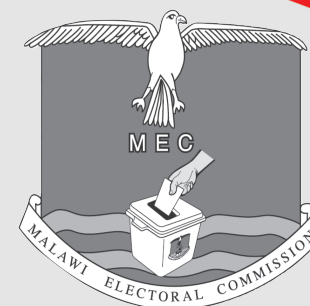




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Malawi Electoral Commission

Media Code of Conduct for Reporting Tripartite Elections 2014



Participants to the validation workshop at Crossroads Hotel, Lilongwe on June 5, 2013



MALAWI ELECTORAL COMMISSION

MEDIA CODE OF CONDUCT FOR REPORTING TRIPARTITE ELECTIONS 2014

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1. Message from MEC chairperson

The role of the media in holding free, fair and credible elections needs no emphasis. Media provide the most effective means for the Malawi Electoral Commission and all electoral stakeholders to reach the electorate with electoral messages.

Bearing in mind this crucial and critical role, there is need to take aboard the media in all our programmes so that they effectively contribute to making the 2014 dream a success.

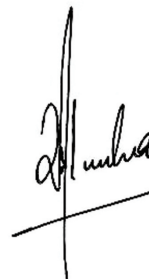
The Commission is geared to see to it that the media are given the necessary platform and ability to report effectively on elections. The Commission will conduct several training workshops for the media to equip them with knowledge and skills on elections reporting.

That aside there is also need to collectively guide and monitor the performance of the media hence this code of conduct. This code aims to narrate the basic standards of journalism practice that we should expect from the media. It is against these set standards that the media will be assessed whether they are doing a good job or not. In particular, we expect the media to provide attention to the way female and male candidates are being portrayed as well as rejection of use of any derogatory language to any individual or group of individuals. That is why the review of this code of conduct took a very participatory approach whereby the media were given a chance to input their thoughts and expectations. And the document has incorporated the thoughts and expectations of the media fraternity.

Let me thank the Media Council of Malawi, MISA Malawi, all media houses in the country, the Malawi Editors Forum and all stakeholders for their participation in the review and validation of this document. They demonstrated commitment by making themselves available whenever we called for their input.

It is the anticipation of the Commission that, since the media participated in the development of the first code of conduct in 2008 and its review in 2013, they will own the document and see to it that it is respected. The very same degree of respect that media practitioners and concerned stakeholders will render to this document, is the same level that everyone out there we will give to it. If the owners do not respect it, it should not be expected that anyone outside there will mind about this code of conduct. It is the anticipation of the Commission that the review process has given an opportunity not only to address challenges faced with the first code of conduct but also update the code of conduct to reflect the current media environment which has changed since 2008 and the practice in the SADC region. Of particular mention is the inclusion of the use of social media which was not very much influential in 2009.

I, therefore, urge everyone concerned to make sure that they master this document and apply it to the letter. The Commission will always be available for the media whenever need arises.



Justice Maxon Mbendera SC

2. Preamble

We, the representatives of all media houses in Malawi, media regulatory bodies and the Malawi Electoral Commission gathered in Lilongwe at Crossroads Hotel on 5th June, 2013

Recognizing the importance of democratic elections at all levels;

Noting the important role of free media in promoting democracy, including the conduct of free and fair elections;

With due emphasis on the fundamental principles of editorial independence and importance of the media during election periods;

Firmly guided by legal instruments, and self regulatory guidelines and code of ethics in force in Malawi and internationally for the desire to ensure the success of democratic processes and in particular:

- ☐ The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi
- ☐ The Communications Act (1998)
- ☐ Gender Equality Act 2013
- ☐ The Communications Sector Policy statement (1998)
- ☐ The Malawi Media Code of Ethics Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures (Media Council of Malawi 2009)
- ☐ Guidelines on media coverage of elections in the SADC region (2012)
- ☐ The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981),
- ☐ The Windhoek Declaration on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press (1991),
- ☐ The African Charter on Broadcasting (2001)
- ☐ The Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa, adopted by formal resolution by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (2002),
- ☐ The SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2004)
- ☐ The Southern African Broadcasting Association: Guidelines and Principles for Broadcast Coverage of Election in the SADC Region (2005)
- ☐ The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007),

Acknowledging that the media play a key role in any democratic state and is one of the pillars upon which democracy rests;

Aware of the continuing challenges of limited access to information during the electoral cycle,

Mindful of the need for gender-sensitive and equitable reporting and programming of all information during the electoral cycle;

Appreciating the diversity of the electorate, especially the different information needs of the youth, men and women, marginalised communities and differently-abled persons;

Firmly believing that the coverage of elections by the media should be fair, accurate and balanced;

Recognising the need to take account of the significant differences which exist between the private, public and community media in the country as well as the differences between print, electronic and the new (social) media;

Taking into consideration that public service broadcasters have the mandate in ensuring fair coverage of elections through equitable distribution of airtime to political parties and candidates;

Determined to assist voters to make informed choices:

Hereby agree on, adopt and resolve to abide by or support the implementation of the following Media guidelines, which media professionals are urged to apply throughout the electoral process— pre-voting, voting and post voting period.

3. Role of the media in elections

The media during the entire electoral process shall provide information that ensures that voters make informed choices. The coverage of political parties, candidates, electoral institutions and the electoral processes is central for the voters' decision-making.

Principal roles of the media in elections are defined as follows:

- a. The media provide accurate news and information, suggestive features and analyses, fair comments and opinions to the public. Additionally, the media promotes transparency and accountability of the institutions in the electoral process in order to check electoral fraud and serve as a platform for debate and discussion of electoral issues.

- b. The media seek to provide election coverage that gives the voter comprehensive, accurate and reliable information on all aspects of the electoral process. This information will also help to ensure that the voters know and understand their democratic rights and to exercise them free from fear, intimidation or coercion.

As the Fourth Estate the media are expected to:

- i. Ensure that journalists are familiar with the national legislative framework governing the electoral process and are fully conversant with all aspects of the electoral process, including those that govern the electoral management body;
- ii. Be familiar with national, regional and continental principles and benchmarks on election coverage
- iii. Provide platforms for accessing information that enable informed choice.
- iv. Provide a respectful and a level playing field for equal political participation by all citizens

The role of the media is to report during the entire electoral process:

- I. Pre-voting
 - o Electoral management institutions
 - o Civic and voter education
 - o Electoral system
 - o Demarcation of constituencies
 - o Voter registration
 - o Voters' roll
 - o Candidate or party registration
 - o Nomination processes
 - o Official campaign period
 - o Gender sensitive pre-voting
- II. Voting Period
 - o Voting days
 - o Voting procedures,
 - o Location of polling stations
 - o Activities at polling stations
 - o Role of stakeholders at polling stations e.g. election monitors, election observers and their observations and security personnel
 - o Vote counting and results
 - o Gender sensitive voting
- III. Post Voting Period
 - o Grievances and complaints

- o Swearing in of elected officials
- o Gender sensitive post voting

4. Conditions conducive for media effectiveness

The presence of an environment conducive for freedom of expression, freedom of the media and access to information is crucial for media effectiveness. Of critical importance is *inter alia* that:

- a. Media houses shall provide adequate resources to their journalists for effective election coverage;
- b. The media shall enjoy unfettered editorial and programming independence from all vested interests including candidates, parties, media owners and organisations allied to and/or supporting candidates and political parties and that all media are allowed access for the coverage of all election processes including rallies, media conferences, candidates, parties and electoral management institutions and officials;
- c. Participants and stakeholders shall guarantee transparent polling procedures, fair, open counting of the votes and timely release of results;
- d. Journalists and media houses shall operate in an environment free of violence, harassment and intimidation and without undue pressure with particular attention to women and vulnerable groups;
- e. Media sources and interviewees will not be threatened, intimidated or harassed in particular on the basis of their sex and status;
- f. Perpetrators of attacks against the process and media personnel and property are brought to justice;
- g. State broadcaster(s) are transformed into true public service broadcasters as outlined in the Communications Act and African Charter on Broadcasting among other instruments;
- h. Whistleblowers are protected;
- i. Channels/procedures for complaints for aggrieved media professionals exist

Public authorities shall undertake appropriate steps not to obstruct media personnel in their work and ensure the protection of journalists and other media personnel and their premises. Further, public authorities should also guarantee that they will not apply undue pressure and interfere with the media with a view to influencing the conduct and outcome of the elections.

5. Duty of balance and impartiality

- a. Public and private owned media shall ensure that their election reports, editorial coverage and information sources are balanced and impartial and that no political party or candidate shall be discriminated against on all grounds recognized by the Malawi Constitution as outlined under (b) below. This obligation of balance and impartiality is derived from the fundamental rights of voters and candidates to exercise freedom of expression and information.
- b. This duty also requires that news, interviews and information programmes comply with Section 20 (i) of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi which states that:

“Discrimination of persons in any form is prohibited and all persons are, under any law, guaranteed equal and effective protection against discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, nationality, ethnic or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status.”

- c. In any constituency or ward, one candidate alone should not be projected. Even in constituencies/wards with several candidates, every effort should be made to cover candidates in a fair and just manner.
- d. The editorial responsibility for the maintenance of balance and equitable coverage by public broadcasters rests with their respective Directors of News and Current Affairs and the Directors of Programmes. In this respect, they are responsible to the Electoral Commission, which is enjoined by the Parliamentary and Presidential Act (Section 63) (i) to “.... monitor such news broadcasts and ensure equal news coverage of the campaigning by all political parties”. They are also responsible to MACRA, as all broadcasters, under the terms of their licences and the Communications Act Code of Conduct.
- e. Media should at the same time look into supporting positive discrimination in favor of women and vulnerable groups such as disabled and others should also be taken into account to support the strategic objectives of having more women and representatives of different vulnerable group in decision making positions

6. Voter education and information

- a. All media shall, as stipulated in the Electoral Commission Act, throughout the election campaign and up to the close of the poll, provide civic and voter education and information on the electoral process to ensure a maximum poll

by a well-informed electorate facilitating focus around women, youth (young women and men) and vulnerable groups such as the disabled and elderly.

- b. The obligation in (a) above requires the media to take positive steps to inform the audience about their electoral rights and to make a vigorous contribution to the process of voter education.
- c. Editors should be aware that at this crucial time, the public needs as much information as possible in order to make an informed choice at the ballot box. This requires a shift away from personality-oriented news, programmes and articles towards issue-oriented news, programmes and articles that reflect the diverse needs of the electorate and candidates.
- d. From the end of the campaign period, broadcasters are required to provide detailed news of the electoral process up to the close of the poll and comprehensive coverage of the election results at the earliest opportunity. Media managers and editors must ensure the accuracy of information given to the electorate especially results, specifying that any results given are not official until announced by the Malawi Electoral Commission.

7. Time vouchers (the allocation of free air time)

- a. Public media shall expressly provide producers to oversee production of broadcasting materials.
- b. Public media should provide their technical standards to the Malawi Electoral Commission.
- c. Public media shall provide specific time slots for political parties to air their messages. Such programmes shall not exceed the agreed maximum duration.
- d. The broadcasting station shall not edit these Party Election Broadcasts without consultation with the party concerned. The Malawi Electoral Commission will resolve any dispute.
- e. Such programmes must nevertheless avoid incitement to public disorder, violence or war and must also comply with the code of conduct for broadcasting services (Communications Act No 41 of 1998) (Third Schedule).
- f. The principle of avoiding incitement applies equally to all media coverage including the Print media.

- g. Complete programmes ready for transmission must be handed over to the broadcasting station on completion
- h. Each station must retain the final transmission copies of these broadcasts for evidence in the case of any subsequent complaint.
- i. Any programme produced in private studios must be handed to Public electronic media at an agreed time so that the Malawi Electoral Commission may, if it is deemed necessary, listen to / view it, prior to the broadcast, with the party's representative to confirm that it does not violate any electoral law.
- j. Political parties shall not broadcast in the 48-hour period between the end of the official campaign and the close of the poll.

8. Professional practices

A. Basic Standards

Journalists are required to operate in a way that upholds their highest professional ethical standards in the exercise of their constitutional right of free expression, and in recognition of the public interest and the media's responsibility to the society which they serve. To that effect, the media will at all times endeavour to:

- a. Provide a truthful, comprehensive, accurate, balanced and fair account of events in a meaningful context;
- b. Facilitate the exchange of public comment, opinion, discussion and criticism in a fundamentally fair, balanced and reasonable manner to promote objectivity and principles of tolerance and respect for human decency;
- c. Offer an accurate and valid picture of the constituent groups, organizations and parties contesting the elections and of the society in general;
- d. Present clearly the goals and values of the constituent groups, organizations and parties contesting the elections and of the society in general;
- e. Avoid wearing any political party paraphernalia when reporting on the election campaign;

- f. Act with integrity and should neither ask for, nor accept bribes of any kind, be they financial or other, or give special favours to any politicians or party;
- g. Avoid taking any individual inducement from a political party candidate or politician that could compromise the integrity of their work;
- h. Avoid offering any promises to a politician or candidate with regard to the content of any political report;
- i. Avoid portraying candidates or political advocates in degrading and indecent manner using sexual or related references .

B. Fairness, truth and balance

The media, in accepting the principle of "fair and balanced" reporting in pursuit of the truth, recognize that:

- a. For the sake of fairness, no story should omit facts of major importance or significance;
- b. A fair story shall not include essentially irrelevant information, rumour or unsubstantiated statements at the expense of significant facts or consciously or unconsciously mislead or even deceive the reader, listener or viewer by the use of misplaced hate speeches or misleading headlines;
- c. Balance exists in a series of political interviews if a party is not favoured in the degree of probing questioning. Giving an "easy ride" selectively is unfair.
- d. The principle of "accuracy and balance" in reporting, particularly during periods of campaigning for elections, will reflect two main characteristics, accuracy and balance that seek to distinguish good journalism from bad;
- e. Accuracy requires the verification and presentation of all facts that are pertinent and necessary to understand a particular event or issue, even if some of the facts conflict with the journalist's, or a broadcaster's particular beliefs and feelings;
- f. Good journalism involves positive news gathering, not just waiting for it to arrive in the "In" tray. To that end, the media accepts the need to make a determined effort to draw in information about the activities of all parties in

order to provide the readers, listeners and viewers with the full range of voting options open to them;

- g. Balance, or impartiality, requires the presentation of all the relevant points of view or interpretations of an event or an issue to enable voters to make an informed choice;
- h. Individual owners, full-time staff members, part-time employees or other individuals contracted to write, produce or present articles, scripts, programmes, commentaries or other material intended for public dissemination and who (a) are publicly identified as candidates for election; or, (b) hold office in a political party, are likely to be open to charges of bias.
- i. That such individuals will, in the performance of their functions, refrain from using their programmes for the purpose of promoting partisan political objectives as well as derogatory portrayal and references of candidates based on sex or other related attributes during the period beginning with the date of signature of this Media Code of Conduct.

C. Use of language

Media must avoid and preclude the use of language that constitutes hate speech and incites violence or promotes stereotypes based on sex or physical attributes.

D. Diversity and confidentiality of sources

The media have an obligation to reflect the diversity and plurality of voices in society in their coverage including those of excluded groups.

Reporting must be gender-balanced and sensitive, treating men and women equally as news sources and subjects.

Confidentiality of sources must be protected by the media (whereby the journalist knows the identity of the source even when not revealing it). Whenever possible the media should refrain from using anonymous sources (whereby the journalist does not know the identity of the source). The principle of multiple sources to verify information and facts applies.

The media should recognise their obligation to the electorate to provide a full and accurate record of events and developments. It is critically important that media proactively seek information from political parties and not wait for information to be delivered to them. Failure to do so will give parties with greater resources inequitable amounts of news coverage.

E. Protection of children

The media shall exercise caution not to publish names of children involved in electoral criminal activities. The media will, however, expose perpetrators who wrongly use juveniles to influence the electoral process.

9. Opinion and analysis

- a. Editorial opinion and comment must be clearly identified and distinguished from facts or news to avoid confusion amongst readers, viewers and listeners.
- b. Analysis should provide insights based on research and diversity of expert opinions which enable voters to get a deeper understanding of processes, issues and candidates.
- c. Debate and discussion platforms, which include representatives of all shades of political opinion, experts and civil society representatives should be organised. As far as possible, and especially in the electronic media (including presidential or running mates), candidates should be given an opportunity to debate with each other in moderated programmes.
- d. When conducting debates and panel discussions, media practitioners should ensure that panelists should reflect the diversity of the political continuum.

10. Replies, corrections and retraction

- a. Any candidate, political party or any electoral stakeholder that makes a claim of having been defamed or otherwise injured by a media house (print or electronic) publication or broadcast should be granted either the opportunity to reply or be entitled to a correction or retraction by the media house that made the allegedly defamatory statement.
- b. The reply, correction or any form of redress should be made as soon as possible. The reply, correction or retraction should be made in approximately the same time period or space as the allegedly defamatory statement.
- c. The complainant should address the claim to the editor or station manager in writing within 14 days.

11. Media public accountability

In ensuring their responsibility to the voters and exercising their right to freedom of expression, journalists shall respect the rights, integrity and reputation of others in terms of these guidelines as well as codes of conduct established by the Media Council of Malawi and schedule three of the Communications Act.

12. Political parties' duty to inform the media

The political parties will be required to let the media know well in advance, where and when their events are taking place. While neither political party nor candidates can demand media coverage of particular event, they can expect coverage as long as they notify the media houses well in advance.

13. Reporting election observers and monitors

Journalists are expected to distinguish between:

Election Observation being the information gathering, fact finding and reporting on the credibility, legitimacy and transparency of the electoral process often carried out by external personnel, who are not permitted to intervene in the voting and counting operation;

And

Election Monitoring referring to the information gathering, fact finding and reporting on the credibility, legitimacy and transparency of the electoral process carried out by local agencies or personnel, who are able to draw attention to observed deficiencies during the voting and counting operations.

Media houses must scrutinize the work and reports of election observers and election monitors, including their identity i.e. the organisations and institutions they are from, their expertise and experience in election observation or election monitoring. They must report the methodologies used by election observers and election monitors and how they arrive at their conclusions.

14. Converged media

With rapidly evolving ICTs, traditional media is expanding into the new and social media sphere and media outlets have a responsibility to extend the application of journalistic principles to these diverse platforms.

Specifically, the use of social media in election coverage of conventional media should take into account the following:

- a. Journalistic standards and ethics still apply.
- b. Journalists using social media platforms in their personal as well as professional capacity should try to separate the two as their audience might not be able to differentiate.
- c. Caution should be exercised when using material generated by users.

Care should be taken for journalists not to be seduced by the informality of social media and compromise their integrity and professionalism.

15. Complaints procedure and enforcement

- a. Any candidate or party having a complaint of unfair coverage in the course of the election campaign, should present a written complaint to the station or newspaper / magazine / on-line publication concerned with a request for an appropriate correction, retraction or right to reply. Such complaints should be addressed to the Director of News / Editor or Director of Programmes at the concerned media house. The complainant should also serve the commission, MACRA, MISA Malawi, and Media Council of Malawi with copies.
- b. Where a right of reply, a retraction or the correction of a matter is necessary, such a response must be made at the earliest agreed opportune time and position or at a broadcast time of equal prominence.
- c. In the event of an unresolved dispute over a complaint of unfair media coverage of the elections, the aggrieved party may take the issue further with, Media Council of Malawi, MEC, MACRA and finally the Courts.

16. Campaign rally coverage

- a. Media coverage of campaign rallies, conferences and meetings of the election contestants should be done in a just and balanced way and as editors consider professionally and logistically possible. This will result in substantial coverage of all contestants with no difference and bias of any kind. Since the election is a national exercise, the media are required to give proper coverage to campaigns in both rural and urban areas focusing on both men and women within the limits of their resources.
- b. Where an incumbent President is clearly campaigning as a candidate or on behalf of his or her political party during live or recorded broadcasts of state functions, even in the event that the President is fulfilling his or her presidential duties, and begins to campaign for his or her party, opportunity should subsequently be given to other presidential candidates to respond in order to create balance.

17. Opinion and exit polls

a. Opinion polls:

- i. Opinion polls are an important element in election coverage because they are one way of determining public attitudes towards issues, candidates and parties.

In this regard they can enrich coverage and enable voters to get a fuller picture of an election.

- II. The media have the legitimacy to reflect public opinion and interest. In this regard, they may utilize random surveys and opinion polls. However opinion polls need careful handling.
- III. The media recognize that inaccurate, unprofessional, sometimes deliberately false opinion polls give a totally distorted view of the truth of public opinion or voting intentions or patterns.
- IV. Media houses should not present a random survey as a scientific opinion poll.
- V. In reporting opinion polls, media need to reveal which party, individual or organisation commissioned and paid for the poll, the purposes of the poll, the identity of the polling organisation and its expertise in polling, the nature of the questions or issues the poll focused on, the geographic coverage and demographic profile (including sex disaggregated data) of those who were polled, the methodologies used in polling including details of the sample and the margin of error.

b. Exit polls

Reporting of exit polls should be clearly identified as such and not as a reflection of how all voters have actually voted and what the outcome of the election will be. The reporting should reveal a sample of the exit poll, the organisation that conducted and financed it, its methodologies and the margin of error. Results of exit polls should not be announced or broadcast until after the last polling stations have closed.

18. Reporting results

Media covering elections are obliged to inform the electorate of the election results in a comprehensive way, as they become available, whether provisional or final, as released by the Malawi Electoral Commission. Journalists should exercise caution when predicting final results based on partial results available.

When reporting on parallel vote tabulation, journalists should be aware that parallel vote tabulation is an estimation of final results of an election based on the collection

and aggregation of election results obtained at polling station level. This collection can be complete (all polling stations) or based on a random sample (selected polling stations). While parallel vote tabulation have a solid level of statistical validity, journalists must exercise caution, care and responsibility in reporting parallel vote tabulation to avoid confusing or mixing up official tallies and parallel tabulation. In reporting parallel vote tabulation media need to reveal which individual or organisation commissioned and paid for the parallel vote tabulation, the purposes of the parallel vote tabulation and the methodology used.

19. SMS surveys, phone-ins and talk shows

a. Radio/Television instant SMS audience surveys

With the increase in the use of mobile phones, radio and television broadcasters conduct so called “opinion polls” using short text messages systems (SMS) sent by the audience, and giving immediate results of the ‘poll’ at the end of the programme. Such a practice can be misleading as it contravenes the basic rules of scientific enquiry methodology and results analysis.

Results from “SMS polls” should not be treated as representative scientific results. If a broadcaster uses them nonetheless, they shall make the audience aware of the lack of scientific methodology and indicate the number of respondents. ‘SMS polls’ can be reported as a reflection of some people’s opinions and provide a snapshot of feelings and changes of views during an election. However, media must be alert and make their audiences aware of possible manipulation of SMS surveys by individual politicians and political or other interested parties.

b. Guidelines for Phone-ins and talk shows

Phone-ins and talk shows provide the viewer or listener with an opportunity to be heard, to participate, and sometimes to create content. Unlike newspaper copy or pre-recorded programmes, live radio and television can pose a challenge though.

Presenters must become their own editors and be acutely aware of the sort of content that should not be aired. This includes hate speech, ethnic baiting, lies and propaganda, crude and vulgar language, incitement to violence, and unverified information.

- I. Standard journalistic principles must apply during the programme.
- II. The presenter should be alert and prepared to challenge a caller who says something that is problematic. Viewers, listeners and callers should be treated with respect, honesty and fairness.
- III. Time-delay technology or other mechanisms to filter out offensive content or calls prior to broadcast should be installed..

20. Self monitoring of elections coverage

- The electronic media shall maintain full records of all news bulletins and recordings of all other programmes related to the election, including party political broadcasts. They must institute a close and meticulous monitoring system to ensure balance throughout the campaign, up to the close of the poll and determination of results.
- All broadcasting stations shall provide the Malawi Electoral Commission when required with all such records, information and recordings in order to fulfill its monitoring role. Newspapers shall be required to allow the Commission to inspect back copies in the event of a complaint and for monitoring purposes.

21. Result of non-compliance

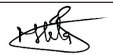
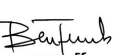
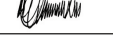
All the media shall comply with and abide by this Code of Conduct, failure of which shall lead to the lodging of a complaint to Media Council of Malawi, MISA Malawi and MACRA for appropriate action.

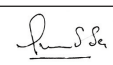
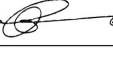
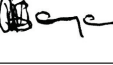
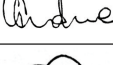
22. Reporting and Transparency

MACRA shall publish weekly assessment reports of all electronic media.

Media houses signing up for the code

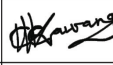
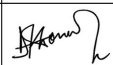
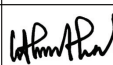
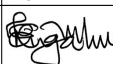
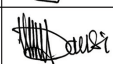
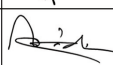
We the undersigned, agree and accept to subscribe to and to comply with this self-regulating code of conduct and take all reasonable steps to ensure its observance.

MEDIA HOUSE	NAME	ROLE/ POSITION	SIGNATURE	DATE
1. Galaxy FM	Alfred Banda	Station Manager		05/06/2013
2. Voice of Livingstonia	Jessie Puwapuwa	Station Manager		05/06/2013
3. Trans World Radio	Victor Kaonga	National Director		05/06/2013
4. CFC Tv and Radio	Chipiliro Wahara	Head of News and Current Affairs		05/06/2013
5. MIJ FM Radio	Roselyn Makhambura	Station Manager		05/06/2013
6. FM 101	Simeon Shumba	Head of News and Current Affairs		05/06/2013
7. Channel for All Nations Radio & TV	Jennifer M'modzi-Tseka	Station Manager		05/06/2013
8. Media Council of Malawi	Vales Machila	Acting Executive Director		05/06/2013
9. Times Group	Dr Tikhala Chibwana	General Manager		05/06/2013
10. Malawi Broadcasting Corporation	Dr Benson M. Tembo	Director General		05/06/2013
11. Zodiak Broadcasting Stat	Joab Frank Chakhaza	Head of Projects and Special Events		05/06/2013
12. MISA Malawi	Aubrey Chikungwa	National Director		05/06/2013
	Thom Khanje	Vice-Chairperson		05/06/2013
13. Radio ABC and ABC TV	Macleod Munthali	Station Manager		05/06/2013
14. Star Radio	Wonder Msiska	Station Director		05/06/2013
15. Matindi FM	Aubrey Kusakala	Editor		05/06/2013

16. AFJ TV	Dr Felix Zalimba	Chief Executive Officer		05/06/2013
17. Joy Radio	Lloyd Zawanda	Station Manager		05/06/2013
18. Dzimwe Community Radio Station	Winstone Kaimira	Deputy Station Manager		05/06/2013
19. Malawi News Agency	Faniel Mahata	Head of News		05/06/2013
20. Capital FM Radio	Stephen Dakalira	Head of News and Current Affairs		05/06/2013
21. Radio Islam	Chekaukutu Ndege	Sub-editor		05/06/2013
22. Mzimba Community Radio Station	Lance Ngulube	Chief Executive		05/06/2013
23. Maziko Radio Station	Davies Mussa	Station Manager		05/06/2013
24. Seventh-Day Adventist radio	Pastor Kingsley Matiti	Station Manager		05/06/2013
25. Nation Publications Limited	Edward Chitsulo	Managing Editor		05/06/2013
26. Radio Tigabane	Fr Eugene Ngoma	Director		05/06/2013
27. Radio Maria	Charles Malunga	National Coordinator		05/06/2013
28. Usisya Community radio Station	Glendah Sangano	Representer		05/06/2013
29. MACRA	Charles Nsaliwa	Director General		05/06/2013
30. Mudziwathu Community Radio Station	Pilirani C. Mazizi	Station Supervisor		05/06/2013
31. Living Waters Church Radio	Gabriel Gondwe	Acting Station Manager		05/06/2013
32. Nkhotakota Community Radio Station	Edward Kuwacha	Programmes Manager		05/06/2013

33. Radio Alinafe	Fr Gabriel Jana	Director		05/06/2013
34. Montfort Media	Ernest Mahwayo	Sub-editor		05/06/2013
35. Luntha TV	Moses Kaufa	Project Manager		05/06/2013

Witnesses to the signing of the code

Organisation	Name	ROLE/ POSITION	SIGNATURE	DATE
1. Malawi Editors Forum	Clifton Kawanga	Chairperson		05/06/2013
2. Malawi Parliament	Hon Godfrey Munkhondya, MP	Chairperson, Media and Communications Committee		05/06/2013
3. Public Affairs Committee	Stella Chikombole	Programme Manager		05/06/2013
4. Centre for Multiparty Democracy	Madalitso Mbendera	Programme Officer		05/06/2013
5. Mafunde Party	W. Dixon Gonhi	National Campaign Director		05/06/2013
6. The Polytechnic	Maclan Kanyangw'a	Head of Journalism and Media Studies		05/06/2013
7. British High Commission	Arnold Munthali	Political/Communications Officer		05/06/2013
8. United Democratic Front	Ken Ndanga	National Publicity Secretary		05/06/2013
9. Democratic Progressive Party	Nicholus Dausi	National Publicity Secretary		05/06/2013
10. Alliance for Democracy	Hon Khwauli Msiska, MP	Secretary General		05/06/2013
11. Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi (FEDOMA)	Perpetual Yotamu	Caseworker		05/06/2013

12. Ministry of Information	Grey Mang'anda	Director of Information		05/06/2013
13. Peoples Party	Dr Henry Chibwana	Secretary General		14/06/2013