



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

**AD HOC OBSERVATION DELEGATION TO THE ELECTIONS  
HELD IN PERU ON 9 APRIL AND 4 JUNE 2006**

**Report by Mr José Ignacio SALAFRANCA SÁNCHEZ-NEYRA,  
Delegation chairman**

**6-10 April and 1-5 June 2006**

Annexes:    Press releases  
              Lists of participants  
              Programmes

## **1. Introduction**

On the invitation of the Peruvian government, the Conference of Presidents decided at its meeting of 9 March 2006 to send an ad hoc delegation consisting of seven MEPs to observe the elections (presidential, congressional and Andean Parliament) scheduled for 9 April and 4 June 2006 in Peru.

Using the d'Hondt system, the groups appointed the following Members for the delegation for the 9 April elections: José Ignacio SALAFRANCA SÁNCHEZ-NEYRA (PPE-DE); Thierry CORNILLET (ALDE); Fernando FERNÁNDEZ MARTÍN (PPE-DE); Girts Valdis KRISTOVKIS (UEN); Manuel MEDINA ORTEGA (PSE); Iñigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (PPE-DE); and Emilio MENÉNDEZ DEL VALLE (PSE). For the second presidential round (4 June), Horst POLSDORF (PPE-DE) replaced Mr MÉNDEZ DE VIGO; Natalie GRIESBECK (ALDE) replaced Mr CORNILLET; Inese VAIDERE (UEN) replaced Mr KRISTOVKIS; and Irena BELOHORSKA (NI) took the place ceded by the PPE-DE Group and vacated by Mr FERNÁNDEZ MARTÍN.

At its constituent meeting of 21 March 2006, the delegation elected as its chairman José Ignacio SALAFRANCA SÁNCHEZ-NEYRA (PPE-DE). The delegation's exhaustive programme over its two visits to Peru included meetings with the political and electoral authorities at the highest level, as well as with the major political parties and the main presidential candidates - with, however, the exception of Alan García, the APRA candidate and eventual winner, whom the delegation, despite repeated attempts, did not succeed in meeting during either round. For its electoral observation activities, the delegation split into three observer groups for the first round (Lima, Cuzco and Iquitos), and another three for the second (Lima, Arequipa and Cuzco).

## **2. Some considerations on the presidential and congressional elections and the elections to the Andean Parliament**

The following points should be noted as background:

- At no previous presidential election in Peru had there been so many candidates: initially 24, and in the campaign proper 17.
- For the first time, two brothers stood against each other as presidential candidates: Ollanta Humala (Unión por el Perú) and Ulises Humala (Avanza País).
- In another 'first', three women candidates stood for president: Lourdes Flores (Unidad Nacional), Martha Chávez (Alianza para el Futuro), and Susana Vallarán de la Puente (Concertación Descentralista). Women presidential candidates in earlier elections were Mercedes Cabanillas (APRA) and Lourdes Flores (PPC), in 1995.
- This was the first time that the franchise was extended to the military and the police (which groups together now account for 10% of the electorate).
- Also for the first time, Peru's representatives to the Andean Parliament were elected by direct universal suffrage.

### 3. The elections of 9 April

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 general terms, we were able to establish that the National Office for Electoral Processes (ONPE) had carried out its duties correctly as regards distributing voting materials and setting up the polling booths. There were only a small number of minor incidents, of obstruction of the work of staff or failure to provide information on the register in the case of merged booths. The majority of Peruvians voted in an orderly and peaceful fashion for the President, the Vice-Presidents, the 120 members of Congress and Peru's members of the Andean Parliament. Abstention was 10.77%, the lowest since 1985 (according to 'Transparencia').

However, the enthusiastic civic participation of the public was offset by a number of incidents which affected the election day:

1. the inclusion of politically loaded phrases in the President's message to the nation on the eve of the polls;
2. the campaign statements made at the beginning of the voting by the presidential candidates of the Partido Aprista Peruano and the Alianza Unidad Nacional at their press breakfasts (these events have become customary on election day but tend in practice to lead to campaigning acts that are forbidden in law);
3. the physical attacks on the presidential candidate of Unión por el Perú before and after he cast his vote;
4. the public statements by the presidential candidate of Unión por el Perú in which, in breach of the electoral law, he attributed responsibility for the attacks on his person to the candidates of Unidad Nacional and the Partido Aprista Peruano and to the outgoing President;
5. there were disturbances at polling booths abroad, e.g. in Tokyo, Madrid, Barcelona, Denver, New York, Caracas, Medellín and Miami, as a result of the large numbers of voters.

Voting closed at 4 p.m. on 9 April 2006. The exit polls pointed to a victory for Ollanta Humala (putting him on 30%), with Lourdes Flores and Alan García both tailing him on around 25%. It was therefore impossible to establish who had come second, and a decision on the matter was postponed until the final official count (including decisions on appeals), carried out by the official electoral bodies (the National Office for Electoral Processes - ONPE and the National Election Jury - JNE).

The official published results were as follows:

a) Congressional elections: Just two days before the second presidential round, on 2 June, ONPE published the official list of the 120 persons elected to Congress. The results were delayed because thousands of votes were recounted. The final breakdown of seats in Congress for 2006-2011 was, according to ONPE's figures, as follows:

Political organisation	Seats	Valid votes
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UNION POR EL PERÚ	45	2,274,797
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PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	36	2,213,623
UNIDAD NACIONAL	17	1,648,717
ALIANZA POR EL FUTURO	13	1,408,069
FRENTE DE CENTRO	5	760,261
PERU POSIBLE	2	441,462
RESTAURACIÓN NACIONAL	2	432,209
TOTAL:	120	9,179,138

As is obvious, no party achieved an absolute majority. The new President, Alan García, will therefore have to make alliances, with other parties or else with floor-crossers. The congressional candidates with the most votes nationwide were: Keiko Fujimori (AF), Carlos Bruce (PP), Mercedes Cabanillas (PAP), Gabriela Pérez del Solar (UN) and Alberto Andrade (FC).

Significantly, 36 women were elected to Congress, accounting for 30% of its members - a record for Peru. 11 women were elected in Lima, and none in Callao. If we compare 2001, when 22 women were elected (18.3% of Congress), with 12 representing Lima and Callao, it is clear that this time more women were elected from the provinces (25 instead of 10).

b) Elections to the Andean Parliament - As has been said, this was the first time that Peruvians directly elected their representatives (five full members and ten alternate members) to the Andean Parliament. Those elected were, according to ONPE:

Political organisation - Candidate - Valid votes - Function

PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	ROSA MARINA, LEÓN FLORES	235,630	Full member
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	JUAN AUGUSTO RAMÍREZ, MARIATEGUI MALARIN	691,628	Full member
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	First alternate member to be decided by JNE	94,549	First alternate member
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	ELSA, MALPARTIDA JARA	270,932	Full member
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	EMILIO, BLANCO CACIORI HUARCAYA	355,792	First alternate member

PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	VICTOR MANUEL, LÓPEZ GARCÍA	104,301	First alternate member
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	ELSA MARÍA, MANTILLA PORTOCARRERO	80,484	First alternate member
UNIDAD NACIONAL	AURISTELA ANA, OBANDO MORGAN	164,880	First alternate member
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	Second alternate member to be decided by JNE	58,934	Second alternate member
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	DAVID, TEJADA PARDO	38,785	Second alternate member
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	FERNANDO, FUENZALIDA VOLLMAR	69,721	Second alternate member
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	SISI MAGALI, SILVA GRANADOS	35,768	Second alternate member
UNIDAD NACIONAL	FRANKO ENRIQUE GUILLERMO, SAENZ CARRASCO	50,187	Second alternate member

c) Presidential elections - Almost a month later, on 4 May 2006, ONPE announced that the three candidates with the highest number of votes were: Ollanta Moisés Humala Tasso (Unión por el Perú), with 3 758 258 votes (30.616% of the electorate), Alan García Pérez (Partido Aprista Peruano), with 2 985 858 (24.324%), and Lourdes Flores Nano (Unidad Nacional), with 2 923 280 (23.814%). As none of these had reached the threshold of 50% of votes cast plus one vote (of a total of 16 494 906 votes cast), the National Election Jury (JNE) called a run-off between the two candidates with the most votes for 4 June. The final results of the first round were as follows:<sup>1</sup>

Political organisation	Votes	% of valid votes	% of votes cast
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	3,758,258	30.616 %	25.685 %
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	2,985,858	24.324 %	20.406 %
UNIDAD NACIONAL	2,923,280	23.814 %	19.979 %
ALIANZA POR EL FUTURO	912,420	7.433 %	6.236 %
FRENTE DE CENTRO	706,156	5.753 %	4.826 %
Total valid votes	12,275,385	100.000 %	83.894 %
Blank papers	1,737,045		11.872 %
Spoilt papers	619,573		4.234 %
Contested votes	0		0.000 %
Total votes cast	14,632,003		100.000 %
Total of eligible voters: 16,494,906			

#### 4. Profiles of the candidates participating in the second round

- **Alan García Pérez:**

Alan García is the President of the Partido Aprista Peruano (APRA), the oldest and by far the best organised political party in Peru. A 56-year-old lawyer, he was elected President of Peru on 14 April 1985 when he was only 35, becoming the first member of his party to attain the presidency

<sup>1</sup> First five candidates only (data supplied by ONPE).

since its creation.

His government's economic policy was based on exchange controls and constraints on the money supply. He refused to accept IMF instructions and limited debt servicing to 10% of revenue from exports. As a result, the IMF blacklisted Peru.

At the end of his term of office, García was obliged to leave Peru to avoid persecution by the regime of President Fujimori. Ten years later, he returned to Peru to stand in the 2001 presidential elections, at which he was defeated by a small margin.

For this year's elections, García offered a 'new' profile, stressing experience and prudence. His main policies are the following:

a) Democracy, governability and human rights. - According to García, a new social democracy will have to have majority support (which he believes has yet to be the case) and respect the balance of powers in order to ensure civilised coexistence and avoid authoritarianism. Here he stresses the vital role of media freedom, respect and acceptance of criticism.

Regarding governability, García favours a project for the long term based on authoritativeness and firmness. This will mean responding to the popular demands for change in the political system. He does not think a new constituent assembly is necessary: rather, he stresses the need for the new state authorities to work together to achieve lower salaries, a reformed Congress and an end to overspending. This will also necessitate economic reform, with encouragement of agriculture and SMEs, while, above all, achieving **zero hunger**, a target which reflects the people's most urgent needs,

b) Economic policy and social issues - García said during his campaign that should he become President he would not expropriate foreign-owned businesses: rather, he would negotiate new contracts with them in cases where the non-Peruvian enterprise's profits are not making a sufficient contribution to the national budget. He proposes, as a national target, a level of social and economic growth which would turn Peru into the leading Pacific nation, thanks to a mega-port, the Inter-Ocean highway and agricultural exports. His government would create agricultural jobs on the basis of export-oriented hothouse production and the development of the Agrarian Bank.

Concerning taxation, the Partido Aprista Peruano proposes broadening the tax base while not creating new taxes - rather, it would raise those that already exist. It also advocates an information campaign in the interests of a functioning tax system. Three mechanisms are proposed: i) tax registration for all; ii) encouragement of use of tax certificates for both legal and natural persons; iii) levying of certain taxes (e.g. the General Sales Tax), not as now in advance but at the moment of the transaction.

In the area of social campaigns, García emphasises the need to include two groups, namely women and young people. He would support Peru's mothers' associations with substantially increased funding for certain programmes (milk distribution and subsidised canteens). At the same time, he stresses that mothers also need jobs, creches for their children while they are at work, protection from domestic and sexual violence, and greater employment opportunities in the public sector. He proposes a government made up of men and women in equal numbers, which would set an example for women's participation to the entire administration.

For young people, he proposes creating, through the Bank of the Nation, a programme to be called 'Credijoven'. He would also strengthen the National Institute for Educational Grants and Loans to enable it to offer five times what it now does in grants. He would also offer posts in the public administration to the ten best students of each of Peru's universities, so as to get rid of 'party card' admissions and open up positions to the brightest, hardest-working and best-performing candidates.

c) Social policy and the fight against poverty - García says that his government's key social policy would be employment, to be stimulated through national and foreign investment and through state

action to promote agriculture and SMEs. A second vital policy would be education, for which he proposes implementing the 'National Agreement'<sup>2</sup> under which the proportion of GDP allotted to the sector would be increased by 0.25% each year. García further promises to restore the full school day, with at least one more additional hour (morning and afternoon), early in his presidential term.

On health, García proposes linking up the inter-hospital networks of the Health Ministry and ESSALUD, in order to ensure that they are used to full capacity. He would also cut the prices of medicines and promote universal access to healthcare on the basis of an integrated system.

He proposes to continue the programmes 'My Home' and 'My Own Roof', and to launch the 'Fernando Belaúnde Terry project' for the construction of 20000 new accommodation units for the urban poor of Lima, with parallel actions in other cities. On the fight against corruption, he proposes a broad-based government which would discourage sectarian attitudes: he believes the auditor-general should be proposed by the opposition. He would fight drug trafficking by means of chemical precursors, and would encourage financial discipline in the civil service, replacing avoidable travel by electronic procurement.

d) Electoral policies with international implications - In the last days of the campaign, García adopted a more radical position on the proposed Peru/US free trade treaty, proposing that it be 'renegotiated' on behalf of Peru's farmers. He has declared that signing the treaty will be conditional on the Peruvian government paying compensation to the farmers, who would be those to suffer most from the agreement.

García believes that Peru can benefit from its 'democratic' image in Latin America, by contrast with the 'totalitarian' image of the likes of the left-wing leader and committed anti-American Hugo Chávez. He sees his own victory as enabling Peru to operate a key shift in favour of democracy and against the military-oriented and totalitarian tendency spearheaded by Chávez, who, according to García, wishes to recruit other countries for his schemes for domination. Meanwhile, García believes that the US should take greater account of Peru's farmers when renegotiating the treaty.

### **Ollanta Humala:**

Ollanta Humala, the candidate of the Partido Unión por el Perú (UPP), is a retired military officer aged 44. He is accused by his opponents of wishing to set up a military dictatorship. Questions have been raised over his time as head of an army base in the Peruvian rain forest in 1992-1993. There are eye-witness accounts of disappearances and abuses still under investigation. Humala rejects these allegations and says he has never violated human rights. In 2000, he led an abortive military rebellion against President Alberto Fujimori. He declares that his present links with the Peruvian armed forces are 'based on respect', and that should he be elected the military would continue to act 'in accordance with the Constitution'.

Most analysts agree that Humala is the beneficiary of a protest vote or anti-system vote on the part of the least-favoured strata. In his political programme, he presents himself as an ardent nationalist, on the following lines:

a) Democracy, governability and human rights - Humala believes that the existing state represents neither the Peruvian people nor the interests of the nation. He sees it as representing a minority of Peruvians, those in whose hands economic power is concentrated and who are 'bound hand and foot' to transnational interests and are 'holding the state to ransom', privatising industry and handing it over to foreign ownership. Today, he believes, the state has no answers to the nation's problems, but

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<sup>2</sup> The 'National Agreement' was signed on 22 July 2002 by President Alejandro Toledo Manrique and the leaders of the political parties, social organisations and religious institutions. This is proof of how far the restoration of democratic institutions in Peru has progressed. The aim of this agreement is to implement a total of thirty national policies forming a basis for democratic transition and consolidation, the affirmation of national identity and the creation of a shared vision for the nation's future.

merely serves the interests of business. He gives as examples the 'rescue packages' for Banco Wise and Banco Latino, or the 20 million paid to Baruch Ivcher. By contrast, his nationalists would 'nationalise the state'.

Humala believes that governability does not exist in Peru, since the necessary conditions - political stability and social peace - are lacking. He recalls that 7 m Peruvians are without drinking water and sewage facilities while corruption is rife. The nationalists propose leaving the past behind to build the future, with a 'new political constitution' ushering in a new division of powers that will include all of the population. This would enable state participation in business, with national capital being privileged over foreign capital irrespective of origin.

b) Economic policy and social issues - The nationalists would strengthen state control over the key mining sectors and gas and energy in general. They would therefore nationalise those natural resources.

Humala would practice a policy of price stability, with low inflation (between 2.5% and +-1%) and a stable exchange rate. Another of his key points is that, to avoid speculation, there should be an optimum level of international reserves (USD 15 bn). Under that basic framework of stability, the nationalists would operate a fiscal regime prioritising a balanced budget, with a deficit in the worst of cases no higher than 1%.

In the area of taxation, the nationalists would strengthen the regulatory bodies and would carry out a sweeping reform on the basis of an equitable and progressive system - characteristics which they find sorely lacking in the present system. They therefore advocate reforms aimed at ensuring that the better-off pay more in tax.

The nationalists propose fighting and eliminating poverty through social programmes of two types: i) those aimed at meeting the basic needs of the people; and ii) those aimed at creating jobs. They would increase the budget allocation to 1% of GDP in order to cut chronic malnutrition among children by 50%. In addition, they would extend water and sewerage facilities to one million people outside the big cities. The great challenge would be to reduce the numbers living in extreme poverty by a million.

They would also make a point of eradicating political cronyism and encourage grassroots social organisations to develop their own local programmes. To this end, they say they would support the 'citizens' programmes', the 'business programme for women', and the 'young entrepreneurs' programme for SMEs'.

c) Social policy and the fight against poverty - The nationalists believe that economic policy should be guided by social policy and that the latter should therefore have a key place in the national budget. Humala claims that a nationalist government's employment policies would stimulate job opportunities and protect basic labour rights, such as the eight-hour working day and the right to paid overtime, as well as access to welfare and a secure workplace.

The nationalists say they would redirect public investment into infrastructures and viable, job-creating projects. They would promote projects for creating permanent jobs rather than temporary ones. In addition, they would overhaul government employees' pay structure so as to raise the salaries of the less well-off among them, such as health workers, teachers and the police and the armed forces. A full school day would be restored, with school breakfasts and dinners and educational insurance arrangements.

d) Electoral policies with international implications - Humala has sown a degree of panic among investors (especially foreign investors) by his plans to nationalise the economy. He has also said that if he won power he would seek to renegotiate the free trade treaty with the US, which, he believes, was negotiated without regard for the asymmetries between the two parties and would therefore adversely affect Peru's producers of rice, sugar and dairy and meat products.



Humala has the open support of the President of Venezuela. Mr Chávez has shown openly confrontational attitudes towards both Alan García and the outgoing President, Alejandro Toledo. Indeed, Toledo has ordered the withdrawal of Peru's ambassador to Venezuela, on the grounds of Venezuelan interference in Peru's internal affairs.

## 5. The second round of the presidential elections

On the night before the 4 June 2006 elections, a major incident happened which could have affected the normal conduct of the voting. The candidate Ollanta Humala asked to meet the members of the EP election observation mission, saying he wished to show them a DVD explaining how to hack into the electoral computer system and manipulate the results. This led to a crucial emergency meeting bringing together the highest Peruvian electoral authorities, the Prosecutor-General, the chairmen of the EP and OAS observation missions (the latter being the former Argentinian foreign minister Rafael Bielsa), and representatives of the two candidates, each accompanied by a technical expert. Fortunately, a few hours before voting opened a confidential agreement was signed in which all the parties declared that the 'information' received was false and undertook not to accept any kind of manipulation.

Voting day saw a high turnout, and, although in the course of the day there were some clashes between supporters of the two candidates in a number of cities (including Cuzco and Arequipa), no major incidents were reported.

The final results of the second round were, according to ONPE, the following:

Political organisation	Votes	% of valid votes	% of votes cast
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	6,965,017	52.625 %	48.141 %
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	6,270,080	47.375 %	43.337 %
Total valid votes	13,235,097	100.000 %	91.478 %
Blank papers	157,863		1.091 %
Spoiled papers	1,075,089		7.431 %
Contested votes (pending decision)	0		0.000 %
Total votes cast	14,468,049		100.000 %

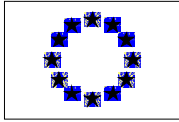
## CONCLUSIONS

The actions as such of Parliament's observation delegation deserve all congratulation in terms of its members' dedication, commitment and rigour. Its hard work bore fruit, in the media reports and in the boosting of the EP's visibility. All this was greatly reinforced by the unstinting support offered by the Commission's delegation in Lima, which supplied an excellent example of interinstitutional cooperation. Special mention should here be made of our delegation's most laudable joint efforts with its OAS counterpart during the critical hours just before the vote, in the wake of the incident which we have referred to. The way in which, in those exceptional circumstances, the presence and actions of international observers can contribute to a stable and secure electoral process and reinforce the credibility of those involved (national and electoral

authorities, political parties, etc) is certainly a major argument in favour of Parliament organising ad hoc missions of this kind.

Secondly, and with regard to the internal political situation, it is evident that the election of Alan García to the presidency should be seen in the context of the new set of challenges facing Peru, whose voters have clearly opted for a political and economic programme of moderate characteristics and a somewhat conservative programme of government, continuing with the revitalisation of Peru's democracy and economy and, above all, stepping up the fight against poverty and the promotion of social cohesion. The Peruvian electorate, as almost everywhere in Latin America, has, in these elections, shown proof of its democratic maturity while firmly rejecting politicians who do not include broad social programmes in their agendas. At the same time, it has expressed its suspicion of the blandishments of free-market ideology, and, in an exhibition of a worrying volatility, has offered a high degree of support to the trend which some call 'neo-populist' and others term 'social revolution' and which has acquired an increasing importance in the region. All this means that Peru's new President and government are faced with an enormous challenge, in terms of both the inherent difficulty of achieving a stable majority in Congress and of the magnitude of the economic and social problems to be confronted. The new President will have to use all of his recognised political skills if he is to ensure the democratic cooperation of the different political and institutional agents in the interests of a stable and efficient new government. It will certainly not suffice to create consensus and alliances: the main challenge will be to win the support of the people.

Finally, as regards external relations there is no doubt that the election of President García has confirmed the Andean integration process, and, indeed, the continued existence of the Andean Community: Peru will, alongside Colombia, continue to play a key role in the Andean region, and therefore in all of South America. This will facilitate the negotiation of the EU-Andean Community Association Agreement decided at the Fourth EU-LAC Summit in Vienna, while, with a view to the Fifth Summit to be held in Lima in mid-May of 2008, Alan García's victory will enable Peru to go on playing a key role in the whole area of relations with the EU. The results of these recent elections have increased our understanding of the new geopolitical and economic map in the region: the new President made it clear throughout his campaign that his external policy is grounded in the desire to strengthen ties with Brazil, Chile, and Spain, while of course continuing to recognise and respect the importance of relations with the US.



**EUROPEAN UNION**

DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN PERU

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## **DECLARATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON THE 2006 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN PERU**

**(Lima, 5 June 2006)** - The Election Observation Mission of the European Parliament (EP), as it did earlier during the first round of voting, once again salutes the citizens of Peru for giving further proof of their civic responsibility and democratic maturity by participating massively and peacefully in the day's voting.

The Mission expresses its gratitude to both candidates and their supporters for the positive outcome in general terms of the electoral process, and congratulates the respective parties for their prompt and unambiguous acceptance of the results and of the will of the Peruvian people.

The Mission further notes the efforts made and the guarantees extended by the political authorities of Peru, especially the National Office for Electoral Processes (ONPE) and the National Election Jury (JNE), and hopes that those authorities will deal promptly with the appeals that have been lodged. IT adds that those appeals in no way impugn an election process that was peaceful, transparent, orderly and fully in line with electoral standards.

The EP mission takes note of the results presented by the national electoral authorities and congratulates the President-elect on his victory, as well as Mr Humala for his notable results. It further reminds the various political forces of their responsibility in the consolidation of a viable Peru, on the basis of an inclusive government and a loyal opposition. Representing as it does the EU's parliamentary dimension, the EP mission takes the opportunity to remind the President-elect of Parliament's willingness to continue working with the new government and the national institutions in the cause of democratic consolidation and the welfare of the Peruvian people.

The European Union in general, and the European Parliament in particular, reiterate, at this key moment for both Peru and the Andean Community, their continued commitment to contributing to peace, harmony, the consolidation of democracy and the reinforcement of the regional integration process.

Parliament's Election Observation Mission has been chaired by Mr **José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra** (Spain), MEP and member of the Group of the European People's Party (PPE) and of Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, who earlier headed the EP's mission to the first round, as well as that to the general elections of 2001.

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The Mission also included Mr **Horst Posdorf** (Germany), also of the PPE; the members of the Socialist Group Mr **Emilio Menéndez del Valle** (Spain) and Mr **Manuel Medina Ortega** (Spain); the member of the ALDE Group Mrs **Nathalie Griesbeck** (France); the member of the Union for Europe of the Nations Group Mrs **Inés Vaidere** (Latvia); and the non-attached Member Mrs **Irena Belohorská** (Slovakia).

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# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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## AD HOC OBSERVATION DELEGATION TO THE ELECTIONS IN PERU

Sunday, 4 June 2006

### List of participants (provisional)

#### Members of the delegation

Name	Surname(s)	Political group	Member State
Mr José Ignacio	<b>SALAFRANCA SÁNCHEZ-NEYRA, Presidente</b> • <i>Committee on Foreign Affairs</i>	PPE-DE	Spain
	***		
Mr Horst	<b>POSDORF</b> • <i>Committee on Development</i>	PPE-DE	Germany
Mr Manuel	<b>MEDINA ORTEGA</b> • <i>Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection</i>	PSE	Spain
Mr Emilio	<b>MENÉNDEZ DEL VALLE</b> • <i>Committee on Foreign Affairs</i>	PSE	Spain
Mr Nathalie	<b>GRIESBECK</b> • <i>Committee on Budgets</i>	ALDE	France
Mrs Inese	<b>VAIDERE</b> • <i>Committee on Foreign Affairs</i>	UEN	Latvia
Sra Irena	<b>BELOHORSKA</b> • <i>Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety</i>	NI	Slovakia

#### Political groups of the delegation members

**PPE-DE:** Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats  
**PSE:** Socialist Group in the European Parliament  
**ALDE:** Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe  
**UEN:** Union for Europe of the Nations Group  
**NI:** Non-attached Members

**Delegation secretariat**

Mr	Javier	<b>FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ</b>	Principal Administrator
Mr	Armelle	<b>DOUAUD</b>	Administrador
Mr	Raymond	<b>HERDIES</b>	Principal Assistant

**Political groups secretariat**

	José Antonio	<b>GIL DE MURO</b>	PSE Group
Mr			

**Also a participant**

Mr	Luis	<b>HERMOSILLA</b>	Adviser to Mr Salafranca
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**Interpreters**

Mr	Javier	<b>FERREIRA RAMOS</b>	EN/ES
Mrs	Inés	<b>CARAVIA</b>	ES/EN



EUROPEAN UNION

DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN PERU

Lima, 30 May 2006  
ACM/GA D(2006)

**PROGRAMME for the Election Observation Delegation of the  
European Parliament  
1 to 5 June 2006**

***THURSDAY, 1 June***

<b>17:35</b>	<i>Arrival from Madrid in Iberia flight IB6653 of: Javier Fernández Fernández, Armelle Douaud and Inés Caravia Transfer to Hotel Country Club, San Isidro</i>
<b>18:55 - 19:30</b>	<i>Arrival from Amsterdam in flight KLM 741 of Inése Vaidere EC Delegation: EM</i>
<b>22:35 - 23:30</b>	<i>Arrival from São Paulo in flight LP604 of José Ignacio Salafranca Transfer to Hotel Country Club EC Delegation: ACM</i>

***FRIDAY, 2 June***

<b>09:30 - 10:00</b>	Meeting with Lourdes Flores <i>Place: Avenida Guardia Civil 1160 Urb. Corpac, San Isidro EC Delegation: ACM</i>
<b>10:15 - 11:15</b>	Meeting with members of the Frente de Centro (designated by Valentín Paniagua, who will not be in Peru) <i>Place: Avenida Cuba 844 Jesús María - Dr Paniagua's office EC Delegation: ACM</i>
<b>11:30 - 12:30</b>	Meeting with the President of the JNE <i>Place: Av. Nicolás de Piérola 1080, Lima. Tel. 3111700 EC Delegation: ACM</i>
<b>13:00 - 15:15</b>	Lunch with the open EU troika: Member States represented by the MEPs <i>Place: Club Nacional (for reasons of location) To be confirmed</i>
<b>15:30 - 16:30</b>	Meeting with the head of the ONPE <i>Place: Jr. Washington 1894, Lima EC Delegation: ACM</i>
<b>16:50 - 17:50</b>	<b>Meeting with Dr Martha Chávez</b> <i>Place: Congress EC Delegation: AC</i>
<b>18:00 - 19:50</b>	Meeting with Gustavo Pacheco, chairman of the Committee on External



<b>17:35 - 18:30</b>	<p>Relations of Congress <i>Place: Congress, Jr. Junín 330, 5th floor</i></p> <p><i>Arrival from Madrid in flight Iberia 6653 of Manuel Medina Ortega, Emilio Menéndez del Valle and José Antonio Gil de Muro</i> Transfer to Hotel Country Club <i>EC Delegation: HR</i></p>
<b>19:00 - 20:00</b>	<p>Meeting with President Toledo <i>Place: Palacio de Gobierno</i> <i>EC Delegation: ACM</i></p>
<b>20:30 - 22:30</b>	<p>Dinner offered by the Foreign Minister, Oscar Maúrtua <i>Place: Palacio de Torre Tagle</i> <i>EC Delegation: ACM</i></p>
<b>03:00 - 03:45</b>	<p><i>Arrival from Madrid in flight A7 975 of Natalie Griesbeck. Transfer to Hotel Country Club.</i></p>

### ***SATURDAY, 3 June***

	<p>Day reserved for visits of the delegation's observer groups Flight to Arequipa for: Emilio Menéndez del Valle, José Antonio Gil de Muro</p>
<b>19:00-20:00</b>	<p>Meeting with the candidate Mr Ollanta Humala <i>Place: Hotel Country Club</i></p>

### ***SUNDAY, 4 June***

<b>09:30</b>	<p>Flight to Cuzco for: Inese Vaidere, Armelle Douaud, Javier Ferreira Ramos, Inés Caravia</p> <p>Day reserved for election observation</p>
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### ***MONDAY, 5 June***

<b>8:30 - 10:00</b>	<p>Official breakfast offered by Ambassador Allan Wagner, Secretary-General of the Andean Community <i>Place: Andean Community secretariat, Av. Paseo de la República 3895</i> <i>EC Delegation: ACM</i></p>
<b>11:00</b>	<p><i>Press conference</i> <i>Place: ONPE headquarters</i></p>
<b>17:00</b>	<p><i>Transfer from Hotel Country Club of: José Ignacio Salafranca, Manuel Medina Ortega, Emilio Menéndez del Valle, Javier Fernández, Raymond Herdies, Armelle Douaud and José Antonio Gil de Muro to Iberia flight at 19.55</i> <i>EC Delegation: ACM</i></p>