Simplified seat calculation for the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures
All calculations done in terms of Schedule 1A of the Electoral Act, 73 of 1998

## National Assembly

There are $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ seats in the National Assembly seats which are distributed as follows:

- 200 Regional Seats, divided between the regions* based on registered population, prior to the elections. The regions are contested by parties and independent candidates.
- 200 National Proportional (PR) seats - parties only
*Regions are the same as provinces, but called regions to distinguish the results from those for the Provincial Legislatures.

Results for the National Assembly are determined based on ten (10) ballot papers - one for each region (containing parties and independent candidates)in orange and one national ballot (for parties only) in blue.

The seat calculation is done in the following manner and sequence:
Step 1 - The 200 regional list seats are determined for each region using a quota based on the number of seats allocated to the region and the valid votes cast on the regional ballot. Seats for parties and independents are then calculated using the quota. Refer to step 1 of the example.

Step 2 - The overall allocation for parties out of the $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ seats is then determined using a quota based on the valid votes across all regions, plus the valid votes on the national ballot. Seats for the parties are then calculated using the quota using. Refer to step 2 of the example.

Step 3 - The $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ national PR list seats are determined by subtracting the total number of regional seats for a party from the overall allocation for that party. Refer to step 3 of the example.

## STEP 1: Regional list seat calculations

The current breakdown of the $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ regional seats is as follows:

| Eastern Cape | 25 | Mpumalanga | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Free State | 10 | North West | 13 |
| Gauteng | 47 | Northern Cape | 5 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 41 | Western Cape | 24 |

For each region the following calculation is done using a quota formula - example Western Cape. The first action is determine a quota of votes per seat.

| Total Valid Votes |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Party A | 780000 |
| Party B | 35000 |
| Party C | 1360000 |
| Party D | 490000 |
| Independent A | 104500 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 7 6 9 5 0 0}$ |


| Quota (Q) formula <br> $\mathbf{Q}=$ Total Valid Votes (Region) |
| :---: |
| Total Seats +1 |
| The result, plus 1, disregarding <br> fractions is the quota of votes per <br> seat |


| From the example: |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{Q}=\frac{2769500}{24+1}$ |
| $=110780.00+1$, |
| disregarding fractions |
| Quota $=110781$ |

The second step is to divide the valid votes for each party and independent by the quota and perform the calculation as shown in the example below.

| Party | Valid votes | Votes divided by <br> quota | 1st <br> allocation | Remainder | Rank | 2nd <br> allocation | Final <br> allocation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Party A | 780000 | $\frac{780000}{110781}=$ | 7.041 | 7 | 0.041 |  | 0 |
| Party B | 35000 | $\frac{35000}{110781}=$ | 0.316 | 0 | 0.316 |  | 0 |
| Party C | 1360000 | $\frac{1360000}{110781}$ | 12.276 | 12 | 0.276 |  | 0 |
| Party D | 490000 | $\frac{490000}{110781}=$ | 4.423 | 4 | 0.423 |  | 0 |
| Independent 1 | 104500 | $\frac{104500}{110781}$ | $=$ | 0.943 | 0 | 0.943 | 1 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 7 6 9 5 0 0}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |  | 1 | 12 |

$1^{\text {st }}$ allocation: Ignore fractions $=23$ seats
$2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation: 24-23 ( $1^{\text {st }}$ allocation) $=$ one (1) seat remaining and then allocated according to the highest remainder.
Final allocation $=1^{\text {st }}$ allocation $+2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation

## STEP 2: National (overall) calculation out of 400 - Parties only

The first action is to determine the quota of votes per seat, using both national and regional votes for parties.

| Total Valid Votes (National |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| + Regional for Parties) |  |
|  |  |
| Party A | 10309000 |
| Party B | 658000 |
| Party C | 20547000 |
| Party D | 5959000 |
| Party E | 164000 |
| Party F | 50500 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 7 6 8 7 5 0 0}$ |


| Quota (Q) formula <br> $\mathbf{Q}=$Total Valid Votes ( $\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{R})$ <br> $\frac{((\text { Total Seats }+1)-\text { Ind Seats })}{}$ | From the example: <br> $\mathbf{Q}=\frac{37687500}{(400+1)-1}$ <br> $=94218.75+1$, <br> The result, plus 1, disregarding <br> fractions is the quota of votes per <br> seat |
| :---: | :---: |
| disregarding fractions <br> Quota $=94219$ |  |

The second step is to divide the valid votes for each party by the quota and perform the calculation as shown in the example below.

| Party | Valid votes <br> (Reg + Nat) | Votes divided by quota | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { allocation } \end{gathered}$ | Remainder | Rank | 2nd allocation | 3rd* <br> allocation | Final allocaton |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Party A | 10309000 | $\frac{10309000}{94219}=109.415$ | 109 | 0.415 | 0 | 0 | N/A | 109 |
| Party B | 658000 | $\frac{658000}{94219}=6.984$ | 6 | 0.984 | 1 | 1 | N/A | 7 |
| Party C | 20547000 | $\frac{20547000}{94219}=218.077$ | 218 | 0.077 | 0 | 0 | N/A | 218 |
| Party D | 5959000 | $\frac{5959000}{94219}=63.246$ | 63 | 0.246 | 0 | 0 | N/A | 63 |
| Party E | 164000 | $\frac{164000}{94219}=1.741$ | 1 | 0.741 | 2 | 1 | N/A | 2 |
| Party F | 50500 | $\frac{50500}{94219}=0.536$ | 0 | 0.536 | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 |
| Independent 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Total | 37687500 |  | 397 |  |  | 2 |  | 400 |

$\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ allocation: Ignore fractions $=397$ seats allocated plus the one (1) seat to Independent 1, i.e. a total of 398 , leaving two (2) seats remaining.
$2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation: Allocated to the two (2) highest remainders.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ allocation*: If there are more than five (5) seats to allocate after the first round, the next five (5) is done according to highest remainder after which a third allocation is done based on the highest average of votes per seat for remaining seats.In the example, the third round is not applicable.
Final allocation $=1^{\text {st }}$ allocation $+2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation $+3^{\text {rd }}$ allocation (if applicable)

## STEP 3: National PR list seats

National PR list seats are calculated by subtracting all the regional list seats for a party from the total party seats for that party. Please note that Independent 1 does not participate in steps 2 \& 3, but that the seat won is shown to complete the scenario.

| Party | Total party seats <br> $\mathbf{4 0 0}(\mathbf{A )}$ | Regional list <br> seats 200 (B) | National list <br> seats 200 (A - B) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Party A | 109 | 78 | 31 |
| Party B | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Party C | 218 | 121 | 97 |
| Party D | 63 | 0 | 63 |
| Party E | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Party F | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Independent 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ |

## Provincial legislatures

Calculations for the provincial legislatures follows the same process as the regional calculations using the respective provincial legislature seats. The number of seats per province are as follows and one pink ballot paper will be used.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Eastern Cape | 72 |
| Free State | 30 |
| Gauteng | 80 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 80 |
| Limpopo | 64 |
| Mpumalanga | 51 |
| North West | 38 |
| Northern Cape | 30 |
| Western Cape | 42 |
|  |  |

