



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

ELECTION OBSERVATION DELEGATION

SECOND ROUND OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN PERU

3-6 JUNE 2011

Report by Ms Izaskun Bilbao Barandica,
Chair of the Delegation

Annexes:

- I. List of members of the mission and final programme**
- II. Preliminary report of the EU Election Observation Mission**

INTRODUCTION

On 10 April 2011, more than 19.9 million Peruvians were summoned to vote in the first round of the elections to appoint the President of Peru. At the same time, the Peruvian electorate chose the 130 members of the single-chamber Congress and the five members of the Andean Parliament.

In the case of the presidential elections, as none of the ten candidates achieved the required 50 % plus one vote of the votes legitimately cast, 5 June was chosen as the date for the second round. This would be between the two candidates with the largest shares of the vote: Ollanta Humala of the party *Gana Perú* (Peru Wins) and Keiko Fujimori of *Fuerza 2011* (Force 2011).

At the invitation of the National Electoral Board (JNE, *Jurado Nacional de Elecciones*), an Election Observation Mission of the European Union was deployed to observe this second round of presidential elections. The Conference of Presidents of the European Parliament authorised a delegation of seven members of the European Parliament (EP) to be deployed to Peru from 3 to 6 June 2011.

The Delegation was chaired by Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (ALDE, Spain) and included the following members: Rosa Esterras Ferragut, Esther Herranz García, Carlos José Iturgaiz Angulo (EPP, Spain), Enrique Guerrero Salom, Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García (S&D, Spain) and Michal Tomasz Kaminski (ECR, Poland).

CONTEXT

Peru has achieved great economic stability and an average annual growth rate of at least 7 % in the last five years, with an historic high of almost 10 % in 2008. The rate of inflation is among the lowest in Latin America and Peruvian reserves have tripled, reaching USD 46 billion (EUR 31.815 billion).

Despite the rapid economic growth, social conditions constitute one of the biggest problems. Rates of poverty remain high although they have fallen considerably in recent years. However, in some Andean regions (*departamentos*), rates of poverty range between 60 % and 70 % and malnutrition is very widespread. According to figures from 2007-2008, expenditure on social welfare is, in relative terms, among the lowest in the region. Central government expenditure represents less than 10 % of GDP, a level which has remained more or less stable since the mid-1990s.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND PERU

Interest in Peru on the part of the European Parliament has largely focused on the political and human rights situation in the country, especially during the regime of Alberto Fujimori and the return to democracy since 2000. The European Parliament has shown its support for the democratisation process in Peru through various resolutions.

Parliament has also expressed its support, on various occasions, for strengthening relations between the EU and the Andean Community, including through the establishment of an association agreement.

The Trade Agreement signed with Colombia and Peru in May 2010 is expected to enter into force in 2012, subject to approval by the European Parliament and the parliaments of the two South American countries.

FIRST ROUND OF THE ELECTIONS

As with the two previous presidential elections, in 2001 and 2006, no candidate received sufficient votes to be elected in the first round. Nor did any of them have the support of a majority in Congress as it was composed following the elections of 10 April.

The centrist and liberal vote was split between three candidates, Kuczynski, Toledo and Castañeda, who largely appealed to the same sectors of the electorate. This gave way, in the second round, to Ollanta Humala, representing *Gana Perú*, winning 31.7 % of the vote, and Keiko Fujimori with *Fuerza 2011* and 23.5 % of the vote. Three other contenders, with a significant percentage of the support, were excluded: Pedro Pablo Kuczynski with *Gran Alianza por el Cambio* (Grand Alliance for Change); *Perú Posible* (Possible Peru) headed by Alejandro Toledo, who was President in 2001; and finally, Luis Castañeda, who stood on the *Solidaridad Nacional* (National Solidarity) ticket. The list of first-round candidates included another six candidates who obtained less than 1 % of votes and who were also excluded from the final round.

The election of the 130 members of Congress largely reflected the results of the presidential elections inasmuch as the alliances that support Humala and Fujimori, in that order, gained the largest number of seats. Nevertheless, while Alejandro Toledo ended in fourth place in the presidential elections, his electoral alliance *Perú Posible* became the third force in Congress.

It is a matter of note that the law passed in 2000 stipulates that a minimum of 30% of electoral candidates should be women. Despite this, the representation of women in the newly constituted Congress will fall from 29%, as it was following the 2006 elections, to 22.3% in 2011. Keiko Fujimori is the first woman in Peruvian history to participate in the second round of a presidential election.

The total number of Peruvians eligible to vote was 19 949 915. Of these, over 750 000 are resident abroad. There was an 83.7 % participation rate in the first round of the elections. This high level of participation was due, above all, to it being obligatory to vote in Peru. In the first round, as is usually the case in Peruvian elections, there was a significant number of blank or invalid ballot papers, specifically 12.3 % of votes cast in the presidential elections and no less than 22.7 % in the elections to Congress and 39.3 % of votes in the elections to the Andean Parliament.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN PERU

The Delegation's activities were conducted, as ever, within the framework of the Election Observation Mission of the European Union chaired by MEP José Ignacio Salafranca (EPP), which was present in Peru as of 4 May 2011. The European Union Mission comprised more

than 70 observers, from 25 EU Member States and Norway. They were joined by the seven MEPs on the day of the elections. A team of experts observed the conduct of the first round.

The Delegation wishes to state that it had an excellent working relationship with both the EU Election Observation Mission and the Delegation of the European Union to Peru.

The Delegation was in Peru from 3 to 6 June 2011. In addition to interviews, on several occasions, with the Head of the Election Observation Mission of the European Union and his team, the Delegation had the opportunity to meet a wide range of people with whom it was possible to discuss issues that included the following: the conduct of the electoral campaign; the role of the media; each leader's manifesto; the opinion polls and relations with Europe.

As such, before the day of the elections, the Delegation held interviews with both presidential candidates, Keiko Fujimori and Ollanta Humala, and also with other candidates in the first round, Alejandro Toledo and Pedro Pablo Kuczynski. Contact was made with the leaders of the Peruvian institutions responsible for organising and monitoring the elections: the National Electoral Office (ONPE, *Oficina Nacional Electoral*) and the National Electoral Board, as well as with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Delegation also met with the ambassadors of the EU Member States present in Lima and with members of the Andean Parliament. The Chair of the Delegation took part in the information briefing with the EU ambassadors prior to the press conference. Annex I includes a summary of the most important meetings.

To cover election day, the Delegation split into four groups deployed in Lima and the surrounding area. The MEPs observed the opening, voting and closing procedures in polling stations in socio-economically diverse areas. The Chair of the Delegation attended the transmission of the scanned copies of ballot papers from abroad at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The MEPs also attended the counting of votes.

When the polling stations closed, the Delegation attended the head office of the organisation Transparency for the presentation of the preliminary results following the rapid count which the NGO had conducted. The role played by Transparency throughout the country deserves to be highlighted. Not only did they deploy more than 5 000 persons throughout Peru but they also conducted a rapid count which, as was subsequently confirmed, anticipated the final result of the election.

SECOND ROUND OF THE ELECTIONS

This second round saw the most hotly contested election in the history of Peru, given both the narrow margin of difference between the two candidates and the polarisation of society. Thanks to the split in the centrist vote, the two candidates rejected by the greater percentage of citizens managed to reach the second round. Opinion polls showed that 40% of the electorate would not vote for Humala under any circumstance and 39% would not vote for Fujimori. As voting is obligatory in Peru, the choice was between the turbulent past of 'Fujimorismo' and the uncertain future represented by 'Humalismo'. As such, Peruvian society entered into a growing spiral of exasperation and polarisation.

In the days and weeks leading up to the campaign, Fujimori had a slight advantage in the opinion polls in which she appeared with a 2.2 % lead over her rival with regard to voting intentions. It appeared that she would be the winner. All of the Delegation contacts were in agreement in indicating that, in the final days, there was a discernible change in trend in favour of Humala. The analysts consulted identified two reasons for this swing in the vote.

Firstly, there was the tone of the campaign. It was more emotional and direct in the case of the candidate whom the international press labelled as 'nationalist' and cooler in the rallies of the 'populist' Fujimori. Secondly, there was a news story which broke when the campaign was on the final straight and which had a huge impact: the accusation of forced sterilisations, apparently planned and executed when the former president and father of the candidate, Alberto Fujimori, was in government in order to limit the birth rate among indigenous populations. Initially, the facts exploded onto the campaign through social networks.

Given these reports, the lack of convincing explanations or vigorous reactions, and indeed the unfortunate comments of close associates regarding what is a serious violation of basic human rights, had an impact on the final result. It appears to have altered the voting intentions of many women who, in principle, had supported Keiko Fujimori. The studies available show that younger voters would appear to have used their votes to express their disapproval of Fujimori's reaction to these events.

Nevertheless, it was a long night of uncertainty as the polling stations closed at four in the afternoon and counting was hotly contested to the end. Despite the fact that earlier polls suggested a tied election between the two presidential candidates, the second presidential round delivered victory to Ollanta Humala with 7 937 704 votes (51.449 %) while Keiko Fujimori achieved 7 490 647 votes (48.551 %). At 17.45 %, electoral abstention was notable: according to ONPE calculations, 3 480 924 members of the electorate did not turn out to vote. Nationally, 5.7 % of ballot papers were blank, invalid or spoiled. On the southern coast and in the central southern *sierra*, Ollanta Humala had a considerable advantage while on the northern coast and *sierra* and in the East, it was only by a narrow margin that he beat Keiko Fujimori, who enjoyed the support of the electorate in Lima.

The one negative was the attack which took place in Cuzco on the eve of the election and which claimed the lives of five people. They were soldiers who were guarding electoral resources. As such, it was a very sad event. Fortunately, it was the only serious incident which occurred.

On the positive side, we should mention the readiness of Keiko Fujimori and *Fuerza 2011* to accept the results.

PRESS CONFERENCE

During the press conference held the day after the election, the Delegation expressed support for the preliminary report of the Election Observation Mission of the European Union. The Chair of the Delegation highlighted five very important points which the Delegation had observed on the day of the elections: the rigour of the electoral process both in the constitution of the polling committees and in the counting; the successful use of electronic voting; the significant role played by women in the process; the sensitivity towards citizens with disabilities; and the role of the media in the campaign, which was subject to monitoring by the Election Observation Mission.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE DELEGATION

With regard to the process, there was only one polling committee in Cuzco which could not be constituted and that was due to weather conditions. In addition to the names of voters, the electoral roll included biometric data and photographs of all those registered. The *personeros* (officials) were present at the majority of the polling stations. There were no problems during the day and the counting processes were also transparent, diligent and without problem.

The OPNE successfully conducted a pilot project for electronic voting which involved 1 300 voters in a polling station in Pacarán, a semi-rural area outside of Lima. Voting took place in the presence of officials and election observers. The results will serve as a basis for a study into implementing electronic voting throughout the country in the future.

The significance of the role played by women was notable. There were many women on the polling committees and many of them chaired the committees. The observers of the EU Election Observation Mission reported that 88% of the members of the polling committees observed were women, as were the majority of committee chairpersons. It was also clear to us that they had come to the polling stations as proxies or voters and had stayed to cover for the official members, males, who had not appeared.

The question of the role of the press in the campaign became a permanent source of controversy during the second round of the presidential elections. The EU Election Observation Mission conducted a qualitative and quantitative analysis, beginning on 10 May 2011, of the coverage of the candidates by four television channels, two radio stations and five national newspapers. The results of the media monitoring of the EU Election Observation Mission show how the polarised nature of the campaign was reflected in the communications media. The different media groups openly supported one or other candidate while the separation of information and opinion was not always respected. However, the Delegation wondered if the same thing does not occur in our countries only, here, nobody is surprised or upset by it.

The Delegation wishes to highlight the inclusive nature and sensitivity of the Peruvian institutions towards people with disabilities, elderly people and pregnant women, for whom special areas were provided to make voting easier.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In two months time, the EU Election Observation Mission will present a final report to the electoral authorities and Peruvian Government. This will assemble the definitive conclusions of the observation exercise together with suggestions and recommendations for holding elections in the future.

The Election Observation Delegation of the European Parliament, within the framework of the long-term EU Mission, is an important instrument in assessing the political situation in Peru. The aforesaid Delegation recommends that the Election Coordination Group, the Committee on Development, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Delegation for relations with the countries of the Andean Community pay close attention to the conclusions

and recommendations of the final report of the EU Election Observation Mission. The European Parliament should now cooperate in every way possible with the different groups of the newly elected parliament.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SECOND ROUND OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN PERU

ELECTION OBSERVATION DELEGATION

3-7 June 2011

List of participants

Members

Mrs. Izaskun BILBAO BARANDICA, ALDE, Spain (Chair)

Ms Rosa ESTARAS FERRAGUT, EPP, Spain

Ms Esther HERRANZ GARCÍA, EPP, Spain

Mr Carlos José ITURGAIZ ANGULO, EPP, Spain

Mr Enrique GUERRERO SALOM, S&D, Spain

Mr Luis YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO GARCÍA, S&D, Spain

Mr Michal Tomasz KAMINSKI, ECR, Poland

Secretariat

Ms Emilia GALLEGO PERONA, Administrator

Mr Pedro VALENTE DA SILVA, Administrator

Mr Francisco CABRAL, Assistant

Political Groups

Mr Juan SALAFRANCA, EPP

Mr Bartosz SZAJDA, ECR

Interpreters

Mr Grzegorz PRZYBYSZEWSKI (PL/ES/PL) (Team leader)

Ms Alicja Agnieszka ZAPOLNIKA (PL/ES/PL)

Abbreviations :

EPP	European People's Party/European Democrats	ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists
S&D	Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats	GUE/NGL	European United Left/Nordic Green Left
ALDE	Alliance of Liberal and Democrats for Europe	EFD	Europe of Freedom and Democracy
Verts/ALE	Greens/European Free Alliance	NI	Non-attached



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Election Observation Delegation

Second Round Presidential Elections Peru

2 - 6 June 2011

Programme

Thursday, 2 June 2011

afternoon Arrival of Members in Lima and transfer to the hotel

Country Club

Los Eucaliptos 590 San Isidro, Lima

Tel +(51-1) 611 9000- Fax +(51-1) 611 9002

Friday, 3 June 2011

8:00 -8:30 Meeting with the Chief Observer of the EU Election Observation Mission, Mr José Ignacio Salafranca

8:30 -9:15 Briefing by the Core Team of the EU Election Observation Mission :

- Analysis of the political situation with reference to general elections
- Analysis of the electoral and legal situation
- Media

9.15-10.15 Meeting with Mr Juan Jiménez Mayor, University Professor and political analyst

11:00 Meeting with Ms Keiko Fujimori, candidate of Fuerza 2011

13:00 Lunch with former President Mr Alejandro Toledo

18:00 Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr José García Belaúnde

19:30 Cocktail hosted by the Spanish Ambassador

Saturday, 4 June 2011

- 9:00 Meeting with Mr. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski
- 10:00 Meeting with Mr. Javier Portocarrero, Director of the Economic and Social Investigation Council
- 11:00 Meeting with Mr. Ollanta Humala, candidate of Gana Peru
- 12:00 Meeting with Ms. Magdalena Chú Villanueva, Head of ONPE (Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales)
- 14:00 Lunch hosted by the Head of EU Delegation with HoM of EU Member States
- 18:00 Secretariat meeting with Core Team
- 19:30 Diner hosted by the Andean Parliament

Sunday, 5 June 2011

all day **Election observation in FOUR teams in Lima and Lima surroundings**

Team 1

Mrs. Izaskun BILBAO BARANDICA,
Emilia Gallego

Team 2

Mrs Esther HERRANZ GARCÍA,
Ms Rosa ESTERRAS FERRAGUT,
Mr Carlos José ITURGAIZ ANGULO,
Juan Salafranca

Team 3

Mr Enrique GUERRERO SALOM,
Mr Luis YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO GARCÍA,
Pedro Valente da Silva

Team 4

Mr Michal Tomasz KAMINSKI
Mr Bartosz SZAJDA, ECR
Mr Grzegorz PRZYBYSZEWSKI
Ms Alicja Agnieszka ZAPOLNIKA
Francisco Cabral

Monday, 6 June 2011

10.00 Meeting of the President of the EP Delegation, Ms Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, with the Chief Observer of the EU Election Observation Mission, Mr José Ignacio Salafranca and the EU Ambassadors

12:00 Press Conference

End of the Mission

afternoon Individual departures to Europe



UNIÓN EUROPEA
MISIÓN DE OBSERVACIÓN ELECTORAL
SEGUNDA ELECCIÓN PRESIDENCIAL
PERÚ - 2011



PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

A generally transparent and peaceful electoral process despite a polarized campaign

Lima, 6 June 2011

Following an invitation from the National Jury of Elections (JNE), a European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) was deployed to observe the second round of the presidential election held on 5 June 2011. The EU EOM is headed by Mr. Jose Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Member of the European Parliament (MEP), and includes a core team of seven analysts based in Lima who arrived in the country on 4 May 2011. The EU EOM was joined by a seven-member delegation from the European Parliament, chaired by Ms. Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Member of the European Parliament, who endorses the views expressed in this statement.

The Mission's mandate was to observe and assess the electoral process against the Constitution and electoral laws of Peru, as well as international and regional principles for democratic elections. The EU EOM is independent in its findings and conclusions and adheres to the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation, commemorated at the United Nations in October 2005, including its Code of Conduct for International Election Observers. On election day, the Mission deployed 73 observers from 25 EU member states, as well as Norway, who visited 386 polling stations throughout the country to observe voting and counting. The EU EOM will remain in the country to observe the post-election developments. This statement is preliminary, the EU EOM will not draw final conclusions until the completion of the process, after which it will publish its final report.

Main Findings

- The second round of the presidential election was held in a peaceful and orderly environment. The EU EOM observers rated the process as "good" or "satisfactory" in most polling stations observed. Some of the polling stations members arrived late or did not show up, it did not hamper the smooth flow of voters, who were able to freely exercise their franchise.
- The impartiality and professionalism of the election administration officials and the presence of candidates' agents (*personeros*) in polling stations contributed to a highly transparent process.
- The National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE) and the National Jury of Elections (JNE) administered the process in an efficient and professional manner. The EU EOM observers evaluated the performance of the election management bodies as independent, efficient, timely and well prepared at regional and district levels.
- Campaigning was characterized by heated debate. Yet, the campaign was peaceful with few incidents. Candidates and their supporter could freely assemble and express their political views.
- The media enjoyed freedom of opinion and speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and provided a broad and intense coverage of the campaign.
- The role of the media in covering the campaign was a source of controversy. Civil society organizations and journalists expressed to the EU EOM their concern about a tendentious approach by the media regarding the coverage of the campaign and their favoritism towards one or other candidate. The results of the EU EOM media monitoring supported such concerns.

- The legal framework is in line with international and regional principles for democratic elections. Yet, a number of legal provisions could be enhanced. The JNE announced that a commission of specialists was working on a revised electoral and electoral procedural code.
- Although women are still under-represented in high political positions, it is worth noting that one of the two 'presidential candidates was a woman as well as one of the vice-presidential candidates. In addition, women were strongly represented in the electoral administration as well as in the polling center.

ELECTION DAY: POLLING, COUNTING AND AGGREGATION

Election day was peaceful and orderly. The majority of polling stations observed were operational within one hour of the established opening time (08:00 hrs). However, most of them experienced late arrivals or no show of its main members, who were replaced by reserve members and, in some cases, by voters in line. The late start, however, did not hamper the smooth flow of voters –facilitated by the relatively small number of assigned voters per polling station– and voters were able to freely exercise their franchise. Voting procedures were applied evenly across the country as voters presented valid identification, signed the voter register and had their fingers marked with indelible ink after voting. Throughout the process, the secrecy of vote was respected in a well designed layout of the polling stations and the elderly, pregnant women and challenged voters were given priority. Overall, the EU EOM observers rated the voting process as either "good" or "satisfactory" in all polling stations observed. Candidates' agents (*personeros*) were present in 91 percent of observed polling stations, with *Fuerza 2011* in 80 percent and *Gana Perú* in 87 percent. ONPE assistants were of extreme importance in providing assistance and clarifications to polling staff members on the spot.

The EU EOM observers assessed the counting process as "good" or "satisfactory" in most of polling stations observed. *Personeros* signed copies of the results forms in 85.7 percent of the polling stations visited by the EU EOM. Civil society played an important role to strengthen the credibility of the electoral process on election day. The civil society organization *Transparencia* deployed around 5,000 observers throughout the country and carried out a "quick count."

The system of transmission of results was considered safe and reliable. However, there were some delays in the public announcement of results by ONPE that appeared at times confusing.

For the out-of-country voting, the EU EOM expressed its concern to the authorities about possible delays in the tabulation of results hand delivered by the consuls. However, for this election, ONPE authorized the scanning of results forms and the electronic transmission from all consulates to expedite the tabulation. The EU EOM observed the transmission of the scanned election result forms to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Lima.

ONPE also ran an electronic vote pilot project involving around 1,300 voters in a voting center in a semi-rural zone, Pacarán, on the outskirts of Lima. Voting was carried out smoothly in the presence of electoral officials and observers. Traibners assisted the voters with the procedures and the voting machines. The results will serve as the basis for a study on the implementation of electronic voting in all polling stations across the country.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

ONPE and JNE carried out their activities for the second round of the presidential election in an efficient and transparent manner that guaranteed the exercise of the right to vote for all citizens. EU EOM observers

assessed the performance of the election administration at regional and district levels as independent from political parties, efficient, timely and well prepared. In an example of cooperation and institutional responsibility, the three electoral bodies issued a joint statement on 27 May 2011 assuring the electorate about the transparency, impartiality and legality of the electoral process, and calling on all stakeholders to respect the results. The joint statement was a response to allegations of possible irregularities as well as the events in Puno, where the conduct of elections was at one point uncertain.

The voters register can be considered reliable and inclusive since all citizens are automatically registered once they reach 18 years of age. The confidence in the voters' register was recognized not only by citizens but also by the political parties.

The sensitive electoral material, including 22 million presidential ballots (with a surplus of around 10 percent) were transported and distributed according to the calendar and kept secured under police protection in the ODPEs. More than 110,000 members of the police (70,000) and armed forces (40,000) were deployed on election day. The EU EOM expressed its condolences for the killing of five security personnel in Cuzco and its solidarity with their families, and wishes of a prompt recovery for those injured.

The training programs for voting center and polling station staff, including a simulation exercise, organized through the ODPEs in all the regions, reinforced the capacity of those electoral officials, already trained for the first round.

CAMPAIGN ENVIRONMENT

The campaign climate for the second round was marked by a heated debate and reflected the polarized social and political atmosphere in the country. Candidates and supporters enjoyed freedom of speech, movement and assembly. The campaign activities were generally calm with a few incidents of egg- and stone-throwing as well as some intimidation acts. Campaigning consisted of a few major rallies, but mainly of small-scale meetings, door-to-door canvassing, graffiti, posting of candidates' posters and leaflets and distribution of goods such as caps and T-Shirts with the candidate's portraits. Social networks on the Internet were increasingly used for campaign purposes in urban areas. Both candidates had similar campaign strategies resorting to different speeches when addressing conservative urban and social-oriented rural audiences. The National Jury of Elections organized two debates on TV. The first one was conducted on 22 May between the "technocrat teams" of both candidates and the second on 29 May between the candidates. Regarding the campaign financial resources, while during the first round both candidates submitted their campaign expenses to ONPE, at the writing of this statement *Gana Perú* had not presented its expenses for the second round.

MEDIA ENVIRONMENT

The media had the fundamental freedoms of speech and opinion as guaranteed by the Constitution. The issue of the role of the press in the campaign has been a permanent source of controversy during the second round of the presidential election. The EU EOM has conducted a qualitative and quantitative analysis, as from 10 May 2011, on the coverage of four TV channels (State-owned *TV Perú Canal 7*, *América Televisión (Canal 4)*, *Panamericana Televisión (Canal 5)* and *Frecuencia Latina (Canal 2)*, two radio stations (State-owned *Radio Nacional*, *Radio Programas del Perú RPP*) and five newspapers (State-owned *El Peruano*, *Trome*, *El Comercio*, *La República* and *Perú 21*) with nationwide penetration. The analysis covered two periods: morning (07:00 to 10:00 hours) and prime time (19:00 to 24:00 hours). As a whole, the media offered the electorate a diverse range of political opinions for voters to compare the two options. The results from the exercise revealed a higher distribution of time and space to candidate Ollanta Humala's

party *Gana Perú* by the electronic and print media. However, when coverage is compared in terms of positive and negative tone, *Fuerza 2011* had a higher percentage of positive tone. Private channel *América Televisión* allocated 62 percent of its electoral-related coverage time to *Gana Perú*'s candidate and 38 percent to *Fuerza 2011*'s contender; *Panamericana Televisión* allotted 58 percent to Ollanta Humala and 42 percent to Keiko Fujimori, while *Frecuencia Latina*'s coverage was more balanced (47 percent to Ollanta Humala and 53 percent to Keiko Fujimori). The state-owned TV channel *TV Perú* gave 51.5 percent of the time monitored to Ollanta Humala, and 48.5 percent to Keiko Fujimori.

Private newspapers were polarized and supported openly either Ollanta Humala or Keiko Fujimori. In turn, the state-owned newspaper *El Peruano* was more neutral in tone and gave 52.5 percent of the space measured by the EU EOM to Ollanta Humala and 47.5 percent to Keiko Fujimori. Out of the five private newspaper monitored by the EU EOM, two (*El Comercio* and *Trome*) allocated more space to Keiko Fujimori. The tone measurement when excluding the newspaper *La República* from the group of five, showed the four newspapers (*El Comercio*, *Trome*, *Perú 21* and *El Peruano*) giving a much higher positive tone to Keiko Fujimori. *La República* alone gave more space to Ollanta Humala and a higher negative tone to Keiko Fujimori.

The state-owned *Radio Nacional* allotted 52 percent of its electoral coverage to the *Gana Perú*'s candidate and 48 percent to *Fuerza 2011*'s contender; private *Radio Programas del Perú* (RPP) provided Ollanta Humala 61 percent of its electoral coverage time and Keiko Fujimori 39 percent.

ELECTORAL COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

Although there were mechanisms to address electoral complaints and appeals in an expedite manner, mainly at the level of Special Electoral Juries (JEEs), there are provisions in the law that lack specific procedures and clear sanctions such as complaints regarding partiality of the media during electoral campaign. *Gana Perú* filed a complaint before the National Jury of Elections on 1 June. The complaint referred, among other allegations, to: 1) the comments by President Alan García regarding candidate Ollanta Humala; 2) the allegations of material and logistical support given by the Peruvian state to Keiko Fujimori; 3) the alleged inaction of the public prosecution office in starting a process to investigate the sources of the money used to pay Keiko Fujimori's studies abroad; and 4) the alleged threats to the Supreme Court judge by a *Fuerza 2011* member of Congress. According to the JNE, a decision on the complaint was already taken in the case.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework is generally in line with international and regional principles for democratic elections subscribed by Peru. However, a number of legal provisions could be enhanced for the benefit of the general electoral process. The EU EOM considers that the issues to be addressed could include: political parties alliances; a more inclusive interpretation of the validity of a vote; avoidance of overlapping of deadlines for the registration of political parties and the submission of candidates' lists; a clearer definition of the competencies of JNE and ONPE; establishment of procedure for complaints about lack of impartiality by the media during the electoral campaign. On a positive note, the JNE announced that a commission of specialists is working on a electoral and electoral procedural code.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Keiko Fujimori was the first woman in Peruvian history to participate in a second round of a presidential election. One of the vice-presidential candidates was also a woman. Women are still under-represented

among the high political level. The situation changes when it comes to other levels of political participation. In urban areas the percentage of female party agents is close to 50 percent. Regarding the electoral administration, in most regions women enjoyed equal representation with men or even a majority in areas like Puno, where 85 percent of the Special Electoral Juries (JEE) inspectors were women. The EU EOM observers reported that among the members of the polling stations observed 88 percent were women and, in most cases, presiding officers.

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