



PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Peaceful and orderly voting in a context of public mistrust and tainted credibility of the electoral process

Maputo, 11 October 2024

This preliminary statement of the EU election observation mission (EU EOM) is delivered before the completion of the entire electoral process. Critical stages remain, including tabulation of results and adjudication of petitions. The EU EOM is now only in a position to comment on observation undertaken to date, and will later publish a final report, including full analysis and recommendations for electoral reform. The EU EOM may also make additional statements on election-related matters as and when it considers it appropriate.

Summary

The 9 October presidential, legislative, and provincial assembly elections in Mozambique were held in a generally peaceful environment. Following the controversies that surrounded the 2023 municipal polls, the elections took place in the context of high levels of discontent and a strong popular demand for strengthening the rule of law and enhancing electoral administration.

Overall, the electoral management bodies, the CNE (National Elections Commission) and Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE), conducted the voting in an orderly manner.

Most opposition political parties expressed lack of confidence in the impartiality and independence of the CNE and the STAE, and their ability to oversee and conduct the electoral process independently and with transparency. Furthermore, parties expressed mistrust in other public institutions, including the Constitutional Council (CC), the apex of the judicial electoral system. The CNE's lack of public communication strategy and outreach contributed to this mistrust.

Electoral bodies faced several challenges during the electoral process, including budgetary restrictions, and insurgency in the province of Cabo Delgado. The CNE and STAE prepared for election day on time, despite logistical challenges due to the size of the country and difficult access to some remote areas.

A total of 17,169,239 citizens were registered representing an increase of 30 % compared to the 2019 elections, in a context where projection by the National Statistics Institute (INE) indicated an adult population growth of only 17 %. Young voters, age 35 or under, accounted for 58 % of the voter register, with 20 % first-time voters. There was a notable lack of confidence in the reliability of the electoral register, given that in several provinces it reflected a higher number of voters than the overall voting age population derived from the national census.

The legal framework has adopted the main international and regional key principles for the conduct of elections. However, the passing of 30 amendments to the electoral law, just 47 days before election day is not in line with international good practice, caused lack of legal certainty and added confusion and dissatisfaction among stakeholders.

Overall, the electoral campaign was conducted in a peaceful manner. Fundamental freedoms were generally respected, apart from instances of obstruction of the opposition's campaign activities. A limited number of campaign incidents were reported by stakeholders at the events observed, where security forces did not overstep their functions. No serious instances of inflammatory language was recorded at observed events. However, EU observers and interlocutors reported an evident tilting in the playing field in favour of the ruling party during the campaign with Mozambican Liberation Front (FRELIMO) benefiting from the advantages of incumbency through the misuse of state resources. Summoning of civil servants and teachers to participate in FRELIMO's campaign activities was reported in all provinces, except Maputo City, Gaza, and Manica, and EU observers and civil society organisations noted a climate of self-censorship due to reported political coercion by the ruling party, which targeted, in particular, civil servants. Reports from civil society platforms confirmed these observations.

On election day EU observers visited 729 polling stations in all provinces and 78 districts across the country. Almost all polling stations observed by the EU opened on time with a few polling stations opening with delay. Observers noted election workers in some stations were not always knowledgeable in the election procedures. There were no opposition party delegates in 16% of observed polling stations. Voting proceeded in a calm manner, and procedures were mostly followed during voting.

EU observers reported a slow count of votes which suffered, disorganisation and from a protracted process. There was lack of clarity and integrity of the count process.

Despite the lack of affirmative legal provisions, some parties implemented quotas of 30 % for the participation of women and youth, including FRELIMO. This was reflected in the number of women candidates at the top of party lists for the parliamentary elections, which stood at 128 or 30 % of the total number of first places contested.

Freedom of expression was generally respected throughout the campaign period. The two main public media, *Televisão Mozambique* and *Radio Mozambique*, offered to citizens daily reports on campaign activities by the different candidates. Despite provisions in the Code of Conduct for Election Coverage on equal treatment to all candidates, news coverage by both national radio and TV was biased in favour of ruling party and Chapo. No opinion or debate programmes were broadcast, limiting the informative offer presented to voters and their capacity to make an informed choice.

Campaign in the social media had limited outreach, with presidential candidates Mondlane and Chapo dominating most of the online election-related activity. The tone used by the candidates in their respective platforms was generally moderate. Disinformation was present in the social media during the campaign period.

The European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) has been present in the Mozambique since 1 September following an invitation from the Mozambican Authorities. The Mission is led by Chief Observer, Laura Ballarín Cereza, Member of the European Parliament (Spain). In total, the EU EOM deployed 179 observers from 24 EU Member States, and from Canada, Norway and Switzerland across the country to assess the whole electoral process against international obligations and commitments for democratic elections as well as the laws of Mozambique. A delegation of the European Parliament, headed by Antonio López Istúriz White, MEP (Spain), also joined the mission and fully endorses this Statement. On election day, the EU EOM observed in 729 polling stations. This preliminary statement is delivered prior to the completion of the election process. The final assessment of the elections will depend, in part, on the conduct of the remaining stages of the election process, in particular, the tabulation of results, and the handling of possible post-election day complaints and appeals. The EU EOM remains in country to observe post-election developments and will publish a final report, containing detailed recommendations, within two months of the conclusion of the electoral process. The EU EOM is independent in its findings and conclusions and adheres to the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation endorsed at the United Nations in October 2005.

Preliminary Findings

BACKGROUND

On 9 October, 17 million Mozambicans were called to vote in the general election for the President, the National Parliament (250 seats), ten Provincial Assemblies and ten Provincial Governors. Following controversial municipal elections a year ago, with widespread irregularities denounced by national observers and the civil society, the elections took place in the context of high levels of discontent, a strong popular demand for strengthening the rule of law, and enhancing transparency of the electoral administration. Opposition parties were divided and faced a serious lack of funding, especially among extra-parliamentary parties.

Four presidential candidates contested the election: Daniel Chapo from the ruling Mozambican Liberation Front (FRELIMO), in power for 49 years, Ossufo Momade from the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), Lutero Simango from the Mozambican Democratic Movement (MDM) and Venâncio Mondlane, an independent candidate with the formal support of the Optimistic People for the Development of Mozambique (PODEMOS).

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Late amendments to the electoral law introduced some positive features, but changes impacted legal certainty

The electoral framework is conducive to participatory elections with the adoption of the main international and regional key principles for the conduct of democratic elections. The Constitution enshrines the right to universal suffrage with direct, equal, secret, and periodic ballots. Furthermore, it establishes the obligation of the election administration to adhere to the principles of impartiality and independence. Domestication of international treaty obligations has progressed with the recent adoption of the law for the protection of persons with disability. Although the electoral laws include provisions on the disclosure of public campaign funding, other aspects remain unregulated. This is exemplified by the lack of regulation concerning the origin of private funding and campaign finance ceilings. Furthermore, there is a need to further domesticate the principles contained in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption

The law provides for a two-round presidential election system. Out of a total of 250 deputies, 248 members of the Assembly of the Republic are elected by a system of proportional representation using the d'Hondt formula. The remaining two seats represent the diaspora. Term mandates are of five years. The constituency of the Provincial Assembly is the province itself. To guarantee democratic representation, the legislation stipulates that 85% of the seats are allocated, on a proportional basis, to the districts in accordance with the number of registered voters, while 15% of the seats are reserved for the provincial level. Members of the provincial assemblies are elected by proportional representation, while governors, are elected by a simple majority.

Amendments to two election laws were passed by the National Assembly only 47 days before the polls, which is not in line with international principles and good practice. Even if the amendments were adopted with the support of the three parties represented in parliament, the late review created unnecessary legal uncertainty and contributed to public distrust in the electoral process.

Some of the new procedures enhanced the election process security and transparency, responding to concerns raised by the opposition party, RENAMO. These included the requirement that the appointment of a substitute member at the polling station be registered in the polling stations' minutes; the counting to take place without interruption after an hour's rest for its members; and that

all counting operations take place at the polling station. Failure to comply would result in the nullification of the process at that polling station. Furthermore, observers and members of the media were allowed to attend the counting process and will receive a copy of the final tally.

The legal review also stripped the first-instance district courts of jurisdiction over irregularities that could lead to an annulment of elections, by transferring these proceedings to the CC. These amendments raised strong criticism by the Mozambican Bar Association who deem the ruling without legal ground. The decisions of the CC cannot be appealed.

Finally, legal certainty of the election process was also affected by an amendment that the ballot box slot should only allow the insertion of a single ballot paper at a time. This posed an operational difficulty for the electoral bodies and was not implemented. An appeal by RENAMO to the CC regarding the introduction of this new requirement was rejected on the grounds that there was no time or budget to acquire new ballot boxes as per the new legal provision.

The legal framework includes clear timelines to present complaints to the courts with a swift resolution of cases. Political parties have claimed to be prepared to file complaints and to defend the results of the elections. A few pre-election disputes were adjudicated by the CC, a politically appointed body, including the decision to remove coalition Democratic Alliance Coalition (CAD) from competing for the national assembly. It also ruled on the legality of the use of the old ballot boxes despite recent amendments to the law.

ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION

Lack of stakeholder confidence in the independence and transparency of the electoral administration

The CNE is comprised of 17 members: five from FRELIMO, four from RENAMO, one from MDM and the remaining seven members from the civil society organisations. The CNE and STAE structures include temporary bodies at the provincial and district levels. Despite their diverse composition, opposition political parties and several civil society organisations reported a lack of confidence in the ability of the electoral bodies to conduct the electoral process independently. Eight days before the elections, even the president of the CNE admitted the presence of external “interferences” in the process, while the vice-president of the CNE, affiliated to RENAMO, had previously termed the institution as dysfunctional.

Overall, the election preparations were carried out on time, apart from the start of voter registration and the disbursement of the first tranche of campaign funds to political parties. However, the CNE suffered from the delay in disbursing the approved electoral budget.¹

The logistics of the election preparations, including the procurement of ballot papers, results sheets indelible ink and new ballot boxes, was conducted in South Africa, under the supervision of the electoral bodies. Ballot boxes, polling booths and voter lists, the latter being printed in the provinces, were delivered on time to the districts. Many remote parts of the country presented significant logistical challenges which were mostly overcome.

According to EU observers, the training of nearly 190,000 polling station staff was carried out satisfactorily, although the STAE cancelled the entire recruitment process of polling trainers in the district of Quelimane (Zambézia) after RENAMO submitted a complaint as the list contained civil

¹ On 4 October, the CNE announced that it had obtained 72% of its budget, i.e. almost MZN 20 billion (the equivalent of €280 million).

servants affiliated to FRELIMO. Similar cases of hiring of politically oriented civil servants were reported by civil society in various other districts, which impacted the credibility of the electoral bodies.

The CNE's public communication lacked planning, strategy, and outreach, with public information sharing limited to irregular meetings with political parties. The CNE rarely conducted press conferences or media interviews. Most CNE decisions were not accessible from the institutional website.

The voter education campaign included the deployment of 6,000 officers in all the districts and messages aired on Radio Mozambique. The radio programmes were reproduced in local languages via provincial and community radio stations. In addition, spots were also aired on public TV nine days before the vote. Youth organisations and some election officials regretted that the dissemination of the voter information campaign was not adapted to the use of digital platforms and social media.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Lack of confidence in the reliability of the voter register

A total of 17,169,239 citizens were registered, including 333,839 in the diaspora, representing an increase of 30 % compared to the 2019 elections, in a context where projection by the National Statistics Institute (INE) indicated an adult population growth of 17 %.

There was a notable lack of confidence in the reliability of the electoral register, given the discrepancies between the population projections of the INE and the electoral register: in several provinces the voter register reflected a higher number of voters than the overall voting age population derived from the national census. The EU EOM shares these concerns, already raised by the EU mission deployed to the 2019 election.

The active voter registration exercise was conducted by STAE in 2023 before municipal elections in which approximately a half of the population was entitled to participate. The remaining part of the potential electorate was allowed to register between March and May 2024. The election administration used the INE's district level population projections based on the 2017 census, as official target registration figures.

Overall, the registration rate in-country was 104 %. It also reflected significant variation among provinces, ranging from 86 % in Niassa to 150 % in Gaza.² The CNE published only basic information on the number of registered voters per province. To the detriment of transparency of the registration process, details such as the number of double registrations and steps taken to clean the register were not made public. The STAE, which is responsible for the voter registration process, considered that in-depth study of the register was necessary, however, none was conducted.

The CNE published information on the reallocation of seats in the National Parliament and Provincial Assemblies, and the assignation of voters to the 26,337 polling stations in-country and abroad, respecting the legal limit of 800 voters per station. As directed by the law, the political parties received a copy of the voter register 45 days before election day. Women amounted to 52 % of the total.

² A registration rate above 100% in Gaza province led the director of INE at that time (2019) to doubt the registration figures which should not be reached before 2040.

REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL PARTIES

The registration process of candidates and political parties lacked legal certainty

The eligibility requirements to contest the presidential, legislative, and provincial elections protect the right to stand and are in line with international and regional commitments ratified by the country. The nomination process of presidential candidates falls under the responsibility of the CC. There are no discriminatory or unreasonable requirements to compete for presidential elections. The CC approved four candidates and rejected seven aspiring candidates for failing to meet the requirements. The four candidates that contested the presidential elections were Daniel Chapo, who represented a generational transition within the ruling FRELIMO; Ossufo Momade, RENAMO's presidential candidate for a second successive time; Lutero Simango, representing the third political party with parliamentary representation, MDM; and Venâncio Mondlane, who run as an independent candidate with the formal support of PODEMOS and other smaller parties.

Of the 38 political forces that submitted candidacies to the legislative elections, the CNE approved 35 parties to field candidates. The decision to exclude CAD caused controversy, as the CNE initially accepted its registration but later rejected it on administrative grounds. Although the party appealed to the CC, the latter declared null and void the CNE registration. The CNE had the legal obligation to verify all registration requirements before its approval, and its decision was criticised by several civil society organisations and the Bar Association for causing legal uncertainty.

CAMPAIGN ENVIRONMENT

Peaceful campaign but misuse of state resources in favour of the ruling party resulted in tilted playing field

The 43 days campaign was competitive and calm with a limited number of election-related incidents reported by the observers. Fundamental freedoms were generally respected, apart from some instances of obstruction of the opposition's campaign³. EU observers and interlocutors reported an evident tilting of the playing field in favour of the ruling party, which benefited from the advantages of incumbency through the misuse of state resources. There were also some reports of RENAMO and MDM making use of public resources. Summoning of civil servants and teachers to participate in FRELIMO's campaign activities was reported in all provinces, except Maputo City, Gaza, and Manica. EU observers and civil society organisations reported self-censorship due to political pressure by the ruling party among civil servants.

At the campaign events observed, security forces did not overstep their functions and no serious instance of inflammatory language was recorded. Most campaign promises made by candidates involved fighting corruption, tackling the insurgency in Cabo Delgado, promoting youth employment, building roads, improving education, health services, access to water, and investing in agriculture. The tone of the campaign was joyful, and besides traditional door-to-door campaigning and caravans, FRELIMO, RENAMO and MDM favoured rallies while Mondlane gave priority to marches.

³ Reported in all provinces except for Maputo Province.

The overwhelming presence of FRELIMO campaign materials (outdoors, posters, banners, t-shirts, *capulanas*, flags, hats) throughout the country, as well as paid-for TV and radio spots, translated into a much larger visibility to the ruling party vis-à-vis all others.

Community and religious leaders from different congregations attended campaign events, often participating actively, especially at FRELIMO campaigns. Interlocutors reported cases of political involvement of community leaders and the Protestant Church in favour of the ruling party, as well as political pressure to use churches as a platform for campaigning in the provinces of Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula.

A total of 111 campaign events were observed the EU EOM, with a high participation of youth noted at Mondlane's campaign rallies. Registered political forces benefited from public and private funding for their election campaigns. The law is relatively permissive regarding the sources of campaign funding and does not define ceilings on campaign spending. This provides leeway for parties to benefit from undeclared services from the private sector. Public funding of MZN 260 million (EUR 3.7 million) for campaigning was allocated by the CNE for the three elections: a third to the four presidential candidates in equal portions; a third to parliamentary candidates, and the same amount to candidates for provincial assemblies. The ability of smaller parties to conduct a nationwide campaign from the start was hampered by the lack of financial resources and the two-week delay for the release of public funds.

MEDIA

Freedom of expression was respected but there was biased news coverage in the public radio and television in favour of the ruling party

Radio is the most important media in Mozambique, followed by television and newspapers. *Rádio Moçambique (RM)* is the main source of information reaching 90% of the country, broadcasting through community radio stations. According to the Institute of Social Communication around 75 % of the population is informed through community radio stations. Some 20 television channels, 8 printed newspapers with national coverage, and a few online publications complete the active media offer in the country.

Despite provisions in the Constitution guaranteeing for freedom of expression and right to information, the current media legal framework is insufficient. The Press Law 18/1991 of 10 August, and the Right to Information Law (Law no. 34 of 2014) are the only media legislation currently in force. Specific regulation on public radio and television, or community radio stations, among others, is lacking. The absence of an independent regulatory body and the lack of clarity regarding the powers and responsibilities of the government-controlled information cabinet (GABINFO), makes it difficult to guarantee an environment conducive to press freedom.

Freedom of expression was generally respected through the campaign period. Public media *Televisão Mozambique (TVM)* and *Radio Mozambique* offered to citizens daily reports on campaign activities by the different candidates. However, no opinion or debate programmes were broadcast, limiting the informative offer presented to voters and their capacity to make an informed choice.

In compliance with provisions in the electoral law, both *TV Mozambique* (monitored from 10 to 22 September), and *Radio Mozambique* (monitored from 10 to 16 September) allocated free airtime programmes to the different contestants daily. However, and despite provisions in the press law, Code of Conduct for Election Coverage, and RM statutes on equal treatment to all candidates, news

coverage by both national radio and TV was biased in favour of FRELIMO and Chapo. According to EU EOM's media monitoring findings, *TV Mozambique* allocated 45,8 % of airtime reserved for the campaign to FRELIMO, while MDM, RENAMO and PODEMOS obtained 20,5, 19,4 and 9,3 % of airtime, respectively.

According to the media monitoring findings, for TVM, and for RM, the tone of the coverage was mostly neutral. As for *Radio Mozambique*, FRELIMO was the party receiving the highest amount of airtime (37,5 %), followed by MDM (22,2 %), RENAMO (22,1 %) and PODEMOS (10,6 %).

SOCIAL MEDIA AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION / RIGHTS

A social media campaign with limited outreach and some instances of disinformation

The use of social media in Mozambique is limited. Internet penetration rate in the country is 23 %, meaning that 26.4 million people in Mozambique remain offline.⁴ Despite this, social media has been vital for the visibility of Mozambican actors who do not have access to traditional media, namely opposition parties. Although the Constitution of Mozambique identifies the need to legislate on data protection and privacy, no legislation on the matter has been so far implemented.

Campaign in the social media had limited outreach, with presidential candidates Mondlane and Chapo dominating most of the online election-related activity. The tone used by the candidates in their respective platforms was generally moderate.

All four presidential candidates were present in the social media, with Facebook as the prevalent platform for campaigning. Most of the competitors did not demonstrate a clearly defined communication strategy. Only Chapo employed a cross-platform approach to gain more votes. Mondlane and Chapo were by far the most active candidates posting videos, reels, campaign spots and live streaming of rallies and campaign activities. According to reports by EU observers, parties and candidates at provincial and district level rarely used social networks for campaigning.

Findings by the EU EOM's social media monitoring unit reflect that Mondlane was the presidential candidate with highest engagement combining the four platforms analysed (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and X). Momade was the one receiving more negative interactions and derogatory language by social media users.

Political advertising in social media reflected the imbalance of resources among electoral contenders. In the last three months FRELIMO and Chapo published 226 and 21 paid-for advertisements, respectively, in Facebook/Instagram, for a total amount of USD 20,123, whereas PODEMOS and Mondlane, the only remaining contenders of the presidential race with spots in the mentioned platforms, invested USD 200 in the publication of one paid-for advertisement each⁵. FRELIMO, Renamo and *Nova Democracia* kept active spots in Facebook during campaign silence period.

Disinformation was present in the social media during campaign period. National fact-checkers MISA-Check, as well as the UNDP, played an important role disproving fake news and combating disinformation. The mission also identified 50 and 16 inauthentic Facebook and Instagram accounts, respectively, 64 of which supported Chapo.

⁴ [Digital 2024: Mozambique - DataReportal - Global Digital Insights](#)

⁵ [Relatório da Biblioteca de Anúncios \(facebook.com\)](#)

CIVIL SOCIETY AND DOMESTIC OBSERVERS

Organised civil society observation brought more transparency to the election

Civil society were active throughout the country, and critical towards access to electoral-related information. The Electoral Consortium for More Integrity (CEMI), with some 2,000 observers, brought together seven organisations, including the Centre for Public Integrity (CIP) and the Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace; the *Sala da Paz* worked with the Institute for Multiparty Democracy and with over fifty organisations, and Decide was composed of three main organisations. Each of these platforms begun observation activities at the start of the campaign. These organisations shared their concerns regarding the misuse of public resources for campaign purposes, and public servants' participation in FRELIMO campaign events. Concerns were also raised regarding the collection of voter registration cards and registered personal details of potential voters.

The CEMI organised a parallel vote tabulation (PVT) in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia. According to the last update, the CNE accredited 11,516 national observers.

POLLING, COUNTING AND TABULATION

Voting procedures well implemented but counting was impacted by irregularities

The elections took place in 25,725 polling stations in Mozambique's 10 provinces, in the capital Maputo, and in 602 diaspora polling stations in seven African and two European countries. The EU EOM observed the opening, the voting and the counting in respectively in 79, 729 and 74 polling stations covering 78 districts in all provinces and the city of Maputo. Polling stations in country were secured by nearly 25,000 police officers.

The opening process observed was assessed positively, within 67 of those 79 polling stations (58 in urban areas). EU observers reported that opening took place between 7:00h and 7:15h, while the remaining ones opened before 8:00h, considering that some polling stations were set up in very remote areas. The lack of electoral materials and the lack of preparation of electoral staff were the main causes of the delays observed. The EU observers noted two cases of undue police presence and one case of unauthorised political party representatives.

EU observers assessed the overall conduct of polling operations as good and very good in over 97 % of the observed polling stations (50 % urban). Voting procedures were respected in over 86 % of the observed polling stations. The EU EOM considers that a procedure requiring voters to sign the voters' list after casting their ballot would strengthen the integrity of the voting process. EU observers noted that some voters holding a valid voter card were not found on the voter list of their assigned polling station and therefore were prevented to vote in line with the CC jurisprudence issued during the 2023 municipal elections.

The EU EOM noted positively the improved design of the results sheets which include the record of the number of authorised voters that voted outside their allocated polling station. For the post-election phase, the EU EOM encourages the election officials to reconcile such information with the number of accreditations the CNE has issued.

The presence of party agents participated in the transparency of the elections, with EU observers recording the presence of FRELIMO, RENAMO, MDM and PODEMOS agents in respectively 98%, 59 %, 34 % and 59 % of the observed polling stations. Other parties were marginally represented excepted ND and AMUSI which reported present in 3%. In the provinces of Gaza and Sofala, EU

observers reported cases of accredited PODEMOS agents not being authorised to enter the polling stations, a practice documented also by national observers. EU observers also witnessed an agent from *ND* dully accredited in the district of Quelimane being denied access.

The representation of women as members of polling stations slightly exceeds their representation in the electoral register, with 57 % within the observed polling stations. EU observers assessed that the layout of 30 % of the polling stations were not suitable to voters with reduced mobility.

Out of the 74 counting observed (63 urban), EU observers assessed the counting process very good, good and bad in respectively eight, 38 and 24 polling stations, the 4 remaining assessed as very bad, for a process that lasted in some localities until the morning hours of the 11 October. Although results' sheets were not posted in eight of the counting observed almost all party agents present received copies of such documents.

EU observers estimated that 14 out of 74 of the counting processes observed were seriously hampered by the poor lighting conditions. Strict rules on the validity of votes often led to inconsistent attribution to candidates. EU observers reported stacks of folded ballot papers in ten counting processes followed, indicating possible ballot stuffing. In one third of the counting process observed, the figures in the protocols did not reconcile.

The EU EOM will observe the tabulation process at district and city electoral commissions until the end. It will continue to follow the post-election process in all 11 electoral constituencies, and at national level where of around 77,000 polling results' sheets will be tabulated and mandates allocated. The EU EOM call the election administration to apply international best practice by publishing desegregated electoral results by polling station for the sake of transparency.

An electronic version of this Preliminary Statement is available on the Mission website
www.moeuemozambique2024.eu

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