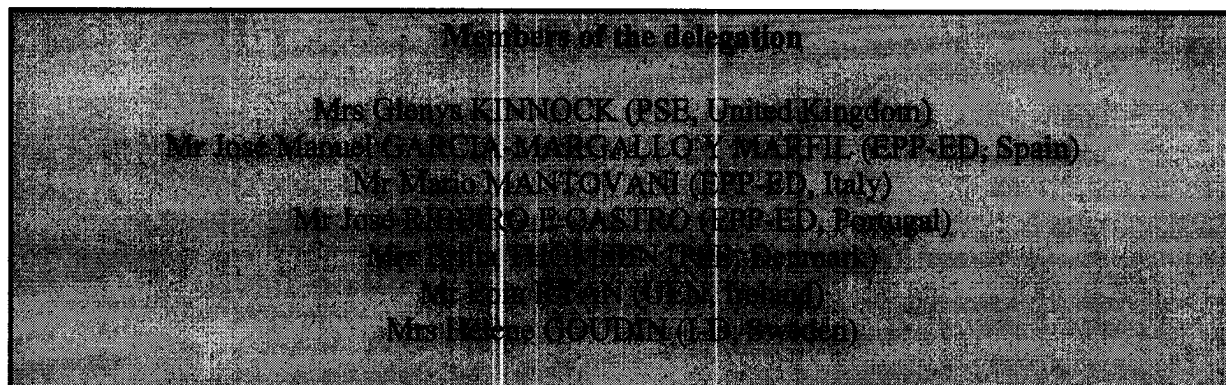
Abbreviations :

EPP-ED	European People's Party/European Democrats	GUE/NGL	European United Left/Nordic Green Left ID
PSE	Party of European Socialists	UEN	Union for Europe of the Nations Group
ALDE	Alliance of Liberal and Democrats for Europe	I-D	Independence/Democracy
Verts/ALE	Greens/European Free Alliance	NI	Non-attached

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AD HOC DELEGATION FOR
OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS IN MOZAMBIQUE

29 November-5 December 2004

Programme



Secretariat

Mr Pietro DUCCI
Mr Joao LEITE

Media Adviser

Mrs Marjory VAN DEN BROEKE

Political Staff

Mr David HARMON (UEN)

Interpreters

Mr Miguel GOMES
Mrs Alexia WHITING
Mrs Maria Eduarda FORDHAM

Monday, 29 November

Morning

Arrival of MEP'S and staff in Maputo

Transfer to the hotel

Hotel Holiday Inn
av. da Marginal
Maputo
Tel. 258.1.49.50.50
Fax. 258-1-49.77.00

- 14:30 Meeting with:
- Mr José Manuel PINTO-TEIXEIRA, Head of the delegation of the European Commission
 - Mr José Javier POMÉS RUIZ, Head of EU Election Observation Mission
 - European Union representatives of Member States
- Venue: EU Delegation*
- 16:00 Meeting with the National Electoral Commission (CNE)
- 17:00 Meeting with the EU-EOM core team concerning:
- security
 - media
 - role of observers
- Venue: Rovuma Hotel*
- 20:00
- Dinner offered by the Mr José Manuel PINTO-TEIXEIRA, Head of the delegation of the European Commission
- Venue: EU Commission's Residence*

Tuesday, 30 November

- Meetings with
- Morning*
- 9:00 - RENAMO presidential candidate, Mr Afonso DHLAKAMA
- 10:00 - FRELIMO presidential candidate, Mr Armando GUEBUZA
- 11:30 Vice-President of Mozambican National Assembly, Mr Alfredo GAMITO
- Short lunch break*
- Afternoon*
- 16:00 Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação (MINEC) Mr Leonardo SANTOS SIMÃO
- 17:00 - President of the Republic Mr Joaquim CHISSANO
- 1730 - PDD presidential candidate, Mr Raul DOMINGOS

19:00

Departure of Mrs GOUDIN, Mr RIBEIRO E CASTRO, Mr MANTOVANI to Beira

Arrival and transfer to the hotel

Tivoli Hotel
Avenida Bagamoio
Beira
Tel. +258.3.320300
Fax. +258.3.320301

Briefing by Long Term Observers of the EU-EOM on what to observe and how to report

Wednesday, 1 and Thursday, 2 December (election days)

Election observation of opening, voting and counting operations in areas of Maputo, Beira and Nampula (2.12):

In Maputo and surroundings (two teams)

- Mrs KINNOCK, Mr GARCIA MARGALLO Y MARFIL
- Mrs THOMSEN, Mr RYAN

In Beira and Nampula

- Mr RIBEIRO E CASTRO, Mrs GOUDIN, Mr MANTOVANI

Friday, 3 December

Observation of counting operations in Maputo and Beira

Late afternoon

Return of Members of the delegation from Beira to Maputo

Debriefing dinner at the hotel Holiday Inn in Maputo, with Mr POMÉS RUIZ, the Core Team, Mr PINTO-TEXEIRA and other Commission officials

Saturday, 4 December

Morning:

9:00 Breakfast meeting of the EP delegation to discuss the results of the election observation

10:00 Meeting with the EU-EOM to discuss the preliminary results of the election observation and a draft preliminary statement

11:30 Joint press conference with the EU-EOM, issue of the preliminary statement on the Election observation

Sunday, 5 December

End of delegation work



EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) to Mozambique - 2004
For the 1, 2 December Parliamentary and Presidential Elections

First Preliminary Statement

The EU EOM continues to process the information received from its 130 observers and will issue another statement, which will include an assessment of the tabulation process.

Maputo, 4 December 2004

Summary

- Mozambique benefits from a pluralistic political environment, which allows for genuine political competition.
- The legal framework for elections provides an adequate basis for the conduct of democratic elections and allows for transparency of the process.
- The political parties campaigned actively and peacefully, although some disturbances of campaign events were observed, sometimes leading to injury.
- Coverage given to the different political parties and candidates by public media has been reasonably balanced. The incumbent party received more coverage but not to an unusual degree. The campaign was characterized by a political discourse which did not include unacceptable personal attacks.
- Voting during election days proceeded in an orderly and calm atmosphere. The Mission wants to particularly praise the commitment of the well trained polling station staff working often in difficult circumstances.
- The Election Administration was able to organize the election process in a situation which sometimes presented particular logistical challenges.
- The effectiveness and credibility of the electoral administration was however sometimes affected by the political division within the National Election Commission.
- The voter turn-out was apparently low. The reason for this will need to be addressed.

Introduction

The European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) has been in Mozambique since October, 12 following an invitation of the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs to observe the 2004 Parliamentary and Presidential Elections. The Mission is led by **Chief Observer Mr. Javier Pomés (Spain)**, a Member of the European Parliament, and is composed by a Deputy Chief Observer Mrs. Aida Maria Aragão Lagergren (Sweden) and a core team. It includes observers from the EU Member States, as well as Switzerland and Norway.

The EU EOM was joined by a delegation of seven Members of the European Parliament, which has been led by **Mrs. Glenys Kinnock, (United Kingdom)**. Mr. José Manuel Garcia-Margallo y Marfil (Spain), Mr. Mario Mantovani (Italy), Mr. José Ribeiro e Castro (Portugal), Ms. Britta Thompson (Denmark), Ms. Hélène Goudin (Sweden), Mr. Eoin Ryan (Ireland) were the other members of the delegation.

In total, the EU EOM deployed 130 observers countrywide, to follow and report on the electoral process. On election days, EU EOM observers visited around 1400 polling stations throughout Mozambique.

The EU EOM will remain in the country until the end of the electoral process and will issue a second preliminary statement to assess the counting and tabulation processes at provincial and national level. Upon completion of the election process, the EU EOM will issue a comprehensive final report which will include detailed recommendations.

Political Context

Mozambique benefits from a pluralistic political environment, which allows for genuine political competition.

The Parliamentary and Presidential Elections of 1, 2 December were the third general multi-party elections to take place in the Republic of Mozambique. Since the first elections the political environment has been challenged by the rivalry between the ruling 'Frente de Libertação de Moçambique' (Frelimo) and the opposition 'Resistencia Nacional Moçambicana' (RENAMO).

The current President, Joaquim Chissano, is not contesting the Presidential Elections. The Frelimo candidate is Armando Emilio Guebuza. RENAMO's presidential candidate is as was the case before Afonso Dhlakama. Other presidential candidates are, Raul Domingos, PPD, Yá-Qub Sibindy, PIMO and Carlos Reis, MBG.

Altogether 20 political parties are contesting the elections for the 250 seats in Parliament.

Election Administration

The election administration was able to organize the election process in what were sometimes challenging logistical circumstances. Thousands of election workers showed

great dedication in carrying out this task. The communication of decisions made by the National Election Commission (CNE) has improved in comparison to previous elections. A number of important decisions were published in newspapers or the official gazette.

However, at central levels the effectiveness of the system is sometimes hampered by the composition within the CNE, which is made up of ten persons appointed by the ruling party Frelimo, eight persons appointed by RENAMO and the President. Many decisions are taken through a vote. RENAMO, other opposition parties and many voters do not appear to have full confidence in the election administration.

At national level and in some provinces the CNE displayed at times an unfortunate attitude of mistrust towards stakeholders and national and international election observers. For example in contrast to earlier elections code numbers of polling stations were not published, making it difficult for political parties to plan the deployment of party delegates to polling stations.

The technical office of the election administration (STAE) improved the voter register, drastically reducing the number of databases on which the register is based and providing computer printed voters' lists for all polling stations. However, problems such as the presence of deceased persons name on the lists persist and ought to be dealt with. Ideally the voter register should be based on a single database or a civil registry.

A civic education program was performed nationwide by several local organisations, under the supervision of STAE. Training of polling station staff was successfully undertaken by STAE officials. Voter education through the media was adequate, but could not reach all voters due to the limitations of geographical coverage.

Pre-Election Environment and campaign

The electoral campaign lasted 45 days. It was well attended and often involved music and dancing.

On a positive note, political parties appealed to their supporters to refrain from provocations during electoral events in line with the Code of Conduct signed by parties.

Minor disturbances of campaign events were observed in Gaza, Tete, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Young supporters, mainly from Frelimo and RENAMO-UE, interfered in campaign events of the opposite political forces with acts of intimidation. Damage of campaign material by all contestants was observed mainly in urban areas. While generally these acts did not lead to major incidents, in some cases (Chibuto, Mutatara and Chókwe districts), a few people were injured. In the provinces of Tete, Inhambane and Manica, opposition parties faced difficulties in accessing some districts for campaigning.

Some state activities overlapped with the campaign of the ruling party Frelimo. For example, the use of state owned transportation for campaign activities was observed in Nampula and Manica. Law enforcement was at times selective. When Frelimo supporters provoked disturbances the police tended to remain passive, while it acted on provocations

by supporters of other parties; occasionally by arresting them (RENAMO-UE supporters in Gaza, Sofala, Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, PDD supporters in Niassa).

Tension between supporters decreased noticeably during the last campaign week and as a result the campaign closure ended up in a more friendly atmosphere.

Legal Framework

The legal framework provides an adequate basis for the conduct of democratic elections. The election law was newly adopted. It retained most features of the previous law but brought some improvements.

As far as observation is concerned, the election law states that the electoral process can be subject to observation by national and international organizations as regulated by the CNE. In the 'Regulation for Observation' the CNE establishes that observation consists of observing the different phases of the electoral process, including the election campaign, the electoral process and in monitoring (*fiscalização*) "electoral acts" (art. 1 and art.4).

The CNE did try to solve some technical problems before Election Day by issuing directives allowing those who did not appear on their voters list, but have a valid voter card, to vote. Police, polling station members and accredited journalists were allowed to vote at the polling station where they would be present on election days. Unfortunately the same arrangement was not made for domestic election observers and political party delegates.

Election Days

During election days, voting and counting at polling stations were conducted in organized way and polling staff was very committed and well trained.

Voters demonstrated a high degree of civic behaviour and voted peacefully and orderly. No incidents were observed during election days.

The EUEOM observers visited a total of 1398 polling stations over the two days of elections in 72 districts. The Chief Observer visited several polling stations in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Sofala.

The vast majority of polling stations opened on time. According to CNE only 37 stations did not open at all mainly due to logistical problems. Most polling stations received the complete polling kits, were properly constituted and followed the opening procedures in accordance with the electoral law. A number of polling stations throughout the country were not provided with the proper ink pad for finger voting.

Polling station staff explained the voting procedures in a correct manner. Voter's fingers were checked before voting and were properly marked with indelible ink after. The secrecy of the vote was respected and the ballot boxes properly sealed.

Political party delegates, mainly from Frelimo and RENAMO-UE, were present at all polling stations visited. National and International observers were present in almost 40% of the polling stations visited.

Voters whose names were not found on the voters lists, but had a voter card, were able to vote in accordance to directive 41.

Closing procedures of polling in the first and second days were done in a timely manner and voting materials were packed in a correct way in 75% of the cases observed. Political party delegates were allowed to stay with the materials during the night in 94.5 % of polling stations observed.

On December 2 the preliminary counting was followed in 55 polling stations. The counting process was good. Party delegates were present in all polling station observed and they were given copies of the minutes of the preliminary results.

Observers were well received at the majority of the around 1400 polling stations visited and could freely observe.

Media

The tone of the coverage in the media was in general neutral or positive. The campaign was characterized by a political discourse which did not include unacceptable personal attacks. There was however, a certain lack of critical analysis.

The lack of a public debate in the media between the main presidential candidates deprived voters of an opportunity to make a more informed choice.

EU EOM Media Monitoring findings show that coverage given to the different political forces by the public media (Radio Mozambique and TVM) was reasonably balanced. The incumbent party received more coverage but not to an unusual degree. The news broadcast and the special election programme called *Diário de Campanha*, tried to cover the campaign of all the parties in all the provinces.

In TVM's *Diário de Campanha* the President, Government and Frelimo received 48% of total air time, while RENAMO-UE received 23%, PDD 14%, PIMO and MBG 3% each. In Radio Mozambique's *Diário de Campanha* coverage was even more balanced: the President, Government and Frelimo received 39%, RENAMO-UE 24%, PDD 17%, PIMO 5% and MBG 4%. For the news the percentages were similar.

The privately owned STV station, broadcasting only in Maputo area, was naturally focused on electoral coverage of this zone. STV's news showed a similar coverage to the public media during the campaign period with the following percentages of air time: President, Government and Frelimo 53%, RENAMO-UE 16%, PDD 9%, Pimo 4%, MBG4% and PT 5%.

Daily print media, particularly *Notícias*, gave an extensive coverage of campaign activities. Weekly newspapers printed mostly political analysis, showing a sufficiently varied point of view. *Notícias* was slightly more in favour of Frelimo (President, Government and Frelimo 57%, RENAMO-UE 19%, PDD 10%, PIMO 4% and MBG 2%). The second daily newspaper of Mozambique, *Diário de Moçambique*, reported in a similar way with the President, Government and Frelimo together receiving 58% of the coverage, RENAMO-UE 28% and PDD 9%. Out of the six¹ monitored weekly newspapers *Zambeze* was the most balanced (President, Government and Frelimo 43% of space and RENAMO-UE 35%), followed by *O Emboondeiro* and *Savana*, which have been to some extent critical of the present Government.

The members of the EU EOM Core Team are:

Mr. Javier Pomés (Spain), Chief Observer

Ms. Aida Maria Aragão Lagergren (Sweden), Deputy Chief Observer

Ms. Cristina Alves (Portugal), Legal/Electoral Expert

Mr. Andrea Malnati (Italy), Media Expert

Mr. Carlo Pappalardo (Italy), LTO Co-ordinator

Mr. Thomas Göransson (Sweden), Operations & Security Expert

For further information please contact:

Chief Observer Mr. Javier Pomés MEP, tel. +258.1.311 824;

Deputy Chief Observer Ms. Aida Maria Aragão Lagergren, tel. +258.1.311 825;

Media Expert Mr. Andrea Malnati, +258.1.311 827, e-mail a.malnati@eueomm.org;

European Union Election Observation Mission to Mozambique 2004

Hotel Rovuma, Rua da Sé 114, Maputo, Mozambique

Tel. +258.1.311 830; fax +258.1.311 816;

www.eueomm.org

*Media Contact for the European Parliament delegation: Ms. Marjory Van Den Broeke,
e-mail mvandenbroeke@europarl.eu.int*

¹ *Zambeze, Savana, Domingo, O País, Demos and O Emboondeiro.*