



SOUTH AFRICA

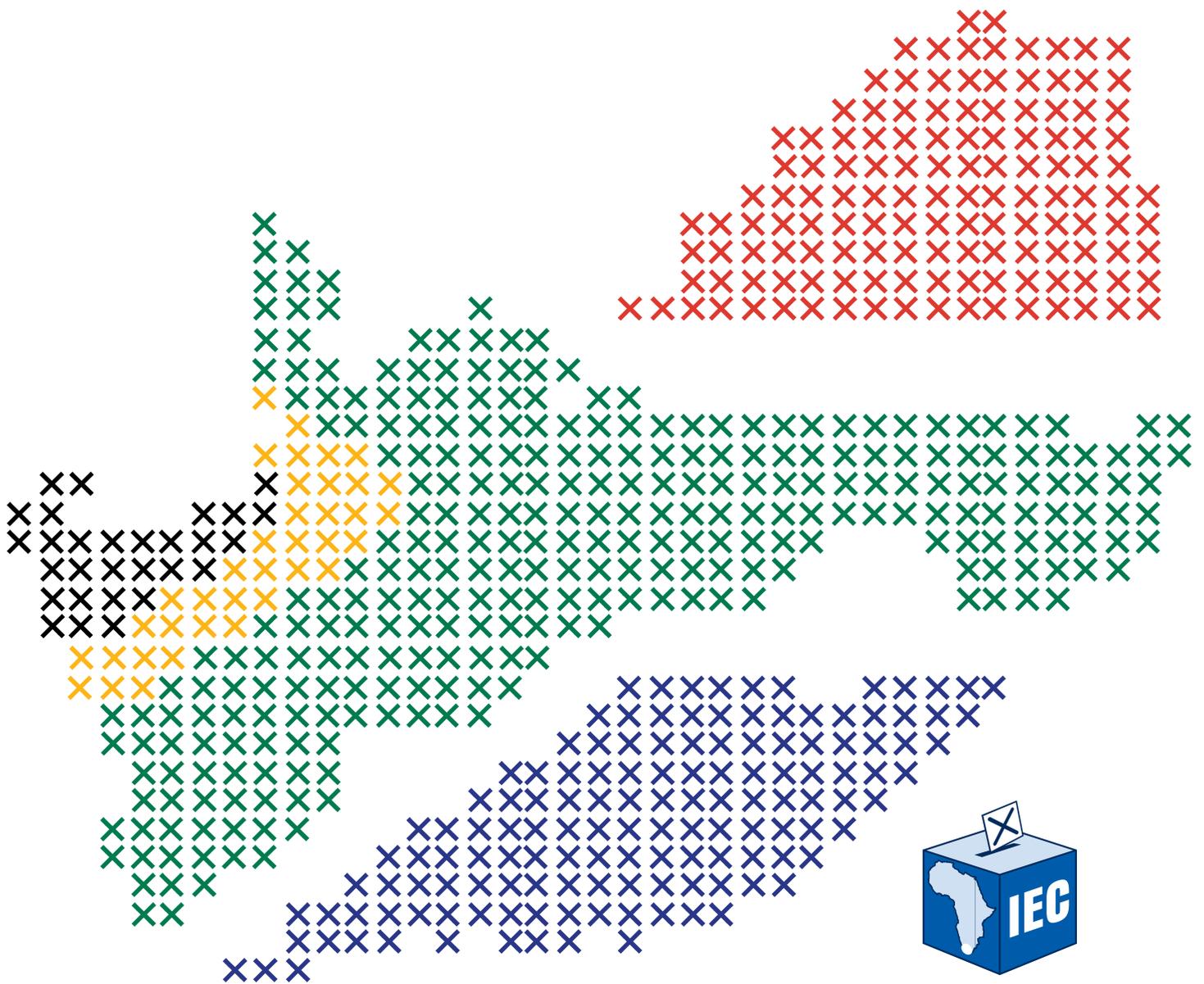
2019

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS REPORT



YOUR X IS YOUR SAY

2019 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS REPORT



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Foreword by the Chairperson



Chairperson: Glen Mashinini

The Electoral Commission is proud to have, once again, delivered free, fair and credible elections in May 2019, resulting in the peaceful, smooth and legitimate transition from the fifth to the sixth National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures.

Coinciding – as the elections did – with the 25th anniversary year of South Africa’s first historic democratic and inclusive elections, the Electoral Commission was proud to not only meet its constitutional and legislative mandates for the 10th consecutive general election, but also to help propel South Africa further forward on its ongoing journey to achieve the founding provisions of the Constitution:

- Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedom
- Non-racialism and non-sexism
- Supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law
- Universal adult suffrage, a national common voters’ roll, regular elections and a multi-party system of democratic government to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

The 2019 National and Provincial Elections (NPE) were yet another uncompromising test of the entire gambit of our electoral democracy: from the legislative and regulatory framework to the people who run and participate in elections; the processes and systems that facilitate them; and the logistics, planning and preparations that go into laying a foundation for free and fair elections.

Once again, these held up extremely well and the Commission was able to declare the elections free and fair, and to announce the results within three days. This is in line with its constitutional mandate and is an important factor in ensuring a peaceful and efficient transition between governments.

Despite a very robust and vigorous campaigning by a record number of political parties, the Commission is particularly pleased to note that the 2019 NPE were among the most peaceful and violence-free in our country’s democratic history.

Few, if any, reports were received of intimidation, “no-go zones” or violent intolerance. This is in stark contrast to the early years of our democracy and is testament to the maturing of our political and electoral systems.

This is not to say that the 2019 NPE did not present new challenges and threats. Among these was the spectre of alleged double voting, which emerged on Election Day and cast a dark – but thankfully fairly brief – shadow over the elections. The Commission would like to express its gratitude to those who helped to deal swiftly and decisively with this issue, and who helped demonstrate the ultimate integrity of the process and restore trust in it.

Among these are the leadership and members of the South African Police Service (SAPS), who moved swiftly to investigate and arrest those who had attempted electoral fraud. We are also deeply grateful to the Statistician-General, Mr Risenga Maluleke, and his team. Without hesitation, they conducted a statistical analysis of voting patterns to help dispel any concerns over widespread multiple voting.

The Commission is also grateful to the many analysts, commentators and experts – including former Commissioners – who defended the integrity of the electoral process.

That being said, the Commission is under no illusion that it can approach another general election without a number of key enhancements to the electoral process to further cement the credibility and integrity of the elections. Among these must be an embrace of technological innovation to help facilitate and manage voter registration and participation.

Other lessons were also learned. Social media is a powerful tool for all stakeholders, but one which also has the potential to undermine free and fair elections through disinformation. The Commission is proud of the lead taken in conjunction with a number of civil society partners to initiate a project to help identify and deal with instances of disinformation. We expect to build on this foundation going forward.

The declining participation of voters in national and provincial elections in South Africa – especially young voters – is another area of concern for all stakeholders. The fact that this is another sign of a maturing democracy and is in line with international trends is cold comfort. We must – together as partners in electoral democracy – find ways to reverse this trend and bring young people into the democratic framework we fought so hard to achieve.

Successful elections are a collective effort, and on behalf of the Commission, I wish to extend my deepest gratitude and appreciation to the many stakeholders and partners who made these elections possible. These include the following:

- The erstwhile Minister of Home Affairs, the Honourable Dr Siyabonga Cwele, and the leadership and staff of the Department of Home Affairs, who provide ongoing support, cooperation and assistance in a variety of aspects of the electoral process
- The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation at the time, the Honourable Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, and the leadership and staff of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), especially the members of the diplomatic corps who conducted special voting for citizens living abroad
- The Minister of Police, General Bheki Cele, the leadership of SAPS, the security cluster (including the the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) and the Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (PROVJOINTS)) and the tens of thousands of police officers who provided excellent security for the elections
- The Minister of Basic Education, Ms Angie Motshekga, and the leadership and staff of the Department of Basic Education for their support in our ongoing voter and civic education programmes to encourage voter participation
- The National Assembly, the National Council of Provinces (NCoP), the nine provincial legislatures and the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs, under the

chairpersonship of the Honourable Mr Lemias Mashile, for their support, guidance and oversight

- The political parties, their leaders, candidates and supporters for their participation, cooperation and enthusiasm for our multiparty electoral democracy
- The various civil society, business and labour organisations, traditional leaders, religious and faith-based organisations and other groups who participated in a myriad ways to make the elections a success
- The European Centre for Electoral Support, with funding from the European Union (EU), for its partnership on a project to train over 1 000 conflict management coordinators
- The various international organisations, observer missions and the international community, as represented by the diplomatic corps, who continue to show a keen interest in the fortunes of electoral democracy here and elsewhere on our continent
- The various service providers, contractors, business partners and other suppliers to the Electoral Commission for their vital support and assistance in almost all aspects of the process. A special word of thanks goes to our key strategic partners, Telkom, Eskom and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), for their ongoing support and sponsorship of the National Results Operations Centre (ROC).
- The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) for its work in helping us to gauge perceptions about the Electoral Commission and electoral democracy in a bid to seek continuous improvement
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for its support in helping to identify the requirements of a voting registration and election management device, and for its research and insights into the indelible ink marker pens that will help to ensure that these work more effectively in future
- To my fellow Commissioners, the Chief Electoral Officer, Sy Mamabolo, as well as the management and staff of the Electoral Commission (including the more than 200 000 volunteers who actually run the elections), thank you for continuing a 25-year legacy of integrity, professionalism and electoral excellence.

The final word of thanks must go to the South African voters who continue to believe in our democracy, our country and our Constitution, and who willingly fulfil their responsibilities to continue this journey we started in 1994.

Thank you. Enkosi. Dankie. Ngiyathokoza. Ngiyabonga. Ke a leboga. Ke a leboha. Ndza Nkhensa. Ndo Livhuwa. Your vote is your support for our democracy, Xse!

Glen Mashinini
Chairperson of the Electoral Commission

About the Commission



Chairperson Glen Mashinini

Driven by the passion for service excellence and an unshakeable commitment to his country, Glen Mashinini's electoral management experience started when he became part of the founding Executive Management team that was pivotal in establishing the IEC in 1998. He was specifically responsible for conceptualisation, business processes and organisational design, as well as institutional building with intricate human resources recruitment, programme management and management systems for the delivery of elections, which have received international acclaim.

Having established the Electoral Commission, he spread his wings to the rest of the continent, jointly establishing a highly respected consultancy, which provided electoral advisory and management services across the continent, including in Nigeria, Mozambique and Angola.

In 2012, having served as the Deputy Chairperson of the Presidential Review Committee on State-owned Entities, tasked with a review of these organisations, he was appointed as a Special Projects Advisor to the President of the Republic of South Africa to help implement the recommendations. He was appointed as a Commissioner of the Electoral Commission in April 2015, and Chairperson in October that same year.



Vice-Chairperson Janet Love

Janet Love joined the Electoral Commission as a part-time Commissioner in April 2016, and as full-time Vice-Chairperson in November 2018. She served as a Member of Parliament in the first democratic Parliament, and was a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Constitutional Assembly. She served as head of strategic analysis of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) for five years. She has been the National Director of the Legal Resources Centre since 2006. Before joining the Electoral Commission in 2016, she served a seven-year term as a part-time member of the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC).



**Commissioner
Dr Nomsa Masuku**

Dr Nomsa Masuku joined the Electoral Commission as a Commissioner in November 2018. She is the Commission's former Deputy Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) responsible for Outreach. She had previously spent eight years at the Commission, where her portfolio included the strategic development of programmes that assisted the Commission to contribute to the entrenchment of constitutional democracy. Before returning to the Commission as Deputy CEO, she headed Standard Bank's Corporate Social Investment Unit. She has worked with a number of women's groups, including Women and the Law in South Africa.



**Commissioner
Mosotho Moepya**

Mosotho Moepya joined the Electoral Commission as a Commissioner in November 2018. He had previously served as the CEO for five years, where he oversaw both the 2014 National and Provincial Elections and the 2016 Municipal Elections. He first joined the Electoral Commission in 1998 as Director of Electoral Logistics, and was promoted to Senior Manager: Electoral Logistics, Planning and Voting Station Infrastructure in 1999. In 2001, he was promoted to Deputy CEO. He holds an honours degree in Business Administration and a Master's in Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Stellenbosch's Business School.



**Commissioner
Judge Dhaya Pillay**

Judge Dhaya Pillay joined the Electoral Commission as a Commissioner in November 2018. She holds the position of Extraordinary Professor at the University of Pretoria, while serving as a judge of the High Court in Pietermaritzburg and Durban. After turning to labour law and industrial relations, she was involved in drafting key pieces of national legislation, including the new Labour Relations Act and clauses of the Constitution relating to the Public Service Commission and the Electoral Commission. She had been a judge of the Labour Court of South Africa for 10 years until 2010.

Overview by the Chief Electoral Officer



Chief Electoral Officer: Sy Mamabolo

The Electoral Commission is proud to present the 2019 National and Provincial Elections Report in terms of Section 14(3) of the Electoral Commission Act (Act No. 51 of 1996), which sets out, in detail, the ambit of activities undertaken during the total electoral cycle for the NPE held on 8 May 2019.

The electoral cycle includes the pre-election phase, which deals with, among others, a review of the delimitation of voting districts and their concomitant voting stations, stakeholder engagement and civic education, voter registration, the voting station infrastructure, recruitment and training, and all parts of the electoral timetable prior to Election Day.

The election phase follows candidate nomination, ballot paper production and voting activities, including special votes, voting on Election Day, and the counting and collation of results. Election Day activities, including voting, counting and the collation of results, constitute the bedrock of the overall election phase.

The final part of the report covers the post-election phase, which includes information relating to objections, the announcement of results, the outcomes of the Voter Satisfaction Survey and salient highlights from the reports of various observer missions.

The 2019 NPE were, without a doubt, the most complex, highly contested and logistically demanding in our history. They tested all of us as never before: the Electoral Commission, political parties, the media, government, security agencies and the South African people.

Despite the challenges, we all came through these elections stronger and with our track record of free, fair and credible elections intact. This was no mean feat in an environment characterised by a maturing democracy and the resulting higher expectations from all our stakeholders.

As the Electoral Commission, we have learned that, in each election, the scope for error diminishes. Each and every aspect of elections is under the most intense scrutiny – not only by party agents, observers and the media, but by ordinary citizens and voters. Armed with cellphone cameras and videos, and connected to social media, voters themselves have added a layer of oversight and monitoring that can only serve to enhance the quality and integrity of future elections.

This is the power of social media. But with power comes the opportunity for abuse. Social media presented a number of challenges, including disinformation and instances of the posting of images from previous elections, re-used to try to discredit the electoral process.

We are pleased with the initial impact and effect of our pilot social media disinformation project, which was initiated in partnership with civil society and our media partners. But much more work needs to be done in educating voters and raising awareness of the potential dangers of disinformation.

We have also learned that the record number of political parties is a double-edged sword. While it added to the vibrancy and variety of these elections, it also presented the Electoral Commission with different challenges, including significantly increased costs of printing, transport and logistics relating to ballot papers and ballot boxes. It also presented us with challenges of space in voting stations and in the Results Operation Centres.

It meant a long and rather cumbersome ballot paper for voters, which increased the time taken for counting and the contemporaneous result declaration.

In the final analysis, the substantial increase in the number of contesting political parties had no corresponding increase in the final number of parties who won representation in national and provincial legislatures.

We also learned about the potential unintended consequences of legislative provisions such as Section 24(a) of the Electoral Act, which was intended to ensure the widest possible enfranchisement of our voters, but which – in some cases – were abused by voters to “shop around” for shorter queues, opening the space for allegations of double voting.

The former situation presented significant challenges for our logistical arrangements, including the voting station provisioning of ballot papers. However, it was reports of alleged double voting that shook the integrity of the elections to its foundations. Fortunately, the remaining safeguards held and the quick thinking of election staff, supported by party agents, helped to identify attempts to double vote, through which 22 voters were arrested and indicted for electoral fraud.

Compounding the potential for electoral fraud in these elections was the proliferation of smartcard identity documents (IDs), which cannot be stamped to show that a voter has voted, and the unanticipated poor performance of some batches of indelible ink.

The Electoral Commission has already embarked on a programme to address these shortcomings for future elections, including the planned procurement of a voter registration and electoral management device, which will allow for the real-time online monitoring of voters who present themselves to vote. We are also working with the CSIR to evaluate any weaknesses in the specifications, manufacturing and application of the indelible ink markers to ensure future effectiveness.

The training of election staff (and party agents) continues to be a critical success factor in elections. Evaluation of the performance of election staff shows that consistency in knowledge and application of the electoral laws and regulations remains a challenge. Digital technology and e-learning opportunities may provide opportunities in this regard.

These and other lessons learned during the elections and the comprehensive debriefing sessions held internally and with key external stakeholders over the past few months are critical to the ongoing enhancement of the electoral process to ensure the sustainability of our democracy.

The debriefing processes also highlighted a large number of successes and areas of excellence that should be emulated in future. Among these include the online Candidate Nomination System, which continues to provide an efficient and effective process to manage the ever-increasing number of candidates nominated for legislative office.

Despite isolated instances of shortages, its logistics and distribution of voting materials continues to be a source of pride for the Electoral Commission. This planning, along with the infrastructure arrangements and deployment of election staff, resulted in 96% of voters indicating general satisfaction with the quality of services rendered by voting officials.

The Election Satisfaction Survey, conducted among 13 570 voters at 300 voting stations by the HSRC on 8 May 2019, revealed the following:

- Overall, 68% of voters took less than 15 minutes to reach their voting stations, with 22% taking between 16 and 30 minutes, 7% taking between 31 and 60 minutes, and 3% taking longer than an hour.
- On average, voters waited 16 minutes in the queue before voting.
- Overall, 88% of voters found the voting stations easily accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly, while 6% did not.
- Overall, 97% found the voting procedures inside the voting station easy to understand.

The ballot paper redesign, which was also based on comprehensive research undertaken at our request by the HSRC, proved highly successful, and spoiled ballots once again declined (by 1.33%). There were few, if any, complaints of confusion by voters between competing parties.

The vibrant and innovative “Xse!” communication campaign was a highlight of the elections and was warmly received by all stakeholders. The campaign clearly resonated with all South Africans, especially young and first-time voters.

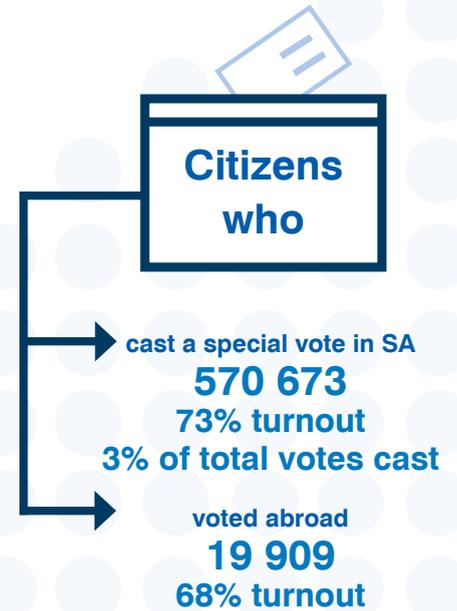
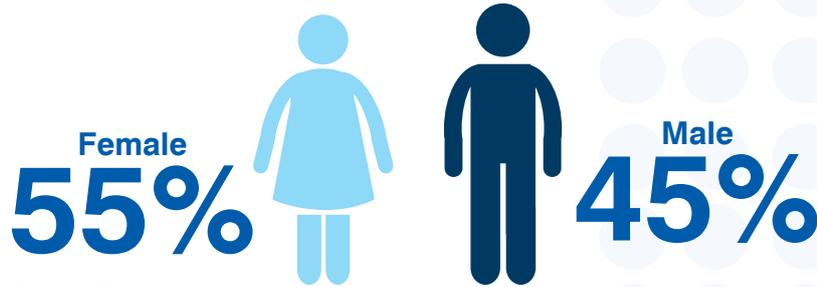
The Electoral Commission will continue to work with all stakeholders here and around the world in seeking to better understand the perceptions and motivations of voters of all ages in order to increase voter participation for the future. In conclusion, as Chief Electoral Officer, I would like to echo the gratitude and thanks expressed by the Chairperson for each and every person who played a role in sustaining and deepening electoral democracy by participating in yet another peaceful, free, fair and credible national and provincial election in South Africa.

Sy Mamabolo
Chief Electoral Officer

2019 Elections

26 756 649

The number of registered voters



Number of voters on 8 May 2019

17 672 851

Spoilt ballots

1.27%

(1.29% in 2014)

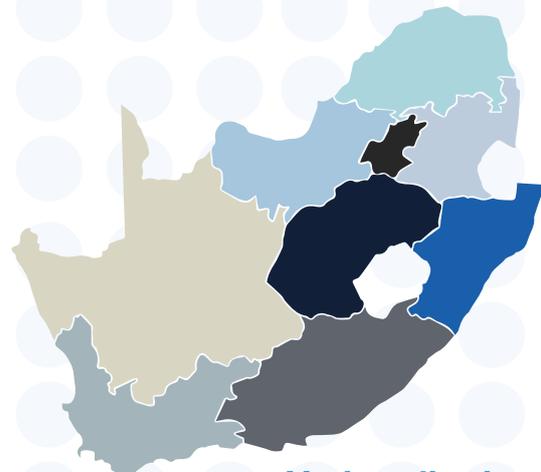
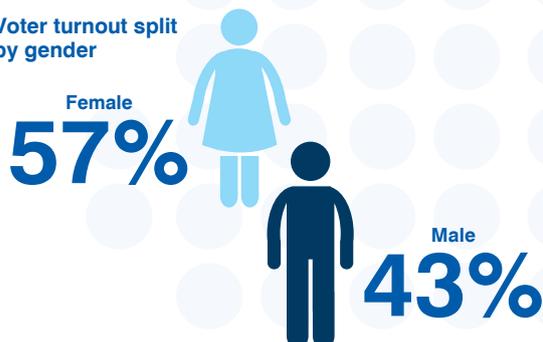
he's nice

Better Future Party	🎵	BFP		
The Sunrise Party	✳️	TSP		
The New Day Party	😊	NDP		
Clear Vision Party	👁️	CVP		←
Consensus Party	🗳️	CP		



66%
(73% in 2014)

Voter turnout split by gender



Voting districts

22 924

(3% up on 2014)

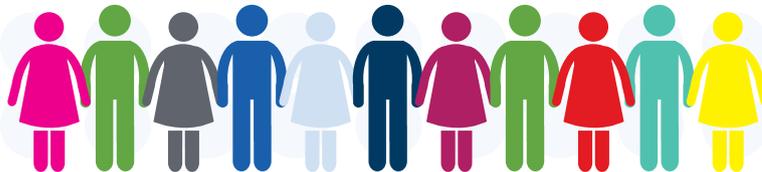
by Numbers



1 167
average
number
of voters
per voting
station

14 936

Total candidates nominated
for national and
provincial elections



16
minutes



average queuing time
to vote

430
seats



seats being
contested
in provincial
legislatures

Candidates nominated
for national elections

8 168

48

parties
contesting
national
election

78

parties
contesting
national and
provincial
elections



200 000

temporary election officials
recruited and trained for
elections

64 million

ballot papers printed
for 2019 elections

Seats contested
in National
Assembly

400



Gender split of 400
Members of Parliament

45.25%
Female

(42% in 2014)

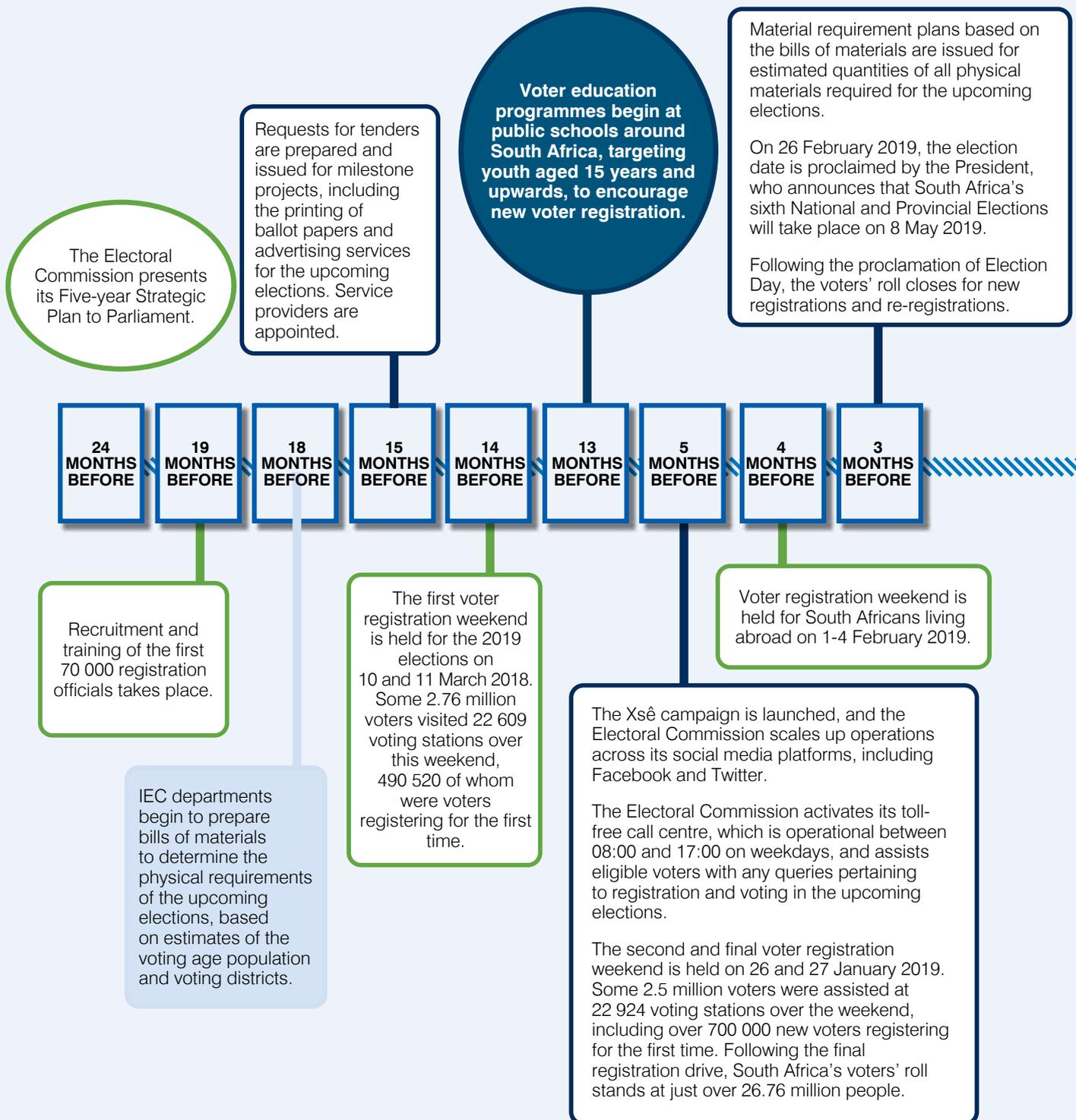


50 years

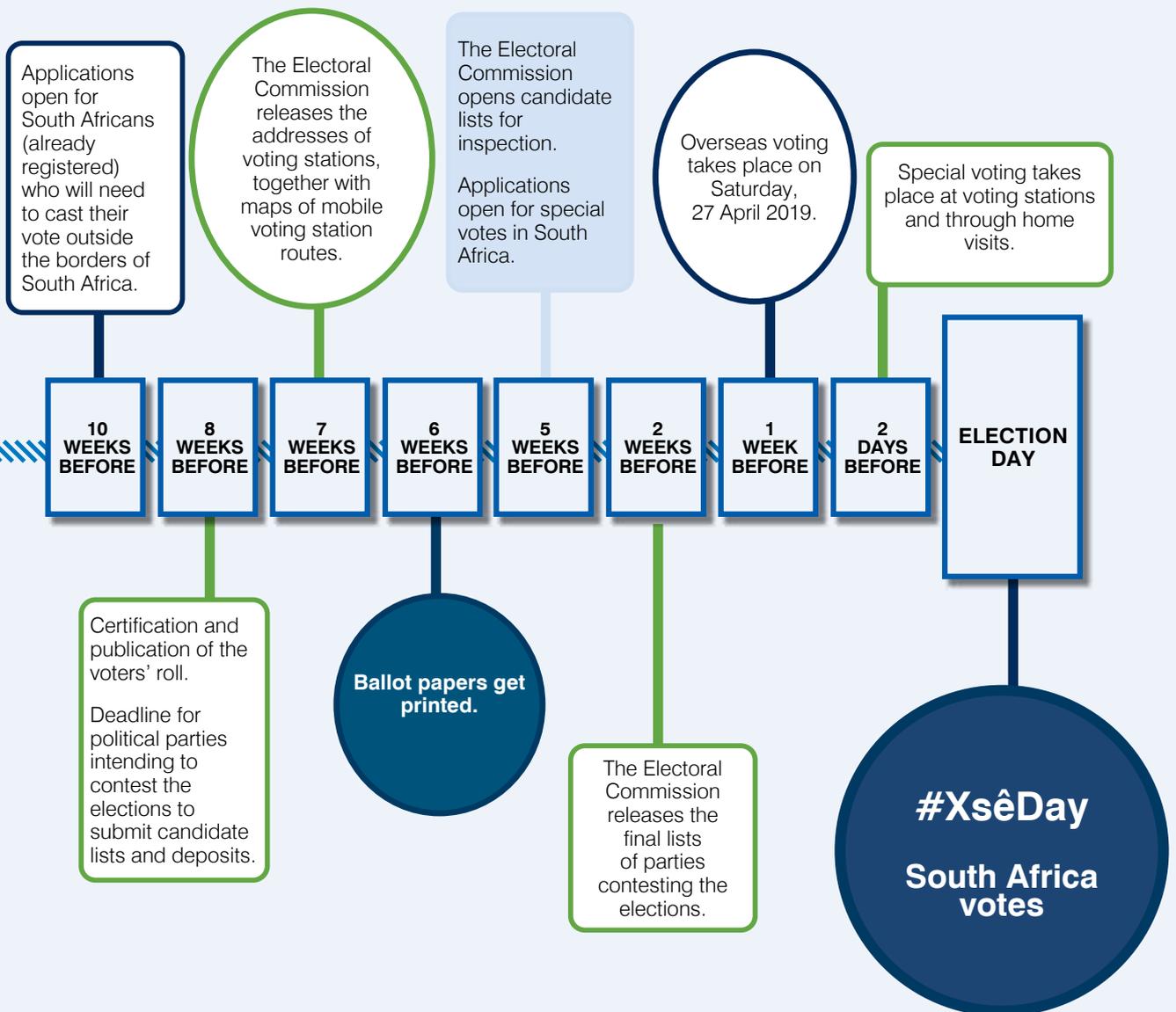
(same as in 2014)

average age of 400 Members of Parliament

The Road to the



2019 Elections



1. Pre-election phase legislative framework

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Electoral Commission

The Commission is one of six independent Chapter 9 institutions created by the Constitution to support constitutional democracy in South Africa, and as such is subject to the Constitution and the law. It is required to be impartial and to act without fear, favour or prejudice.

Legislation

The Constitution requires that the Electoral Commission:

- manages elections of national and provincial municipal legislative bodies in accordance with national legislation;
- ensures that those elections are free and fair; and
- declares the result of those elections within a period that must be prescribed by the national legislation and is as short as reasonably possible.

The 2019 NPE were conducted in terms of the Constitution and the following statutes, as well as the regulations issued by the Commission:

- Electoral Commission Act, Act No. 51 of 1996
- Electoral Act, Act No. 73 of 1998

Section 5(1)(j) of the Electoral Commission Act mandates the Commission to “continuously review electoral legislation and to propose amendments to electoral legislation. Ahead of the 2019 NPE, the Commission conducted a review of the extant electoral legislation. This included consultations with various stakeholders, including the National Party Liaison Committee.

The key elements of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act, Act No. 1 of 2019, included the following:

1. The amendment of the Electoral Commission Act,
 - a. so as to provide for the prohibition of the use of the name and its acronym, logo, designs or electoral material used or owned by the Independent Electoral Commission;
 - b. to clarify that the Electoral Commission may use all available sources of data to obtain information necessary to compile and maintain the national common voters’ roll;
 - c. to provide for the electronic submission of party registration applications;
 - d. to provide for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Electoral Court to adjudicate intra-party leadership disputes that have an impact on the Commission’s preparation for elections;
 - e. to provide for the circumstances under which an agent may object to a voter whose name appears

on the segment of the voters’ roll for the voting district in which the voting station is located; and

- f. to prohibit the use of public funds, save those allocated to a party from the Represented Political Parties’ Fund established by the Public Funding of Represented Political Parties Act of 1997.

2. The amendment of the Electoral Act,
 - a. so as to revise the existing provisions relating to voter registration, the voters’ roll, voting districts and the voting procedure;
 - b. to regulate the publication of, and objections to, a provisionally compiled voters’ roll ahead of elections in order to establish a structured process for resolving these objections without jeopardising the preparations for elections;
 - c. to clarify that the election timetable may include any matter authorised in terms of the Electoral Act;
 - d. to clarify that the voters’ roll to be used in an election is the one certified by the Chief Electoral Officer for that election;
 - e. to clarify that the cut-off date for the registration of voters for an upcoming election is the date of proclamation of an election date;
 - f. to provide the Chief Electoral Officer an opportunity to notify the relevant parties where a candidate’s name appears on multiple party lists and to afford such parties an opportunity to substitute that candidate and re-order their party lists;
 - g. to provide for different voting procedure for voters without addresses on the voters’ roll;
 - h. to repeal the requirement that the identity document of a voter must be stamped as proof of voting;
 - i. to provide for the circumstances under which an agent may object to a voter whose name appears on the segment of the voters’ roll for the voting district in which the voting station is located;
 - j. to limit the class of persons who may apply for accreditation to provide voter education for an election to juristic persons; and
 - k. to align the provision regarding the circumstances in which new ballot papers may be issued to voters with the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act of 2000.
3. The provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act,
 - a. so as to regulate the publication of, and objections to, a provisionally compiled voters’ roll ahead of elections in order to establish a structured process of resolving these objections without jeopardising the preparation for elections; and
 - b. to provide for the prohibition of the use of public finances to fund party political campaigns.

The main objective of the electoral amendment was to enhance the existing legislative mechanisms in order to realise the constitutional imperative for free and fair elections. In the final analysis, this legislative intervention was necessary to maintain macro-political stability by protecting the legitimacy of the elected legislative bodies from which national and provincial governments derive authority to constitute themselves.

Electoral system

South Africa's elections follow a five-year cycle, with national and provincial elections held simultaneously. The electoral system is a two-tier compensatory closed party list with proportional representation. A quota of the number of voters per seat is used in the seat calculation procedure. This means that participating parties are allocated seats in a legislature in proportion to the number of votes secured. In proportional representation systems, every vote counts as it is taken into account in the allocation of seats to contesting parties.

DELIMITATION OF VOTING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The Electoral Act, Act No. 73 of 1998, requires the Electoral Commission to compile and maintain a voters' roll. To assist in this regard, the Commission delimits voting districts, which involves allocating eligible voters to geographic entities and voting stations for the purposes of voter registration and voting.

A voter is required to register to vote in any voting district in the ward in which the voter is ordinarily resident (i.e. the place to which the person returns after a period of temporary absence). Each voting district is serviced by

one voting station. A registered voter will only find their name on the voting district segment of the voters' roll at which the voter applied to register to vote.

Voting district delimitation is undertaken for the following key reasons:

- To ensure that voters have reasonable access to voting stations and are not required to wait at their voting station for unreasonable periods of time to vote
- To ensure that voters do not vote more than once in an election
- To assist the Commission with elections staff and materials planning

The 2019 NPE were conducted through 22 924 voting districts. Each voting district is serviced by one voting station and, consequently, there were 22 924 voting stations.

An increase in the number of voting districts between elections translates into improved voter access to voting stations. The increase in the number of voting districts also results in a general decrease in the average number of registered voters per voting district, which further translates into a reduction in the time voters take to cast their ballots on Election Day.

The number of voting districts for the 2019 elections increased by 3% compared to the previous NPE in 2014. There has been a 56% increase in the number of voting districts over the past 20 years (comparing the 2019 elections with the 1999 elections). While the number of voting districts has increased at a slower rate since the 2014 elections, the number of voting centre sub-stations has improved on the queue waiting time of voters at their voting stations on Election Day.

Table 1: Change in the number of voting districts: 1999 to 2019

Province	1999	2004 (percentage change)	2009 (percentage change)	2014 (percentage change)	2019 (percentage change)
Eastern Cape	2 646	4 115	4 482	4 615	4 791
Free State	1 075	1 063	1 263	1 523	1 529
Gauteng	1 841	1 956	2 238	2 647	2 771
KwaZulu-Natal	3 340	3 556	4 187	4 746	4 885
Limpopo	1 954	2 170	2 455	3 066	3 157
Mpumalanga	877	966	1 376	1 678	1 772
North West	1 252	1 445	1 559	1 716	1 733
Northern Cape	357	347	1 559	694	707
Western Cape	1 308	1 348	1 541	1 578	1 579
Total	14 650	16 966 (16%)	19 726 (16%)	22 263 (13%)	22 924 (3%)

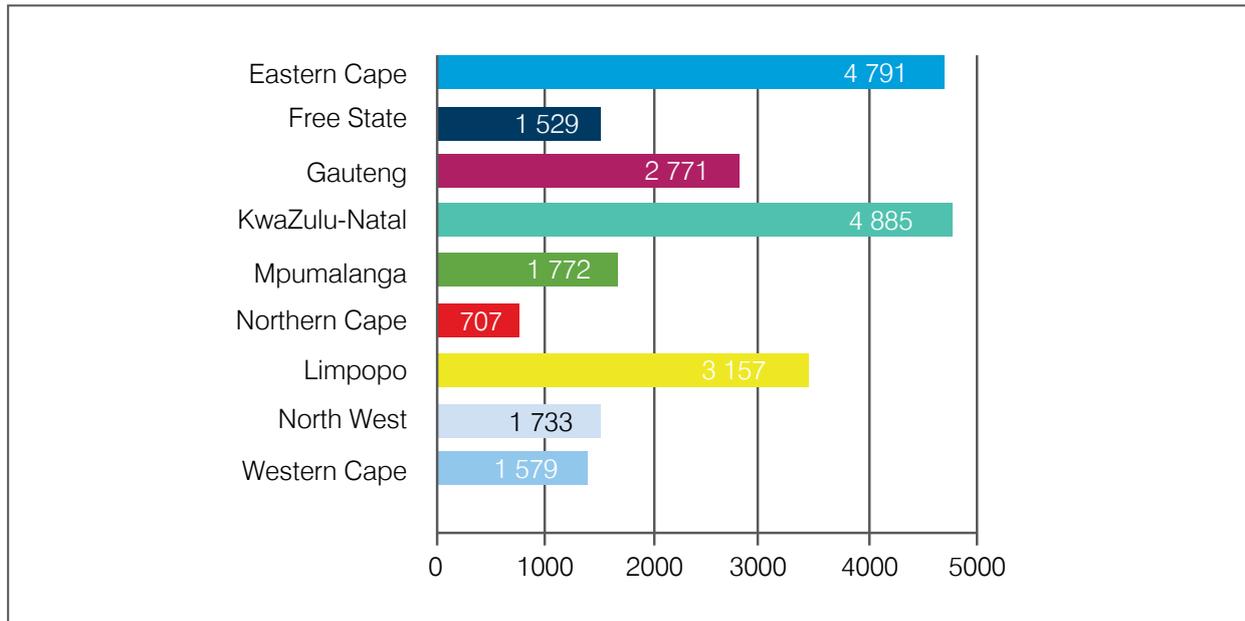


Figure 1: Voting districts by province for 2019 NPE

A new concept of voting venues was introduced in South African electoral administration for the 2011 municipal council elections, termed voting centres. A voting centre is a voting station with several sub-stations that make use of mandatory streaming on Election Day. Each mandatory stream or sub-station functions as a semi-autonomous voting station. However, a voting centre services only one voting district.

For NPE 2019, 4 034 voting centres were operated with 9 866 sub-stations, as shown in Table 2. Provinces with the highest number of voting centres include the provinces with the largest voting population densities: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

Table 2: Number of voting centres and sub-stations in 2019 NPE

Province	Number of voting centres	Number of sub-stations	Average number of sub-stations per voting centre
Eastern Cape	96	205	2
Free State	227	481	2
Gauteng	1 495	4 041	3
KwaZulu-Natal	1 008	2 362	2
Limpopo	322	715	2
Mpumalanga	185	474	3
North West	263	551	2
Northern Cape	16	39	2
Western Cape	422	998	2
Total	4 034	9 866	2

Just under 20 000 000 voters voted at some 10 000 voting stations in the 1994 elections (there was no national common voters' roll in the 1994 elections), translating to an average of 1 990 voters per voting station. Since then, the average number of registered voters per voting station or voting centre stream has declined with each general election. There were less than 1 000 registered voters per voting station or voting centre stream during the 2019 NPE.

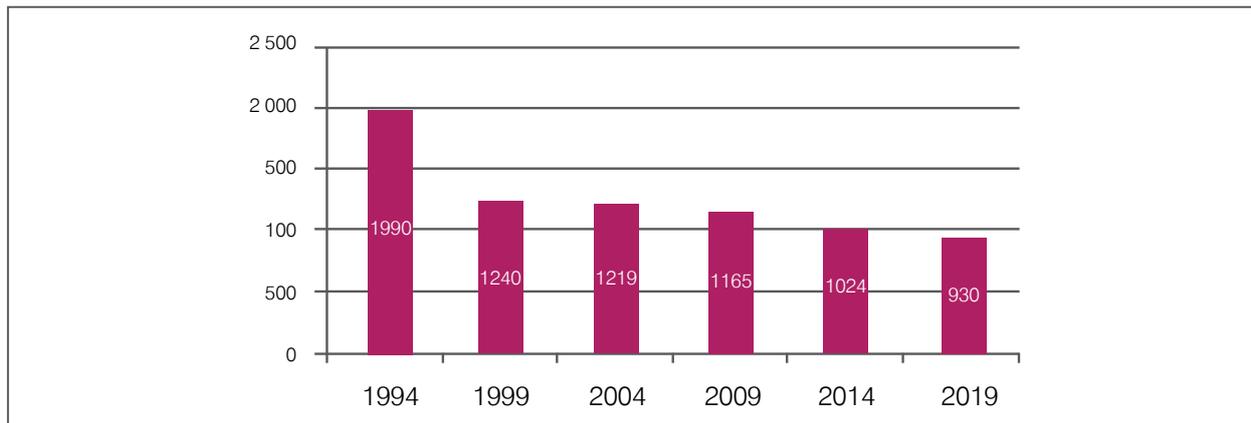


Figure 2: Average number of registered voters per voting station/voting centre stream

Research commissioned by the Electoral Commission and undertaken by the HSRC revealed that, on average, voters waited in the queue at their voting stations for 16 minutes to vote on Election Day in 2014, 2016 and 2019. Furthermore, the vast majority of voters take less than one hour to travel to their voting stations, with about two-thirds of voters taking less than 15 minutes to travel to their voting stations.

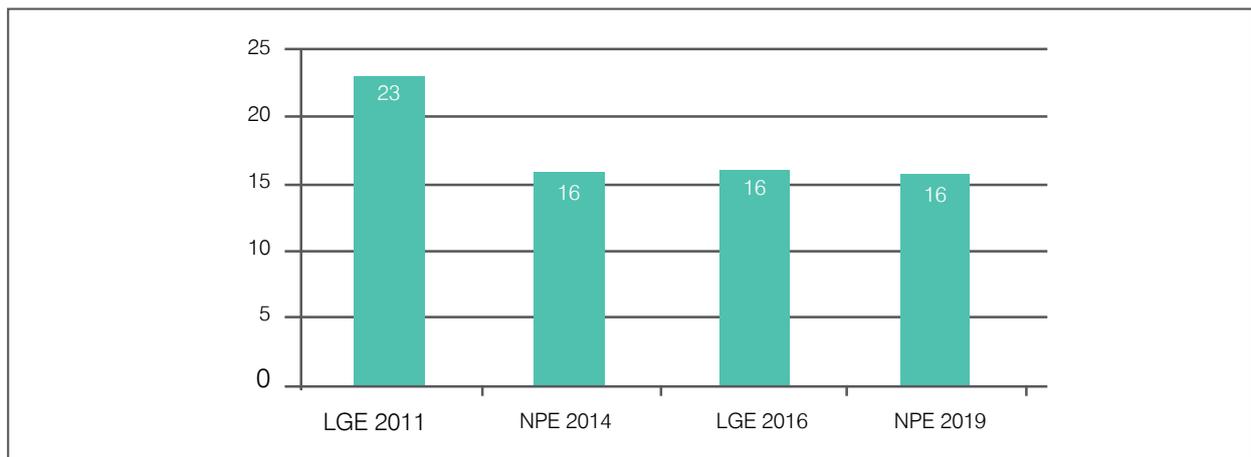


Figure 3: National average time (minutes) in queue waiting to vote

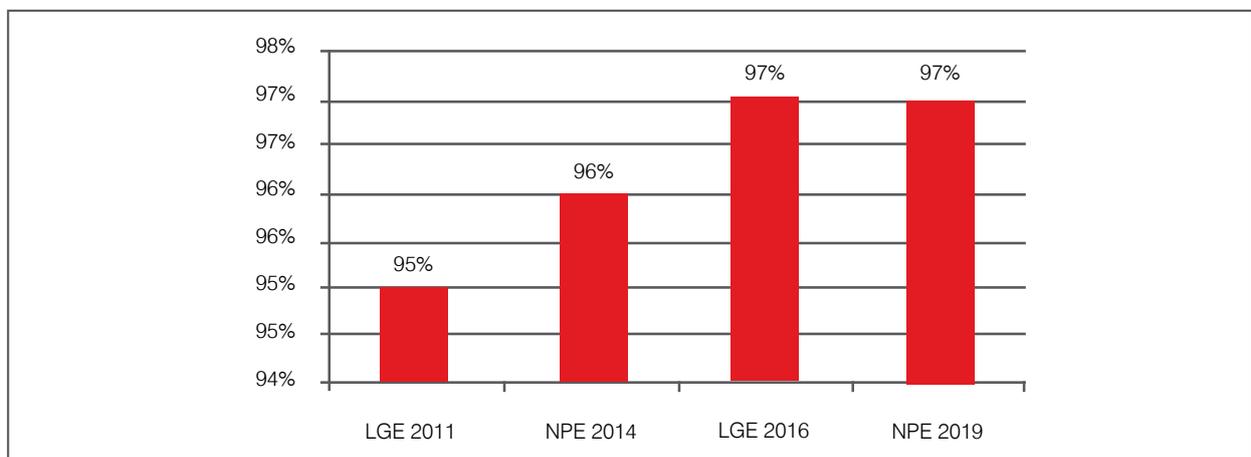


Figure 4: Less than 60 minutes to travel to voting station

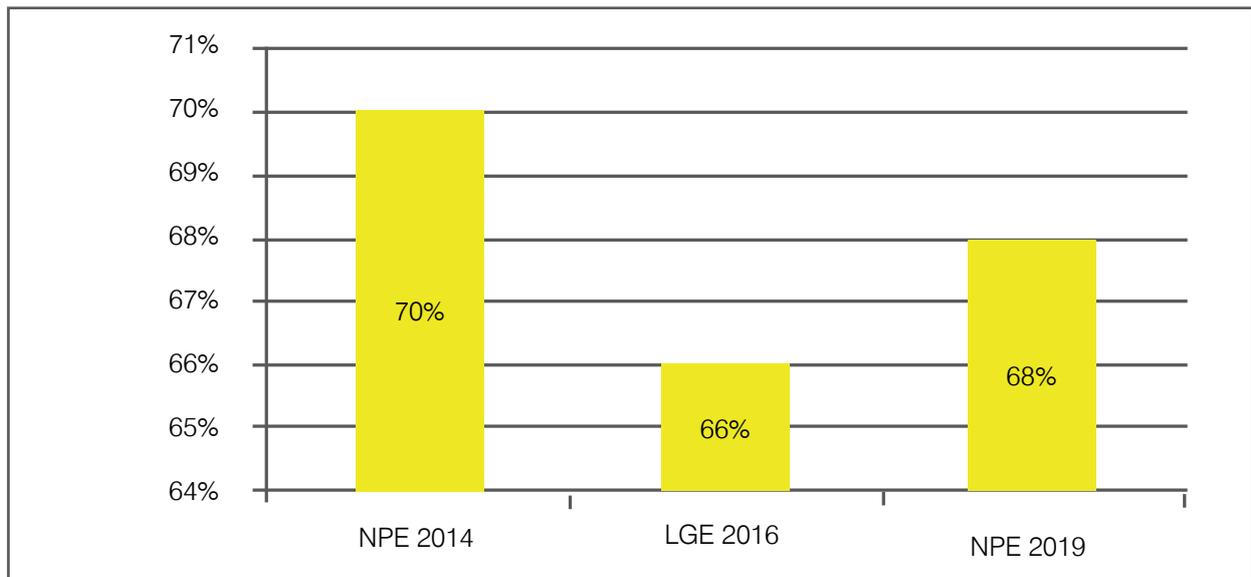


Figure 5: Less than 15 minutes to travel to voting station

VOTER PARTICIPATION SURVEY

To better understand the electorate and inform its electoral operations, the Electoral Commission conducts research as part of its powers and duties. It has institutionalised a specific framework of surveying, which includes a pre-election survey (the Voter Participation Survey) and an Election Day survey (the Elections Satisfaction Survey) (see page 79 for the results of this survey).

Both these surveys, which are conducted by the HSRC, are nationally representative longitudinal surveys that have been conducted in a similar format for all South Africa's general elections since 1999.

Between November 2018 and February 2019, the HSRC once again conducted the Voter Participation Survey. Some 2 761 individuals, aged 16 years and older, were interviewed in households geographically spread across the nine provinces.

The aim of the Voter Participation Survey is to inform and guide the Commission in its plans, policies and practices by evaluating voting behaviour in South Africa and ascertaining people's interest in and perceptions of forthcoming elections, and how these have been changing over time.

Key findings of the survey

Political attitudes ahead of NPE 2019

The survey included a range of questions focusing on the general outlook of the voting age public towards different aspects of democracy and politics in the country. This is important as previous rounds of the Voter Participation Survey showed that these matters are fundamental to electoral participation.

Some of the highlights included the meaning and evaluation of democracy, which was found to be faring well; the public's confidence in the Electoral Commission as an institution, which had dropped due to a sense of political disillusionment; and satisfaction with general voter registration, which remained very high at 90%.

Perceptions regarding the functioning of democracy

South Africans remain critical in their evaluation of how democracy is performing in South Africa. In 2018/19, only 32% of the sample expressed satisfaction with how democracy is working, compared to 46% voicing dissatisfaction. Discontent has been rising steadily since 2004, and reached a high point of 64% in late 2017. The current results suggest a relative upswing in public support for democracy in the country over the last year.



ELECTORAL COMMISSION
ENSURING FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way democracy is working in South Africa?

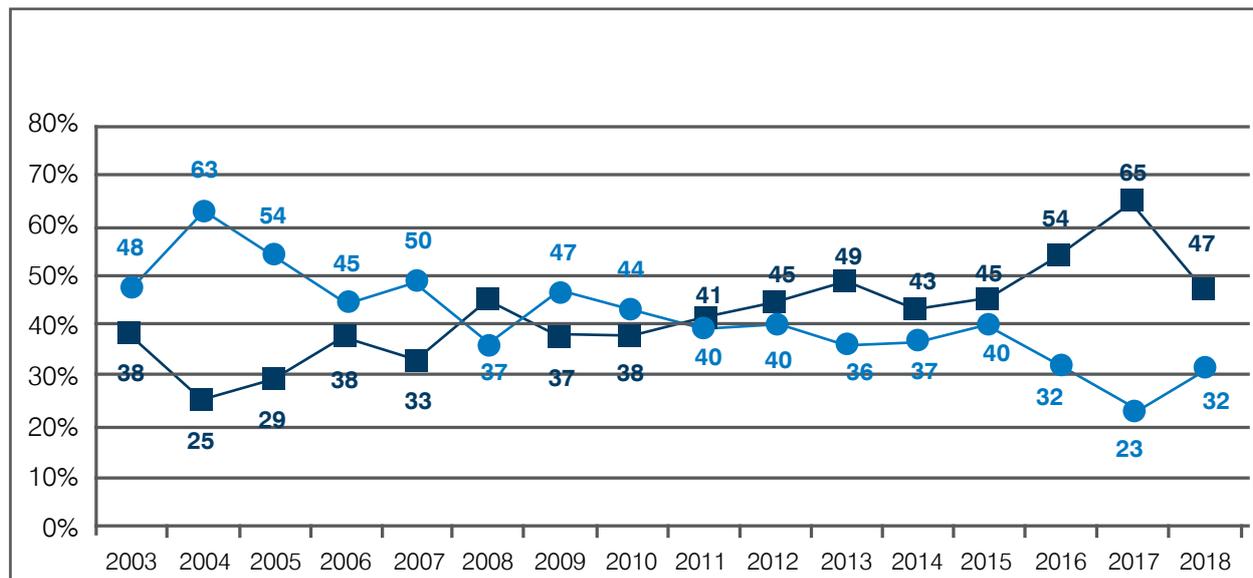


Figure 6: Satisfaction with democracy (2003–2018)

Source: HSRC South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2003–2017/IEC Voter Participation Survey 2018

The 2019 Voter Participation Survey further shows that, even though South Africans exhibit relatively strong support for democracy and have a resolute attachment to a range of core democratic principles, especially free and fair elections, they tend to do the following:

- Demonstrate increasing concern about the functioning of democracy
- Feel that democratic performance falls short of the ideal in relation to issues such as electoral accountability and citizen engagement
- Vest relatively low confidence in notable political institutions such as national and local government, Parliament and political parties
- Be critical of the current political leadership

The survey also shows a deeply rooted belief in the duty to vote, although internal and external political efficacy has declined over the last decade.

Electoral participation remains the predominant form of political expression with less institutionalised forms of political engagement tending to be circumscribed. The sombre political mood and, in instances, harsh evaluations of democracy ahead of NPE 2019 might signal the emergence of a more critical citizen that is concerned with the accountability of institutions and office-bearers. This, in turn, could be a positive development for South African democracy and civic culture.

South Africans support democracy ahead of 2019 elections

- 67% of South Africans believe that they have a duty to vote
- 59% of South Africans believe that their vote makes a difference
- 72% of South Africans intended to vote if national elections were held the following day

INFRASTRUCTURE: VOTING STATION PLANNING

The primary infrastructure required to support an election is the extensive voting station network. As indicated, for the 2019 NPE, 22 924 voting stations were utilised, compared to 22 263 in the 2014 NPE, which represents a 3% increase.

Each of the 22 924 voting stations for the 2019 NPE was inspected in advance to confirm the availability of key infrastructure and facilities, including electricity, telecommunications, water and sanitation, furniture and disability-friendly access. Where necessary, temporary infrastructure was arranged and applied for the duration of the election events.

Fixed and permanent public structures such as schools, community halls and churches are preferred for use as voting stations as they serve as common reference points in communities.

In the 2019 NPE, 82% of the structures used as voting stations were fixed and permanent (as opposed to being temporary). They comprised primarily schools (63%), community halls (10%) and places of worship such as churches (9%).

Since the majority of venues are schools and public venues, the Electoral Commission drives focused initiatives to improve and maintain key facilities at these voting stations through the establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with public and private bodies such as the Department of Basic Education, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Eskom, and the GSM network operators Vodacom, MTN and Cell C.

Initiatives involving these partners are aimed at improving the facilities at these voting stations by prioritising them for infrastructure upgrades.

In cases where permanent structures were not available to the Electoral Commission, temporary facilities such as tents or gazebos were arranged and erected for the required periods.

To guarantee and ensure venue availability, voting stations have been secured through standardised lease agreements between the Electoral Commission and landlords. The average rental for voting stations remains in the region of R600 per event. This amount is intended to cover landlords' overheads such as electricity, water and other domestic usage.

There has been no significant increase to the voting station maximum guideline rental amount since the 1999 Local Government Elections (LGE) due to budget constraints (R1 000 to R1 250).



Table 3: Provincial breakdown by voting station type for the 2019 NPE

Province	Voting districts	Permanent voting stations	Temporary voting stations	Mobile voting stations	Number of schools used as voting stations
Eastern Cape	4 791	4 669	119	3	3 563 (74%)
Free State	1 529	1 381	148	0	667 (44%)
Gauteng	2 771	2 476	295	0	1 413 (51%)
KwaZulu-Natal	4 885	4 760	116	9	3 447 (71%)
Limpopo	3 157	3 019	138	0	2 399 (76%)
Mpumalanga	1 772	1 694	65	13	1 069 (60%)
North West	1 733	1 604	126	3	933 (54%)
Northern Cape	707	703	4	0	223 (32%)
Western Cape	1 579	1 543	35	1	661 (42%)
Total	22 924	21 849	1 046	29	14 375 (63 %)

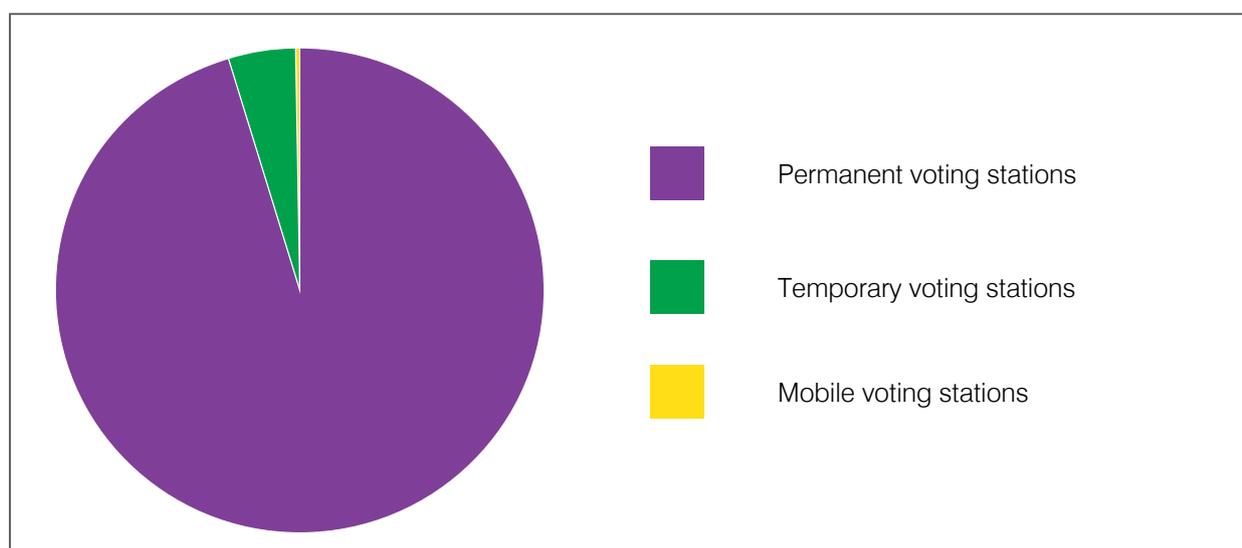


Figure 7: Voting Stations by type for the 2019 NPE

The Electoral Commission has made a concerted effort to reduce the use of temporary facilities, as these have safety, security and other implications for voters, election officials and election materials. There has been an overall reduction of 30% in the use of such temporary voting stations since the 2014 NPE, as evidenced in Table 4.

Table 4: Percentage change in the use of temporary voting facilities between the 2014 and 2019 NPE

Province	NPE 2014	LGE 2016	NPE 2019	Percentage shift since NPE2014
Eastern Cape	174	161	119	- 31.61%
Free State	212	189	148	- 30.19%
Gauteng	455	327	295	- 35.16%
KwaZulu-Natal	167	133	116	-30.54%
Limpopo	202	145	138	- 31.68%
Mpumalanga	76	82	65	- 14.47%
North West	120	115	126	5.00%
Northern Cape	28	26	4	- 85.71%
Western Cape	61	50	35	- 42.62%
Total	1 495	1 228	1 046	- 30.03%

CIVIC AND DEMOCRACY EDUCATION

The Electoral Commission conducts Civic and Democracy Education (CDE) on a continuous basis across the electoral cycle, engaging the public in the periods before, between and after general elections, as well as in by-elections. Voter Education and Balloting Education form an integral part of CDE.

Community mobilisation for the 2019 NPE

Research has highlighted the importance of face-to-face outreach work, because direct and personal interaction with the public in general and potential voters is more likely to influence and galvanise voters to register and come to the polls.

For the 2019 NPE, the Electoral Commission's limited permanent internal capacity to conduct voter education was boosted through the engagement of temporary staff recruited at both local municipality and ward level to conduct face-to-face CDE with targeted audiences in diverse communities in all provinces.

- A total of 282 municipal outreach coordinators (MOCs) were appointed in each local municipality, with four MOCs appointed per metropolitan

municipality from 1 November 2018 until 31 May 2019.

- A total of 1 669 democracy education facilitators (DEFs) were employed at ward level. Each DEF was assigned a maximum of three wards.

Allocations of MOCs and DEFs for the 2019 NPE are shown in Table 5.

FACT BOX

An innovation in 2019 was the introduction of a cohort of 61 DEFs drawn from the disability sector, with the objective of increasing access to the vote for persons with disabilities in each province.

Table 5: Allocations of MOCs and DEFs for the 2019 NPE

Province	Number of municipalities	Number of wards	MOCs	DEFs	DEFs for the disability sector	Total
Eastern Cape	33	705	46	235	9	244
Free State	19	309	26	103	6	109
Gauteng	9	529	20	206	6	212
KwaZulu-Natal	44	870	57	300	12	312
Limpopo	22	566	27	187	6	193
Mpumalanga	17	400	20	134	4	138
North West	18	407	22	181	5	186
Northern Cape	26	204	31	128	6	134
Western Cape	25	402	33	134	7	141
Total	213	4 392	282	1 608	61	1 669

In the 12 months before the elections, intensified community voter education by MOCs and DEFs resulted in 101 107 face-to-face events. Of these, 82 388 were conducted in the 2018/19 financial year, and 18 719 were conducted in the 2019/20 financial year. An event is defined as an educational activity targeting a specific audience of at least a given minimum size of 20 people.

The geospatial map on page 21, drawn from the Outreach Management System (OMS), illustrates the reach of CDE events held across the country from April 2018 to April 2019.

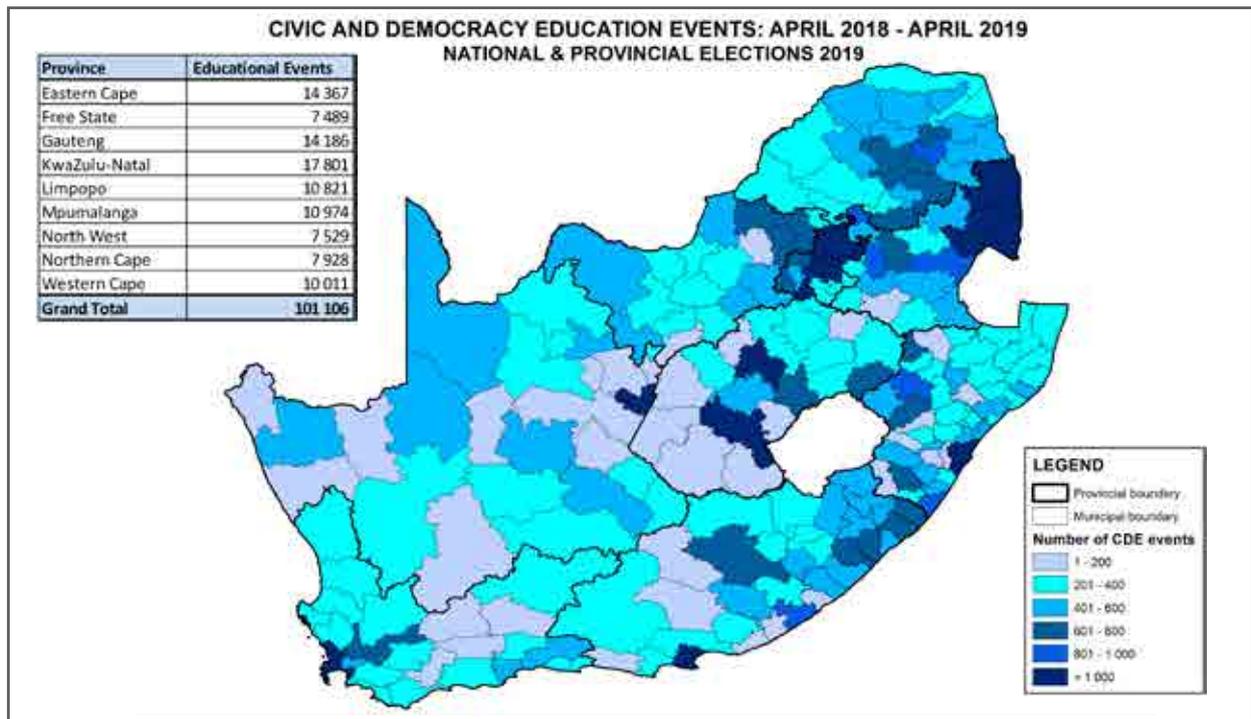


Figure 8: CDE events for NPE 2019: April 2018 to April 2019

Multimedia CDE: extending the reach of CDE to improve access to the vote

In order to strategically leverage the reach of CDE on multimedia platforms with key partners, the Electoral Commission embarked on the following:

- Community radio stations across the country carried structured electoral democracy content.
- The private sector carried key electoral content on their intranets and digital media.
- The partnership with SABC Education gained extended reach on television, radio and social media platforms, and developed compelling co-branded educational content. The SABC reaches over 20 million South Africans through 19 radio stations and three television stations.

As part of educational television programming, two episodes of the show “One Day Leader”, a reality television series on SABC 1 that showcased youth leadership, highlighted young leaders debating the role of voting in our lives, as well as media and democracy.

Commissioner Dr Nomsa Masuku served as a guest judge and elections expert for both episodes. The programme has a viewership of just under a million viewers per episode.



National stakeholder briefings and consultative events

In fulfilment of its mandate, the Electoral Commission has a range of key stakeholder groupings that need to be consulted, briefed and informed about electoral activities and processes. Continuously forging relationships with stakeholders at national, provincial, district and local level assists the Commission to increase participation in electoral democracy, to improve voter turnout and to strategically leverage the reach of CDE.

In an intensive series of national engagements, the Electoral Commission met with key strategic groups ahead of NPE 2019. These included the youth, women, organised labour, civil society organisations, traditional and indigenous leadership structures, the agricultural sector, the private sector and the disability sector.



Table 6: Stakeholder engagement

Period	Stakeholder/s				
	Parliament	Executive	Legislature	Political parties	Business and other strategic partners
November 2018	Parliamentary Committee on Home Affairs (Electoral Law amendments)	Mpumalanga Premier: Refiloe Mtshweni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limpopo Legislature • Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature • Eastern Cape House of Traditional Leaders • Western Cape Legislature • Mpumalanga Legislature 		University of South Africa (signing of Memorandum of Understanding)
December 2018	Select Committee on Social Services (Electoral Laws Amendments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister Lindiwe Sisulu • Minister Siyabonga Cwele 		National Party Liaison Committee	
January 2019		Minister Motshekga		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of the Black First Land First Movement (BLF) • Leadership of the Democratic Alliance (DA) 	
February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs: briefing of outcomes of the 26 –27 January voter registration • Annual address to the second session of the sixth National House of Traditional Leaders by the President • Budget Speech by the Minister of Finance 	President's Coordinating Council (PCC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of the National Freedom Party (NFP) • Leadership of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) • Leadership of Agang South Africa 	
March 2019	Oversight visit by the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African National Congress (ANC) • African People's Convention (APC) • African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) • Congress of the People (COPE) • Freedom Front Plus (FF⁺) 	Media workshop : hosted by the IEC in conjunction with the South African National Editors Forum (SANEF) and Media Monitoring Africa
April 2019		Minister Letsatsi-Duba		Democratic Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Leadership South Africa • Press Club • Independent Communications Authority of South Africa • Limpopo Youth • Domestic Observers Briefing
May 2019	First sitting of the National Assembly	President Cyril Ramaphosa voting accompaniment	Handover to the Chief Justice by the IEC Chairperson of the lists of designated members of the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African National Congress • Democratic Alliance 	

Ensuring access to the vote and inclusive voting for persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWD) receive the Electoral Commission's ongoing and focused attention so as to meaningfully uphold, improve and progressively realise their rights to accessible and inclusive voting on equal terms with others.

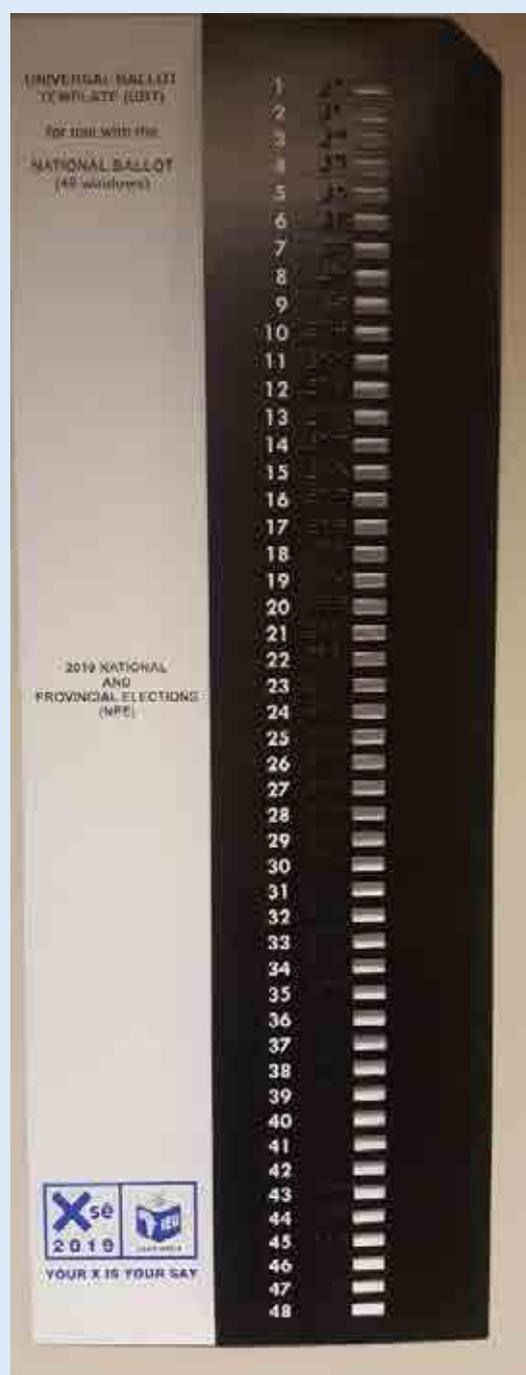
During the year preceding the elections, the following collaborations with the disability sector took place:

- **National Elections Training Imbizo on 11 December 2018.** The South African National Council for the Blind (SANCB) and Blind SA demonstrated the use of the universal ballot template (UBT), shared their voting experiences and recommendations, and sensitised the Electoral Commission's lead trainers on the voting needs of the visually impaired and the deaf.
- **Enhancing access for blind and partially sighted users to the Commission's website and mobile platforms.** This was based on a report from Blind SA highlighting areas that needed attention.
- **National briefing and consultative session for PWD on 2019 NPE on 12 February 2019.**
- **Capacity building for visually impaired persons from 15 to 17 January 2019.** National voter education workshops were held for lead trainers from SANCB, Blind SA, and DeafBlind SA.
- **Capacity building for the deaf on 3 March 2019.** National voter education training was held for lead trainers from the Deaf Federation of South Africa (DeafSA).
- **Capacity building for South African Sign Language interpreters on 16 March 2019.** A national workshop on elections and election terminology was organised in partnership with DeafSA and was attended by South African Sign Language interpreters from all provinces. The multilingual elections terminology book, which the Department of Arts and Culture developed in partnership with the Electoral Commission in 2014, was used to develop and practise sign language equivalents.

Innovative practices to promote independent living and political participation for the visually impaired

In each election since its first use in 2011, the UBT is incrementally improved following broad consultation with the visually impaired, and in response to recommendations from observer reports.

The Universal Ballot Template is a voting aid or a template into which the ballot is placed to enable a voter to cast their mark in a manner that is absolutely private, and consistent with their selection. It is suitable for use by blind and partially sighted people, low-vision users, people who are dyslexic, the elderly, people with low literacy, and people with motor and nervous conditions that do not allow for a steady hand. The UBT is used at voting stations and for home visits for special votes, at all levels of elections.



For visually impaired and special needs voters, the Commission produced 10 customised UBTs to fit the newly designed 2019 national and provincial ballots. Each voting station had two UBTs, one to accommodate the national ballot and one for the provincial ballot. Each ballot paper also had a tactile feature: a circular hole punched into the bottom left-hand corner, to allow the voter to verify the correct positioning of the ballot in the UBT. Similarly, the UBT had a tactile feature: a cut-out triangle on the top right-hand corner of the UBT to allow the voter to verify the correct positioning of the ballot in the UBT by feeling the top right-hand corner of the protruding ballot. Mock ballot papers, which fitted the UBT exactly, were designed and supplied before the elections to enable practice with the UBT.

Furthermore, UBT instructions, party lists for the national and provincial ballots and all voter education fact sheets were produced in Braille. A UBT pack was distributed to blindness organisations to enable visually impaired persons to familiarise themselves with what to expect when they vote.

For partially sighted and sighted voters, the Commission developed A0 posters showing the national ballot and the provincial ballot. These were displayed in each voting station to help the voters easily distinguish the different parties on the longer ballots and to navigate the wide range of choices on longer national and provincial ballots. All of these initiatives made it easier for visually impaired persons to vote and find their party of choice on the ballot.

Prisoner and inmate voting in national and provincial elections

In line with the constitutional right extended to prisoners to vote in 2005, and in terms of the Electoral Amendment Act of 2013, every inmate, irrespective of the type of sentence imposed or the type of offence committed, is entitled to apply to register as a voter, and then to vote in an election for the National Assembly and a provincial legislature. This provision includes remand detainees who are held in remand facilities. Persons who are in police cells are not visited for the purpose of registration or voting.

The Electoral Commission worked closely with the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) to provide on-site registration and voter education to all inmates of correctional centres in South Africa. In total, 13 066 offenders were registered to vote ahead of the 2019 National Elections.

Furthermore, in the period of October 2018 to March 2019, voter education was provided by the Electoral Commission's officers to inmates at facilities of the DCS

in the period leading up to the elections with the following objectives:

- To provide voter education to all inmates within the Republic of South Africa's correctional centres
- To educate and inform prisoners of their right, once they have registered, to vote
- To capacitate inmates on the voting procedures and processes
- To raise prisoners' awareness of the 2019 NPE

COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN: XSÊ, YOUR X IS YOUR SAY!

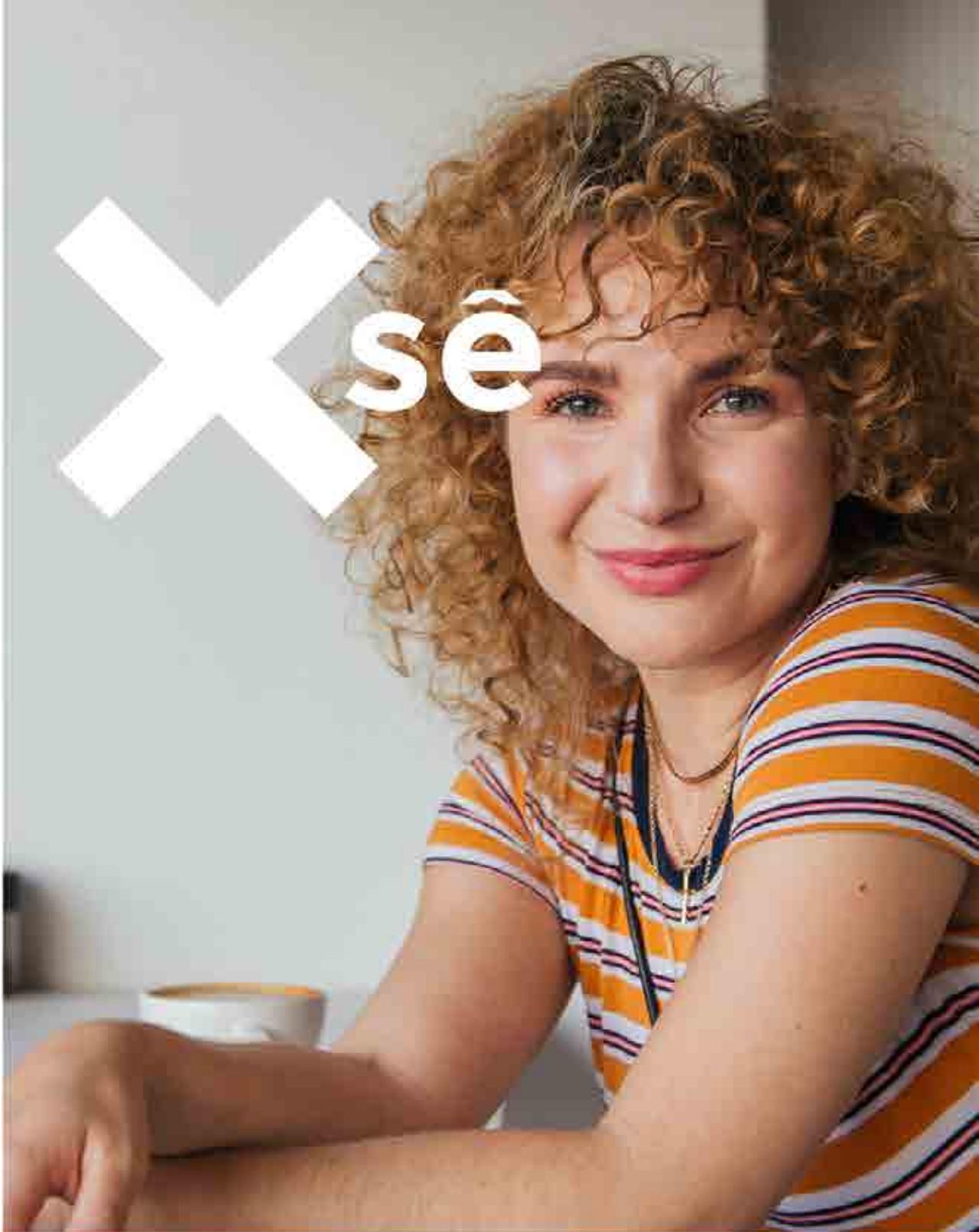
The Electoral Commission's communication activities for the 2019 election period were dominated by driving campaigns to inform eligible voters of the two registration weekends for South Africa's sixth NPE scheduled for 8 May 2019, and keeping them up to date on the milestones of the election timetable and the organisation's election readiness.

Reaching a new generation of voters

For the 2019 election campaign, the Electoral Commission was focused on coming up with a creative campaign that would drive voter registration and engagement among new voters (particularly South Africans under the age of 30), while maintaining conversations and connections with older voters.

The campaign for NPE 2019 was an innovative response to the perceived feeling of exclusion by the youth. The campaign featured young South Africans from all walks of life expressing their reasons for intending to vote in the upcoming elections under the campaign slogan: "Xsê". "Xsê" is a colloquial South African term that is used and understood in different cultural landscapes of the country. It can be used in many situations, especially when one wants to be heard. Elections allow for an individual's voice to be heard; hence, the Commission made it for the individual to own. Moreover, it was a clever play on the "X" that voters put on the ballot paper, and which featured in previous election campaigns.

The campaign was launched under the slogan "Xsê, your X is your say" at an event held in January 2019. It was launched to key stakeholders, including political leaders, civil society and the media. The event was broadcast live on a number of television news channels and live-streamed on the Electoral Commission's Facebook page. The campaign was launched across television and radio, as well as digital, social and outdoor media channels countrywide, and grabbed the attention of many young and first-time voters.



VOTE ON #XsêDay

8 MAY 2019 • 7 AM - 9PM
NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

0800 11 8000

www.elections.org.za

  **IECSouthAfrica**



YOUR X IS YOUR SAY

The focus of the initial phase of the campaign was to promote registration during the second and final voter registration weekend on 26 and 27 January 2019 when the country's 22 924 voting stations were open from 08:00 to 17:00 on both days to allow new voters to register and existing voters to update and check their registration details. A mini-campaign for voter registration abroad also made use of social media to effectively reach out-of-country South Africans via social media.

The focus of the voting phase of the campaign was to inform voters of the special voting dates, both abroad and in South Africa, and of voting on 8 May 2019, and to remind them of the requirements and processes.

During the intensive Xsê campaign period, material was rolled out to media platforms countrywide, including billboards, street-pole posters, print adverts in major national and community newspapers, radio adverts in all 11 official languages, and 30-second and 45-second television adverts broadcast on all major SABC channels, as well as on eTV, eNCA and selected DStv channels. Digital educational adverts and social media adverts focused on counting down to the final registration weekend and Election Day.

The Electoral Commission's digital campaign focused on its social media platforms, particularly Facebook and Twitter, Google Search and banner advertising, as well as home page takeovers of major news sites, such as News24.com, TheCitizen.com and others, to create awareness and drive voters to the website during registration and voting in South Africa and abroad. Furthermore, one million SMS messages and one million Please Call Me adverts were sent to South Africans aged between 18 and 30 to heavily promote the final registration weekend and to direct recipients to the www.elections.org.za/RegWeekend/ url. It drew attention to various milestones in the election timetable, including applying to vote abroad, applying for a special vote, and the lodging of candidate objections.

Campaign highlights

The Electoral Commission's registration drive and voting campaign was focused on the following media platforms:

- *Television*
The television campaign ahead of the final registration weekend ran from 14 to 26 January 2019. It was implemented across the three main SABC television channels (SABC 1, SABC 2 and SABC 3) with a reach of 71.1%. The campaign was a combination of programme sponsorships and 30-second and 60-second generic commercials.

The television campaign flighted from 15 April to 8 May 2019 with programme sponsorships and generic commercials. The campaign was quite a success as it contributed significantly to the voter turnout and engagement/conversations leading up to Election Day, and had a reach of 79.8%.

- *Radio*
Radio was the bedrock of the voter registration and voting campaigns. It allowed the Electoral Commission's messages to reach every corner of country with 18 SABC radio stations, 11 commercial stations and many community and regional radio stations running with advertising commercials in all 11 official languages. During the final registration weekend campaign, which ran from 14 to 27 January 2019, 30-second and 45-second recorded generic adverts flighted on 16 SABC radio stations with a reach of 78.9%. During the election campaign, which ran from 15 April to 8 May 2019, 30-second and 45-second recorded generic adverts flighted on 27 mainstream radio stations (including 15 SABC stations), three online radio stations and 47 community radio stations with a reach of 75.1%.
- *Street-pole posters*
In strengthening its voter registration campaign, the Electoral Commission produced street-pole posters to create awareness and advertise the January 2019 voter registration weekend in preparation of NPE 2019. These were distributed throughout South Africa.

FINAL REGISTRATION WEEKEND
26-27 JANUARY 2019
8AM-5PM
0800 11 8000
elections.org.za



IECSouthAfrica


SOUTH AFRICA





Table 7: Poster allocation by province for the 2019 NPE

Province	Voting districts	Posters per voting district	Total posters
Eastern Cape	4 798	8	38 384
Free State	1 531	9	13 779
Gauteng	2 717	8	21 240
KwaZulu-Natal	4 793	8	38 344
Limpopo	3 160	8	25 280
Mpumalanga	1 772	8	14 176
North West	1 725	8	13 800
Northern Cape	710	8	5 680
Western Cape	1 586	8	12 648
Total	22 792		183 331

- *Print*

The print strategy focused on running various sizes of print advertisements in 14 mainstream newspapers and 115 community newspapers that cut across all nine provinces during the registration and voting campaigns.

- *Out-of-home activation*

The Electoral Commission pursued various formats, sizes and platforms in its out-of-home activation campaign for both the final registration and voting campaigns. The approach was to have various touchpoints and destinations so that the Commission could reach as wide an audience as possible across all nine provinces. Touchpoints included major arterials, township exit and entry points, commuter nodes, rural mobile environments and sites deep in the townships. During the registration campaign, 187 billboards were disseminated, supplemented by six mobile trailers, 20 bus “backs”, and 2 291 commuter network screens that covered the nine provinces. During the voting period, 126 billboards were disseminated, supplemented by 249 bus “backs”, and 13 transit television billboards.

and facilitated their accreditation for the 10 ROCs. In total, 76 interviews were held and seven media briefings with live broadcasts were recorded between 2 and 11 May 2019. The communications team also disseminated approximately 200 media statements.

The Electoral Commission’s elections events are held following the proclamation of the elections by the President of the Republic of South Africa. The purpose of these events is to inform stakeholders about the readiness of the Commission to conduct elections.

The following events were hosted during the election period:

- National launch of the election campaign on 10 January 2019
- Pledge and signing ceremonies for the Code of Conduct, followed by the ballot paper draw on 20 March 2019, and the signing of nine provincial codes of conduct around the same time
- Launch of the National ROC on 30 April 2019 and the nine provincial ROCs around the same time
- Results announcement and gala dinner on 11 May 2019.

Media relations and events management

Over the years, the Electoral Commission has nurtured and enjoyed a dynamic relationship with the South African media to ensure that the electorate is extensively informed on the voter registration drives and elections. The media plays an essential communication function in any democracy, particularly during an election period. The media bears the significant responsibility of ensuring that the electorate is provided with the information it needs to make informed decisions about electoral processes. During the election period, an expanded communications team facilitated enquiries and interview requests from over 600 local and international journalists,

Media monitoring

As part of its communications and reputation management function, the Electoral Commission ensures that coverage of its activities is widely tracked and any disinformation corrected immediately.

Final registration period

Over the period of the final registration weekend, from 1 January to 31 March 2019, the Electoral Commission received 4 543 mentions across all channels with an advertising value of R150 523 097.00.

Media mentions were broken down as follows:

- Online – 1 869 (41%)
- Print – 1 145 (25%)
- Broadcast – 1 529 (34%)
- Total: 4 543 (100%)

In terms of sentiment, the majority of the coverage was neutral (72%), with 27% being positive and 1% being negative.

Positive media mentions related to the following:

- January – 700 000 new voters registered, says IEC
- February – IEC to begin final preparations for 2019 general elections
- March – #Elections2019: IEC steps in to stop violence in KZN hot spots

Negative media mentions related to the following:

- January – IEC officials barred from voting station
- February – Gatvol Capetonian in negotiations with Patriotic Alliance and Aitsa after IEC rejects “Gatvol” as “offensive” party name
- March – IEC “not competent” to deal with ANC’s Life Esidimeni billboard complaint

Voting period

Over the period 1 April to 30 June 2019, the IEC received 10 044 mentions across all channels with an advertising value of R1 891 959 760.00.

Media mentions were broken down as follows:

- Online – 5 869 (58%)
- Print – 3 072 (32%)
- Broadcast – 1 103 (10%)
- Total: 10 044 (100%)

In terms of sentiment, most of the coverage was neutral (74%), with 20% being positive and 6% being negative.

Positive media mentions related to the following:

- April – IEC launches groundbreaking website to tackle disinformation
- May – IEC a laudable example to Africa’s democracies
- June – DA welcomes Electoral Court ruling, calls IEC “inconsistent and lethargic”

Negative media mentions related to the following:

- April – IEC battling to secure voting stations in Vuwani
- May – Smaller parties join forces, claim “corrupt IEC” have butchered elections
- June – IEC backs De Lille against “DA lies”

Media training workshops

During the election period, the Electoral Commission hosted a national media training workshop on 5 March 2019 in partnership with the South African National Editors Forum and Media Monitoring Africa. More than 100 delegates from media organisations that represent South Africa’s print, broadcast and digital media attended the event. Subsequent media coverage in print, online, radio and social media reinforced the success of the event.

The workshops aimed to achieve the following:

- Inform the media of their role and responsibilities in elections coverage
- Inform the media of the Electoral Commission’s preparations and electoral timelines
- Provide a platform for sharing the Electoral Commission’s communication and information needs with the media.

Immediately preceding the event, the Electoral Commission launched a WhatsApp group for members of the media to render it more responsive to their requests for information and interviews. The group included over 500 journalists at the height of the election period, and saw the Communications team recording and sharing voice notes and video clips by senior management, in addition to distributing media releases.

Various provincial and regional workshops were also hosted between the end of 2018 and May 2019. In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer held a series of media roadshows at media houses with senior political editors and commissioning editors to inform them about the readiness of the organisation to host the 2019 NPE, as well as legislative amendments.

Contact centre

During the 2019 election year, the demand for information from the South African electorate necessitated the Electoral Commission to establish an inbound contact centre.

The purpose of the contact centre was to allow eligible voters to clarify any queries they may have had with respect to the electoral process. This included enquiries about the status of addresses on the voters’ roll, voting stations and processes related to the updating of addresses and general voter registration so that members of the public may meaningfully participate in the electoral process.

The contact centre could be accessed through a toll-free number (0800 11 8000), via email and through social media applications such as Facebook and Twitter.

During an intensive training period, Election Commission training staff provided training to some 300 contact centre agents. This training mirrored that received by temporary election officials. These agents were equally assessed for competence as an information resource to members of the public prior to and during both events.

The contact centre was operational from the election launch in January 2019 until about a month after the elections (approximately the middle of June 2019). Operating hours were from 08:00 to 17:00 on weekdays and on the registration weekend, and from 08:00 to 20:00 during the week preceding the elections.

The contact centre was staffed by supervisors, team leaders and over 100 accredited agents, who worked in two shifts and attended to standard queries according to predefined criteria. Staff members escalated non-standard queries to the Communications Department at the Electoral Commission's national office.

The following are salient statistics that provide a glimpse of the contact centre operations for NPE 2019:

- Total inbound calls from 10 January to 7 June 2019: 57 871 routed calls, 54 869 answered
- Interactive voice response (an auto-attendant, active from 18 April 2019): FAQs: 9 429, Registration status: 7 808
- Languages accounting for the greatest call volumes: English (35 446 calls or 61%), isiZulu (7 134 calls or 12%) and Afrikaans (6 619 calls or 11.5%)
- Total number of emails received: 16 849, with 13 102 responses sent

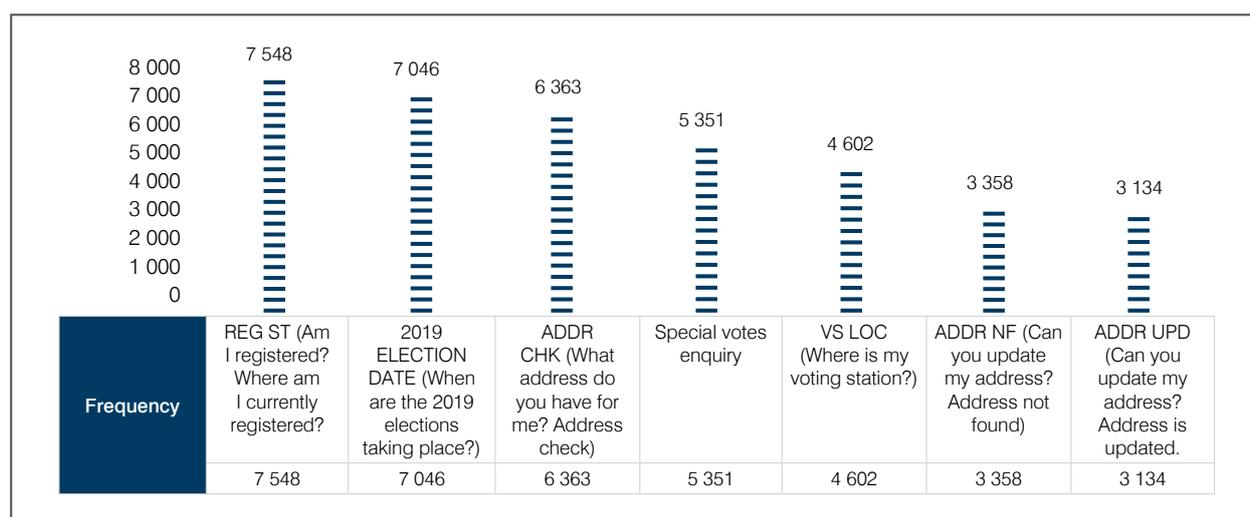


Figure 9: Top queries fielded by the NPE 2019 contact centre

The most common enquiries related to voter registration status, the election date, voters' roll address, special vote applications and voting station locations, as illustrated in the figure above.

A novel feature of the contact centre was the activation of a chatbot on the Electoral Commission's Facebook page in December 2018. A chatbot is a piece of automated messaging software that uses artificial intelligence to converse with people. Bots are programmed to understand questions and provide answers. From a customer's perspective, they are a friendly and accessible time-saver. This chatbot assisted the Electoral Commission's contact centre by attending to an additional 17 000 queries by the end of May 2019.

Internal communications

Efficient and effective communication is a vital tool within any organisation. It lies at the heart of how the Electoral Commission's staff members work together to achieve their shared goals and objectives.

During the election year, the following internal communication channels were utilised:

- A monthly newsletter from the Chief Electoral Officer, Sy Mamabolo, provides high-level feedback on key issues that affect staff in the organisation. Issued electronically, the newsletter, From the CEO's Desk, was received with great interest by staff members.

- Regular email notices on important events, news, legislative amendments, the celebration of commemorative events and other operational issues.
- Communication on key issues disseminated to staff from the leadership of the Electoral Commission.

Publications

The Communications Department published a guide to the 2019 elections, celebrating 25 years of electoral democracy in South Africa. It was distributed at the 10 ROCs to stakeholders, including political parties and members of the media.

Social media

Following the success of the Electoral Commission's digital and social media campaign in the 2014 and 2016 elections, these channels were once again key channels for communication in the 2019 NPE communications drive. These campaigns succeeded specifically in targeting younger, first-time voters over the course of the registration and election campaigns.

The Electoral Commission's digital campaign throughout the registration and voting periods focused on its social media platforms, particularly Facebook and Twitter, Google Search and banner advertising, home-page takeovers of major news sites, such as News24.com, TheCitizen.com, and others, to create awareness and drive voters to the website during registration and voting in South Africa and abroad, and to communicate various other milestones in the election timetable, including applying to vote abroad, applying for a special vote and the lodging of candidate objections.

In a bid to reach first-time voters, the Electoral Commission partnered with Media24 and The SpaceStation to promote the matric results portal. The portal allowed matriculants and their parents to register on the website <https://matricresults.news24.com/> and receive their matric results as soon as they were issued on 3 and 4 January 2019. Media24 then sent 650 000 emails and 300 000 SMS messages encouraging matriculants to register to vote on 26 and 27 January 2019. Voter registration branding took over the homepages of News24, The Citizen and Sowetan online newspapers ahead of the registration weekend.

The portal had 4.6 million page views and a unique reach of over 2.7 million. The target of 33 million impressions was surpassed by 84 million across Media24's websites. The campaign also included Please Call Me and SMS campaigns, which succeeded in targeting less affluent younger voters, especially those not yet registered.

The campaign served over 210 million Please Call Me ad tags, and a Registration Weekend SMS was sent to over a million citizens aged 18 to 25 years across South Africa on 24 January 2019, targeting those citizens who did not have a municipality or address attributed to them, and urging them to register to vote at their voting station. Ahead of voting, another 428 435 SMS messages were sent to 18- to 23-year-old users in rural areas to invite them to vote.

The campaign linked viewers of advertised Facebook posts and carousel adverts, non-paid-for Facebook posts, and mobile "Please call me" adverts to the Electoral Commission's website, with weekly posts providing eligible voters with information on the registration and address update process.

Content on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, SnapChat, Waze and the mobile web focused on educating voters about the importance of having an accurate and up-to-date address on the voters' roll, and motivating them to check and update their addresses.

For first-time voters, the key registration and voting dates, voting station information, and registration and voting processes were shared.

During the election period, although the Electoral Commission focused on driving traffic to its website, it still enjoyed the following significant growth in key social media platforms:

- The number of Twitter followers showed good growth from about 196 000 followers in January 2019 to 214 000 followers by the end of May 2019. During the period under review, the Electoral Commission's Twitter profile ranked seventh in the top 10 government Twitter profiles in South Africa (Socialbakers.com).
- Facebook likes increased from some 336 000 followers to over 343 000 followers by March 2019. Worth noting is that the Electoral Commission maintained its top spot on Socialbakers.com's listing of the largest audience on South Africa's government Facebook platforms, and its Facebook page continued to rank as one of the fastest-growing government pages in South Africa in early 2019.
- YouTube videos performed well over the course of the election campaign. The registration television advert garnered over 160 000 views and a made-for-digital educational video garnered an impressive 844 000 views. Ahead of voting, video ads on YouTube performed very well, delivering over 2.1 million impressions and generating over 107 000 video views.
- The Electoral Commission's relatively new presence on the Instagram photo-sharing platform grew organically to some 2 500 followers.



VOTE ON #XsêDay
8 MAY 2019
7AM - 9PM
 NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS
 0800 11 8000 • www.elections.org.za
 IECSouthAfrica



YOUR X IS YOUR SAY

IEC South Africa @IECSouthAfrica - Apr 16
 Xsê, if you have never voted before or you want to jog your memory, check this out! #XsêDay #SAElections2019 #5May



264



SA 2019 NATIONAL ELECTIONS
REGISTRATION WEEKEND ABROAD
1-4 FEBRUARY 2019

Find your mission at
www.dirco.gov.za/webmissions/index.html

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YOUR X IS YOUR SAY



FINAL REGISTRATION WEEKEND
26 - 27 JANUARY 2019 | 8AM - 5PM
NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS
0800 11 8000
www.elections.org.za/regweekend

Find us on:
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YOUR X IS YOUR SAY



VOTE ON #XsêDay
8 MAY 2019
7AM - 9PM
NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS
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YOUR X IS YOUR SAY

DIGITAL DISINFORMATION INITIATIVE

One of the fastest-growing areas of threat to elections around the world is disinformation via digital platforms, which has the potential to negatively impact on the freeness, fairness and credibility of an election.

Noting the rise in disinformation, the Electoral Commission set out to put measures in place to address this challenge ahead of and during the 2019 NPE. The principle behind the initiative was the need to strike an appropriate balance between the integrity of the elections and the Bill of Rights. The pertinent constitutional provision is Section 16, which guarantees freedom of expression of the inhabitants of the Republic.

To this end, all measures taken were informed by the principles of transparency, diversity and credibility of information, accountability and inclusivity in their development and implementation.

The Electoral Commission partnered with key civil society and media institutions in planning and developing appropriate measures to combat disinformation, including Media Monitoring Africa, the South African National Editors Forum and the South African Press Council. One of the key contributions of the partners included the development of a website for complaints and the reporting of incidents of digital disinformation.

The Commission also engaged with leading social media platforms to ensure rapid response when necessary to deal with disinformation, including on the largest and most locally popular social media platforms of Facebook, Twitter and Google.

Noting the experiences of other countries, the joint disinformation initiative involved three key aspects for the 2019 NPE:

1. *Online platform for reporting complaints regarding possible disinformation*

An online facility was created (www.real411.co.za) where any person could quickly and easily report allegations of disinformation to the Electoral Commission for investigation. The online platform included a step-by-step guide to lodging a complaint. Reporting complaints via online facilities about abuses that involve the use of digital platforms speeds up the necessary follow-up within the cyber environment. All complaints received were first assessed by an automated response that checked to see whether the complaint had previously been received. It also acknowledged receipt of the complaints. Thereafter, initial consideration was given to whether it needed further investigation.

Those that were found to require further investigation were referred to teams of social media experts, comprising members of the media, civil society partners and others brought in to assist in assessing the complaints. This committee then made recommendations to the Commission via the Directorate for Electoral Offences for further action if required. Such further action could include requesting the social media platform to remove or deal with any offensive content in line with their processes, issuing a warning to the public about false information and/or engaging with any political parties or candidates involved. Progress regarding any complaints logged on the website could be tracked online by the complainant, who was issued with a reference number for the complaint.

2. *Repository for party political adverts*

An online repository was developed where contesting political parties were encouraged to download copies of all their campaign material, including copies of television, radio, print and online adverts, brochures, flyers, pamphlets, billboards and posters. The repository could then be used as a database by stakeholders (including the Electoral Commission, the media, analysts, commentators and other political parties), against which material could be checked to establish whether the material was authentic or whether it had been digitally altered or manipulated. The repository was part of the www.real411.co.za website.

3. *Conducting a digital literacy campaign to help raise awareness of disinformation*

Education about disinformation that was aimed at helping voters and other stakeholders to spot “fake news” was critical to the success of the initiative. The education campaign included digital and radio advertisements, along with workshops for the media. A number of social media platforms and partners also ran their own digital disinformation education campaigns in South Africa during the election period.

The Commission and its partner organisations launched the initiative at a media conference on 1 April 2019. This was followed by a series of engagements and media interviews by members of the Commission and its partner organisations during the election period to popularise the platform and initiatives. This project was concluded at the end of the elections on 11 May 2019.

The Commission processed 74 complaints of disinformation during the pilot project. However, none were found to constitute actual disinformation (defined as the intentional use of false or misleading information intended to unfairly affect the administration or outcome

of the election). A number of the complaints related to the tone and content of messages by political parties and contestants that have the ability to cause offence and/or undue political tension. In these instances, the Electoral Commission addressed these complaints by communicating with the relevant political parties. Several complaints referred to news articles or opinion pieces on news media websites. Complainants were referred to the Press Council where appropriate, noting, however, that journalists reporting on what politicians said is not disinformation.

Another area of potential confusion that emerged related to the nuances of satire. Satire has an important role to play in political commentary and the Electoral Commission is committed to ensuring that free speech is not undermined in the prevention of disinformation initiative. However, in using original images of political party material in what purports to be satire, there can be confusion as to what emanates from the political party and what does not.

Among the key positive outcomes of this pilot project included establishing strong relationships with civil society, media and social media platforms, raising the awareness of disinformation among the electorate and contestants, and establishing new digital processes to quickly report and investigate complaints.

A key lesson learned from the initiative was that considerable work remains to be done by all stakeholders to educate the public about the dangers of disinformation, especially through social media, and to arm voters with the means to spot disinformation.

Table 8: Electoral staff members recruited for the registration weekends

Province	March 2018	January 2019
Eastern Cape	13 558	14 191
Free State	4 579	4 587
Gauteng	6 855	8 273
KwaZulu-Natal	14 245	14 965
Limpopo	9 173	9 476
Mpumalanga	5 227	5 355
Northern Cape	1 976	2 049
North West	5 033	5 252
Western Cape	4 665	4 654
Total	65 311	68 802

RECRUITMENT OF ELECTORAL STAFF

The Commission recruited various categories of election staff at a local or municipal level to assist with the first registration weekend in March 2018 (during which a concerted effort was made to obtain the outstanding addresses of voters), as well as the second registration weekend in January 2019. Staff members were also recruited to conduct the 2019 NPE at 22 924 voting stations countrywide. For the two voter registration weekends, 65 311 and 68 802 electoral staff members were recruited, respectively. This is reflected in Table 8.



The recruitment of electoral staff was done according to specific selection criteria. Consideration was given to gender, citizenship, previous election experience, employment status, registration as a voter on the voters' roll, language, age, disability and literacy. For the 2019 NPE, approximately 200 855 staff members were recruited, including replacement staff. The gender breakdown can be illustrated as follows:

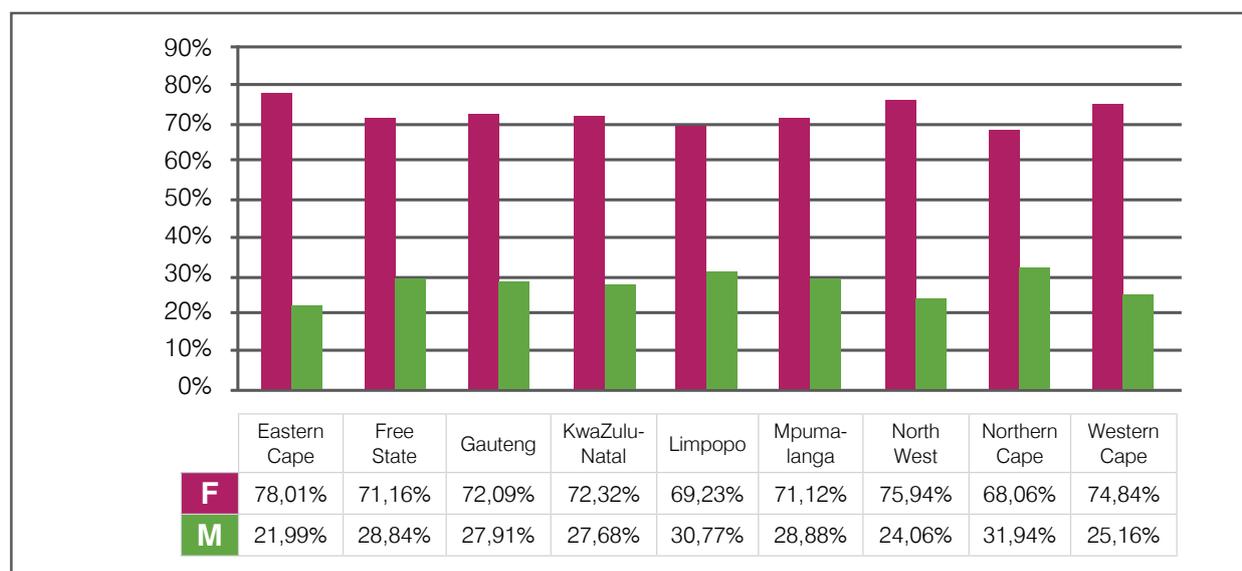


Figure 10: Statistics on gender breakdown

Persons with a high party political profile or office bearers of a political party are not qualified to serve as election officers. In the case of a Presiding Officer (PO) and a Deputy Presiding Officer (DPO), their names are submitted to the local Party Liaison Committee where political parties have the opportunity to raise substantive objections to the appointment of an individual.

Details of the 200 855 staff members were captured on the customised Electoral Staff System business application. POs and DPOs were mostly drawn from the existing pool of staff, who had gained experience during previous national, provincial and municipal elections, as well as during municipal ward by-elections.

Table 9: Statistics on electoral staff recruited for NPE 2019

Description	Number	Percentage
Male voting officers	54 313	27.04%
Female voting officers	146 542	72.96%
Unemployed	163 044	81.17%
Employed	37 811	18.83%
Teachers	14 157	7.05%
Non-teachers	186 698	92.95%
Age representation:		
≥18 to ≤25	41 779	20.8%
≥26 to ≤35	76 923	38.3%
≥36 to ≤50	65 503	32.61%
≥51+	16 646	8.29%

A total of 240 staff members were furthermore appointed to assist with the data capturing of applications for special votes, while additional provision was made for 335 general administrative assistants to assist with the capturing and scanning of results processes in all the provinces.

Provision was also made for area managers, who mainly fulfilled a coordination and logistical role. A total of 4 908 area managers were allocated for the election period, including the registration events and elections. This is reflected per province as follows:

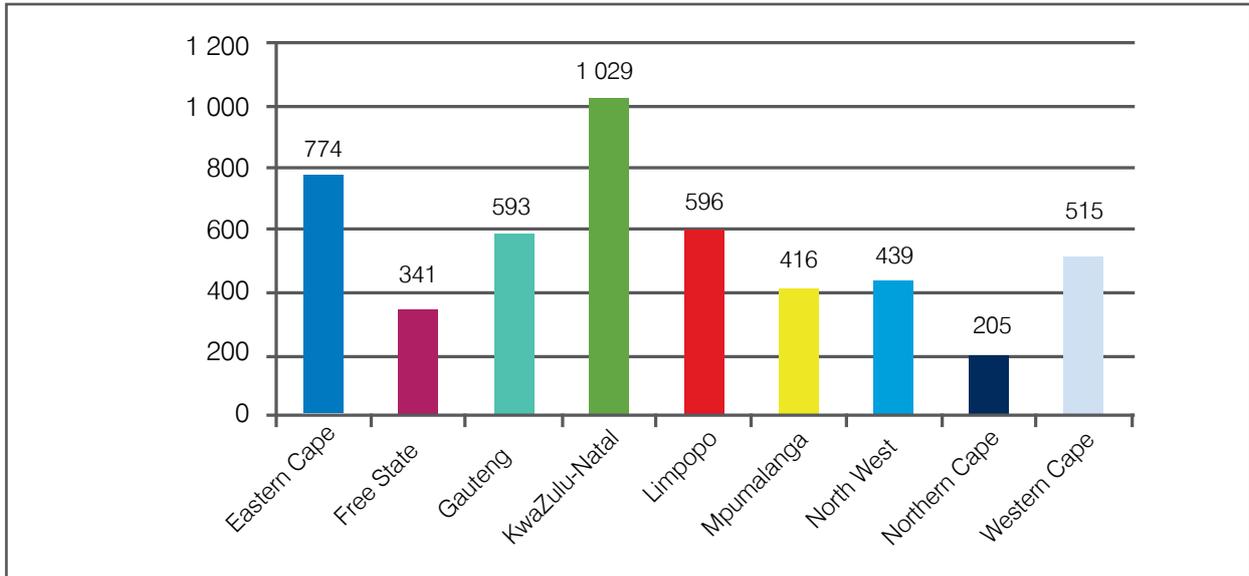


Figure 11: Statistics on distribution of area managers

Payment of electoral staff

Recruited staff received a basic honorarium to attend training events, conduct registration, work on special voting days and on Election Day. The Electoral Staff System software application was used to facilitate payment after votes had been counted. In terms of legislative requirements, staff had to be paid via an official payroll to determine the correct statutory deductions per person, and payment was done via electronic transfer into verified bank accounts. This resulted in the payment of most of the electoral staff within approximately two months of the event. A small percentage of payments was delayed due to incorrect banking details or incomplete payment documentation being supplied.

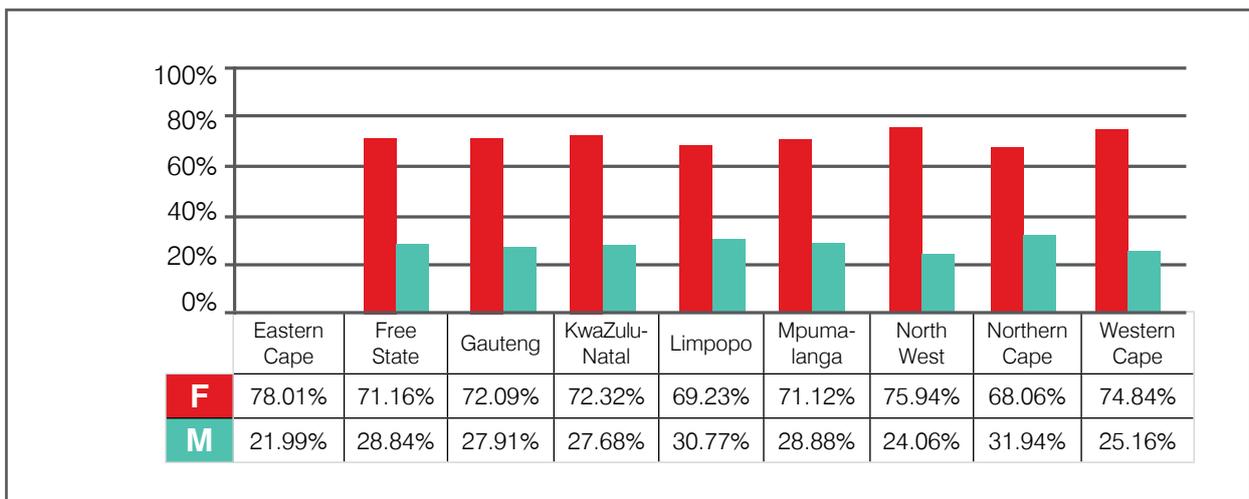


Figure 12: Gender breakdown

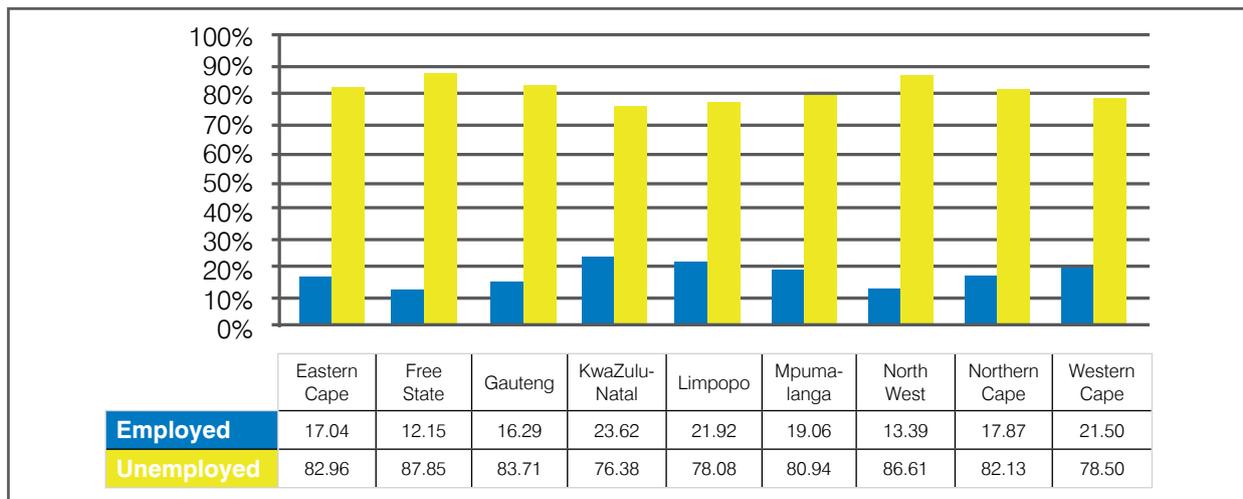


Figure 13: Employment status

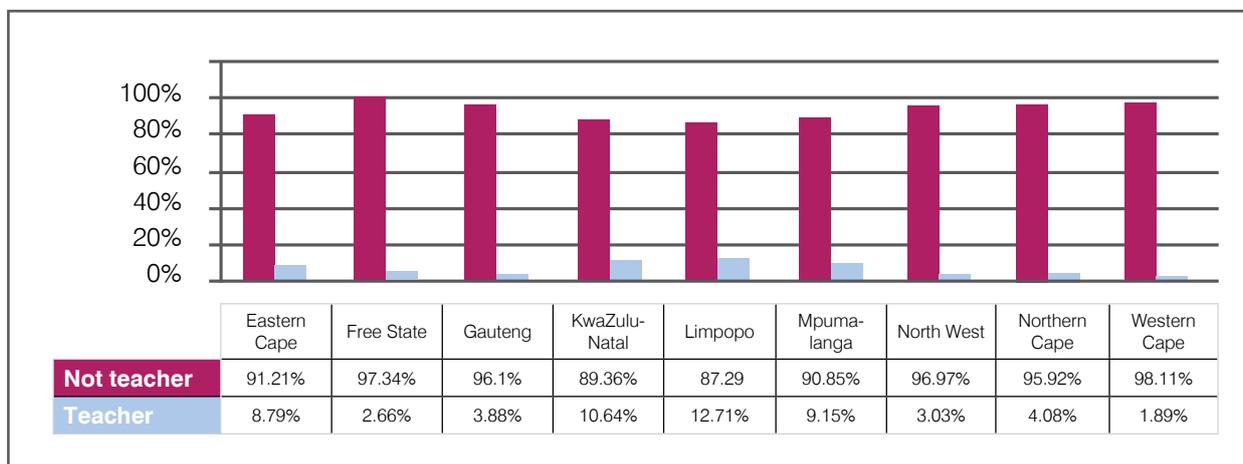


Figure 14 Teachers as opposed to non-teachers

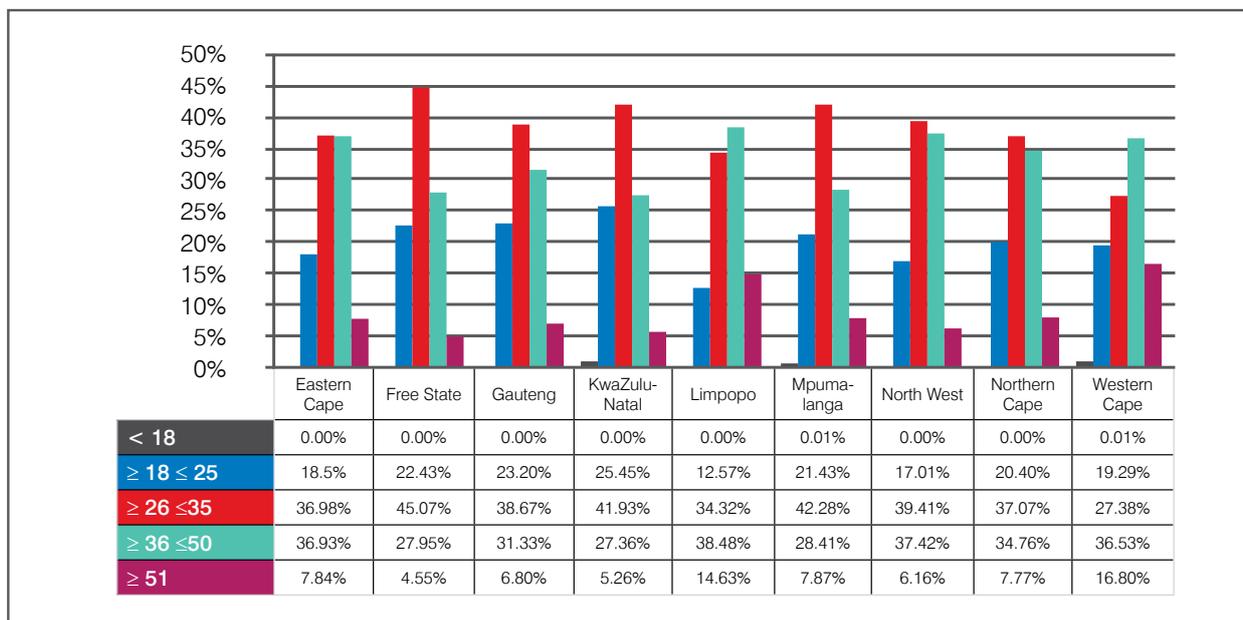


Figure 15: Voter breakdown according to age

ELECTIONS TRAINING

Material development for registration and voting training

Over the years, the Electoral Commission has embarked on a process of training and developing its employees to ensure that they have the necessary knowledge and understanding of election management, as well as facilitation and training skills. As a result of this, the Electoral Commission utilises its own employees to develop training material for both registration and voting processes. The following materials were developed for registration training:

**ELECTORAL COMMISSION
VOTING STATION DIARY**

Ward No.

VD No.

Election Date	
Name of Presiding Officer	
ID Number	
Contact Number	Cellphone
	Home
	Work
Province	
Municipality	
Name of Voting Station	
Name of DPG	
ID Number	
Contact Number	Cellphone
	Home
	Work



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Table 10: Registration material developed

Document	Short description	Number of copies
Module 1	Introduction to the Electoral Commission	78 600
Module 2	Registration Guide	104 140
Registration Diary	Tool to capture and record incidents at registration station level	99 038
Area Manager Registration Diary	Tool used by the Area Manager to monitor and support registration processes in their wards	20 719
Registration posters	Posters to enhance the transparency of the Electoral Commission's processes	25 293

The following materials were developed for election training:

Table 11: Election material developed

Document	Short description	Number of copies
Module 3	Special Voting	165 000
Module 4	Voting	165 000
Module 5	Counting	165 000
Voting Station Diary	Tool to capture and record incidents at voting station level	165 000
Voting Centre Diary	Tool to capture and record incidents at the voting centres	11 200
Area Manager Diary	Tool used by the Area Manager to monitor and support voting processes in their wards	27 500
Poster pack for voting stations and centres	Posters to enhance the transparency of the Electoral Commission's processes	75 540

National and provincial training imbizos

Two national training sessions were conducted in the 2018/19 financial year to prepare master trainers, who trained lead trainers to train provincial trainers for both registration and Election Day processes. The national training imbizos were replicated at provincial level to prepare all trainers for both events.

A total of 1 795 permanent and fixed-term employees, most of whom are trainers, attended both the registration and Election Day training imbizos. The training-of-trainers approach promotes standardisation, provides a platform where trainers from the nine provinces can share best practices and learn from one another, and builds a strong internal support system, where learning is part of an employee's daily experience.

Table 12: National and provincial training imbizos

Training imbizos				
Registration			Election	
No.	Province/Office	No. of delegates	Province/Office	No. of delegates
1	National	103	National	106
2	Limpopo	84	Limpopo	104
3	KwaZulu-Natal	126	KwaZulu-Natal	73
4	Gauteng	129	Gauteng	145
5	Eastern Cape	87	Eastern Cape	128
6	Northern Cape	62	Northern Cape	94
7	Western Cape	66	Western Cape	66
8	Mpumalanga	59	Mpumalanga	69
9	Free State	64	Free State	59
10	Western Cape	58	Western Cape	113
Total		838		957

Training of voting station staff for registration and election events

The Electoral Commission’s training approach is constantly reviewed and enhanced to ensure adherence to best practice.

In preparation for the registration weekends, 134 113 voting station staff were trained. These included training for the new role of address harvesting officer, whose main role was to collect, complete and update the addresses of voters and potential voters.

Registration staff training, as well as the competency assessment of this training, was conducted over a period of two days utilising the cascading model.

For the election event, 200 855 voting station staff members were trained and assessed. The training sessions were monitored and supported by colleagues from the national and provincial offices.

Security service training

The training of security service officers for the 2019 NPE also took place using the cascading model. The Electoral Commission was responsible for the training of 100 SAPS trainers at a national level. These trainers, in turn, trained just under 46 000 security officers, who were responsible for voting station security at the 22 924 voting stations, with two officers serving per voting station on voting days. A security guide was also developed for this training for ease of reference.

Monitoring and supporting the registration and election events

The success of every project is dictated upon by the constant monitoring of all phases of implementation. Election Day implementation was monitored by the staff of the Electoral Commission, as well as stakeholders (party agents, international and domestic observers, institutions that have an interest in pursuing democratic elections, and the media). These stakeholders were also briefed about the electoral processes to help enhance the freeness, fairness, transparency and credibility of the electoral events. A monitoring checklist was developed for both registration and electoral events for assessing the performance of voting station staff at station level. This information is utilised as part of the debriefing sessions and for the future improvement of electoral staff training. The Electoral Commission is still assessing the best methodology that could be used to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of all training sessions.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information and communication technology (ICT) continues to play a critical role in supporting the various business processes of the Electoral Commission. The following continuous support services are at the core of the Commission’s ICT capability, and provide the foundation for all other ICT activities:

- Stable applications to support and enable all business processes

- Closely integrated systems aimed at ensuring a seamless flow of information across the different systems
- A stable and secure ICT infrastructure, a stable network at both wide area network (WAN) and local area network (LAN) levels and at the data centre
- Scalable network and background server capacity, with the required capability of supporting increased election activity and network traffic
- The management of risks, disaster recovery and business continuity processes
- Integrated online self-service facilities for citizen engagement through the internet using the Commission's websites, mobile applications, SMS messaging and social media
- Ensuring that the Electoral Commission can take advantage of and fully utilise all available and relevant technologies in the ICT market
- Stable and effective open data platforms, which provide an integrated technology-enabled platform for all stakeholders through an application programming interface (API)
- A secure platform with controlled and restricted access, and intrusion prevention mechanisms in place

Specific projects are undertaken in accordance with changing and evolving business requirements in the various areas. During preparations for elections, the number of projects escalates and additional resources are sourced to service the additional workload. In addition, a number of maintenance and business support processes are executed to effectively support all the Commission's relevant business processes. Preparations for the 2019 NPE commenced with a number of activities and projects as outlined below.

Delimitation, registration support and addresses on the voters' roll and registration support

In preparation of the general registration weekends, delimitation was performed and a series of A0 and A3 maps were produced (delimitation working maps, registration and voting station orientation maps):

- 4 405 A1 delimitation working maps
- 206 316 A3 barcoded registration maps for the first and second registration weekends (one original and two copies for each of the events)
- 206 316 A3 voting station orientation maps for the first and second registration weekends (one original and two copies for each of the events)
- 68 772 A3 voting station orientation election day maps (one original and two copies for each of the voting districts)
- 3 352 A3 targeted communication maps for the continuous targeted communication and registration (TCR) events (one original and three copies)

The A3 registration maps are used to activate the zip-zip machines for the correct voting districts.

One of the ongoing activities in support of the voters' roll was to continue the process of updating addresses on the voters' roll. Addresses were sourced from voters during by-elections and the general registration weekends. In addition, a number of external address sources were evaluated in respect of voters without addresses to determine whether the address sourced matched the voting district of registration. Addresses matching the registration location were included on the voters' roll.

By-election support was provided in respect of registration maps, bulk geocoding and the quality assurance of voters' roll addresses, verifying the correctness of registered voters' details, locating addresses in relation to the by-election ward, and capturing the movement of voters in terms of Section 12 of the Electoral Act of 1998. Results-capturing processes were supported to ensure that capturing took place timeously.

The online address capture system, known as Click, Check and Confirm, was developed for the website and mobile application platforms, and launched in October 2017. It has since been used by more than 310 000 unique voters. Of these, 176 409 used the service between 1 January 2019 and 8 May 2019. The system uses enhanced online mapping, which includes comprehensive national addresses, recent high-resolution aerial photographs and street-view photographs to locate voters' addresses and ensure that they are registered in the correct ward, thereby improving the quality of the voters' roll. The facility includes an electronic version of the Section 12 procedure described above, ensuring that voters are registered in the correct voting district. A new Voting Station Finder facility with enhanced online mapping was also implemented and used successfully during the registration weekend held on 26 and 27 January 2019.

National and Provincial Elections 2019

Once the elections had been proclaimed, support was provided for various election processes, including candidate nomination and ballot paper production, through applicable systems and technical business process support.

The establishment of 10 ROCs countrywide required the following IT operational activities:

- 1 300 workstations were distributed to various results centres
- 185 printers were distributed to various results centres
- 1 214 network cables of various kinds were utilised for the provincial ROCs for connectivity purposes
- 704 network cables were utilised at the national ROC for connectivity and redundancy purposes (the cables varied from Cat6 to fibre)

- 48 Aruba switches were utilised at the provincial ROCs (all switches were 24 port switches)
 - Telkom installed a metro internet data line for the provincial ROCs (all provincial ROCs had 6 Mbps lines)
 - Telkom installed two 30 Mbps lines at the national ROC for connectivity and redundancy purposes
 - Telkom installed data lines for the SABC at the ROCs; the bandwidth for the provincial ROCs was 50 Mbps for provincial results centre, while for the national ROC it was 400 Mbps. This was to link the SABC head office with the provincial ROCs.
 - Diginet data lines with a bandwidth of 2 Mbps were installed for redundancy purposes
 - A metro internet line was installed at the contact centre service provider Gijima to divert call centre traffic
 - The bandwidth at Municipal Electoral Office (MEO) sites was upgraded
 - Some 43 capturing sites were installed countrywide
 - The website was hosted at Telkom and consisted of four virtual servers for the APIs, eight virtualised servers for the website, and 11 virtualised servers for maps and the Atlas of Results. The Electoral Commission provided two physical servers for databases.
 - The internet line from Telkom was configured at 300 Mbps. Capacity was later increased to 500 Mbps.
 - The national ROC had a short-term leased CheckPoint Firewall installed and a 10 Mbps line to the internet for Google APIs
 - At the national ROC, there were two virtualised servers for APIs, two virtualised servers for the web, two physical servers for maps and two physical servers for the database. The virtual machines were hosted on a cluster of three physical hosts. There were also two active directory (AD) servers (one physical and one virtual server) and a utilities server.
 - Provincial ROCs had nine physical servers deployed that were used for AD and DNS.
- Website page views
6 817 517 – NPE 2019 Results Dashboard
725 413 – Am I registered?
167 043 – Voting Station Finder
 - SMS: 179 131 SMS requests to 32810
 - API requests –10 741 604
 - 107 633 from IEC mobile application
 - 3 472 046 from *Times Media*
 - 214 154 from *Mail and Guardian*
 - 157 809 from *Daily Maverick*
 - 6 503 from political parties
 - 6 784 459 from other media houses

The week following the 2019 NPE (12 to 19 May 2019), the average number of hits was still very high, as is evident from the information below:

- API requests – average of 75 915 per day
- Website page views – average of 95 134 per day

Similar to previous years, an Atlas of Results is being produced, which will be published. It will contain different geographical representations of the election results.

The Atlas of Results features themes such as voting district delimitation (e.g. geography of new voting districts), voter registration (e.g. total number of registrations by municipality), voters' roll (e.g. voters' roll age and gender analyses), political party results (e.g. leading party, party support, lead/lag analysis and party support variance) and voter participation (e.g. voter participation by age, gender and time).

The Atlas of Results is a unique publication in the electoral domain worldwide. It condenses masses of information into a digestible format and is the definitive publication used by political parties to analyse their electoral performance (i.e. challenges and opportunities across the country) and future electoral strategy. It provides different stakeholders with trend analyses and is an authoritative source for political analysts, political scientists and postgraduate students.

Changes in the political landscape is evident in the leading party map for the 2019 NPE by voting district in Figure 14, as well as Figure 15, which contains the same information for the previous election years, i.e. 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

During the elections results period, between 8 and 11 May 2019, ICT business systems, GIS and IT operations support was provided at the various ROCs.

Information was disseminated to all stakeholders nationally and internationally through a number of supported ICT platforms:

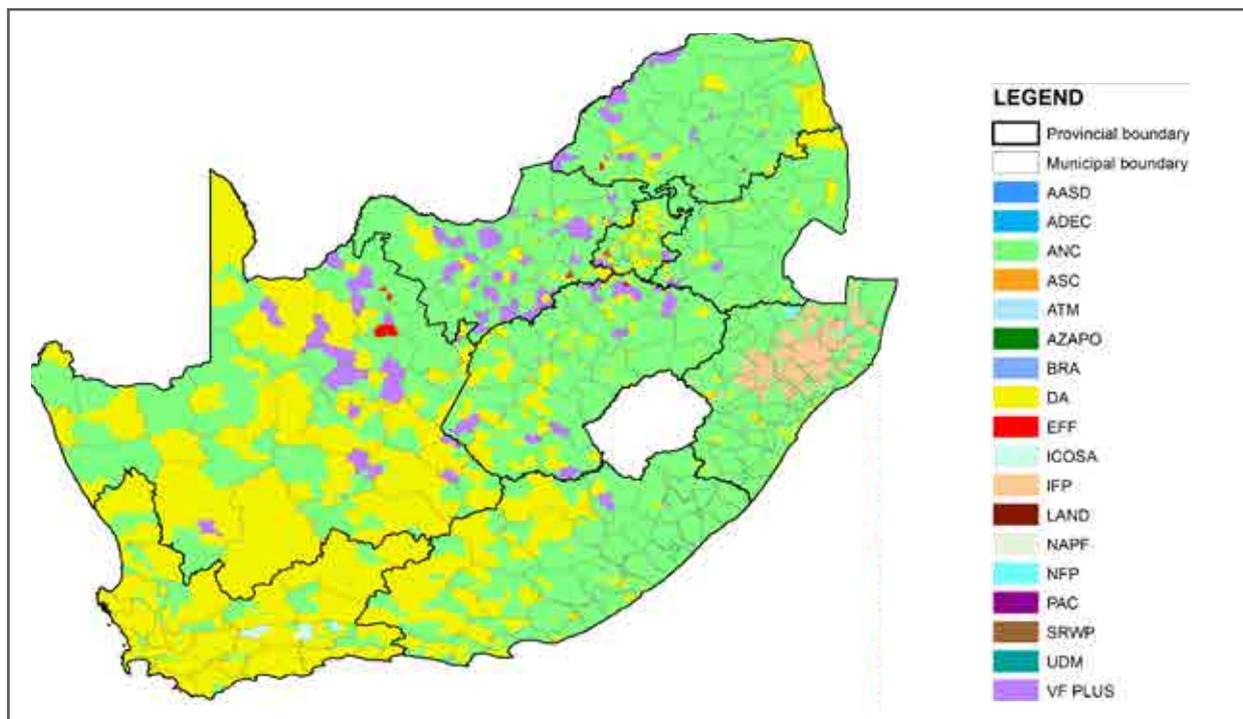


Figure 16: Leading party map for NPE 2019 by voting district

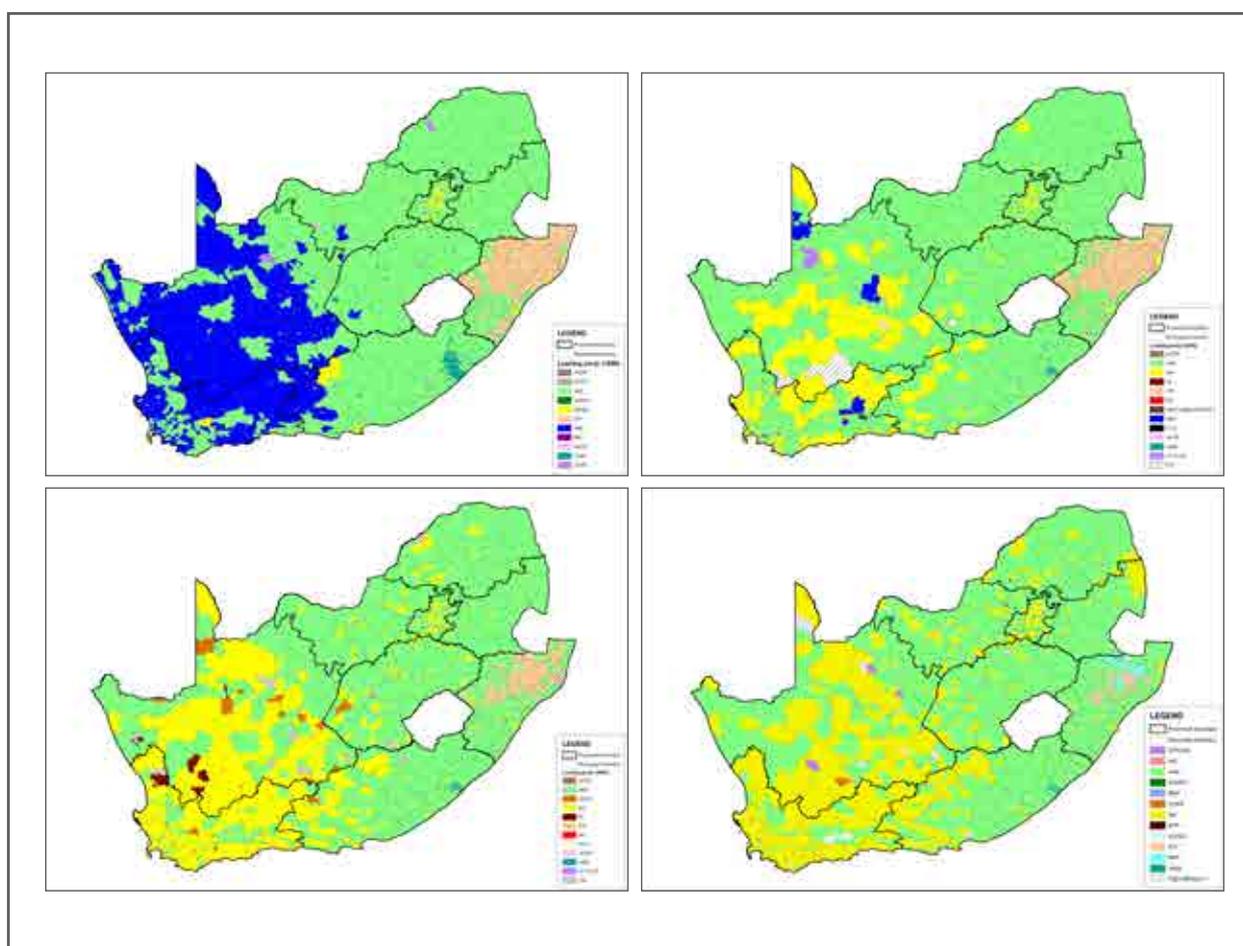


Figure 17: Leading party maps for 1999 to 2014 by voting district

Projects

In addition to the activities listed above, the following ICT projects were also undertaken.

Table 13: ICT projects undertaken

Project name	System/project description	Enhancements
NPE 2019 Results System	The Results System is used to capture and verify voting station results, deal with exceptions and Section 55 objections and perform the final seat calculation for the National Assembly and provincial legislatures.	A few minor enhancements were made to the NPE 2019 Results System, which included updates to the Section 55 objections module, workflow for the printing of additional results slips and refinements to reports. As has been the practice over the years, an external audit of the Results System was commissioned. The goal of the audit is to ensure the functional, data and security integrity of the system in accordance with the applicable legislation and stated business imperatives.
Online Candidate Nomination System for national and provincial elections	In 2016, an online system was introduced for parties to capture and submit their candidate lists at municipal level.	The online system was expanded to cater for national and provincial candidate lists.
Special votes	The Special Votes System facilitates the capture, approval and management of special votes.	Similar to enhancements introduced for the 2016 municipal elections, the Special Votes Application System was adapted to allow online and SMS applications for special votes.
Ballot Paper Tracking	The Ballot Paper Tracking System is designed to plan and manage allocations to ballot paper printers. As soon as a new registration device is available, ballot papers will also be tracked from printing to the voting station.	The planning, barcode generation and printer allocation and management modules have been completed.
Procurement Plan	The current Procurement Plan System is based on open source software and tracks the procurement items to be reported to National Treasury.	The enhancements deal with rewriting the system onto the internal platform and adding functionality to track the procurement items from planning to award. Supporting documentation can also be uploaded.
Party Funding System Phase 1	This system is designed to track and manage donor funding to political parties in terms of the new Act.	This project deals with the ability of parties and donors to report donations and for the Electoral Commission to track and verify these donations.
Year-end financial processes	The year-end and external auditing processes were supported.	Internal and external auditing processes, including year-end audits, were supported throughout the year. Year-end processes were also activated.
Platform review and upgrade	In order to upgrade the ICT environment to newer operating systems, database management systems and browsers (Windows 10, SQL 2016 and Edge/IE), all systems and services have to be reviewed.	All custom-built systems were reviewed, tested and changed (where applicable) to ensure compliance with the new platform. Minor enhancements will also be included where possible. Off-the-shelf products are verified with the various suppliers. The project commenced and will be completed in 2019.
Platform Upgrade (IT Ops)	A new range of server hardware was procured Active Directory upgrade	New virtual servers were set up to replace old servers in the different environments (development, testing, piloting, production and disaster recovery). Active Directory was upgraded from Windows 2008 to Windows 2016.

Project name	System/project description	Enhancements
Platform Upgrade (IT Ops)	Exchange (mail) upgrade Other utilities	Exchange servers were upgraded from Exchange 2010 to Exchange 2016. Other utilities, including FIM, SCCM, SCOM and Symantec EndPoint Protection Manager, were upgraded.
Disaster Recovery Test	Disaster Recovery Test	The annual Disaster Recovery Test was performed successfully.
Data Centre Capacity Upgrade	Upgraded storage and backup infrastructure.	Following an infrastructure capacity review, storage backup, server and virtualisation capacity was increased to meet increased operational demands and provide for elections capacity requirements.
Network Capacity Upgrades	Upgraded network capacity.	Following a network review, potential capacity constraints and vulnerabilities were identified: bandwidth in selected areas was increased, such as internet connectivity, backhaul to the National Office, DRP line, as well as selected PEO and MEO sites.
Call Centre Support	Support and enablement of the call centre processes.	Network connectivity, systems and infrastructure were provided to enable operations at the Election Call Centre and continue to provide operational support.

General ICT maintenance activities

These activities include, but are not limited to the following:

- By-elections support, which includes supporting pre-by-elections voter registration activities, address capture support and investigations, generating ballot papers and the certified voters' roll for by-elections. On by-election day, support is provided for the capturing of results and scanning of results slips. The support is concluded with the generation of payment files and reimbursements.
- Ad hoc data requests: Requests from outside parties are frequently made to the relevant line function departments for information pertaining to various election statistics. Once approved, this information is investigated, interpreted and consolidated by the appropriate ICT team, depending on the nature of the request.
- System investigations and impact analyses regarding new systems, potential changes or enhancements required by line function departments. Subsequent to discussions and/or investigations, project charters are compiled for line functions to capture their requirements, and provide the basis for further action.
- Performing SAP stack maintenance and SAP GRC support pack upgrades.
- Performing daily system checks in all environments to ensure that all systems are available and stable before the start of business. This includes servers, switches, SAN devices and provincial UPSs.
- Backing up all systems according to the schedules set by the organisation and removing tapes off-site on a weekly basis.
- Security monitoring of the ICT infrastructure, which includes malicious code and virus propagation, operating system vulnerabilities and exploits, user activity monitoring, network analysis and monitoring, and daily audit and operational tasks.
- Monitoring all LAN and WAN activity on a daily basis to ensure the provision of high availability and adequate capacity.
- Maintaining a disaster recovery site of all business critical systems.
- Monthly maintenance weekends, where patches and updates are deployed and systems are refreshed.

VOTER REGISTRATION AND THE VOTERS' ROLL

In terms of electoral legislation, the right to vote includes the responsibility of eligible citizens to register as voters. The Electoral Commission has a responsibility to compile and maintain a comprehensive, inclusive, accurate and up-to-date national common voters' roll. This process must be fully transparent.

To register to vote, a person must be:

- a South African citizen;
- at least 16 years old;
- in possession of an ID and able to present it; and
- be ordinarily resident in the ward where they want to apply.

In terms of section 24 of the Electoral Act, the voters' roll to be used for an election must be certified and published by the Chief Electoral Officer by making it available for inspection. On 26 February 2019, the President of the Republic of South Africa proclaimed the 2019 NPE, and thus the voters' roll closed on that day.

Continuous registration

To facilitate the maintenance of the voters' roll, prospective voters who are eligible to register can present themselves at any of the Electoral Commission's 213 local offices and apply for registration. This is particularly relevant to first-time applicants or people wishing to update their registration details after they had previously applied for registration. This strategy contributes to the continued maintenance of the voters' roll. Other registration activities that form part of continuous registration include registrations conducted at tertiary institutions countrywide. Registration is also conducted prior to municipal ward by-elections by opening voting stations in the affected wards, and on the weekend prior to the proclamation of the by-election.

Targeted communication and registration

Due to the changes in settlement patterns, general population movements, an increase in the number of voting districts, as well as changes to voting district boundaries, the Electoral Commission embarked on a TCR programme to ensure that affected voters were

made aware and had the opportunity to re-register in the correct voting district. It is important that voters re-register in the correct voting district to ensure that their names appear on the certified voters' roll for that voting district on Election Day. Thus, TCR involves a combination of the actual registration of voters and the distribution of a pamphlet about the change in their voting station details.

The Commission employed fieldworkers in a door-to-door registration campaign in the 834 affected voting districts. In cases where people were not at home, a pamphlet was left behind informing the occupants that their voting district had changed and that the voter must re-register either at the Electoral Commission's local office or at their voting stations during the upcoming registration weekend.

In order to ensure that those voters affected by the delimitation process are registered correctly and are informed of changes in their voting districts, the Electoral Commission conducted TCR from 1 to 30 November 2018 in the run-up to the 2019 elections.

Table 14: Targeted communication and registration voting districts per province

TCR voting district count per province	
Province	Voting districts
Eastern Cape	133
Free State	72
Gauteng	174
KwaZulu-Natal	176
Mpumalanga	57
Northern Cape	12
Limpopo	116
North West	57
Western Cape	37
Total	834

A total of 24 184 new registrations and 20 220 re-registrations were recorded for the voting districts that were affected throughout the nine provinces.



Table 15: Targeted communication and registration activity

Province	Registration activity type			Total
	New registration	Re-registration (same voting district)	Move in voting district	
Eastern Cape	3 484	2 968	13 256	19 708
Free State	1 851	2 388	5 944	10 183
Gauteng	3 604	1 693	10 897	16 194
KwaZulu-Natal	3 988	2 707	20 260	26 955
Limpopo	4 796	5 038	12,358	22 192
Mpumalanga	1 163	1 353	4 610	7 126
North West	1 883	2 423	4 792	9 098
Northern Cape	720	237	1 470	2 427
Out of country	38	1	28	67
Western Cape	2 657	1 412	2 637	6 706
Total	24 184	20 220	76 252	120 656

General Registration Weekend

In preparation for the 2019 NPE, the Electoral Commission held two general registration weekends – the first on 10 and 11 March 2018, and the second nearly a year later on 26 and 27 January 2019.

On 10 and 11 March 2018, the Commission opened some 22 617 registration stations across South Africa to allow registered voters to register to vote, and to provide or confirm their address details on the voters' roll. Over this weekend, some 2.7 million citizens visited their voting stations to register to vote or to update their registration details. Of the 2.7 million registered voters, 1.3 million re-registered in their existing voting district, 0.8 million re-registered in another voting district and 0.4 million registered to vote for the first time. Approximately 300 000 of the 2.7 million registered voters did not have an address recorded on the voters' roll prior to the weekend of 10 and 11 March 2018.

Table 16: Voter registration weekend of 10 and 11 March 2018

Province	New registrations	Percentage of total provincial activity	Re-registrations (different voting district)	Percentage of total provincial activity	Re-registrations (same voting district)	Percentage of total provincial activity	Total provincial activity	Percentage of total activity
Eastern Cape	71 437	15.52%	126 056	27.39%	262 675	57.08%	460 168	16.63%
Free State	20 278	8.54%	45 436	19.13%	171 852	72.34%	237 566	8.59%
Gauteng	122 624	23.69%	250 762	48.44%	144 317	27.88%	517 703	18.71%
KwaZulu-Natal	104 910	18.78%	156 270	27.97%	297 548	53.25%	558 728	20.19%
Limpopo	55 892	17.03%	85 673	26.11%	186 584	56.86%	328 149	11.86%
Mpumalanga	40 171	14.05%	66 117	23.12%	179 653	62.83%	285 941	10.33%
North West	22 585	13.81%	48 512	29.66%	92 469	56.53%	163 566	5.91%
Northern Cape	10 388	21.31%	16 208	33.25%	22 149	45.44%	48 745	1.76%
Western Cape	42 235	25.36%	90 724	54.47%	33 614	20.18%	166 573	6.02%
Total	490 520	17.73%	885 758	32.01%	1 390 861	50.26%	2 767 139	100.00%

On the registration weekend of 26 and 27 January 2019, 22 924 voting stations were opened to allow eligible South African citizens to apply for registration (new registrations) or to update their registration details in cases where they had changed their places of ordinary residence (move in voting district). Some voters also took the opportunity to re-register, even if their details had not changed (re-registration in the same voting district).

During this registration weekend, 703 794 new voters were added to the voters' roll, while re-registration in different voting districts accounted for 1 078 416 voters. There were 690 310 re-registrations in the same voting district. The total registration activity over the general registration weekend amounted to 2 472 520 voters.

The voters' roll that was used for the 2019 NPE was closed on 26 February 2019 when the election was proclaimed. Electronic copies of the voters' roll were then made available for inspection at all local, provincial and national offices of the Electoral Commission from 1 to 8 March 2019. Copies were also provided to represented political parties.

In terms of the election timetable, interested persons were allowed one week to object to the inclusion or exclusion of any person on a segment of the voters' roll or the correctness of any person's registration details. Objections had to be made in writing and be delivered to an office of the Electoral Commission or via email to objectionsvotersroll@elections.org.za.

In terms of the newly enacted Electoral Laws Amendment Act, this is the only opportunity to object to the voters' roll on the basis of the inclusion or exclusion of a voter and the correctness of their registration details. After certification, objections to the voters' roll will only be considered in exceptional circumstances or in cases where fraud is alleged. Amendments to the election legislation (section 38(8)) also give effect to the ruling of the Constitutional Court in October 2018 that voters without addresses listed on the voters' roll will be required to provide an address before being allowed to vote. This means that objections to the provisional voters' roll purely on the basis of missing or inaccurate voter registration details will not necessarily invalidate the voters' roll.

The Commission received 15 sets of objections to the provisional voters' roll. There were three objectors who submitted more than one set of objections. The Commission established that none of the objections complied with the requirements of section 15(2) of the Electoral Act, 1998. However, this did not serve as an impediment for the Commission to consider the merits of the concerns brought to its attention, and the Commission duly considered these objections.

The voters' roll was subsequently certified on 18 March 2019 and was made available to participating political parties in terms of the legislation. On certification of the voters' roll for national and provincial elections, 26 756 649 voters were registered to vote.

Table 17: Registration weekend activity of 26 and 27 January 2019

Province	Registration activity type			Total
	New registration	Re-registration (different voting district)	Re-registration (same voting district)	
Eastern Cape	84 604	137 923	136 352	358 879
Free State	33 294	56 520	45 498	135 312
Gauteng	176 953	300 457	73 199	550 609
KwaZulu-Natal	179 097	235 065	207 939	622 101
Limpopo	55 883	73 792	90 397	220 072
Mpumalanga	51 328	75 463	57 146	183 937
North West	31 819	56 120	41 306	129 245
Northern Cape	16 416	21 221	12 709	50 346
Western Cape	74 400	121 855	25 764	222 019
Total	703 794	1 078 416	690 310	2 472 520

Table 18: Comparison of the voters' roll of the total registered voters from NPE 2009 to NPE 2019

Province	Voters' roll 2009	Voters' roll 2014	Voters' roll 2019	Percentage increase in registered voters from 2009
Eastern Cape	3 056 559	3 240 059	3 363 161	10.03%
Free State	1 388 588	1 449 488	1 462 508	5.32%
Gauteng	5 461 972	6 063 739	6 381 220	16.83%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 475 217	5 117 131	5 524 666	23.45%
Limpopo	2 256 073	2 440 348	2 608 460	15.62%
Mpumalanga	1 696 705	1 860 834	1 951 776	15.03%
North West	1 657 544	1 669 349	1 702 728	2.73%
Northern Cape	554 900	601 080	626 471	12.90%
Western Cape	2 634 439	2 941 333	3 128 567	18.76%
Out of country		6 789	7 092	
Total	23 181 997	25 390 150	26 756 649	15.42%

Address harvesting

The Electoral Commission not only embarked on initiatives to increase the number of voters, but also to increase the number of voters with address details reflected on the voters' roll. This was done by employing the following mechanisms:

Click, Check and Confirm

As part of the initiative to increase the number of address details reflected against voters on the voters' roll, the Electoral Commission introduced an online platform colloquially referred as Click, Check and Confirm. This platform is accessible on both the official website and as a mobile application. This move allowed registered voters to capture and update their address details for inclusion on the voters' roll.

Online registration

The amendment of the Electoral Act of 1998 has made it possible for the Electoral Commission to make strides towards the possible introduction of online voter registration. In this light, it undertook a project targeting youth in tertiary institutions around the country. One of the objectives, besides increasing the number of youth on the voters' roll, was to introduce and test the concept of registering voters online and having their applications processed almost instantaneously. In keeping with the requirements of the law, voters would still have to apply for registration in person before a registration official. Except for some minor hurdles, the project found resonance with the youth.

"No address list"

An opportunity was made available to voters who appeared on the certified voters' roll without an address to provide their address details on Election Day. The facility of a "no address list" was provided on Election Day and required voting station staff to direct identified voters to complete the "no address list". This "no address list" afforded identified voters the opportunity to complete their address details, upon which the address would be captured at the local office later. A total of 181 708 voter addresses were added to the voters' roll on Election Day through the completion of the "no address list".

Registration of citizens living abroad

The establishment of the international segment of the voters' roll provided citizens who are ordinarily resident outside the Republic with an opportunity to register as voters. Those who wished to exercise this right were required to register in person either in South Africa or at one of South Africa's 125 foreign missions, which included embassies, high commissions or consulates located in 108 countries. These citizens had to meet the normal requirements for registration in addition to the possession of a valid South African passport. Efforts were made to inform as many South Africans living abroad as possible of this opportunity and to explain to them how they could participate, should they so wish.

A special two-day voter registration event for South African citizens abroad took place at all South African foreign missions between 1 and 4 February 2019, depending on religious days. For example, in countries where the

weekend was a Saturday and Sunday, the registration event took place on Saturday, 2 February 2019 and Sunday, 3 February 2019. In countries where the Friday and Saturday are religious days, the two special days designated were Sunday, 3 February 2019 and Monday, 4 February 2019.

The finalisation of the international voter registration process followed the signing of a cooperation agreement with DIRCO on registration and voting at diplomatic missions abroad. The agreement gave effect to the Electoral Act of 1998, which makes provision for all eligible South African citizens to register and vote in national elections. DIRCO has assisted the Electoral Commission with the registration and voting of citizens abroad since 1999.

Citizens who live abroad would present themselves in person at their nearest South African mission in order to register as voters. In order to apply for registration, they would require their South African IDs, as well as a valid South African passport. Citizens living abroad who are already registered to vote – either on the national or international segment of the voters’ roll – would not need to re-register, but would be required to inform the Electoral Commission of their intention to vote outside the country. The international segment of the voters’ roll subsequently accounted for 29 468 registered voters who were eligible to cast their ballot in the NPE 2019.

Registration of offenders

It is now trite law that all offenders, irrespective of the type of sentence imposed, or the type of offence committed, are entitled to apply for registration in order to vote in an election for the National Assembly or a provincial legislature. In this regard, section 7 of the Electoral Act states that, for the purposes of the voters’ roll, incarcerated offenders are not ordinarily resident at the place of incarceration, but “at the last home or place where that person normally lived when not imprisoned or detained”. The Electoral Commission, with the assistance of the DCS, therefore provided facilities for offenders to apply for registration. No distinctions were made between offenders who were already sentenced and those still awaiting trial at correctional facilities.

A total of 13 405 offenders took the opportunity to apply for registration at the 235 correctional facilities. It is worth highlighting that an offender who applied for registration as a voter would be registered against the ward of their home, where they would ordinarily have been resident before incarceration. The legislation makes it clear that correctional facilities are not considered places of ordinary residence.

Table 19: Registration of offenders per province

Province	Number of registered offenders
Eastern Cape	1 783
Free State	1 339
Gauteng	2 962
KwaZulu-Natal	2 599
Limpopo	818
Mpumalanga	976
North West	811
Northern Cape	726
Western Cape	1 391
Total	13 405

Registration of members of the security forces

A feature of national and provincial elections is the proviso that puts in place a special dispensation for members of the security forces on official duty outside the Republic. In engagements with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the SAPS, it was agreed that the Electoral Commission would make arrangements to register members who would either be deployed outside the Republic, those returning from such deployments, or those who were already deployed. This would afford them the opportunity to participate and exercise their right to vote in the upcoming elections.

In February 2019, two special registration sessions were held with the SANDF at the demobilisation centre in the Free State for members leaving for and arriving from deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Registration sessions were also held for SANDF members deployed around South Africa’s borders at bases in the Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Northern Cape. February also saw a special registration session held for SAPS members on deployment in Sudan.

Proclamation and election timetable

In terms of section 17 and 18 of the Electoral Act, the President and the nine Premiers published a proclamation setting the election date of 8 May 2019. This proclamation was published on 26 February 2019. Such a proclamation must set a single day for the elections. The setting of Election Day and its subsequent proclamation was published after consultation with the Commission. The timetable provides electoral milestones and due dates and times for the performance of certain functions, such as the certification of the voters’ roll, submission of candidate lists, close of special voting applicants, objections to candidates, etc. The election timetable for the 2019 NPE was published on 28 February 2019 (see Addendum for Election Timetable on page 101).

Certification of the voters' roll

In terms of section 24(2) of the Electoral Act and consistent with the provisions of the election timetable, the Chief Electoral Officer certified the voters' roll on 18 March 2019. The certified voters' roll was made available for inspection at the Electoral Commission's national office, as well as its provincial and municipal offices.

Given the excessive number of pages carrying the voters' roll, printed copies were not made available, but an electronic version could be accessed on a dedicated computer.

The following are facts about the certified voters' roll for the 2019 NPE:

- A record 26 756 649 eligible South Africans registered to vote in the election.
- The registered population represented 74.6% of the total voting age population of 35 868 190, based on the estimated voting age population data provided by Statistics South Africa.
- Females represented 55% of the total registered population.
- The voters' roll recorded a net growth of 1 366 499 voters (or 5%) since the 2014 elections.
- The voters' roll has grown by 47.2% since its establishment in 1999 when it recorded 18 172 751 voters.
- The biggest age category on the voters' roll is the 30 to 39 year band, with 6 685 439 persons, representing 24.99% of the registered population.
- The second-biggest age category on the voters' roll is the 40 to 49 year band, with 5 480 336 persons, representing 20.48% of the registered population.

Table 20: Provincial breakdown of the certified voters' roll

NPE 2019 certified voters' Roll: 18 March 2019 – province and gender breakdown						
Province	Female	Percentage of provincial total	Male	Percentage of provincial total	Provincial total	Percentage of total
Eastern Cape	1 917 868	57.03%	1 445 293	42.97%	3 363 161	12.57%
Free State	806 532	55.15%	655 976	44.85%	1 462 508	5.47%
Gauteng	3 307 353	51.83%	3 073 867	48.17%	6 381 220	23.85%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 115 942	56.40%	2 408 724	43.60%	5 524 666	20.65%
Limpopo	1 548 805	59.38%	1 059 655	40.62%	2 608 460	9.75%
Mpumalanga	1 066 410	54.64%	885 366	45.36%	1 951 776	7.29%
North West	896 851	52.67%	805 877	47.33%	1 702 728	6.36%
Northern Cape	336,075	53.65%	290 396	46.35%	626 471	2.34%
Western Cape	1 717 237	54.89%	1 411 330	45.11%	3 128 567	11.69%
Out of country	3 666	51.69%	3 426	48.31%	7 092	0.03%
Total	14 716 739	55.00%	12 039 910	45.00%	26 756 649	

Table 21: Age and gender breakdown of the certified voters' roll for the 2019 NPE

NPE 2019 certified voters' Roll: 18 March 2019 (age and gender breakdown)				
Age band	Female	Male	Total	Percentage
≥18 ≤19	189 466	151 720	341 186	1.28%
≥20 ≤29	2 873 689	2 425 455	5 299 144	19.80%
≥30 ≤39	3 536 314	3 149 125	6 685 439	24.99%
≥40 ≤49	2 879 042	2 601 294	5 480 336	20.48%
≥50 ≤59	2 357 546	1 871 012	4 228 558	15.80%
≥60 ≤69	1 579 496	1 158 057	2 737 553	10.23%
≥70 ≤79	834 311	502 635	1 336 946	5.00%
≥80	466 875	180 612	647 487	2.42%
Total	14 716 739	12 039 910	26 756 649	

REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties are key stakeholders in an election. A political party intending to contest an election for a legislative body must be registered with the Electoral Commission in terms of section 15 of the Electoral Commission Act. A political party may elect to register on a national level, which will allow such a party to contest all elections of the national, provincial and municipal legislative bodies.

A political party that intends to register must complete an application form setting out the name, abbreviated name, logo, contact details, as well as the names of the executive. The application must be accompanied by the following:

- Proof of publication of the party's intention to register at a national level (*Government Gazette*) or municipal level (a local newspaper circulating in the area of the municipality)
- The political party's constitution, which must contain, among others, the executive structure and functions of office bearers, the decision-making process, minimum requirements for membership and internal disciplinary procedures
- A deed of foundation, which must contain the names, identity numbers and signatures of 500 voters in the case of national registration and 100 voters in the case of municipal registration
- A fee of R500 for national-level registration and R200 for municipal-level registration

In terms of section 16 of the Electoral Commission Act, the Chief Electoral Officer is prohibited from registering a party if:

- 14 days have not lapsed from the date that the applicant submitted proof of publication of the notice to register;
- the name, abbreviation and/or logo of the proposed party is similar to that of a party that is already registered to the extent that it may confuse or deceive voters;
- the proposed name, abbreviation, logo, deed of foundation or constitution contains anything that indicates that persons will not be admitted for membership or be welcomed as supporters on the grounds of their race, ethnic origin or colour; or
- the proposed name, abbreviation, logo, deed of foundation or constitution contains anything that portrays the propagation or incitement to violence or hatred, or causes serious offence to any section of the population on the grounds of race, gender, sex, ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture or language.

During the lead-up to the 2019 NPE, 299 political parties were enlisted on the party register on a national level. However, only 78 political parties contested the elections. A total of 221 political parties did not contest the 2019 NPE. A record number of 48 political parties met the legal requirements to contest the elections of the National Assembly. There was also a record number of parties contesting provincial elections, with the largest number of parties contesting Gauteng (36) and the smallest number contesting the Northern Cape (21).

Table 22: Party registration vs representation

Year	Registered at national level	Contested	Represented (at national and provincial level)	Unrepresented	Never contested
2009	117	40	14	26	77
2014	152	45	15	30	107
2019	299	78	15	63	221

Table 23: Comparison of the number of political parties contesting the provincial elections in 2019 and 2014

Province	Number of parties contesting 2019 provincial elections	Number of parties which contested 2014 provincial elections
Eastern Cape	26	18
Free State	28	16
Gauteng	36	22
KwaZulu-Natal	31	18
Limpopo	34	20
Mpumalanga	28	16
North West	21	16
Northern Cape	29	16
Western Cape	34	25



POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

Candidate nomination

The cut-off date for political parties' submission of candidate lists was 13 March 2019. Political parties that contested the elections were required to comply with the requirements for candidate nomination, including the submission of candidate lists in a fixed order of preference, each candidate's acceptance of nomination, as well as an election deposit of R200 000 to contest for the National Assembly and R45 000 to contest for a provincial legislature. In total, 78 political parties complied with the requirements to contest the 2019 NPE, of which 48 contested the National Assembly.

Table 24: Candidate nomination statistics: 2019 NPE

Candidate nomination statistics: 2019 NPE	
Total number of candidates	14 936
Total number of national candidates	3 536
Total number of regional candidates	4 632
Total number of provincial candidates	6 768
Number of female candidates	6 537
Number male candidates	8 399
Average age of the candidates	43 years
Youngest candidate	18 years
Oldest candidate	90 years

Objections against candidates for 2019 NPE

During the candidate nomination process, the Electoral Commission received 52 written objections by the deadline on 2 April 2019. One was received after the prescribed cut-off time. The objections were directed at candidates representing the following 10 political parties.

Table 25: Political parties with objections recorded

Political parties with objections as recorded	
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	Black First Land First Movement (BLF)
African Content Movement (ACM)	Democratic Alliance (DA)
African Independent Congress (AIC)	Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)
Alliance for Transformation for All (ATA)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)
African National Congress (ANC)	Land Party

A number of objections were also directed at more than one party. Some 29 objections were directed against candidates representing the ANC, 19 against candidates representing the BLF, 13 against candidates representing the EFF, four each against candidates representing the DA and the Land Party, and one each against candidates representing the ACDP, AIC, ACM, ATA and PAC.

Despite many of the objections not meeting the prescribed format for submission, the Commission decided, in the interests of promoting fair elections, to consider whether these objections substantively met the criteria in the Constitution and section 30(1) of the Electoral Act.

Section 30 provides for three grounds to object to a candidate:

- The candidate is not qualified to stand for elections.
- There is no prescribed acceptance of nomination signed by the candidate.
- There is no prescribed undertaking signed by the candidate that they are bound by the Code of Conduct.

In terms of sections 47 and 106 of the Constitution, every citizen who is qualified to vote for the National Assembly and/or provincial legislature is eligible to stand for election, except:

- unrehabilitated insolvents;
- anyone declared to be of unsound mind by a court of the Republic; and
- anyone who is convicted of an offence and sentenced to more than 12 months imprisonment without the option of a fine either in South Africa or outside the country if the offence would have been an offence if committed in South Africa (this disqualification ends five years after the sentence has been completed).

In line with the process requirements, the Electoral Commission advised each party in writing of the objections received relating to candidates of that party and allowed the implicated parties an opportunity to make representations if they elected to do so.

All the parties denied the allegations in the objections, with the ANC, BLF, DA and EFF submitting written representations to the Commission.

After deliberating, the Commission resolved to uphold one objection by the PAC against its own candidate. This PAC candidate was sentenced on 7 June 2016 to 18 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. This disqualified the candidate from holding elected office to the National Assembly or a provincial legislature.

The Commission dismissed all other objections for failing to meet the constitutional and statutory criteria. The majority of these objections related to unproven allegations.

The Commission wrote to the objectors and the political parties concerned to advise them of the outcome of the process. Any objector, party or candidate aggrieved by the decision of the Commission had until 11 April 2019 to appeal the decision to the Electoral Court. In the circumstances, no appeal was noted with the Electoral Court.

Party Liaison Committees

The Electoral Commission Act determines that one of the Electoral Commission's functions is to "establish and maintain liaison and cooperation with parties". To achieve this, the Electoral Commission established party liaison committees (PLCs) in which parties with representation across the three spheres of government participate.

In terms of the regulations on party liaison, PLCs serve as vehicles for consultation and cooperation between the Electoral Commission and represented parties concerning aspects of the electoral programme.

In the build-up to the 2019 NPE, PLCs were regularly consulted on the following aspects of the electoral programme, among others:

- The General Electoral Laws Amendment Act
- The Party Funding Act
- The delimitation of voting districts and establishment of voting stations
- The vetting of electoral staff
- The appointment of municipal electoral officers
- The roll-out of targeted communication and registration
- The identification of potential hot spots and conflict resolution
- Ballot paper sign-off
- Candidate nomination processes
- The determination of the election deposits and regional seats
- Code of Conduct measures to address disinformation intended to cause harm during the election period
- Election timetable

A briefing for over 40 registered parties that were not represented was held on 19 February 2019. Attended by over 100 party representatives, the briefing covered candidate nomination and related election matters. Following the proclamation of the NPE by the President of the Republic on Tuesday, 26 February 2019, the National Party Liaison Committee (NPLC) was consulted on Wednesday, 27 February 2019, and agreed to the proposed election timetable.

The election timetable was duly published in the Government Gazette on Thursday, 28 February 2019.

In the build-up to the 2019 NPE, the following organisations had engagements with the NPLC:

- Department of Home Affairs
- Information Regulator
- Municipal Demarcation Board
- South African Broadcasting Corporation
- National Joint Operations and Intelligence Structure
- Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
- Google
- Twitter
- Facebook
- Media Monitoring Africa

In the run-up to the 2019 NPE, the Electoral Commission co-opted the African Democratic Change (ADeC), the Minority Front and United Christian Democratic Party, which were registered, but not represented political parties, to the PLC upon application.

Eleven NPLC meetings were held with represented parties at the national level between January 2019 to May 2019.

LITIGATION

The following court cases are noteworthy as they significantly impacted on the Electoral Commission's preparations for the elections.

Electoral Commission v Speaker of the National Assembly and Others

In the Electoral Commission v AP Mhlope, the Constitutional Court ruled that the removal of voters without addresses is not required, unless there is some evidence that the voter is registered in the incorrect voting district. The effect of the majority judgment in Mhlope was to oblige the Electoral Commission to take all reasonable measures to obtain the addresses of all voters who registered after December 2003, as per the obligation that flows from section 16(3) of the Electoral Act.

Where the Electoral Commission has taken all reasonable measures, but has not obtained the address of a registered voter, it may not remove the voter from the roll unless there is evidence that the voter is incorrectly registered.

The Electoral Commission had filed an application to extend the period of suspension that was granted by the Constitutional Court in the matter of the Electoral Commission v AP Mhlope. The court had imposed a supervisory order and required the Electoral Commission to report to it at six-monthly intervals on the number

of outstanding post-December 2003 addresses it had obtained and recorded on the national common voters' roll, the number of post-December 2003 addresses still outstanding, the steps taken and to be taken to obtain outstanding post-December 2003 addresses, and any other matter it may consider necessary to report on.

The Electoral Commission had sought to protract the order suspending the declaration of invalidity (the Mhlope order) and filed with the court an application in the matter of the Electoral Commission v Speaker of the National Assembly and Others seeking such a relief, in May 2018. The court then ordered an interim extension until 30 November 2018.

On 22 November 2018, the court ordered that the Electoral Commission must furnish reports to the court on 31 January 2019, 31 March 2019, 31 May 2019, 31 July 2019 and 30 September 2019, in which the Electoral Commission must set out the number of outstanding post-December 2003 addresses of registered voters it had obtained since its previous report and recorded on the national common voters' roll, the number of post-December 2003 addresses still outstanding, the steps taken and to be taken to obtain these addresses, and any other matter it may consider necessary to report on.

The Electoral Commission must also set out in the report how it proposes to indicate clearly on the voters' roll which voters have incomplete, inadequate or no addresses, to require voters with incomplete, inadequate or no addresses who wish to vote to supply their addresses before voting on Election Day, and to enable political parties to access and scrutinise the addresses and any other details supplied in this way.

The Commission had complied with the order by filing with the court, at two-monthly intervals, reports in compliance with the court order as mentioned above. The final report was filed on 30 September 2019.

New National Movement NPC and 4 Others v Electoral Commission and Others

The application was lodged with the Western Cape High Court, in which a declaratory order was sought to declare that section 57A and Schedule 1A to the Electoral Act are unconstitutional and invalid. Section 57A provides for an electoral system where only registered parties can contest a national and provincial election, and not independent candidates. The court handed down judgment on 17 April 2019. The application was dismissed.

The applicants then lodged an urgent application with the Constitutional Court, in which they sought urgent leave to appeal directly to the Constitutional Court against the judgment of 17 April 2019. On 2 May 2019, the Constitutional Court ordered the parties to limit their arguments to the issue of an urgent application and not to the matter of unconstitutionality and invalidity. The court ruled that the applicants had not made out a case confirming that the matter be heard on an urgent basis and that the application be postponed to 15 August 2019 for hearing. The matter was heard by the court on 15 August 2019 and judgment has been reserved.

Ballot Box



SOUTH AFRICA

DATE TO BE FILLED IN BY PRESIDING OFFICER BEFORE TYPING STRIPS

ELECTION DATE	DAY	08	MONTH	05	YEAR	19
ELECTION TYPE		N		M		B
VD NUMBER						
WARD NUMBER						
BALLOT						

2. Election phase

The proclamation of an election signifies the earnest commencement of the election phase. This means that the Electoral Commission activates electoral activities geared towards the realisation of the efficient conduct of an election. In this phase, the nomination of candidates is undertaken. This results in the approval and production of ballot papers. All electoral supplies are distributed to various warehouses and prepared for eventual delivery to a point of service, which is a voting station.



BALLOT PAPERS, BALLOT BOXES AND OTHER ELECTION MATERIALS

For the 2019 NPE, approximately 64 million ballot papers were produced to serve 26 756 649 million voters, i.e. 32 million national ballots and 32 million provincial ballots. The ballot papers were printed in South Africa on a standard 80 gsm bond paper. Approximately 548 tons of locally sourced paper were used.

Ballots were printed in full colour. Ballots included the name, emblem, abbreviated name of each participating party and the photograph of the party leader. The highly developed ballot design incorporated secret security features to prevent copying and other fraud-related risks. The ballots themselves were not numbered, but were produced in stapled books of 100 ballots, with numbered counterfoils to improve controls and accuracy of counting. Each ballot was detached from the counterfoil when issued to the voter.

The number, allocation, quality, distribution and verification of ballot papers were closely managed at every step. The Printing Industries Federation of South Africa (PIFSA) was appointed to assist the Electoral Commission during the ballot paper production and printing project to monitor and ensure that the printing and finishing of ballot papers for the 2019 NPE were carried out according to the tender specifications and to the satisfaction of the Commission.

The technical specifications of the ballot papers were drawn up and milestones were put in place, although

the final design of the ballot papers only took place in the weeks before the election once the number of registered political parties had been confirmed. The packaging of ballot papers required special labelling and distribution management to ensure that the correct ballots were delivered to the right place, at the right time and in the right quantities. The printers delivered the ballot papers directly to the Electoral Commission's warehouses under security escort.

Following interaction between the Electoral Commission and the representatives of persons living with disabilities, enhanced UBTs were designed and produced to aid the visually impaired persons during voting. Ten UBTs were produced with the aim of assisting visually impaired voters to find the box on the ballot where the mark was to be made for the selected party by means of Braille numbering. One template was designed to fit the national ballot, while the other nine templates were designed to fit each provincial ballot. The 2019 provincial ballots varied in size between 21 and 36 contesting parties. In addition to the Braille numbering, all the ballots were produced with the bottom left-hand corner cut off, as a tactile feature, to assist voters to orientate the paper correctly on the template.

A total of 48 parties had to be accommodated on the 2019 national ballot, which led to the largest ballot to date.

Ballot design study

Section 68 of the Electoral Act empowers the Commission to determine the design of the ballot paper to be used in an election. The Commission's preeminent consideration in designing the ballot paper is to enable easy identification of the party of choice by the voter to facilitate the selection of that party with confidence, and to minimise risks of miscast ballots.

Traditionally the Electoral Commission has used a random draw to determine the first party on the ballot paper with all parties following in alphabetical order.

In preparation for the 2019 NPE, the Electoral Commission appointed the HSRC to conduct research to investigate key aspects of the usability of the ballot paper with a view to introducing enhancements to the design.

The outcome of the research proposed certain areas of enhancement to improve the legibility of the ballot paper and to accentuate distinguishing features between and among political parties on the ballot. These were incorporated into the ballot paper design for the 2019 NPE, including a re-ordering of the sequence of party identifiers on the ballot paper as follows:

- Full party name
- Party leader photograph
- Abbreviation or acronym
- Party logo

The 2019 ballots were redesigned on this basis, and security features were improved. These improvements are easily observed when compared to the 2014 ballots.

The research also established that there was potential for confusion among voters as a result of some party identifiers that use colours, abbreviations and logos that closely resemble others. A specific recommendation was that parties that may cause confusion to the voter ought to be separated on the ballot paper. These findings and the proposed solution were shared and discussed with all parties in the NPLC. The proposed solution was to retain the random draw for the first party on the ballot paper and then to follow the alphabetical order of parties as determined by the party at the top of the ballot. Additionally, another random draw would be conducted to help separate parties that may potentially cause confusion to the voter. All parties represented at the NPLC endorsed and supported these proposals.

In line with this, two random draws were conducted during the Code of Conduct signing ceremony held at Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand on 20 March 2019. The first draw was to separate parties that were consecutive in alphabetical order and which bore a close resemblance in their acronyms and distinguishing symbols. These were the AIC, ANC and APC. A second draw followed to select the party to top the ballot paper. This was won by the African Security Congress (ASC).



Previous ballot format for 2014 elections

NATIONAL 2014

NATIONAL 2014



Make your vote count in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections will be held on 17 May 2014. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections will be held on 17 May 2014. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections will be held on 17 May 2014.

VRYHEIDSPRONT PLUS		VF Plus	
WORKERS AND SOCIALIST PARTY		WASP	
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP	
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS		AIC	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION		APC	
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA		AGANG SA	
AL JAMA-AH		ALJAMA	
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO	
BUSHBUCKRIDGE RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION		BRA	
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE		COPE	
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE		DA	
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS		EFF	
FIRST NATION LIBERATION ALLIANCE		FINLA	
FRONT NASIONAAL / FRONT NATIONAL		FN	
INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA		ICOSA	
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP	
KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE		KISS	
KINGDOM GOVERNANCE MOVEMENT		KGM	
MINORITY FRONT		MF	
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY		NFP	
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC	
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT		PAM	
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE		PA	
PEOPLES ALLIANCE		PAL	
UBUNTU PARTY		UBUNTU	
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP	
UNITED CONGRESS		UNICO	
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM	

New ballot format for 2019 elections

Serial Number

 **VOTE** 

2019 NATIONAL

African Security Congress		ASC	
African Transformation Movement		ATM	
African Alliance of Social Democrats		AASD	
African National Congress		ANC	
Agang South Africa		AGANG SA	
Al Jama-ah		ALJAMA	
Alliance for Transformation for All		ATA	
Azanian People's Organisation		AZAPO	
African People's Convention		APC	
Better Residents Association		BRA	
Black First Land First		BLF	
Capitalist Party of South Africa		ZACP	
Christian Political Movement		CPM	
Compatriots of South Africa		CSA	
Congress of the People		COPE	
Democratic Alliance		DA	
Democratic Liberal Congress		DLC	
Economic Emancipation Forum		ECOFORUM	
Economic Freedom Fighters		EFF	
Forum 4 Service Delivery		F4SD	
Free Democrats		FREE DEMS	
Front Nasionaal / Front National		FN	
GOOD		GOOD	
Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa		ICOSA	
Inkatha Freedom Party		IFP	
International Revelation Congress		IRC	
Land Party		LAND	
Minority Front		MF	
National Freedom Party		NFP	
National Peoples Ambassadors		NPA	
National People's Front		NAPF	
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania		PAC	
Patriotic Alliance		PA	
People's Revolutionary Movement		PRM	
Power of Africans Unity		PAU	
Socialist Revolutionary Workers Party		SRWP	
South African Maintenance and Estate Beneficiaries Association		SAMEBA	
South African National Congress of Traditional Authorities		SANCOTA	
United Democratic Movement		UDM	
Vryheidsfront Plus		VF PLUS	
Women Forward		WF	
African Christian Democratic Party		ACDP	
African Congress of Democrats		ACD	
African Content Movement		ACM	
African Covenant		ACO	
African Democratic Change		ADEC	
African Independent Congress		AIC	
African Renaissance Unity		ARU	

- Full party name
- Party leader photograph
- Abbreviation or acronym
- Party logo

Ballot boxes and other election material

Planning for the production of election material, including ballot papers, began as much as 18 months before the election, when the Commission's Logistics and Infrastructure Department began preparing a Bill of Materials (BOM) detailing the different physical items required for use at voting stations.

The Electoral Commission, as is common practice, made use of recyclable cardboard ballot boxes, cardboard voting booths and cardboard tables and chairs. These items are relatively inexpensive to produce, economical to transport and do not require high-volume storage after the elections.

The final BOM used at voting stations on Election Day contained 32 items. These general materials included the following:

- 234 147 ballot boxes
- 56 500 stationery packs
- 50 000 Identification stickers booklets consisting of PO, DPO, staff and political party agent ID stickers
- 145 500 voting compartments
- 43 800 document storage boxes
- 120 000 box files
- 6 300 cardboard table and chairs
- 124 870 voting station arrow signs
- 43 874 sets of 15 table marking signs
- 60 000 UBTs
- 22 924 segments of voters' roll – approximately 2.5 million pages in total

Due to the large number of contesting parties (78), with the largest ballot being the national ballot with 48 contesting parties, compared to 29 contesting parties in the 2014 NPE, the increase in the length of the ballot necessitated an increase in ballot box quantities from an initial planned 189 705 ballot boxes by 23% (or 44 442 ballot boxes) to a total of 234 147 ballot boxes to avoid any shortages during voting.

Security materials were handled separately from the mainstream general electoral material deliveries. These items, designed and applied to ensure and protect the integrity of the voting process, included the following:

- 219 000 security stamps to mark ballot papers
- 897 000 security seals to seal ballot boxes
- 200 000 indelible ink pens to mark voters' fingers
- 68 500 security tapes to seal ballot boxes containing marked ballot papers after counting

The material quantities were calculated to service each voting station in accordance with the number of registered voters at that station.

The Electoral Commission's e-Procurement system, VotaQuotes, was used extensively and intensively to procure the ballot boxes and other materials. This system offers a transparent and fair method of competitive bidding for suppliers, and yielded good results overall.

The Electoral Commission has established a well-defined distribution network between its suppliers and the nine provincial warehouses. A long-term service provider is contracted to provide the necessary vehicles and resources for transporting materials between sites, and to support the Electoral Commission with various warehouse services (e.g. forklifts) since the organisation does not own trucks or heavy equipment. A secondary distribution network was established to service the 290 municipal areas during the election period.

Distribution costs were contained by having suppliers deliver bulk materials directly to provincial warehouses in predetermined quantities. Handling costs for the Electoral Commission were minimised through the careful design of material parcels and packages. As far as possible, items were prepacked at the point of production for direct use at the voting station. A secondary distribution network that used localised service providers was established to service the voting stations within the 290 municipal areas during the election period. The most practical and cost-effective means of transport available in each area was used.

Upon completion of the election process, all electoral material and valuable equipment were returned to the Electoral Commission's storage sites. Transport for this process was contracted. The sealed ballot boxes containing the used ballot papers were included in this rollback, and will be securely stored for the legally prescribed period, after which secure disposal will take place.





SPECIAL VOTING

The following categories of registered voters were eligible to apply to cast special votes in the 2019 NPE:

- The physically infirm, disabled and pregnant
- Election officials and security service personnel involved in the election
- Registered voters who are unable to vote in the voting district in which they are registered to vote on Election Day due to their intended absence
- Registered voters outside the Republic of South Africa

Physically infirm, disabled and pregnant registered voters were allowed to apply for and cast a special vote at a home visit inside and outside their voting districts of registration. Registered voters intending to cast a special vote due to their intended absence from their voting districts on Election Day, including election officials and security personnel, were required to cast a special vote at the office of the PO serving the voting district in which they were registered to vote.

Registered voters abroad were required to notify the Chief Electoral Officer between 26 February 2019 (Proclamation Day) and 13 March 2019 of their intention to apply for a special vote abroad, and at which diplomatic mission they intended to vote. Election Day abroad was on Saturday, 27 April 2019. The Commission received 30 676 notifications of voters' intention to vote abroad, of which 29 479 were approved and 1 197 were declined (owing to the applicants not being registered to vote or there being a problem with their voter registration status).

Of the total number of approved notifications to vote outside the Republic, 19 909 valid votes were cast at 125 diplomatic missions abroad. This represented a voting abroad turnout of 68%.

The highest number of votes cast abroad was in London, United Kingdom (5 920 votes), Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) (1 096 votes), The Hague, The Netherlands (949 votes), Abu Dhabi, UAE (842 votes) and Dublin, Republic of Ireland (581 votes). By law, all votes cast abroad were required to be returned to the Chief Electoral Officer by 21:00 on 8 May 2019 for the purpose of counting. Certain packages of votes cast abroad had not been returned by this time and the Commission extended the deadline to 21:00 on 10 May 2014 by when all diplomatic packages had been returned for counting.

Registered voters in the Republic who intended to apply for a special vote could do so by applying online, by sending an SMS message or by visiting the relevant municipal office of the Commission between 4 and 18 April 2019. Special voting in the Republic was scheduled to take place on 6 and 7 May 2019.

A total of 775 291 registered voters applied for a special vote in the Republic in the 2019 NPE. Of these, 453 479 (58%) were applications for home visits and 321 812 (42%) were applications for voting station special votes. Of the total number of applications, 570 673 registered voters actually cast a special vote on 6 and 7 May 2019. This represents a special voter turnout of 73%, and a proportion of special votes in relation to total votes cast of 3%.

The number of special votes cast in the Republic in the 2019 NPE was higher than in the 2014 NPE when 324 909 (1.7%) special votes were cast, but less than in the 2009 NPE and 2004 NPE when 743 609 special votes (4.15% of total votes cast) and 651 438 (4.11% of total votes cast) were cast, respectively.

Table 26: Proportion of special votes cast in South Africa in relation to total votes cast

Year	Number of special votes cast in South Africa	Percentage of total vote
2004	651 438	4.11%
2009	743 609	4.15%
2014	324 909	1.7%
2019	570 673	3%

In the 2004 NPE and 2009 NPE, registered voters were able to apply to cast a special vote at their voting stations on special voting days. This was discontinued ahead of the 2014 NPE. However, registered voters were able to apply for special votes online and by SMS in the 2019 NPE.



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ELECTION DAY

Election Day took place on 8 May 2019 with 22 924 voting stations across South Africa opening at 07:00 and closing at 21:00. Out of the 26 756 649 registered voters on the certified national common voters' roll for the 2019 NPE, 17 672 851 registered voters cast their ballots. This represented a voter turnout of 66%, compared with 73% in the 2014 NPE, 77% in the 2009 NPE, 76% in the 2004 NPE and 89% in the 1999 NPE.

Evidently, the highest number of registered voters voted in the 2014 NPE, compared with other national and provincial elections. Voter turnout in the 2019 NPE was the lowest level since the 1999 NPE. This was, in part, due to the ever-increasing number of registered voters across elections. Encouragingly, the proportion of spoilt ballots is on a steady decline compared with previous national and provincial elections.

Table 27: Key outcomes of national and provincial election: 1999 to 2019

Election	Registered voters	Total votes cast	Voter turnout	Percentage of spoilt votes	Number of section 55 objections	Number of days to announce results	Elections declared free and fair?
2019	26 756 649	17 672 851	66%	1.27%	56	3	Yes
2014	25 390 150	18 654 771	73.48%	1.29%	20	3	Yes
2009	23 181 997	17 919 966	77.3%	1.31%	25	3	Yes
2004	20 674 923	15 863 558	76.73%	1.48%	8	3	Yes
1999	18 172 751	16 228 462	89.3%	1.55%		3	Yes

TURNOUT AND PARTICIPATION

On 8 May 2019, between 07:00 and 21:00, registered voters cast their national and provincial ballots at the voting stations at which they were registered to vote.

Registered voters were required to present their bar-coded identity documents, smart identity cards or temporary identity certificates to voting officials in order to vote. The voter's name was then marked off the voting district segment of the national voters' roll to indicate that the voter had voted. If a registered voter did not have a recorded address on the voters' roll, they were requested to provide their address to a voting official prior to voting. The voter's left thumb was inked with indelible ink and the bar-coded identity document stamped as a precaution against multiple voting in the same elections (this could not be done in the case of smart identity cards). A ballot paper was issued for each of the national and relevant provincial elections, and the voter voted once in each election before leaving the voting station.

The scanning of voters' identity documents by voting officials when presenting themselves to vote at voting stations was started in the 2009 NPE and continued in the 2019 NPE. This practice allowed voting officials to locate the names of voters on the voters' roll more efficiently, as well as to determine ballot paper eligibility in the case of a section 24A vote. Moreover, it enabled the Commission to analyse the demography of voters (age, gender and time of voting).

A total of 12 719 759 of the 17 671 615 registered voters who cast their votes were scanned (72%) using the bar-code scanner. While not all scanners were operational at all voting stations and not all voters were scanned, this number is a reasonable sample from which to determine the demographic participation rates of voters, as well as a reflection of voting times. The gender split of voter participation on 8 May 2019 was 57% women and 43% men, as shown in Figure 16.

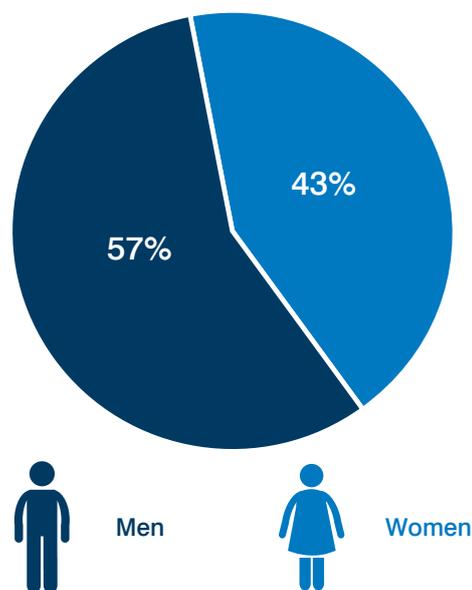


Figure 18: Gender of voters in 2019 NPE

Table 28: Voter participation by gender and age in 2019 NPE

Age group	Female voters (percentage of voters)	Male voters (percentage of voters)	Total voters
≥18 ≤19	150 793 (55%)	122 217 (45%)	273 010
≥20 ≤29	1 681 488 (57%)	1 270 970 (43%)	2 952 459
≥30 ≤39	2 185 042 (56%)	1 709 885 (44%)	3 894 927
≥40 ≤49	2 028 865 (56%)	1 612 898 (44%)	3 641 763
≥50 ≤59	1 929 219 (58%)	1 390 500 (42%)	3 319 719
≥60 ≤69	1 317 287 (58%)	952 481 (42%)	2 269 768
≥70 ≤79	611 303 (61%)	386 358 (39%)	997 661
≥80	223 017 (69%)	100 527 (31%)	323 544
Total	10 127 015 (57%)	7 545 836 (43%)	17 672 851

Table 28 shows the age and gender breakdown of voter participation on 8 May 2019, including the number of women and men who participated as a proportion of registered voters per age group. In general, women participated in the 2019 NPE at a higher rate than men across all age groups.

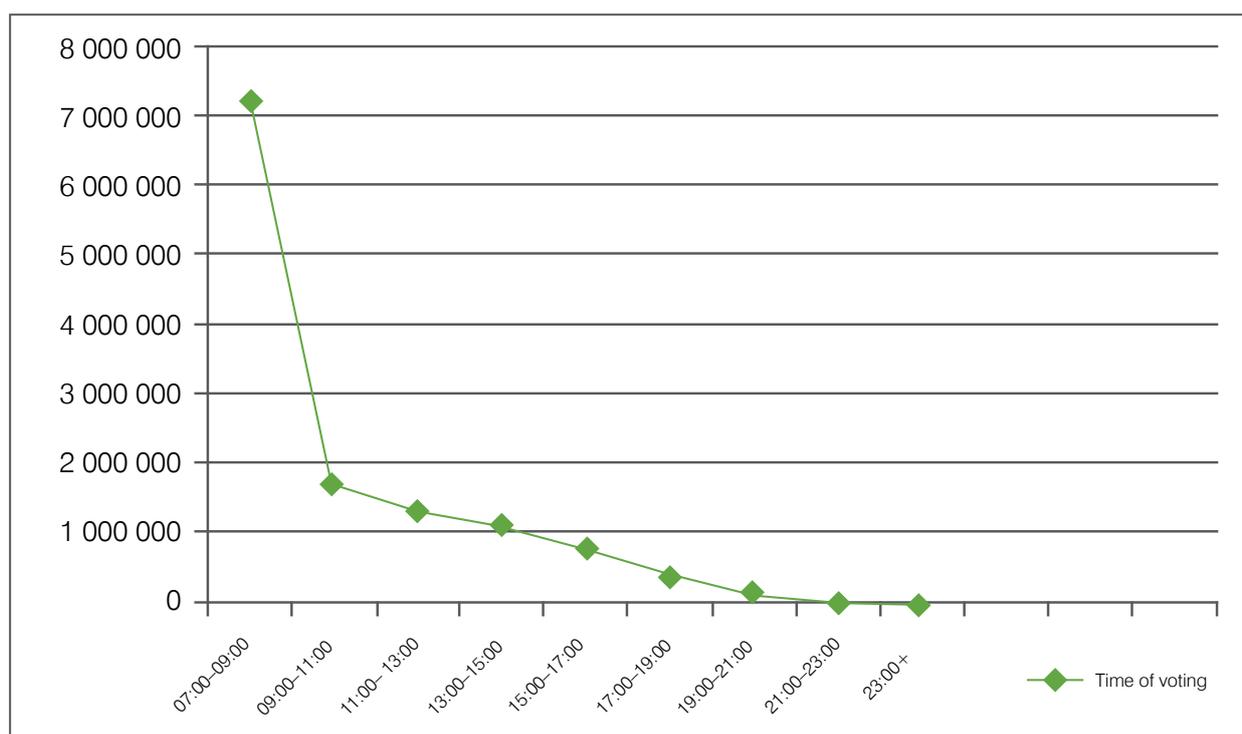


Figure 19: Time of voting

Voting volumes by time in the 2019 NPE

Figure 17 shows that more than half of all voters visited their voting stations to vote on 8 May 2019 in the first four hours of the opening of voting stations, with a very small number of voters voting beyond 21:00.

Section 24A voting and allegations of double voting

Section 24A of the Electoral Act allows voters to vote outside the voting district in which they are registered to vote. If a voter elects to vote in the same province as they are registered to vote, they received both a national and a provincial ballot paper. However, if a voter chooses to vote outside the province in which they are registered to vote, they only received a national ballot paper.



A total of 1 892 029 votes were cast on 8 May 2019 in terms of section 24A, which represented 10.7% of total votes cast. In the 2014 NPE, 9.54% (1 777 872) of votes cast were done in terms of section 24A, while in 2009, the proportion was 8.98% (1 608 765 votes) and in the 2004 NPE, it was 11.63% (1 844 987 votes).

The use of section 24A voting presented a challenge to the procurement and distribution of ballot papers to voting stations and other voting materials, especially in high-density metropolitan areas. Section 24A voting also presented a challenge to the integrity of the election procedure at certain voting stations, with allegations on social media of double voting. Nevertheless, at around 10%, the proportion of section 24A votes in the 2019 NPE was on par with prior national and provincial elections.

Moreover, in response to allegations of double voting at certain voting stations in the 2019 NPE, and complaints by 27 of the 48 political parties contesting the national election, the Electoral Commission requested Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) to conduct an analysis of a representative sample (1 020) of voting districts to determine whether voters had voted more than once in the elections. The findings of the analysis revealed that the incidents of possible double voting were not material to the results of the 2019 NPE.

Voting of prisoners

Prisoners who are registered to vote are permitted to vote in national and provincial elections (but not in municipal council elections). Satellite mobile voting stations staffed by voting officials were dispatched to all prisons on Election Day. Prior to the close of the voters' roll for the 2019 NPE, prisoners were afforded the opportunity to apply to register to vote in their voting district of ordinary residence prior to incarceration.

On Election Day, in terms of section 24B of the Electoral Act, prisoners are deemed to be registered in the voting district in which the prison is located. Prisoners received both the national and provincial ballots. Voting officials transported the votes cast by prisoners to the main voting station in the same voting district outside of prisons where the cast ballots were counted together with the other ballots cast at the main voting station.

COUNTING AND RESULTS

Voting stations closed at 21:00 on Election Day and no further voting was allowed, unless a voter was already in the queue at 21:00. The majority of voting stations closed at 21:00 and ballots were counted at the same venues. Votes cast on the special voting days of 6 and 7 May 2019 were collected for the voting districts where votes were cast and placed in ballot boxes for special voting, which

were kept in secure storage. On Election Day, before the close of voting stations, special vote envelopes were removed from their ballot boxes, the details of voters were checked against the voters' roll, and a record was kept of such applications. In the double envelope system used for special voting, the outer envelope was removed and kept aside, and the inner envelopes with their ballots were mixed in the ballot boxes with the votes cast on Election Day. The ballot boxes were then opened at the start of counting to ensure the secrecy of special votes cast.

Ballot boxes were opened in the presence of political party agents. Ballot papers were checked to ensure that each contained an official Commission voting stamp, failing which the ballot was discarded as being spoilt. Ballots were then sorted according to contesting party and counted. Counting officers completed a results slip on which the results of voting and the number of special votes cast were reconciled with the number of ballots issued during voting at the voting station. Political party agents signed off on the results slips. However, the absence of party agents did not invalidate the results slips.

A copy of the results slip was displayed in a prominent position at the voting station for the information of the public. The original results slip was sealed in a tamper-evident envelope that was then transported to the office of the Municipal Electoral Officer for capturing, verification and scanning of the results slips.

Capturing and auditing of results

Presiding officers or area managers were responsible for the transportation of results slips from the voting stations to the municipal electoral offices, where the capturing, auditing and scanning of results slips were undertaken. The information on all results slips was captured onto the NPE Results System by staff of the Commission. Data capturers were required to capture information twice using a blind double capture system to ensure the correctness of the results information.

Captured results information was then audited by some 640 external results auditors located at each of the municipal offices of the Commission. The auditing process involved checking the captured results information against the results slip to ensure that the results information had been correctly captured. If the auditor was satisfied with the captured information, the auditor would enter a unique code into the results system to approve the captured result. The results auditing service was provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC), who was awarded the tender after a procurement process was undertaken and carefully adjudicated.

In an effort to further enhance the transparency of the results process, the Commission also scans each of the

results slips at municipal electoral offices where results are captured and audited. This allows political party representatives and Commission officials located at the ROCs in Tshwane and the nine provinces to access the scanned image of each results slip, and cross-check the information against the information that has been captured and audited.

Following the capture, audit and scan of the results slips, the results information is subjected to an automated quality check in the NPE Results System. Results are highlighted as needing further investigation if they fall outside the predetermined system parameters. Once investigated and resolved, they are displayed on the leader boards located at the ROCs, fed to the media, and displayed on the website and Electoral Commission's mobile application.

The Commission adopted a decentralised approach to the capture, audit and scan of results slips in the 2019 NPE, similar to the approach of the 2014 NPE, 2009 NPE and 2004 NPE. The decentralised approach to results administration allowed for the efficient capture, audit and resolution of discrepancies at municipal level, with assistance from provincial offices.

For the 2019 NPE, the Commission managed to complete 90% of the results within 24 hours of the close of voting. The remaining 10% of the results were completed within 62 hours of the close of voting stations.

Declaration of results

The Electoral Commission is required by law to declare the results of an election within seven days of the election. The results of the 2019 NPE were declared and announced to the public on the third day after Election Day on Saturday, 11 May 2019. The seats allocated to political parties that had contested the 2019 NPE were announced at the same time. On 15 May 2019, the Commission designated the representatives in those seats from the respective lists of candidates from political parties, and published the names of designated representatives in the *Government Gazette*.

Accredited international and local observer groups that had observed the 2019 NPE announced that they were of the view that the 2019 NPE were credible, free and fair. Some 27 parties threatened litigation linked to allegations of double voting after the Commission declared the 2019 NPE to be free and fair. This threat never materialised.

An overwhelming majority of voters (92%) indicated overall confidence and trust in the conduct of the Electoral Commission in administering the 2019 NPE,

although this metric was marginally down from 97% in the 2014 NPE, according to research conducted by the HSRC and commissioned by the Electoral Commission.

ELECTION OBSERVATION

In terms of section 84 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission may accredit any juristic person who applied for accreditation as an observer in an election after considering the application and any other information submitted by the applicant. The Commission is required to determine whether:

- a) the accreditation of the applicant will promote conditions conducive to free and fair election; and
- b) the persons appointed by the applicant will:
 - i) observe the elections impartially and independently of any registered party or candidate contesting the elections;
 - ii) be competent and professional in observing the elections; and
 - iii) subscribe to a Code that governs observers, issued by the Constitution in terms of section 99.

In line with the provisions of the Act, the Electoral Commission commenced with the process of inviting applications for accreditation from both domestic and international organisations in September 2018. A total of 75 organisations were accredited as observers in the 2019 NPE. Eleven of the accredited organisations were international institutions and 64 were domestic organisations.

Following the NPE, a number of these accredited organisations submitted reports. The reports were very positive and complimentary of the work of the Commission. As with such reports, they raised areas of improvement and accordingly made recommendations with a view to ameliorating those areas of improvement.

The following are some the issues raised in the reports:

- The political landscape was level and conducive.
- The Electoral Commission provided balanced media and regular updates.
- The Electoral Commission's ability to respond to misinformation on social media was commended.
- The 2019 NPE "Xsé" logo was the best of all the elections to date.
- Positive feedback was received on the ROCs, especially the technological innovations used to display the results at the national ROC.
- The zip-zip machines were criticised, as, in some instances, they malfunctioned and were inadequate.
- Concerns were raised around the indelible ink that was removed by some voters immediately after being marked.
- Confusion arose over the stamping of ballot papers.

OBJECTIONS AND FINAL RESULTS

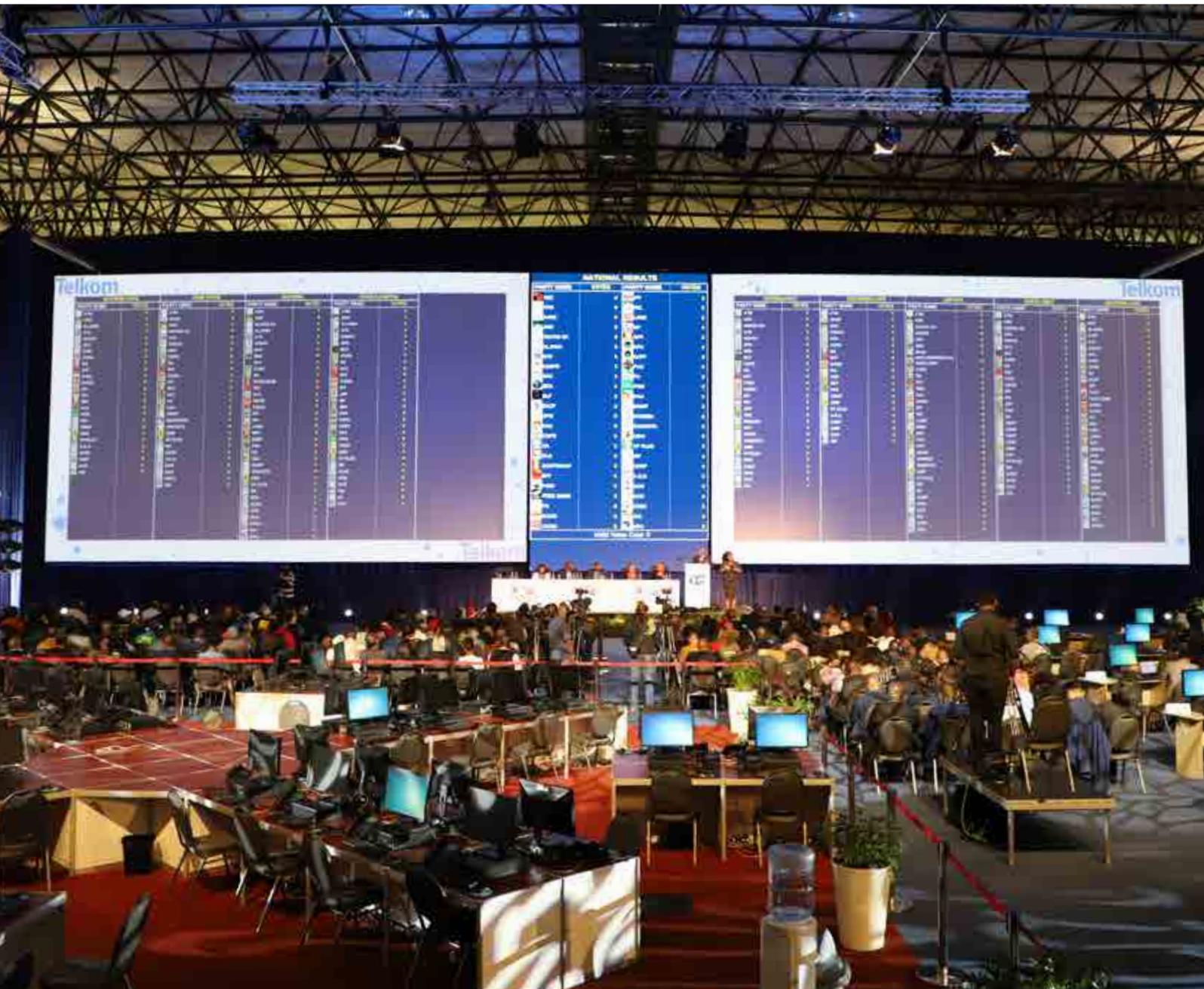
In terms of the electoral prescripts, the Commission is required to declare the results of elections within seven days after such elections.

To ensure that elections are free and fair, and in the interests of transparency and accountability, section 55 of the Electoral Act provides for a formalised process whereby an interested party may lodge an objection material to the result of an election. The Commission has an obligation to consider and determine objections.

Objections can concern any aspect of the voting or counting proceedings, or any alleged unlawful interference with or obstruction of election activities or processes at a voting station, or interference or influencing, intimidation or obstruction of voters at a voting station.

Although all section 55 objections should be lodged by no later than 21:00 on the second day after voting, the Commission resolved to investigate and determine all objections, even those that were lodged after 10 May 2019, despite the fact that many of these objections did not comply with the requirements of the Act.

As at 11 May 2019, the Electoral Commission had considered and decided on 56 of the objections that had been lodged, and dismissed 47 objections. Four objections were withdrawn by the objection party. Five objections were upheld by the Commission, of which three resulted in a recount at the affected voting stations and/or wards. The objections were finalised before the results were declared and announced. None of the Commission's determinations relating to objections were challenged before the Electoral Court.



Final results of 2019 National and Provincial Elections

National Assembly – vote and seat summary

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	146 262	4
AFRICAN CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS	3 768	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	4 841	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	7 019	0
AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CHANGE	6 499	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	48 107	2
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	10 026 475	230
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	19 593	0
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE UNITY	3 860	0
AFRICAN SECURITY CONGRESS	26 262	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	76 830	2
AFRIKAN ALLIANCE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	18 834	0
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	13 856	0
AL JAMA-AH	31 468	1
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	14 266	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	12 823	0
BETTER RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	9 179	0
BLACK FIRST LAND FIRST	19 796	0
CAPITALIST PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	15 915	0
CHRISTIAN POLITICAL MOVEMENT	4 980	0
COMPATRIOTS OF SOUTH AFRICA	3 406	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	47 461	2
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	3 622 531	84
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL CONGRESS	10 660	0
ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION FORUM	6 321	0
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	1 882 480	44
FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	7 564	0
FREE DEMOCRATS	2 580	0
FRONT NASIONAAL/FRONT NATIONAL	7 144	0
GOOD	70 408	2
INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	12 386	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	588 839	14
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	4 247	0
LAND PARTY	7 074	0
MINORITY FRONT	11 961	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	61 220	2
NATIONAL PEOPLES AMBASSADORS	1 979	0
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S FRONT	4 019	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	32 677	1
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE	6 660	0
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT	2 844	0
POWER OF AFRICANS UNITY	2 685	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	24 439	0
SOUTH AFRICAN MAINTANANCE AND ESTATE BENEFICIARIES ASSOCIATION	2 445	0
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	3 714	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	78 030	2
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	414 864	10
WOMEN FORWARD	6 108	0
Total	17 437 379	400

Provincial Legislatures: Votes and seat summary

EASTERN CAPE – 63

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHANGE ACADEMY	634	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	9 249	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	374	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	549	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	8 331	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	1 357 137	44
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	2 513	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	30 082	1
AL JAMA-AH	3 007	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	5 238	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	1 585	0
CHRISTIAN POLITICAL MOVEMENT	1 016	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	4 971	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	310 538	10
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	154 821	5
FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	902	0
GOOD	4 670	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	1 028	0
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	452	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	593	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	8 009	0
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT	360	0
PLAASLIKE BESORGDE INWONERS	534	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	4 807	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	51 233	2
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	11 548	1
TOTAL	1 974 181	63

Provincial Legislatures: Votes and seat summary

FREE STATE – 30

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	3 697	0
AFRICAN CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS	505	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	1 885	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	365	0
AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CHANGE	3 346	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	3 960	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	541 535	19
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	1 309	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	6 897	0
AFRIKAN ALLIANCE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	1 646	0
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	1 338	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	361	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	833	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	3 972	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	155 694	6
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	111 427	4
GOOD	709	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	705	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	288	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	1 513	0
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE	4 950	0
POWER OF AFRICANS UNITY	533	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	1 567	0
SOUTH AFRICAN CONCERNED RESIDENTS ORGANISATION 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	253	0
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	124	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	826	0
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS	35 031	1
WOMEN FORWARD	408	0
TOTAL	885 677	30

GAUTENG – 73

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	30 605	1
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	1 251	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	2 528	0
AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CHANGE	918	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	9 016	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	2 168 253	37
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	3 128	0
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE UNITY	927	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	10 861	0
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	3 158	0
AL JAMA-AH	7 606	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	1 401	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	3 516	0
BETTER RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	525	0
BLACK FIRST LAND FIRST	5 773	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	10 197	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	1 185 743	20
ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION FORUM	1 700	0
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	634 387	11
GAZANKULU LIBERATION CONGRESS	672	0
GOOD	8 544	0
INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	1 470	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	38 263	1
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	722	0
LAND PARTY	511	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	3 177	0
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S FRONT	1 125	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	10 534	0
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE	1 773	0
POWER OF AFRICANS UNITY	470	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	5 465	0
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	367	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	9 267	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	153 844	3
WOMEN FORWARD	2 050	0
ZENZELENI PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT	190	0
TOTAL	4 319 937	73

Provincial Legislatures: Votes and seat summary

KWAZULU-NATAL – 80

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	17214	1
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	1369	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	938	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	9291	0
AFRICAN MANTUNGWA COMMUNITY	1594	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	1951027	44
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	3650	0
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE UNITY	1376	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	17729	1
AL JAMA-AH	9899	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	2624	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	2512	0
BLACK FIRST LAND FIRST	5790	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	4957	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	500051	11
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL CONGRESS	13698	0
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	349361	8
GOOD	4016	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	588046	13
JUSTICE AND EMPLOYMENT PARTY	8156	0
MINORITY FRONT	18864	1
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	56587	1
NATIONAL PEOPLES AMBASSADORS	1294	0
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S FRONT	2437	0
NATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PARTY	896	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	2510	0
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT	2402	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	4222	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	3558	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	11269	0
WOMEN FORWARD	944	0
TOTAL	3 598 281	80

LIMPOPO – 49

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	5 069	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	281	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	690	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	3 961	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	1 096 300	38
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	5 290	0
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY	267	0
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE UNITY	397	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	4 136	0
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	2 265	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	2 450	0
BETTER RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	647	0
BOLSHEVIKS PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	2 088	0
CIVIC WARRIORS OF MARULENG	2 043	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	3 398	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	78 360	3
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	209 488	7
GAZA MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	831	0
GAZANKULU LIBERATION CONGRESS	462	0
GOOD	494	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	655	0
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	1 799	0
LAND PARTY	227	0
MAGOSHI SWARANANG MOVEMENT	651	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	191	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	2 408	0
POWER OF AFRICANS UNITY	414	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	1 392	0
SOUTH AFRICAN MAINTANANCE AND ESTATE BENEFICIARIES ASSOCIATION	2 045	0
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	144	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	1 324	0
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS	20 572	1
WOMEN FORWARD	256	0
XIMOKO PARTY	1 163	0
TOTAL	1 452 158	49

Provincial Legislatures: Votes and seat summary

MPUMALANGA – 30

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	6 183	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	323	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	541	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	4 376	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	858 589	22
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	4 083	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	7 468	0
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	1 828	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	513	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	526	0
BETTER RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	8 816	0
BLACK FIRST LAND FIRST	1 097	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	1 819	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	118 915	3
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	155 573	4
FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	949	0
GOOD	673	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	3 750	0
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	441	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	1 430	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	1 683	0
RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	489	0
SINDAWONYE PROGRESSIVE PARTY	1 205	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	1 814	0
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	2 884	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	917	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	29 512	1
ZENZELENI PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT	125	0
TOTAL	1 216 522	30

NORTH WEST – 33

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	3 225	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	359	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	525	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	4 398	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	590 777	21
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	1 285	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	3 684	0
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	1 981	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	577	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	782	0
BLACK FIRST LAND FIRST	668	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	2 595	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	106 738	4
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	177 983	6
FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	3 159	0
GOOD	1 144	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	808	0
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	333	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	532	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	1 013	0
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE	306	0
REIKEMETSE DIKGABO PARTY	140	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	1 884	0
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTY	356	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	4 628	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	2 842	0
UNITING PEOPLE FIRST	321	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	41 266	2
WOMEN FORWARD	527	0
TOTAL	954 836	33

Provincial Legislatures: Votes and seat summary

NORTHERN CAPE – 30

Party	Votes	Seats
ABORIGINAL KHOISAN	573	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	2 912	0
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	100	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	196	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	2 191	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	228 265	18
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	608	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	940	0
AFRIKAN ALLIANCE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	360	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	996	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	3 400	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	101 198	8
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	38 527	3
GOOD	3 283	0
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	120	0
KHOISAN REVOLUTION	990	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	157	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	435	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	542	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	245	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	10 641	1
TOTAL	396 679	30

WESTERN CAPE – 42

Party	Votes	Seats
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	54 762	1
AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT	257	0
AFRICAN COVENANT	993	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	2 898	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	589 055	12
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	915	0
AFRICAN PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT	531	0
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	4 953	0
AL JAMA-AH	17 607	1
ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE	556	0
ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL	6 175	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	475	0
CAPE PARTY/ KAAPSE PARTY	9 331	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	6 528	0
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	1 140 647	24
DIENSLEWERINGS PARTY	1 703	0
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	83 075	2
FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	310	0
FREE DEMOCRATS	470	0
GOOD	61 971	1
INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	9 536	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	599	0
KAROO DEMOCRATIC FORCE	1 512	0
KHOISAN REVOLUTION	1 854	0
LAND PARTY	5 926	0
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	2 240	0
NEW SOUTH AFRICA PARTY	444	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	3 845	0
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	710	0
PLAASLIKE BESORGDE INWONERS	3 852	0
SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY	3 026	0
THE GREEN PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	2 613	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	5 728	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	32 115	1
TOTAL	2 057 212	42

Presentation of the list of elected representatives to the Chief Justice

In the final step of the 2019 NPE, the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission, Glen Mashinini, presented a list of 830 elected representatives to the Chief Justice of South Africa, Mogoeng Mogoeng, on 15 May 2019. The list of representatives was also published in the *Government Gazette* on this day.

The list of 400 elected Members of Parliament (MPs) and 430 elected Members of Provincial Legislatures (MPLs) was drawn from the national, regional and provincial candidate lists submitted by contesting political parties as part of the election timetable in March 2019.

Item 16 of Schedule 1A of the Electoral Act requires that “after the counting of votes has been concluded, the number of representatives of each party has been determined and the election results have been declared in terms of section 190 of the Constitution, the Commission must, within two days after such declaration, designate from each list of candidates the representatives of each party in the legislature.”

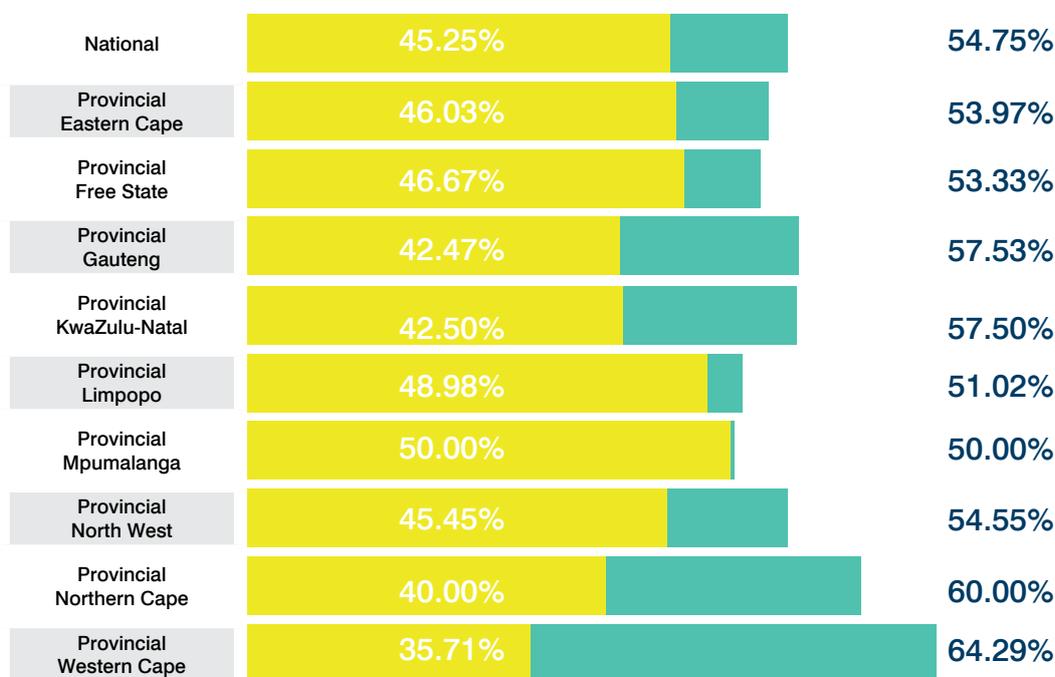
According to the Constitution, these representatives must be sworn into office by taking an oath or affirmation before

the Chief Justice. The first sitting of Parliament must take place at a date and time determined by the Chief Justice, but not more than 14 days after the announcement of the results of an election.

Demographic statistics for the representatives show an improvement in gender representivity in comparison with the 2014 NPE. Of the 400 MPs, 45.25% were female, compared to 42% in the 2014 NPE. The provincial legislature with the best gender representivity was Mpumalanga, where half of the members were female. The provincial legislature with the lowest gender representivity was the Western Cape, where only 35.71% of representatives were female.

The average age of MPs was 50 years. This is the same as the average age in 2014. The oldest MP was the honourable leader of the IFP, Dr Mangosothu Buthelezi, at 90 years. The youngest MP was 23-year-old Mr Sibongiseni Ngcobo of the DA. The youngest member of a provincial legislature was 21-year-old Ms Karabo Khakhau, who represented the DA in the Free State legislature.

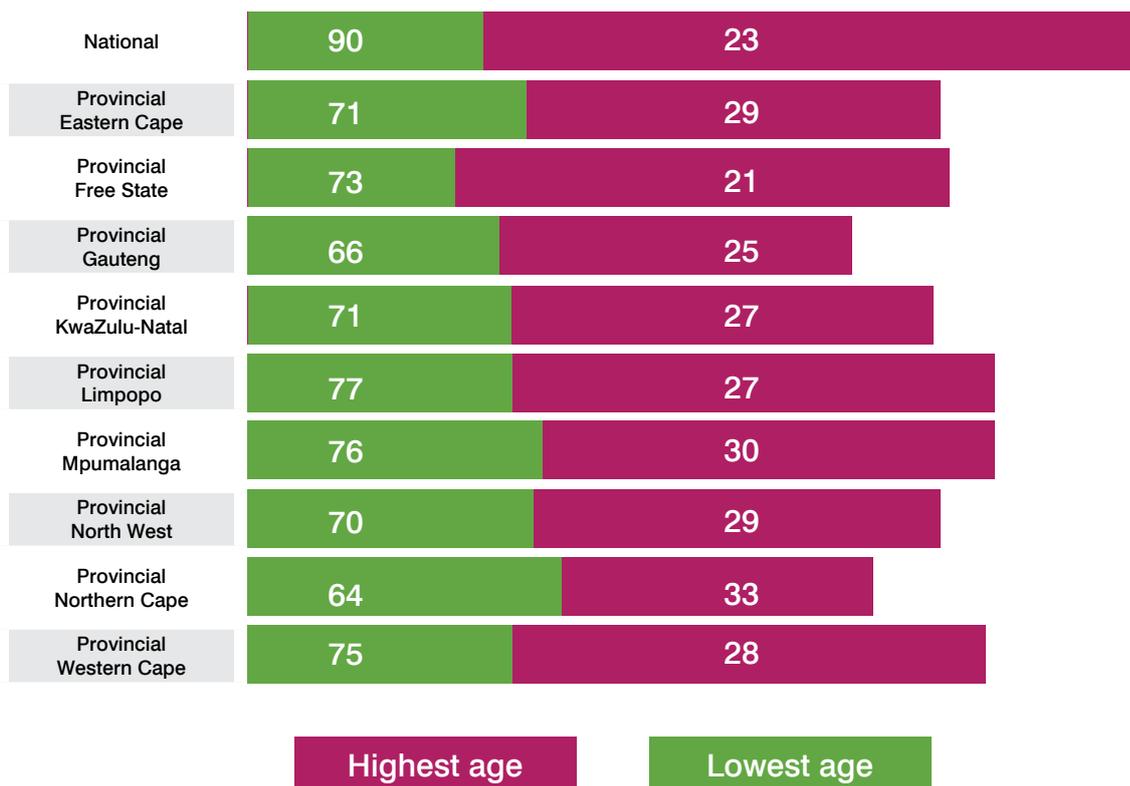
Table 29: Gender representivity





Electoral Commission Chairperson Glen Mashinini hands over the Parliamentary representatives list to Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng and the Acting Deputy Secretary of Parliament Penelope Tyawa at Constitution Hill in Johannesburg (Photo: GCIS)

Table 30: Age representivity



ELECTORAL JUSTICE

Election conflict prevention

Following collaboration around election conflict prevention prior to the 2016 Municipal Elections, the European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES) and the Electoral Commission again collaborated on a similar project ahead of the 2019 NPE.

The partnership received moral and financial support from the EU for a targeted intervention around election conflict prevention, mitigation and management in the run-up to the 2019 NPE and the post-election year.

The 24-month long Prevent, Mitigate and Manage Election-related Conflict and Potential Violence in South Africa project was launched on 21 March 2018. This project, which is 95% funded by the EU and 5% by the ECES, aims to engage civil society, particularly women and youth, in mediation processes.

The project has the following objectives:

- Enhance the leadership and conflict management capacities among key players, such as coordinators and volunteers of provincial conflict mediation structures.
- Revive existing peace infrastructures and connect its work to that of the provincial conflict mediation panels.

- Support regional and international peer exchange between the Electoral Commission and other election management bodies to share best practices pertaining to election conflict prevention and management.

Two months prior to the 2019 NPE, the project had trained over 1 200 individuals from within the Commission, the SAPS, civil society organisations and political parties (mainly via the Political Party Liaison Committee structures at provincial level). Moreover, the project established an advisory support structure for provincial coordinators. This structure ran over the election and post-election period, where the workload of provincial coordinators moved from preventing conflict to managing electoral conflict.

Role of the security forces

Security arrangements for the 2019 NPE were planned, coordinated and managed through the Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (JOINTS). All related government departments, including the Electoral Commission, are represented in this structure. The SAPS, SANDF, State Security Agency (SSA), various metropolitan police departments and other security-related institutions play an important role in securing elections.



NATJOINTS initiated what is known as the Priority Committee on Elections in November 2018, together with the SAPS, with the two institutions co-chairing meetings. This committee is mandated to ensure that there is proper planning and coordination of security during the election period – from voter registration until the announcement of the results.

Deployment of police at voting stations

During the elections, SAPS deployed officers to each voting station to ensure that there are no disruptions to voting. However, the POs remained in charge within the boundaries of the voting stations and would request SAPS officers to assist if and when required. Various specialised SAPS and SANDF units, including air support units, were on standby if specialised intervention was required due to any circumstance such as flooding. No such interventions were required during the 2019 NPE, although there were a few isolated security incidents, which were managed.

Safeguarding of Results Operations Centres

During the elections, SAPS also deployed personnel and security equipment to the national ROC in Tshwane and all nine provincial ROCs to ensure adequate security. The SAPS also assisted with the safeguarding of the Electoral Commission's various election material storage facilities countrywide, and were even complimented by the contracted private security service providers for their planning and vigilance. No incidents of breaches of security were encountered in this regard.

ELECTORAL CODE OF CONDUCT AND THE DIRECTORATE FOR ELECTORAL OFFENCES

The Electoral Commission anticipated that the 2019 NPE would be fiercely contested and that, as a result, it would require a stringent enforcement of the Electoral Code of Conduct.

The Directorate for Electoral Offences was mandated to do the following:

- Investigate all complaints of alleged transgressions of prohibited conduct and provisions of the Electoral Code of Conduct
- Obtain statements, affidavits, documents and other evidentiary proof and evaluate them in order to verify the veracity of the complaints and/or infringements
- Compile a file with all the relevant information and evidence in relation to every complaint, and make recommendations to the Chief Electoral Officer, on a case-by-case basis, whether the alleged transgressions should be referred to the Electoral Court or to other law enforcement authorities for further investigation

- Monitor the nature of the transgressions and compile a report on them

The Electoral Commission received a substantial number of complaints in respect of alleged transgressions of the Code of Conduct. Overall, 31 complaints were received. Seven complaints were referred to the Electoral Commission's external panel of attorneys for further investigation and recommendations. The Electoral Commission finalised all the complaints before the 2019 NPE results were announced.

A significant court case subsequently emerged from the Code of Conduct complaints. This case arose when the Good Party lodged a complaint against the DA, in which the Good Party alleged that the DA had violated item 9(1)(b) of the Electoral Code of Conduct by making a false statement that it had "fired" the Good Party's member, Ms Patricia de Lille. The Electoral Commission made an adverse finding against the DA, in which it directed the DA to cease and desist from making any further false statements in relation to Ms de Lille being "fired from the DA" and to issue an apology to Ms de Lille for the publication of this false statement. The DA approached the Electoral Court to review this adverse finding made by the Electoral Commission.

On 19 June 2019, the Electoral Court found that the Electoral Commission had no power or authority to adjudicate an issue that is not administrative in nature (as required by section 5(1)(o) of the Electoral Commission Act), nor did the Electoral Commission have the power or authority to issue or prescribe a remedy for such violations of the Code of Conduct. The Electoral Commission has since lodged an appeal with the Supreme Court of Appeal against the judgment made by the Electoral Court and anticipates the court's directive with respect to its powers to adjudicate on matters that are not administrative in nature.

FINANCING THE 2019 NPE

Financial overview of the Electoral Commission

The primary source of funding of the Electoral Commission is from the fiscus through an annual parliamentary allocation. The Electoral Commission was allocated R1.96 billion for the 2018/19 financial year and R2 billion for the 2019/20 financial year. An additional amount of R44 million (2018/19) and R26 million (2019/20) was derived from sundry income, consisting largely of interest earned from the short-term investment of the parliamentary allocation. The annual budget covers the costs of administration (the remuneration of permanent staff, office rentals and other ongoing costs of equipment and services) and the costs of specific electoral events (voter registration activities, as well as the national and provincial elections).

Expenditure is significantly influenced by the election cycle, peaking in the run-up to general elections and decreasing again in non-election cycles. Figure 18 sets out the revenue and expenditure trends for the past seven years from 2013/14 to 2018/19.

However, it is important to note that the expenditure during the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years includes

the impact of the significant costs incurred to improve the quality of the national voters' roll in line with judgments by the Electoral Court and the Constitutional Court to this effect. Investment in new voter registration devices anticipated to be purchased at the end of the 2018/19 financial year and deferred to the 2019/20 financial year resulted in a portion of the parliamentary allocation being unspent in 2018/19.

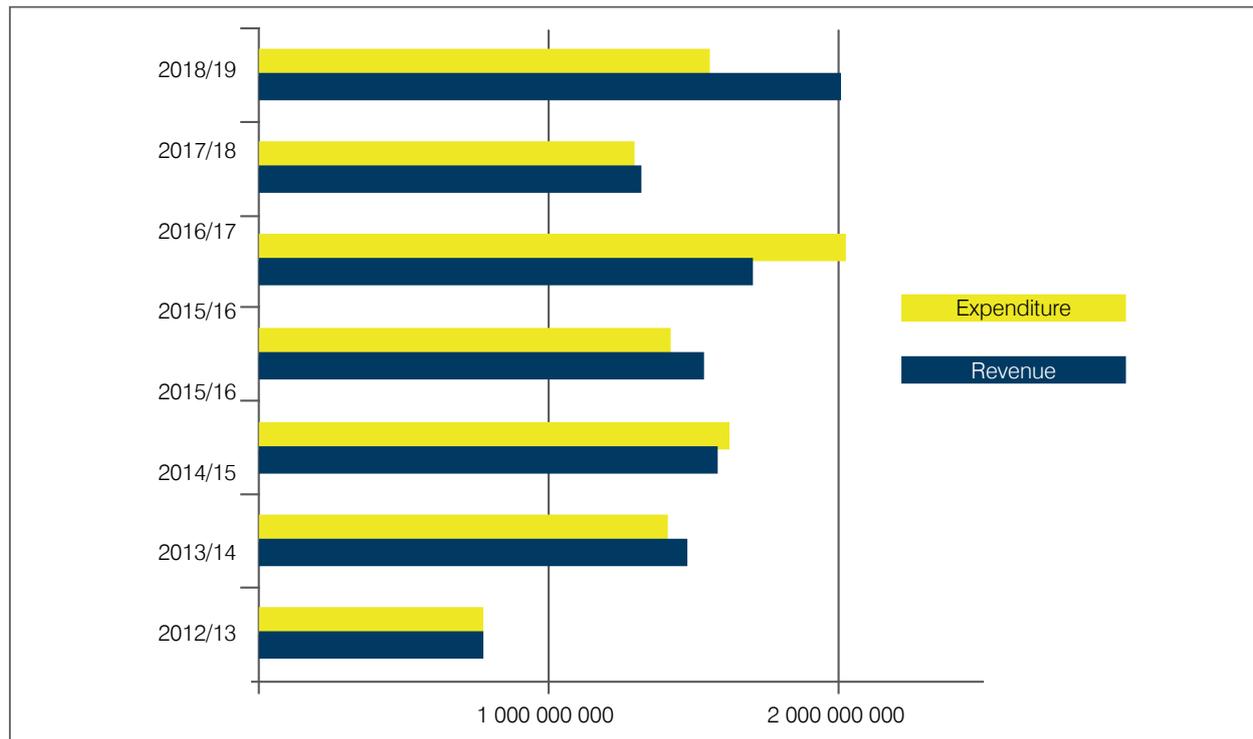


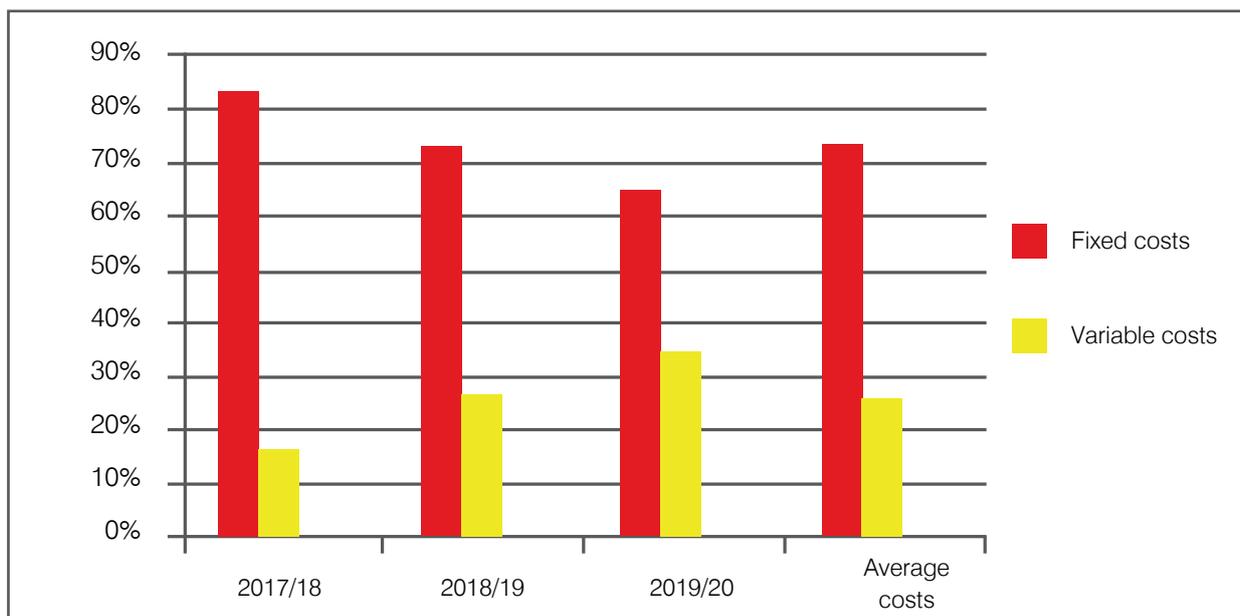
Figure 20: Revenue and expenditure for NPE 2019

Precise costing of an election is difficult for two key reasons. The first is that the total cost of any general election is seldom contained within a single financial year. The preparation and planning for general elections occur over an average of 18 to 24 months. The 2019 NPE was no exception and costs relating to the election span three financial years, beginning in 2017/18 with the address harvesting weekend that also served as a nationwide voter registration weekend for NPE 2019 in March 2018. A second nationwide registration weekend was held in January 2019 (2018/19 financial year) with the actual 2019 NPE held in May 2019 (2019/20 financial year). The second reason that an exact costing of an election is difficult is that expenditure comprises both fixed and variable costs. The fixed portion is utilised for the ordinary functioning of the Electoral Commission on a day-to-day basis and includes the salaries of the permanent staff component, permanent office rentals, and other goods

and services related to the ongoing operations of the Electoral Commission. This occurs annually and is largely independent of election activities.

The costs directly related to conducting electoral events are variable costs and include the costs of temporary and fixed-term staff brought on to boost capacity ahead of and during elections, election materials (ballot paper printing, transport and security), communication, education and other outreach activities, travel costs related to the elections, voter station rental costs, staff and party agent training, the ROCs and a variety of other costs.

An approximation of the fixed and variable cost portion for 2019 NPE for each of the three financial years 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 is reflected in Figure 19, which shows an average fixed cost of 74% and an average variable cost of 26%.



Note: Total fixed costs for the 2019/20 financial year have been estimated at the maximum budget as the financial year had not yet ended at time of publishing this report.

Figure 21: Fixed and variable costs

Fixed and variable costs related to NPE 2019

The fixed costs are approximately 13% higher than those of the 2014 NPE when the fixed cost average was 61% and the variable cost average was 39%. This trend of a decreasing variable cost structure reflects a maturing electoral body that is stabilising operations as it matures, along with increases in the costs (and frequency) of by-elections and the costs incurred during the NPE 2019 electoral cycle associated with address harvesting and voters' roll enhancements.

Key election cost drivers for NPE 2019

Excluding the fixed costs, the key cost drivers for the variable costs can be differentiated between core costs and integrity costs. Core costs are those associated with carrying out key election operations (such as logistics and staff costs), whereas integrity costs are generally associated with measures taken to secure the integrity of elections (such as security arrangements for registration and voting stations, tamper-resistant electoral materials, voter education campaigns, ICT business systems and communication campaigns).

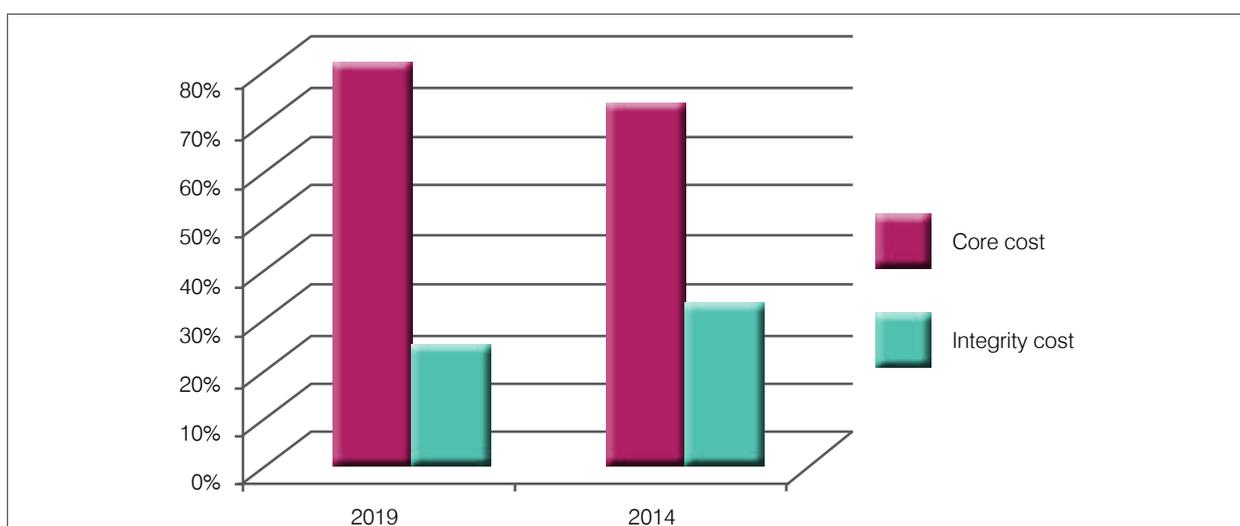


Figure 22: Core and integrity costs: NPE 2019 vs NPE 2014

Integrity costs have decreased from 30% to 22% of total costs. The Electoral Knowledge Network has identified integrity costs as being higher in electoral management bodies internationally that are emerging democracies as these costs are usually associated with being incurred to stabilise and increase the integrity of core processes. A decrease in the integrity cost would thus indicate a more stable electoral process. The cost drivers making up core and integrity costs are listed below and are demonstrated as a percentage of total costs:



Figure 23: The key core cost drivers and related integrity costs



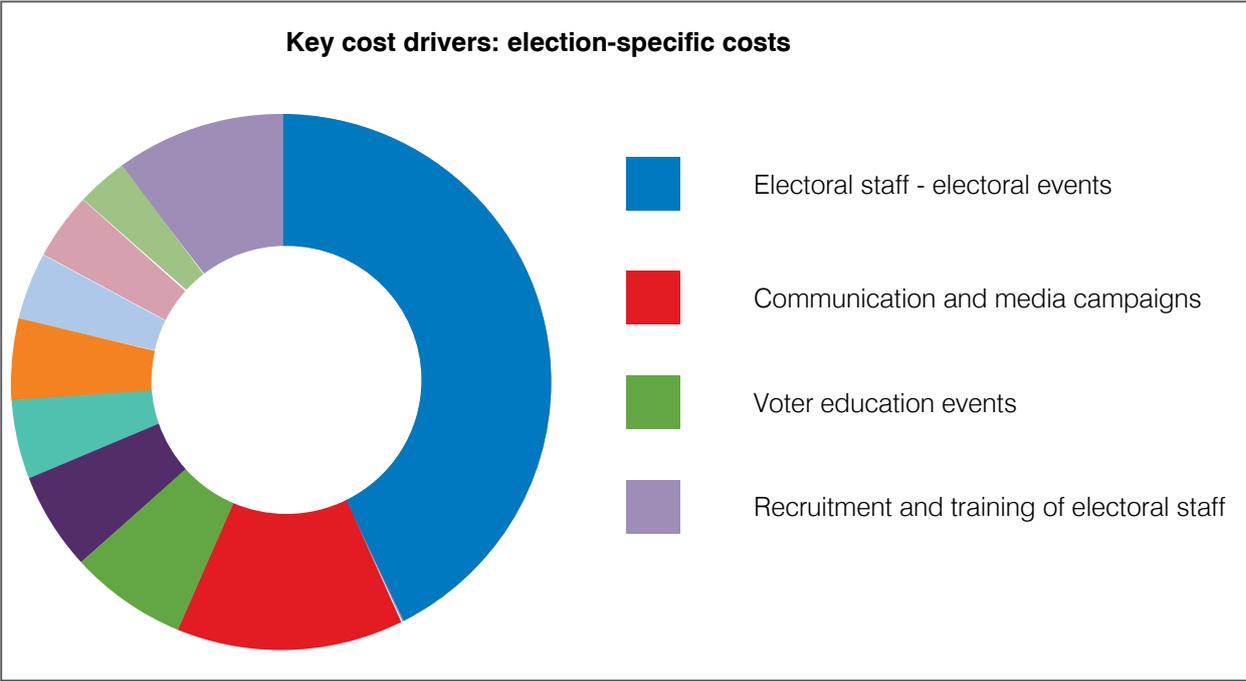


Figure 24: The key core cost drivers: election-specific costs



3. Post-election Phase

RESEARCH: ELECTION SATISFACTION SURVEY 2019

Voters were generally highly satisfied with their voting experience in the 2019 NPE and overwhelmingly believed the election procedures to be free and fair. This is according to the results of the Election Satisfaction Survey (ESS) conducted by the HSRC on Election Day. A target of 50 voter interviews across four different time slots was set per voting station to ensure a fair reflection of the different conditions on the day. Some 13 570 interviews were realised. Observers were also interviewed at the national ROC in Tshwane to gather their views on the elections.

Voters and observers were asked a series of questions about the election process, including whether the 2019 NPE were free and fair. A further aim of the study was to assess the Electoral Commission’s operational efficiency. Overall, based on the research team’s interviews with voters on Election Day, the voting public was overwhelmingly confident that the 2019 NPE were free and fair, and were strongly positive about the Electoral Commission’s management of the elections and about the conduct of officials at voting stations. Based on an

analysis of the interviews with election observers, the team found that observers also confirmed that the 2019 NPE were free and fair and that the Commission performed exceedingly well in the implementation and management of the country’s sixth national and provincial elections.

The final report of the 2019 NPE Election Satisfaction Survey and voting station sample per province can be accessed at www.elections.org.za.

Key findings of the survey

General voting experience

Voters were asked to estimate the time it took to travel to their respective voting stations. Just under two-thirds of voters (65%) estimated that it took 15 minutes or less to travel to their voting station, 23% said it took between 16 and 30 minutes, 7% estimated between 31 and 60 minutes, and 5% estimated longer than an hour. The average time was 17 minutes, but this varied significantly according to province, geographical location and population group.

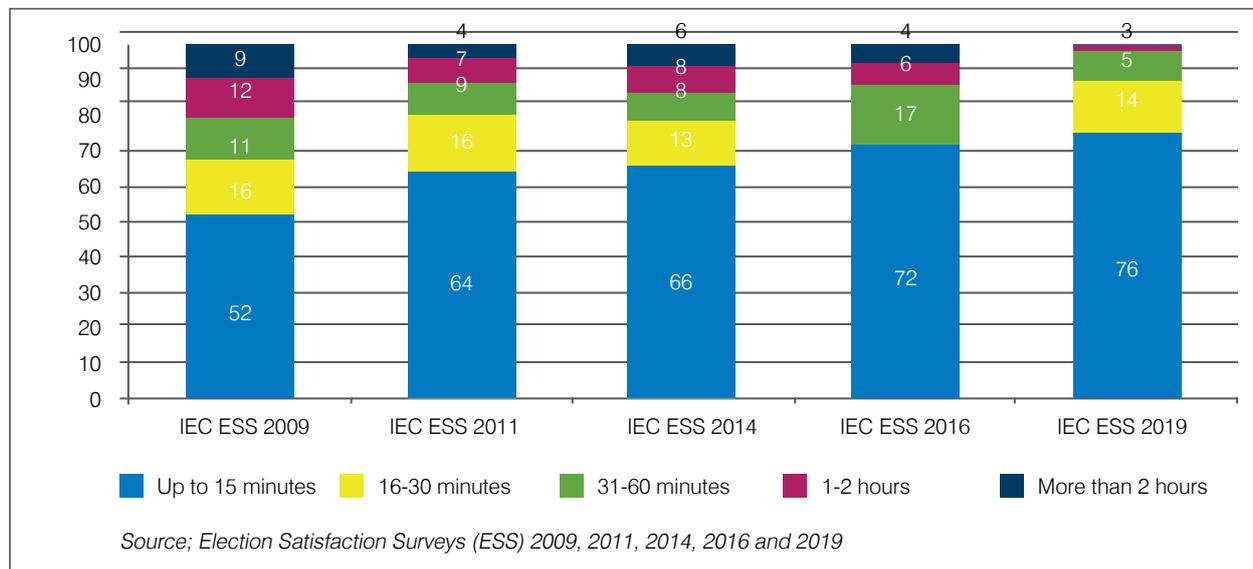


Figure 25: Length of time (as a percentage) spent queuing before voting, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Safety and security

In a statement released prior to the 2019 NPE, the Electoral Commission expressed concern over levels of violent protest and intimidation during the electoral campaign activities. Going into the 2019 NPE, the Electoral Commission was therefore clearly concerned about general safety and security issues. Given this, a question was included in the survey about satisfaction with safety and security at voting stations.

Overall, 97% of voters expressed satisfaction (72% indicated “very satisfied” and 25% indicated “fairly satisfied”) with the safety and security provided at their voting stations. The proportion of voters that were “very satisfied” with the safety and security at their voting stations increased from 64% in 2016. This is an indication that efforts to ensure safety, security and stability at voting stations are, to a very large extent, successful.

Timing of decision on political party of choice

Voters were asked to indicate when they finally decided who to vote for in the elections. In the 2019 NPE, a considerable majority (69%) stated that they had made their decision more than a month before the election, with 9% deciding on Election Day and 11% in the week before the elections. The pattern of results described above is broadly similar to that observed for previous rounds of the Election Satisfaction Survey.

Perceived secrecy of vote

A large majority (97%) of voters expressed satisfaction with the secrecy of their vote (68% were “very satisfied” and 29% were “fairly satisfied”), with only 1% voicing affirmative discontent with the secrecy of their vote. Comparing these findings over time, it is clear that there has been a distinct decline in the percentage stating that they were “very satisfied” between 2009 and 2016. In 2019, there was a reversal in this trend with a 6% increase in those who were “very satisfied” between 2016 and 2019. Provincially, the lowest shares reporting that they were “very satisfied” were found among voters in Mpumalanga and Gauteng (61% and 63%, respectively). The highest shares were found in North West (78%) and the Eastern Cape (76%).

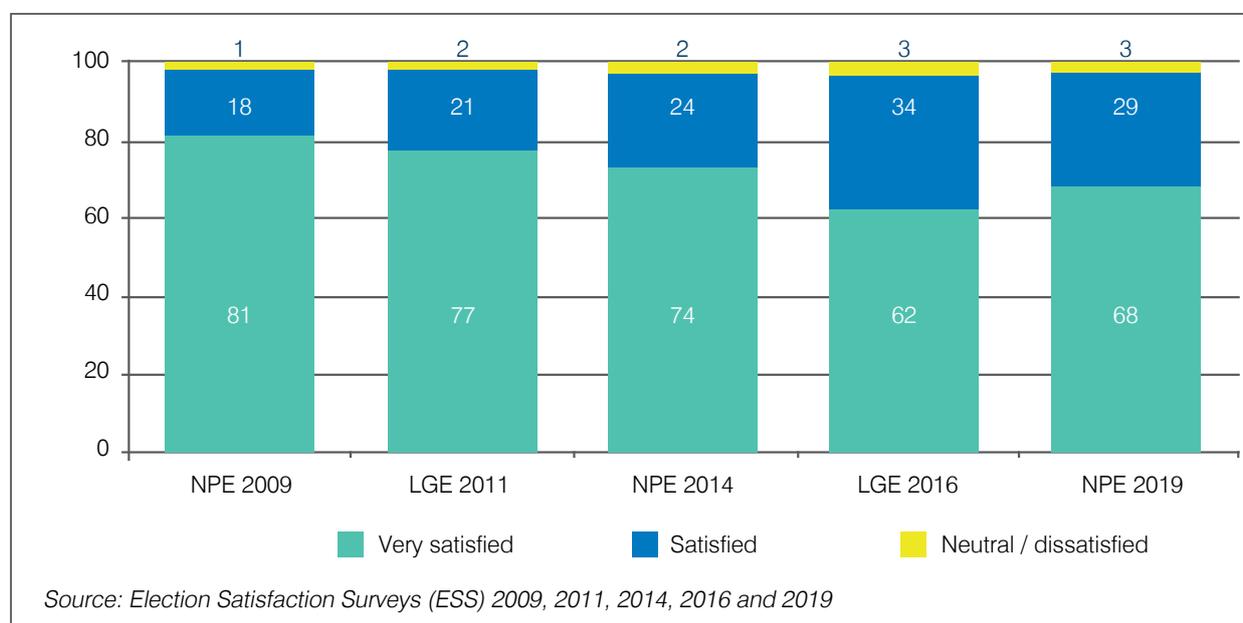


Figure 26: Satisfaction with the secrecy of the vote (as a percentage) over successive elections between 2009 and 2019

Accuracy of vote counting

On average, three fifths (60%) of voters were completely confident that their votes would be accurately counted, with a further 27% being very confident. Just under a tenth (7%) was quite confident and 3% was a little confident. Only 1% was not confident at all. The mean confidence score was 86 out of a possible 100, signalling high confidence scores overall. This is higher than the 83 recorded during the 2016 Municipal Elections and augurs well for the Electoral Commission.

Political coercion

To ascertain how prevalent intimidation was felt to be in the 2019 NPE, voters were asked if they had experienced coercion. Overall, 91% reported that no one had tried to force them to vote for a particular party. The remaining 9% stated that they had experienced coercion relating to their party of choice (7% prior to arriving at their voting station and 2% while queuing to vote). Of great concern is that, in KwaZulu-Natal, the share experiencing coercion increased from 3% in 2009 to 8% in 2011, 11% in 2014, 14% in 2016 and 25% in 2019. Among those reporting coercion, the most commonly mentioned sources of this were political parties (48%), family members or friends (37%) and other voters (13%). Coercion by election officials had reduced from 11% to 6% between 2016 and 2019.

Political party tolerance

Political tolerance between contesting political parties and their supporters is a fundamental component of electoral democracy, and indeed democracy, and is instrumental in ensuring free and fair elections. Just under two thirds (63%) of voters believed that political parties were very tolerant of one another during the 2019 election campaign. A further fifth (20%) stated that parties were somewhat tolerant of each other and 8% stated that they were not tolerant at all. These results are highly consistent with those relating to the 2016, 2014 and 2011 election surveys. Voters in the least contested provinces, specifically the Eastern Cape and North West, were most likely to believe that political parties were tolerant of one another during the 2019 campaigning. In contrast, residents from the most contested provinces (Gauteng and the Western Cape) were more likely to rate political intolerance among parties higher.

Electoral freeness and fairness

Some 93% of voters in the 2019 NPE felt that the election procedures were free, with 2% stating that they were free with only minor problems. Only 2% stated that the elections were not free, with 3% reporting that they were not sure. The proportion that felt the elections were free has increased slightly (with 2%) since 2016. Apart from the question on the freeness of the elections, the survey included an item pertaining to the perceived fairness of electoral procedures. There was consensus among voters, with 90% stating that they felt the election procedures to be free, and 2% stating that they were fair apart from minor problems. Some 5% felt that the elections were not fair at all. This is the highest recorded percentage ever. The general picture is, however, still positive, which reaffirms that voters believe the elections to be fair, as well as free, which is evidence of successful electoral management by the Electoral Commission.

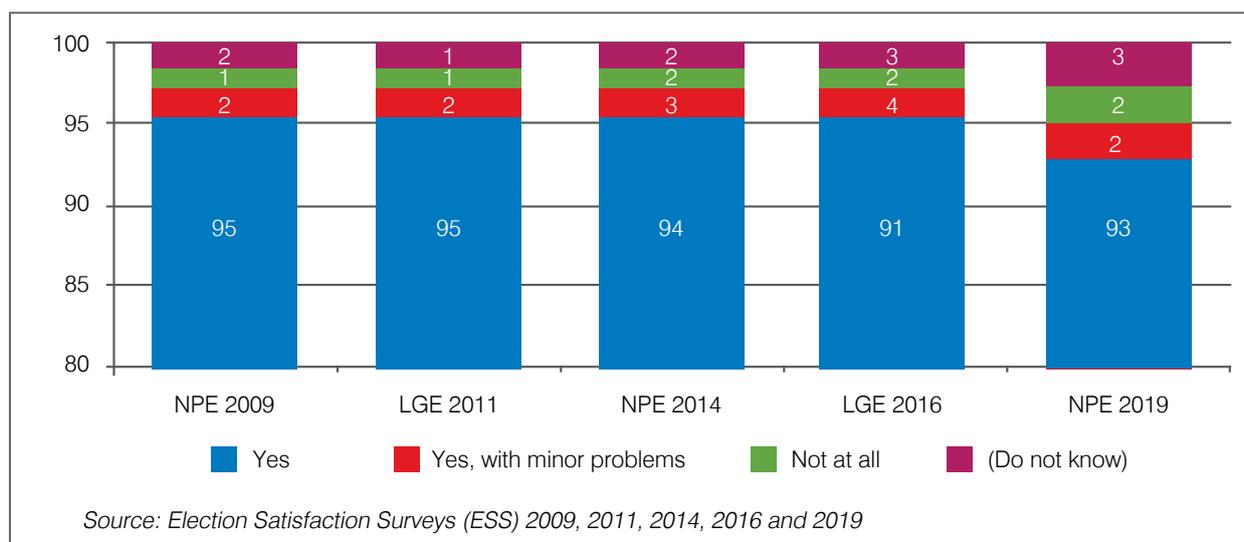


Figure 27: Perceived freeness of the election over successive elections (as a percentage) between 2009 and 2019

Overall trust in the Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission was either strongly trusted or trusted by about nine-tenths (93%) of the voting population.

Evaluation of electoral officials

To obtain a general understanding of how voters appraised the performance and conduct of the Electoral Commission officials at their voting station, respondents were asked: “How satisfied are you with the quality of service that the Electoral Commission officials provided to voters?” Some 97% stated that they were generally satisfied. The distribution of satisfaction has improved slightly since the 2016 Municipal Elections. Most voters described the election officials at their voting station as friendly, cooperative, patient, helpful and considerate. Voters were asked to reflect on the extent to which they perceived

the Commission’s officials at their voting stations to have good professional proficient qualities: honesty, knowledgeable about elections, an interest in their jobs, impartiality and professionalism. Examining these responses, it is clear that nearly every voter thought that the Electoral Commission’s staff had proper professional and proficient qualities. Most voters defined the election officials at their voting station as being honest, knowledgeable, attentive, impartial and professional. On average, voters were somewhat more likely to appraise election officials as friendly, patient and helpful in the 2019 Election Satisfaction Survey when compared with voters in the 2016 Election Satisfaction Survey.

Consideration of voting procedure for voters with special needs

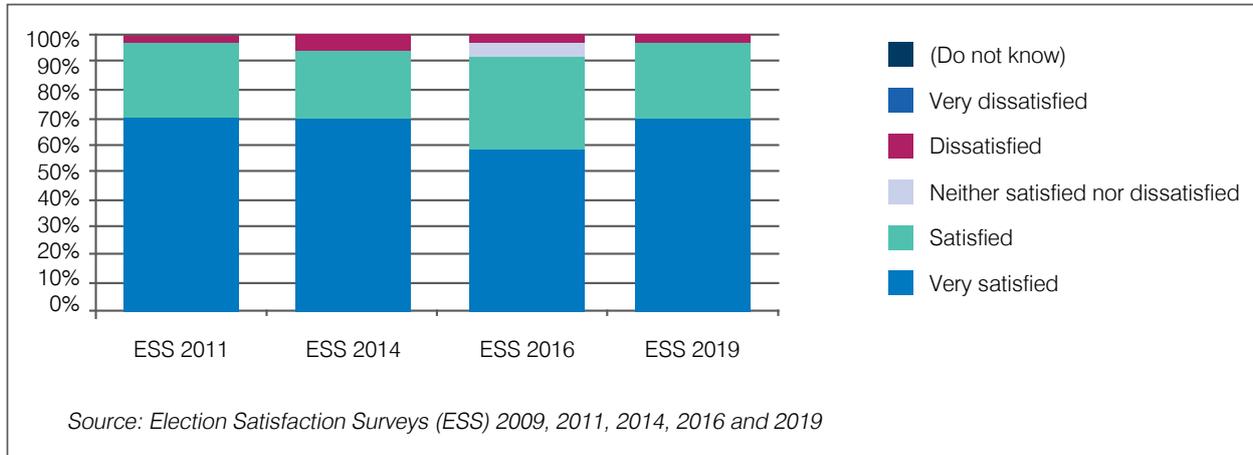


Figure 28: Satisfaction with the quality of service provided by electoral officials to voters: 2011–2019

During the course of the Election Satisfaction Survey, voters were asked how far they thought voting procedures at their voting station took into account the needs of vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, the partially sighted and blind, women and women with babies. Approximately three-quarters (72%) of the voting population felt that voting procedures considered the needs of the elderly to a great extent. Three-fifths of voters were confident that the needs of pregnant women were addressed to a great extent. Concerning persons with disabilities, nearly two thirds (65%) of the voting population believed that this sector of the population was considered to a great extent. Less than three-fifths (58%) of voters felt that the needs of partially sighted or blind people were addressed to a great extent, and 19% felt that they were addressed to a minor extent.

New procedures to validate voter addresses

Data collectors asked voters to rate their level of satisfaction with the procedures to check and update the home addresses of voters at voting stations. This question helped to understand voters' attitudes towards this part of the country's election process. Nine out of ten (89%) of the voting population were either very satisfied or satisfied with the procedures to check and update the home addresses of voters at their voting station. It was encouraging to note that people with a lower level of education (no schooling) found the process satisfactory, implying that people with a lower level of education were sufficiently assisted.

Voter education

Voters were asked: "Do you think you had enough information about the voting procedures (including registration and the location of the voting station) before this election?" Roughly a tenth (8%) stated that they had "far too little" or "too little" information about the voting procedures. Some 62% stated that they had enough information, and the remaining 27% stated that they had "too much" or "far too much information". Those stating that they had the least information were voters with a tertiary education.

Effectiveness of the Electoral Commission's voter education campaign

Voters were asked: "How effective was the Electoral Commission's voter education campaign for these elections?" Nearly two-thirds (63%) of voters believed that the Commission's voter education campaigns were very effective, with just under a quarter (24%) indicating that it was somewhat effective, and less than a twentieth (4%) stating that it was ineffective. There was an educational gradient with those with a tertiary qualification being more critical of the campaign than those without any formal education. Certain provinces, notably the Free State, Eastern Cape and Gauteng, were more critical of the voter education campaign than people from Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and North West.

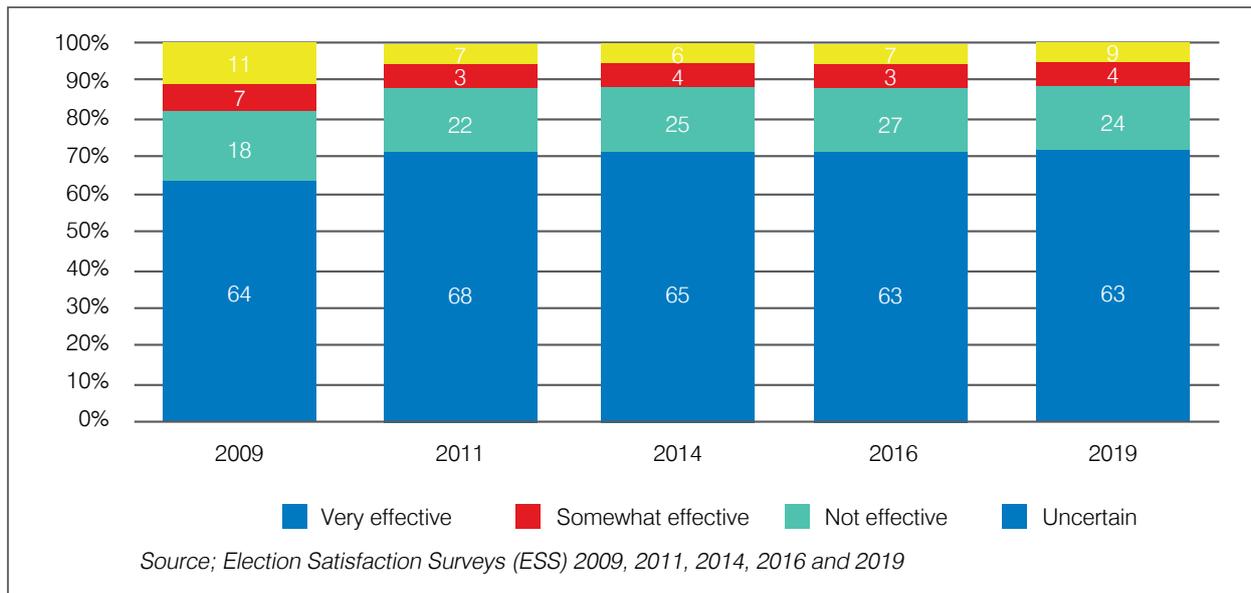


Figure 29: Satisfaction with the Electoral Commission's voter education campaigns (as a percentage): 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016 and 2019

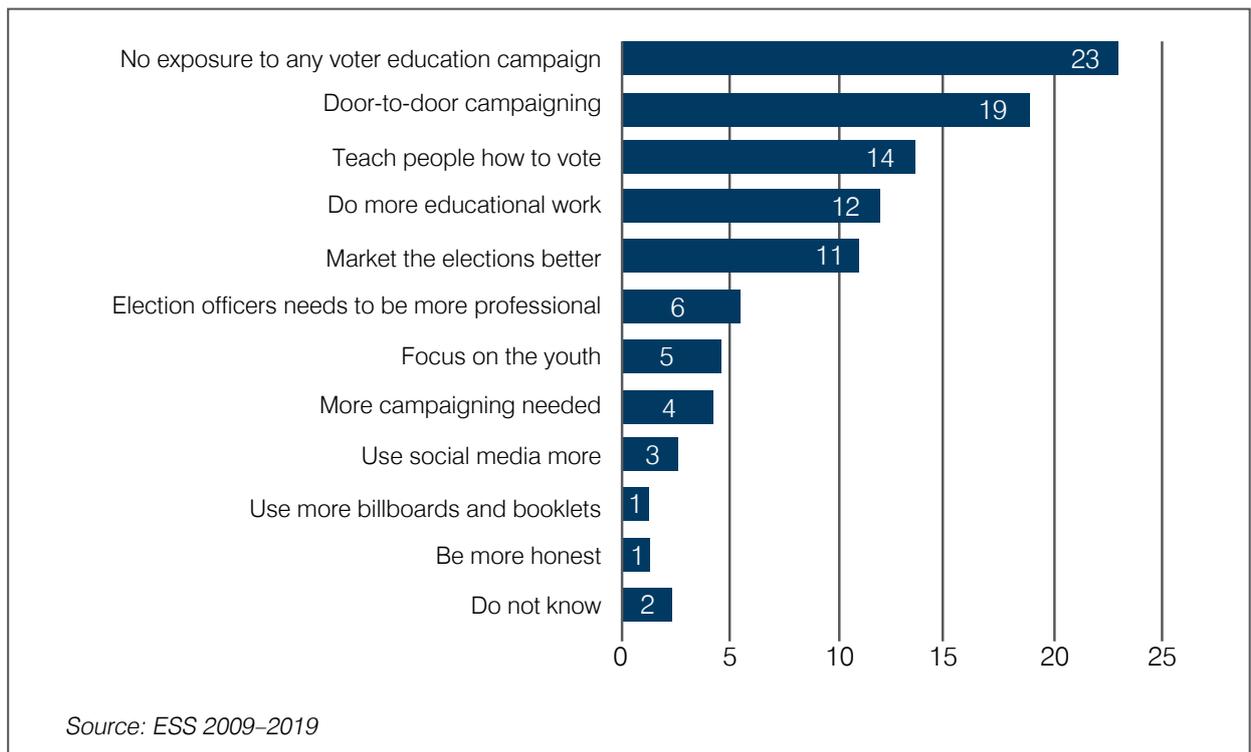


Figure 30: How to improve voter education

Usefulness of information sources

Television, radio and billboards (97% each) were considered to be very accessible sources of information about voting. The voting population considered multimedia CDE via newspapers, television and radio (82%, 92% and 94%, respectively) to be useful sources of information about voting. Of voters with access to social media, less than half (49%) thought that this information platform was very useful as an information source, while about a quarter (23%) thought it was somewhat useful. Comparing answers between ESS 2016 and ESS 2019, it was found that voters gave social media a more positive evaluation in ESS 2019.

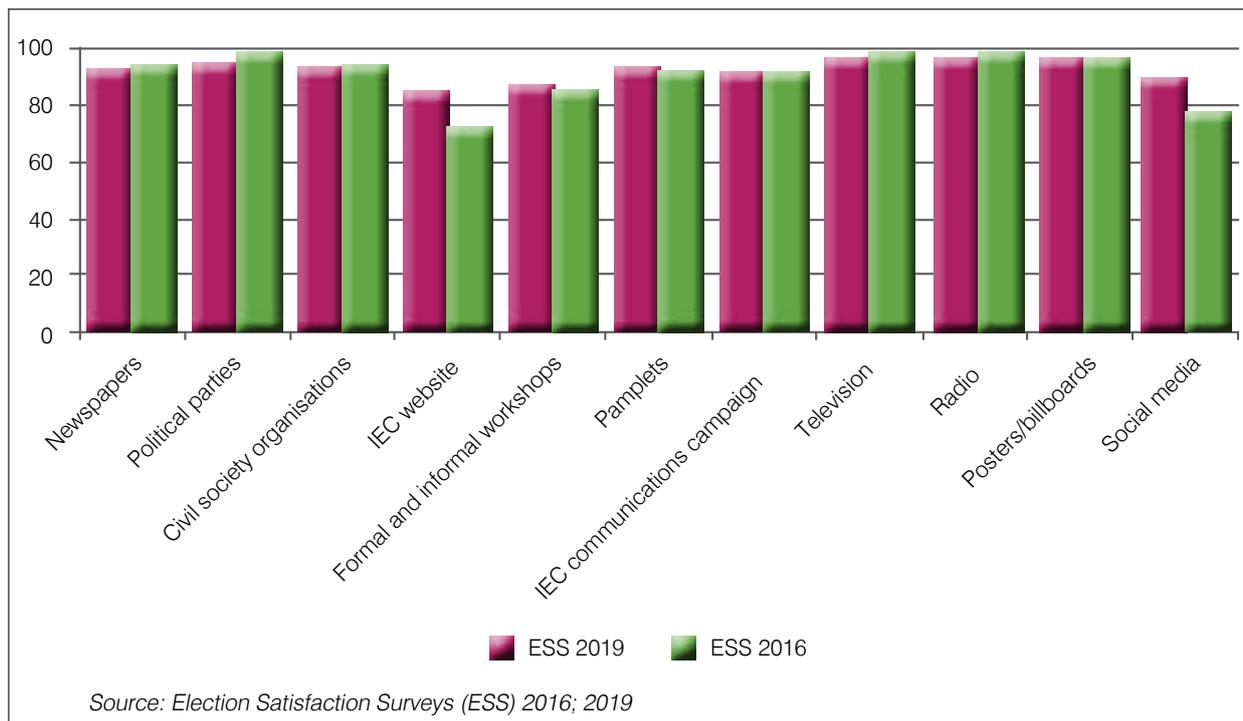


Figure 31: Accessibility to different information sources in providing voter education: 2016 and 2019

The Election Satisfaction Survey for the 2019 NPE showed that:

- 97% of voters expressed satisfaction in the secrecy of their vote
- 95% believed that the election procedures were free and fair
- 96% expressed general satisfaction with the quality of services rendered by election officials
- 96% expressed satisfaction with safety and security at voting stations
- 95% were satisfied with the ballot papers and found it easy to find their party of choice
- 84% were confident or completely confident that their vote would be accurately counted.



ANNEXURES:

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACDP	African Christian Democratic Party	IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
ACM	African Content Movement	JOINTS	Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
AD	Active Directory	LAN	Local Area Network
ADeC	African Democratic Change	LGE	Local Government Elections
AIC	African Independent Congress	MEO	Municipal Electoral Officer
ANC	African National Congress	MOC	Municipal Outreach Coordinator
APC	African People's Convention	MP	Member of Parliament
API	Application Program Interface	MPL	Member of the Provincial Legislature
ASC	African Security Congress	NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
ATA	Alliance for Transformation for All	NCoP	National Council of Provinces
BLF	Black First Land First Movement	NFP	National Freedom Party
BOM	Bill of Materials	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
CDE	Civic and Democracy Education	NPE	National and Provincial Elections
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer	NPLC	National Party Liaison Committee
COPE	Congress of the People	OMS	Outreach Management System
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
Commission	Commissioners appointed in terms of section 6(1) of the Electoral Commission Act, Act No 51 of 1996	PCC	President's Coordinating Council
DA	Democratic Alliance	PIFSA	Printing Industries Federation of South Africa
DCEO	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer	PLC	Party Liaison Committee
DCS	Department of Correctional Services	PO	Presiding Officer
DeafSA	Deaf Federation of South Africa	PROVJOINTS	Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
DHA	Department of Home Affairs	PWC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
DEF	Democracy Education Facilitator	PWD	People with Disabilities
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	ROC	Results Operations Centre
DNS	Domain Name System	SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
DPO	Deputy Presiding Officer	SANCB	South African National Council for the Blind
ECES	European Centre for Electoral Support	SANDF	South African National Defence Force
EFF	Economic Freedom Fighters	SANEF	South African National Editors Forum
EPC	Electoral Project Coordinator	SAPS	South African Police Service
ESS	Election Satisfaction Survey	SSA	State Security Agency
EU	European Union	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
FF+	Freedom Front Plus	TCR	Targeted Communication and Registration
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	UBT	Universal Ballot Template
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council	UAE	United Arab Emirates
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	WAN	Wide Area Network
ID	Identity Document	Unisa	University of South Africa
IEC	(Independent) Electoral Commission	UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
		WAN	Wide Area Network

SAMPLE BALLOT PAPERS

VOTE

VOTE

NATIONAL

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EFF	3	
IFP	4	
COPE	5	
UDESA	6	
IFP	7	
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VOTE

VOTE

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MPUMALANGA

13 VOTE

ANC	58.2%
DA	17.8%
EFF	10.1%
IFP	7.2%
COPE	4.3%
UDEM	2.1%
UJ	1.9%
UMLA	1.8%
UFP	1.7%
UAT	1.6%
UJDM	1.5%
UJL	1.4%
UJLW	1.3%
UJLW	1.2%
UJLW	1.1%
UJLW	1.0%
UJLW	0.9%
UJLW	0.8%
UJLW	0.7%
UJLW	0.6%
UJLW	0.5%
UJLW	0.4%
UJLW	0.3%
UJLW	0.2%
UJLW	0.1%

NORTHERN CAPE

13 VOTE

ANC	58.2%
DA	17.8%
EFF	10.1%
IFP	7.2%
COPE	4.3%
UDEM	2.1%
UJ	1.9%
UMLA	1.8%
UFP	1.7%
UAT	1.6%
UJDM	1.5%
UJL	1.4%
UJLW	1.3%
UJLW	1.2%
UJLW	1.1%
UJLW	1.0%
UJLW	0.9%
UJLW	0.8%
UJLW	0.7%
UJLW	0.6%
UJLW	0.5%
UJLW	0.4%
UJLW	0.3%
UJLW	0.2%
UJLW	0.1%

NORTH WEST

13 VOTE

ANC	58.2%
DA	17.8%
EFF	10.1%
IFP	7.2%
COPE	4.3%
UDEM	2.1%
UJ	1.9%
UMLA	1.8%
UFP	1.7%
UAT	1.6%
UJDM	1.5%
UJL	1.4%
UJLW	1.3%
UJLW	1.2%
UJLW	1.1%
UJLW	1.0%
UJLW	0.9%
UJLW	0.8%
UJLW	0.7%
UJLW	0.6%
UJLW	0.5%
UJLW	0.4%
UJLW	0.3%
UJLW	0.2%
UJLW	0.1%

WESTERN CAPE

13 VOTE

ANC	58.2%
DA	17.8%
EFF	10.1%
IFP	7.2%
COPE	4.3%
UDEM	2.1%
UJ	1.9%
UMLA	1.8%
UFP	1.7%
UAT	1.6%
UJDM	1.5%
UJL	1.4%
UJLW	1.3%
UJLW	1.2%
UJLW	1.1%
UJLW	1.0%
UJLW	0.9%
UJLW	0.8%
UJLW	0.7%
UJLW	0.6%
UJLW	0.5%
UJLW	0.4%
UJLW	0.3%
UJLW	0.2%
UJLW	0.1%

ELECTION TIMETABLE

ELECTORAL COMMISSION

NO. 374

06 MARCH 2019

CORRECTION NOTICE

The Electoral Commission hereby publishes a correction notice in respect of Notice 113 of 2019 (Election Timetable for the Election of the National Assembly and the Election of Provincial Legislatures), that was published in Government Gazette No. 42265 dated 28 February 2019. Notice 113 of 2019 is hereby substituted with the following Notice:-

ELECTION TIMETABLE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ELECTION OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Electoral Commission hereby gives notice that it has in terms of section 20 of the Electoral Act, 1998 as amended, compiled the election timetable set out in the Schedule below to apply to the election of the National Assembly and the election of Provincial Legislatures to be held on 8 May 2019. (A reference to section in this election timetable is a reference to that section of the Electoral Act, 1998 and a reference to "regulation" is a reference to that regulation in the Election Regulations, 2004).

SCHEDULE

Cut-off time for act to be performed

1. An act required in terms of the Electoral Act, 1998, or the Election Regulations, 2004 to be performed by not later than a date stated in the election timetable, must be performed before 17:00 on that date.

Notice of provisional voters' roll available for inspection

2. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by **1 March 2019**, that copies of the provisional voters' roll are available for inspection in terms of section 14(2)(e), and the locations where they are available.

Notice that list of addresses of voting stations is available for inspection

3. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by **5 March 2019** that from the date of the notice until the voting day copies of a list containing the addresses of all voting stations will be available for inspection.

Notice of the routes of mobile voting stations

4. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by **5 March 2019** of the route, including the locations and estimated times of stopping of each mobile voting station in terms of section 67(2).

Cut-off date for objections to the provisional voters' roll

5. Any person, including the Chief Electoral Officer, may object to the inclusion or exclusion of a person on the provisional voters' roll, or the correctness of any person's registration details on that provisional voters' roll, by **8 March 2019**.

Cut-off date for notification and application to vote outside of the Republic

6. By **13 March 2019**, a person who intends to vote outside of the Republic is required to notify the Chief Electoral Officer of their intention to vote outside of the Republic in terms of section 33(3) and (4), read with regulation 10.

Cut-off date for submission of list of candidates

7. Registered parties that intend to contest this election must nominate and submit a list of their candidates for the election to the Chief Electoral Officer in the prescribed manner by **13 March 2019**.

Cut-off date for the Commission to decide on objections to the provisional voters' roll

8. The Commission must decide on the objections to the provisional voters' roll by **14 March 2019**.

Cut-off date for certification of voters' roll

9. By **18 March 2019**, the Chief Electoral Officer must certify the voters' roll or the segments of the voters' roll to be used in this election in terms of sections 24(1) and 24(2).

Notice of non-compliance

- 10.(1) The Chief Electoral Officer must notify a registered party that has submitted a list of candidates in terms of section 27 but has not fully complied with that section, of that non-compliance by **19 March 2019**.

ELECTION TIMETABLE

(2) If the notified party takes the opportunity to comply with section 27, that party must do so by **25 March 2019**.

Cut-off date for notification of parties of candidates appearing on multiple party lists

11. The Chief Electoral Officer must in terms of section 28(3)(a) notify a registered party that has submitted a list of candidates of candidates nominated by that party whose names appear on more than one party list by **26 March 2019**.

Cut-off date for a party to submit a revised or substituted list in respect of candidates appearing on multiple party lists

12. The party must in terms of sections 28(3)(b) submit a revised or substituted list by **28 March 2019**.

Inspection of lists of candidates and accompanying documents

13. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by **29 March 2019**, that on **29 March 2019** and **1 April 2019**, between 09:00 and 17:00, copies of the following documents will be available for inspection: The lists of candidates and accompanying documents submitted by registered parties in terms of section 27 as amended and supplemented in terms of section 28.

Cut-off dates for objections to a candidate

14. Any person, including the Chief Electoral Officer, may object to a candidate to the Commission in the prescribed manner by **2 April 2019**.

Decision of objections to a candidate

15. The Commission must decide an objection under section 30, and must notify the objector and the registered party that nominated the candidate of the decision in the prescribed manner by **8 April 2019**.

Application for special vote to Chief Electoral Officer

16. A person who wants to apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for a special vote in terms of section 33(1)(a),(b) or (c) or section 33(2) read with regulation 7, 8 and 9, and section 33A(1)(a),(b) or (c) or section 33A(2) read with regulation 15, 15A and 15B may do so from **4 April 2019 until 18 April 2019**, between 09:00 and 17:00.

Cut-off date for appeals against decisions

17. The objector or the registered party who nominated the candidate may appeal against a decision of the Commission made in terms of section 30(3) to the Electoral Court in the prescribed manner by **11 April 2019**.

Deciding appeals

18. The Electoral Court must consider and decide an appeal brought under section 30(4) and notify the parties to the appeal, and the Chief Electoral Officer, of the decision in the prescribed manner by **16 April 2019**.

List of parties entitled to contest election and final list of candidates

19. By **23 April 2019**, the Chief Electoral Officer must:
- (a) Give effect to a decision of the Commission in terms of section 30(3) or a decision of the Electoral Court in terms of section 30(5); and
 - (b) Compile a list of the registered parties entitled to contest the election and the final list of candidates for each of those parties.

Issue of certificates to candidates

20. By **25 April 2019**, the Chief Electoral Officer must issue in the prescribed manner to each candidate on a final list of candidates a certificate stating that the person is a candidate in this election.

Casting of votes at foreign missions

21. A person who wants to cast a special vote at a foreign mission in terms of section 33(3) or (4), read with regulation 10, may do so on **27 April 2019 between 07:00 and 19:00**.

Visitation for the purposes of casting a special vote

22. A person who has applied for a special vote in terms of section 33 (1)(a), read with regulations 7 and 8 and section 33A(1)(a) read with regulation 15 and 15A, may be visited by voting officers on **6 and 7 May 2019 between 09:00 and 17:00**.

Casting of special votes at the office of the presiding officer

23. A person whose application for a special vote has been approved and who wants to cast a special vote at the office of the presiding officer in terms of section 33(1)(b), (c) or 33(2) read with regulation 9, and section 33A(1)(b), (c) or 33A(2) read with regulation 15B may do so on **6 and 7 May 2019 between 09:00 and 17:00**.

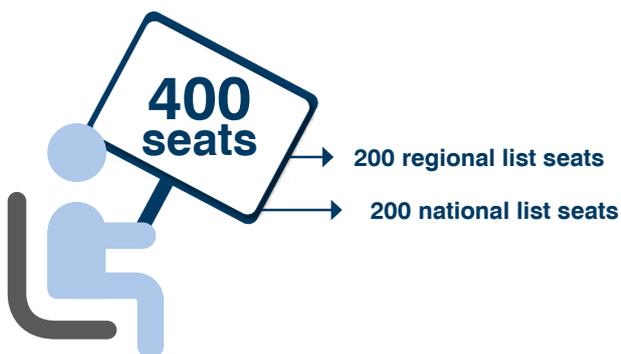
SEAT CALCULATION

National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures

All calculations are contained in Schedule 1A of the Electoral Act, Act No. 73 of 1998.

National Assembly

There are 400 seats in the National Assembly, which are distributed as follows:



The seat calculation is done in the following manner:

1. Using a quota system (which is explained in the example), each party's overall allocation of 400 seats is determined on a proportional basis. (Refer to Step 1 in the example.)
2. The 200 regional list seats are determined for each region using a quota based on the number of seats allocated to the region. (Refer to Step 2 in the example.)
3. The 200 national 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 in the example.)

Example

Number of seats available:	400
Registered voters:	26 000 000
Valid votes cast (nationally):	18 700 000

CALCULATION

1. Overall national calculation (400 seats) – total party seats

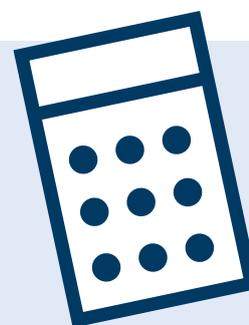
Quota formula

$$Q = \frac{\text{Total valid votes}}{(\text{seats} + 1)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{18\,700\,000}{(400 + 1)} + 1$$

Quota = 46 634 (national)

Answer disregarding fractions



Party	Valid votes	Votes divided by quota	First allocation	Remainder	Rank	Second allocation	Final allocation
Party A	2 398 000	$\frac{2\,398\,000}{46\,634} = 51.422$	51	0.422	0	0	51
Party B	4 965 000	$\frac{4\,965\,000}{46\,634} = 106.467$	106	0.467	0	0	106
Party C	9 800 000	$\frac{9\,800\,000}{46\,634} = 210.147$	210	0.147	0	0	210
Party D	47 000	$\frac{47\,000}{46\,634} = 1.008$	1	0.008	0	0	1
Party E	1 490 000	$\frac{1\,490\,000}{46\,634} = 31.951$	31	0.951	1	1	32
Total	18 700 000		399				400

First allocation: Ignore fractions = 399 seats.

Second allocation: 400 – 399 (first allocation) = one seat remaining and then allocated according to the highest remainder.

Note: If there are more than five seats to allocate after the first allocation, it is done according to the highest remainder and then a **third allocation** is done for the remaining seats based on the highest average of votes per seat.

Final allocation = first allocation + second allocation + third allocation (if applicable).

2. Regional list seat calculations

Before an election, the 200 regional seats are divided between the regions based on the registered population in each. For example:

Eastern Cape	25	North West	13	KwaZulu-Natal	41
Mpumalanga	15	Gauteng	48	Western Cape	23
Free State	11	Northern Cape	5	Limpopo	19



For **each region**, the following calculation is done, for example **Gauteng**:

Valid party votes

Party A: 1 350 000
 Party B: 935 000
 Party C: 3 560 000
 Party D: 45 000
 Party E: 490 000
Total: 6 380 000
 (Gauteng)

Quota formula

$$Q = \frac{\text{Total valid votes}}{(\text{seats} + 1)} + 1$$

Answer disregarding fractions

$$\frac{6\,380\,000}{(48 + 1)} + 1$$

Quota = 130 205
(Gauteng)

Party	Valid votes	Votes divided by quota	First allocation	Remainder	Rank	Second allocation	Final allocation
Party A	1 350 000	$\frac{1\,350\,000}{130\,205} = 10.368$	10	0.368		0	10
Party B	935 000	$\frac{935\,000}{130\,205} = 7.181$	7	0.181		0	7
Party C	3 560 000	$\frac{3\,560\,000}{130\,205} = 27.341$	27	0.341		0	27
Party D	45 000	$\frac{45\,000}{130\,205} = 0.346$	0	0.346		0	0
Party E	490 000	$\frac{490\,000}{130\,205} = 3.763$	3	0.762	1	1	4
Total	6 380 000		47				48

First allocation: Ignore fractions = 47 seats.

Second allocation: 48 – 47 (1st allocation) = one seat remaining and then allocated according to the highest remainder.

Final allocation = First allocation + second allocation.

3. National list seats

National list seats are calculated by **subtracting** all the **regional list seats** for a party from the **total party seats** for that party.

Party	Total party seats 400 (A)	Regional list seats 200 (B)	National list seats 200 (A – B)
Party A	51	50	1
Party B	106	29	77
Party C	210	97	113
Party D	1	0	1
Party E	32	24	8
Total	400	200	200

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 is as follows:

Eastern Cape	63	KwaZulu-Natal	80	North West	30
Free State	30	Limpopo	49	Northern Cape	30
Gauteng	73	Mpumalanga	30	Western Cape	42

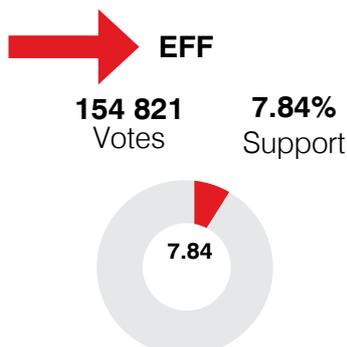
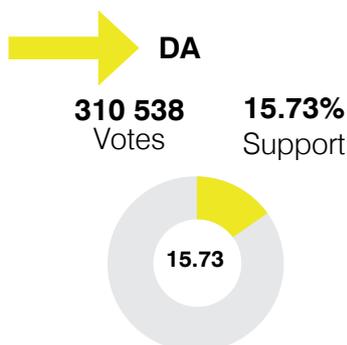
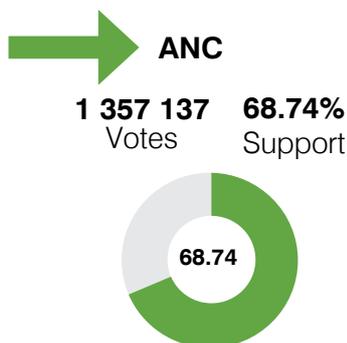
PROVINCIAL VIEW

2019 NPE | Eastern Cape

Election statistics

	2019	2014
Voting districts	4 791	4 615
Registered voters	3 363 161	3 240 059
Voter turnout	59.51%	68.3%
Provincial parties	26	18
Provincial seats	63	63

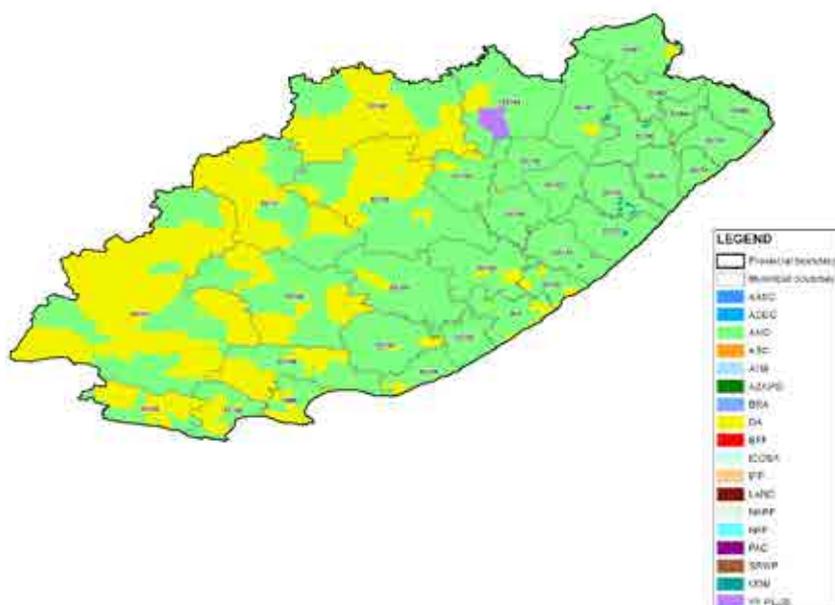
TOP THREE PARTIES



Successes: Only one voting station not opening on voting day. Stakeholder relationships have gone from strength to strength. SAPS officials served as electoral officials in the unstable area of Keilands in Amahlati Municipality. With their assistance, voting stations opened and those who wanted to vote were able to exercise their right without any fear. Similarly, the assistance of the Government Communication Information Services was beneficial in conducting publicity awareness and voter education while working alongside the Outreach officials to reach all corners of the province.

Challenges: Inclement weather on Election Day 8 May 2019, but swift action of electoral staff to find alternative venues acceptable to political parties resulted in minimal disruption to voting is commendable. High number of special vote applications indicates that voter education regarding the availability of this opportunity was successful. However, additional staff capacity and time are required to ensure that all applications are successfully attended to.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in Gauteng



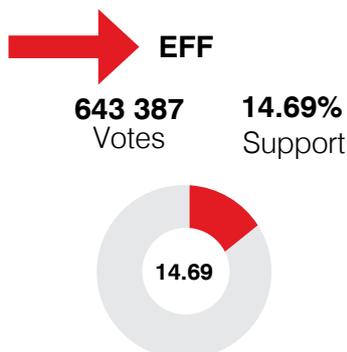
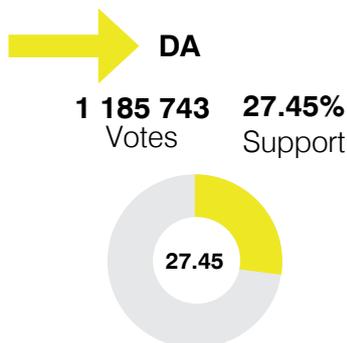
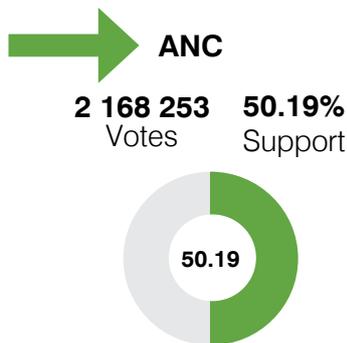
PROVINCIAL VIEW

2019 NPE | Gauteng

Election statistics

	2019	2014
Voting districts	2 771	2 647
Registered voters	6 381 220	6 063 739
Voter turnout	68.28%	72.97%
Provincial parties	36	22
Provincial seats	73	73

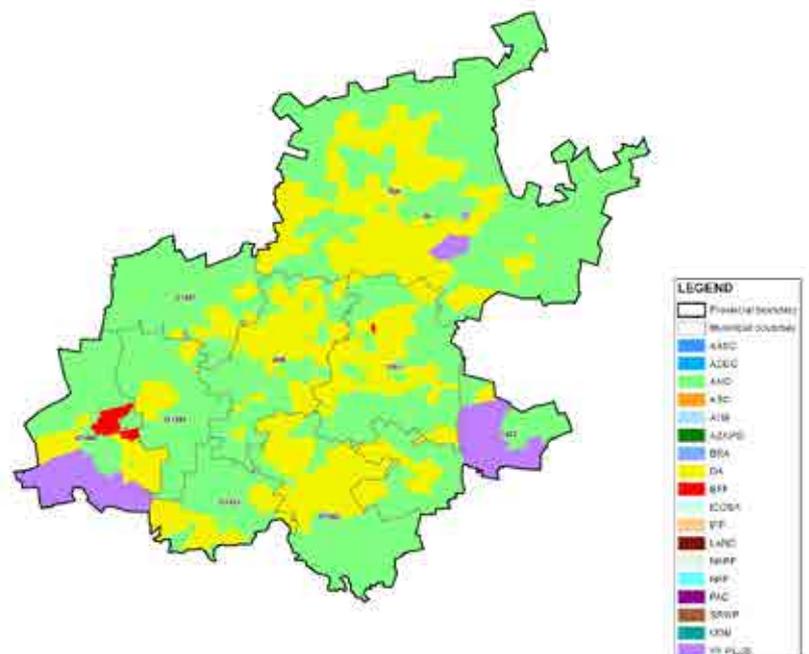
TOP THREE PARTIES



Successes: Re-delimitation of voting districts was concluded well ahead of time to improve accessibility to voting opportunities for all Gauteng citizens, especially those in transient communities. Highest number of contesting political parties and registered voters of all of South Africa's provinces. Additional 240 DEFs provided voter and balloting education to voters. Decentralisation of results capturing at each municipal electoral office across the province assisted in processing results expeditiously.

Challenges: High number of service delivery protests, however, the intervention of PROVJOINTS quelled these incidents and calm was restored in the province. Other logistical challenges on Election Day included the malfunctioning of scanners, shortage of ballot papers and VEC 4 forms, the late opening of some voting stations, reports of long queues in some voting stations, allegations of double voting, and the competency of some of the POs was called into question.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in Gauteng



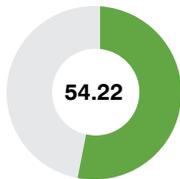
2019 NPE | KwaZulu-Natal

Election statistics

	2019	2014
Voting districts	4 885	2 746
Registered voters	5 525 666	5 117 131
Voter turnout	66.15%	75.98%
Provincial parties	31	18
Provincial seats	80	80

TOP THREE PARTIES

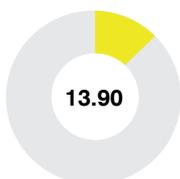
ANC
1 951 027 Votes
54.22% Support



IFP
588 046 Votes
16.34% Support



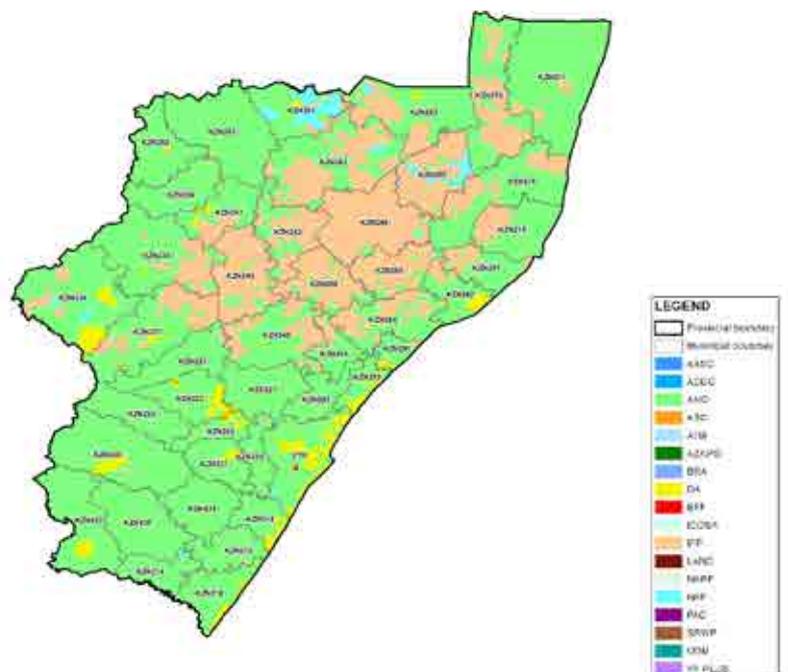
DA
500 051 Votes
13.90% Support



Successes: For the first time the province broke the 5.5 million voter registration mark, which accounted for 20.65% of the country's registered population – the second-most highly populated province after Gauteng. It also had the highest number of parties contesting provincial legislative seats in the province's election history. There were collaborative relationships with a myriad of strategic election stakeholders, including the provincial PLC, the Provincial Multi-Party Political Intervention Committee, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the IEC Election Taskteam for protest monitoring, the SSA, SAPS, which chaired the Provincial Joint Operations and Elections Priority Committees, the KwaZulu-Natal Elections and Democracy Forum and the South African Council of Churches' Civic Education initiative.

Challenges: Violent protests in two out of 10 districts, namely uThukela (uKhahlamba and INkosi Langalibalele municipalities) and Ugu (Umdoni Municipality). There were a higher-than-anticipated number of Section 24A cases, which resulted in shortages of VEC4 forms, incidents of attempted double-voting, and inadequate provisioning of lighting and ballot papers in portions of Umlazi.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in Free State



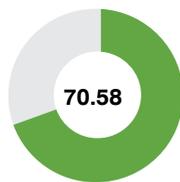
2019 NPE | Mpumalanga

Election statistics

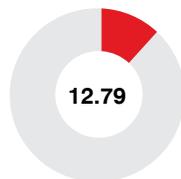
	2019	2014
Voting districts	1 772	1 678
Registered voters	1 951 776	1 860 834
Voter turnout	63.2%	72.85%
Provincial parties	28	16
Provincial seats	30	30

TOP THREE PARTIES

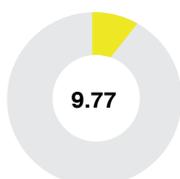
ANC
858 589 Votes
70.58% Support



EFF
155 573 Votes
12.79% Support



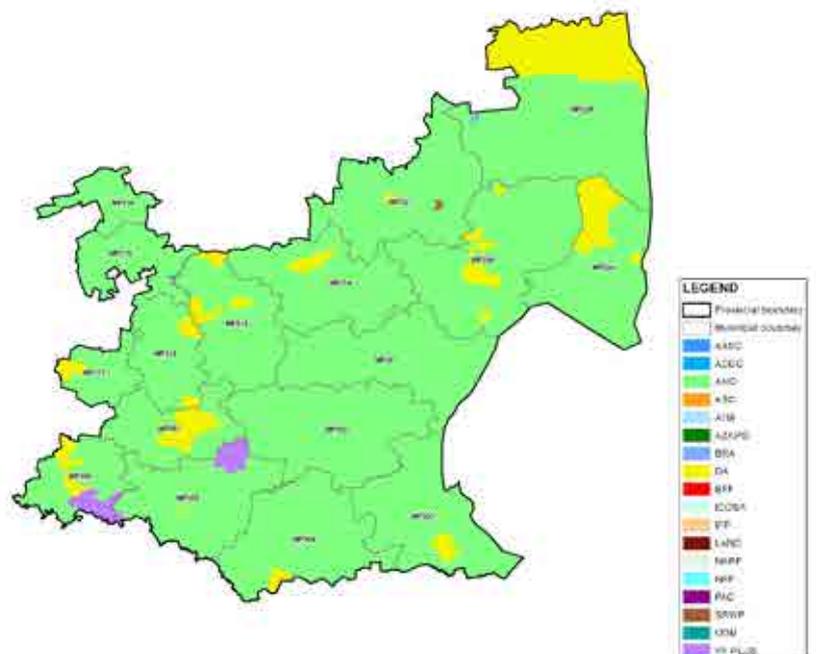
DA
118 915 Votes
9.77% Support



Successes: Choice of Mbombela Stadium as provincial ROC for duration of NPE 2019, while the Provincial Police Commissioner and his team occupied the site for the same period to ensure public safety and security during the elections by responding swiftly to incidents. Positive experience for voters at voting stations due to well-trained staff who were responsive, respectful to voters and showed integrity.

Challenges: An incident with an alleged journalist who moved between voting stations with the sole intention of proving that the indelible ink was faulty, thus opening room for multiple voting, which made headline news and who was arrested.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in Mpumalanga



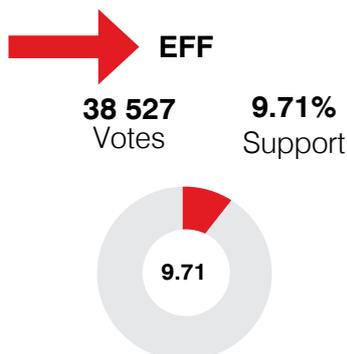
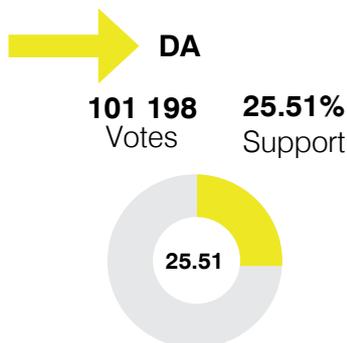
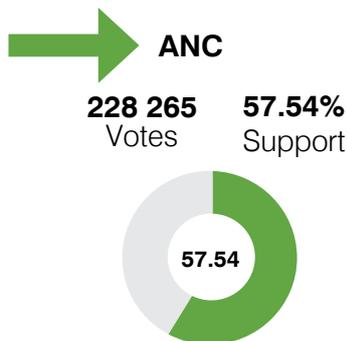
PROVINCIAL VIEW

2019 NPE | Northern Cape

Election statistics

	2019	2014
Voting districts	707	694
Registered voters	626 471	601 080
Voter turnout	64.12%	71.29%
Provincial parties	21	16
Provincial seats	30	30

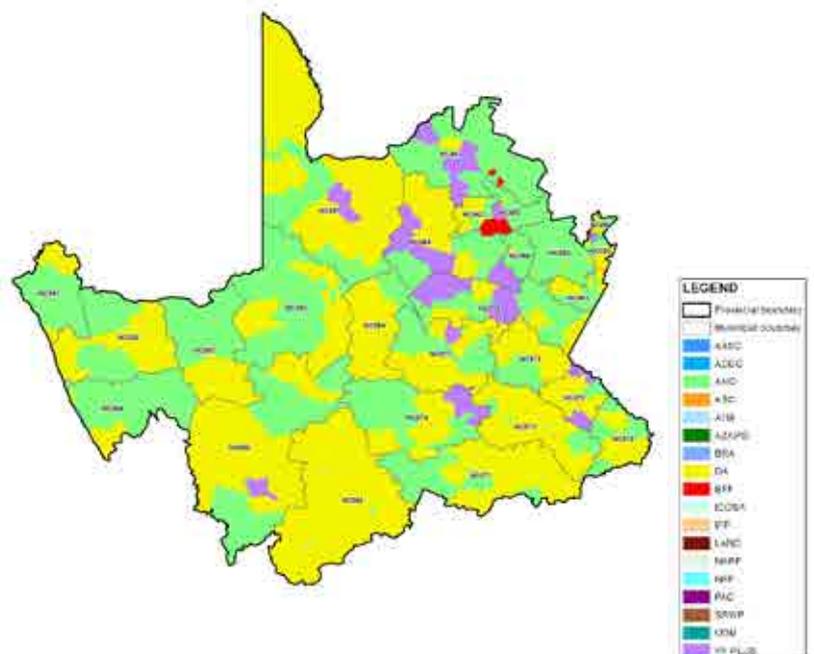
TOP THREE PARTIES



Successes: The involvement of and collaboration with stakeholders, such as the PLCs at provincial and local level, the SAPS's stability infrastructure and conflict management personnel went a long way to manage the few incidents (such as the one in Holpan in the Dikgatlong Municipality) that played out at both registration and voting stations. Voting station stability and highly trained electoral staff furthermore ensured that elections were managed in a smooth and orderly manner. Election conflicts were swiftly attended to by conflict panellists who were based in each of the Northern Cape's municipalities. The net result of this highly effective logistical exercise produced elections that were not marred by objections from political parties and the outcome was accepted by all those at local and provincial level. Observers also remarked on heightened adherence to policy and processes, including excellent planning and preparations for election day.

Challenges: A drop in voter turnout between the 2014 and 2019 elections was observed – from 71.29% to 64.12%.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in Northern Cape

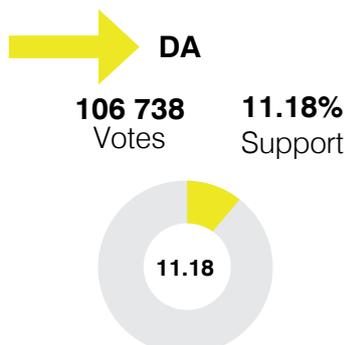
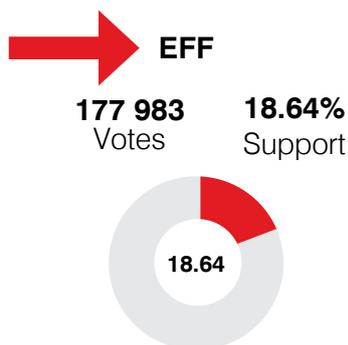
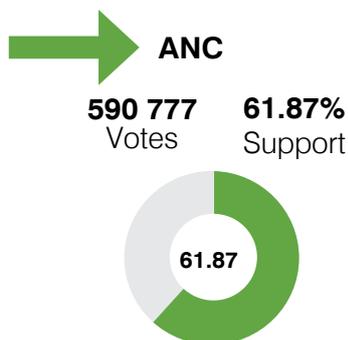


2019 NPE | North West

Election statistics

	2019	2014
Voting districts	1 733	1 716
Registered voters	1 702 728	1 669 349
Voter turnout	57.01%	66.32%
Provincial parties	29	16
Provincial seats	33	33

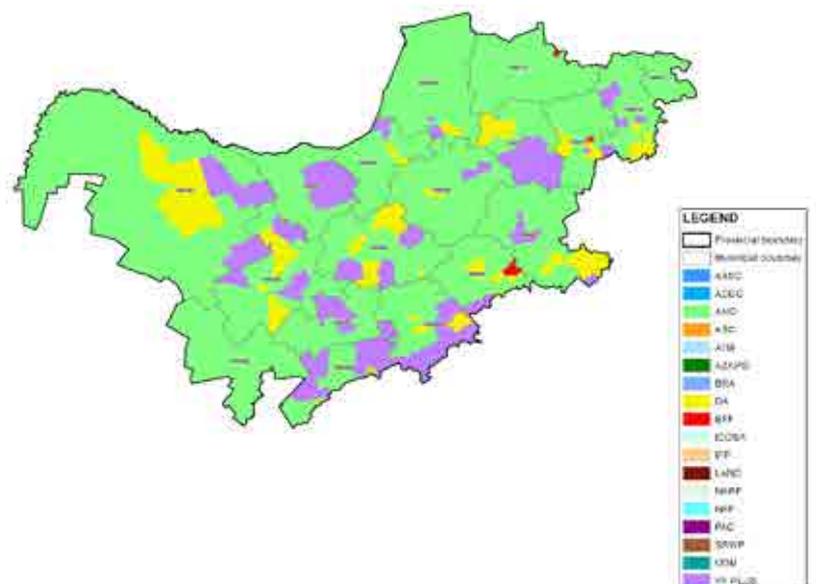
TOP THREE PARTIES



Successes: Elections were remarkably successful at the operational level in that there were no major incidents of inefficiency and incompetence in respect of the execution of tasks by all staff. Conflict management coordinators and panellists worked hard to convince voters in hotspot areas such as Rustenburg and Kagisano-Molopo to participate in the elections despite their grievances against the provincial government. The burned voting station in Tlhakajeng was replaced swiftly by a temporary voting stations outside the school and voting was not disrupted on both special voting and voting days.

Challenges: A major cause for concern was the possibility of ballot paper shortages, staff fatigue and the unsteady political climate, which resulted in an unprecedented high number of community protests that went on until the evening of the elections. Three arson incidents occurred in Tlhakajeng in Ngaka Modiri Molema and Madinonyane in Kagisano-Molopo where a school voting station was burned in Tlhakajeng and two cars belonging to an area manager and a conflict management panellist were burnt in Madinonyane. This very nearly threatened voter participation in the two areas. All area managers handled ballot paper control in such a manner that there were neither delayed deliveries, nor incidents of shortages. Although most local offices worked until the next morning, physical weariness did not mar the roll-back and result processing, except for Lekwa Teemane.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in North West



PROVINCIAL VIEW

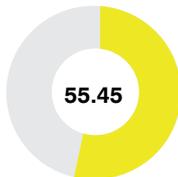
2019 NPE | Western Cape

Election statistics

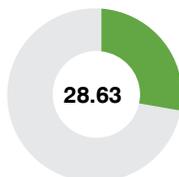
	2019	2014
Voting districts	1 579	1 578
Registered voters	3 128 567	2 941 333
Voter turnout	66.28%	72.76%
Provincial parties	34	25
Provincial seats	42	42

TOP THREE PARTIES

DA
1 140 647 Votes
55.45% Support



ANC
589 055 Votes
28.63% Support



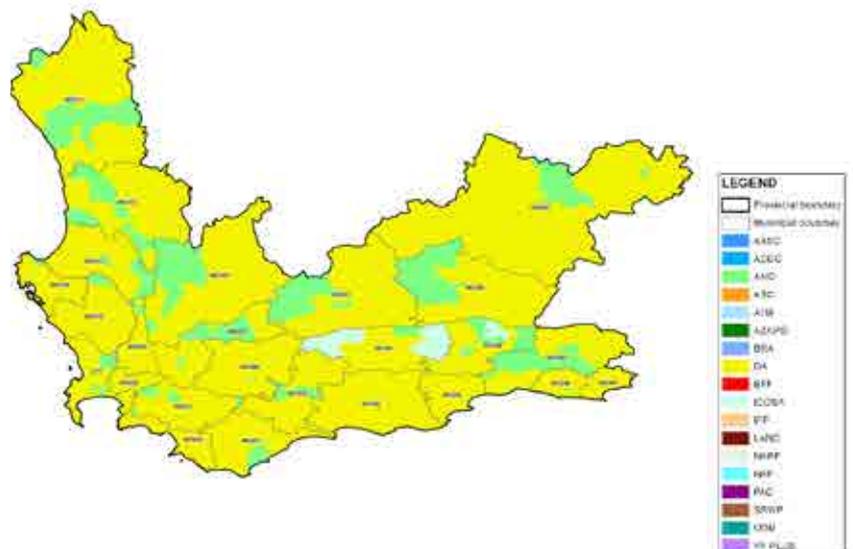
EFF
83 075 Votes
4.04% Support



Successes: Party Liaison Committee meetings were held regularly leading up to the elections and MEOs were important partners in these meetings to provide regional input and bolster the reports of the regional supervisors. These meetings set the tone for open and transparent discussions and dialogue, providing a platform for reaching consensus. The problems experienced with the availability of material on Election Day in the metro was also resolved when parties met and the matter was resolved at the PLC. The media served as a critical partner, and mediation teams functioned well. SAPS's networking at all levels, including the Joint Operational Centre, was useful and served as a good stakeholder partner across government and Chapter 9 institutions. The Department of Home Affairs also assisted the IEC with the distribution of identity documents, among others. The working relationship with Eskom and Telkom was excellent, although timing as far as delivery was concerned was problematic at times.

Challenges: Arrival of election material was a challenge and logistics required fine planning in this regard. Quality of training and material provided, including methods, remains a cause of concern. Moving forward, the success of an election will increasingly depend on the competencies of the voting station staff.

2019 NPE map of leading party by voting district in Western Cape



Xsê
THANK YOU



**FOR VOTING
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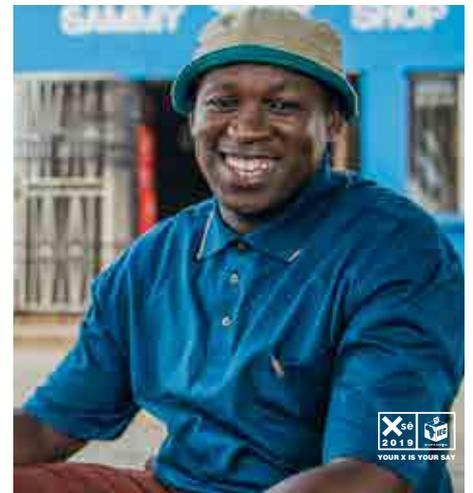


Xsê
DANKIE

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ELECTIONS**



Xsê
SIYABONGA



Xsê
RE A LEBOHA



**FOR VOTING
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NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL
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