# 2021 Local Government Elections 

## Electoral System

2021

## Legal Framework

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996
- Electoral Commission Act, 51 of 1996
- Electoral Act, 73 of 1998
- Municipal Electoral Act, 27 of 2000
- Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998


## Electoral System

- Electoral System for Local Government
- Constitution, section 157(2), allows for a mixed electoral system of proportional representation combined with ward representation (first-past-the-post).
- Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, describes the system.


## Municipal structures

- 8 Metropolitan Councils
- 205 Local Councils
- 44 District Councils
- 4468 Wards (based on the 2020 demarcation of the Municipal Demarcation Board - MDB)

Note: The voting district count is expected to be more than 23000 based on the effect of the wards. In NPE 2019, 22024 voting districts were used.

## Number of available seats

- Number of seats for all councils
- The total number of seats is determined in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.
- Metro and local councils
- The total number of seats is divided equally between ward ( $1^{\text {st }}$ ballot) and PR (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ ballot).
- In the case of an uneven number, ward seats will be one more than the PR seats.
- District councils
- The total seats number of seats are split as follows:
- $40 \%$ to be directly elected (3rd ballot).
- $60 \%$ to be appointed from within the local councils comprising the district council.


## Ballots

- In metro councils, each voter receives two (2) ballots - a ward and proportional (PR) ballot.
- On the ward ballot voters vote for a candidate, and on the PR for a party.


## METRO COUNCILS



## Ballots

- In local councils, each voter receives three (3) ballots a ward, proportional (PR) ballot for the local municipality, and another proportional (PR) ballot to elect $40 \%$ of representatives to the district council.

LOCAL COUNCILS


DISTRICT COUNCILS 40\%


## LGE2021 - Voting Process



## Results process



## Metro council seats

## Metro council



## Local and district council seats



## Seat Calculation - Metro and local councils

## High level overview of seat calculation

$50 \%$ of council seats

STEP 1
Aggregate ward seats (first-past-the-post)


## 100\% of <br> council seats

## STEP 2

Calculate total overall seats
(using a quota)


Total Party Seats =
Party Valid Votes (W+PR) Quota

50\% of council seats
STEP 3

## Calculate PR seats

 (Total seats - ward seats)
$5-3=2$

## Seat Calculation - Metro and local councils

- Schedule 1 of Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 describes the seat allocation process.
- The total seats for a municipality is divided 50/50 between ward and PR.
- Step 1 - aggregate the number of ward seats won by parties and independents in the municipality.
- The person with the most votes (on the ward ballot) wins the ward, i.e. first-past-the post.


## Seat Calculation - Metro and local councils

- Step 2 - Determine the total overall seats for each party in the municipality (excluding independents) as follows:
- Calculate a quota and dividing the number of valid votes for all parties (ward and PR) by the total number of seats (ward and PR) in the municipality minus seats won by independents. The result, plus one, disregarding fractions, is the quota.
- Divide the valid votes for each party (ward and PR) by the quota to get the initial allocation.
- Any remaining seats are allocated in order of the highest remainder to get the total number of seats for each party.


## Seat Calculation - Metro and local councils

- Step 3 - Determine the number of proportional list seats (PR) by subtracting the total number of ward seats won by a party from the total seats won by a party


# Seat Allocation for Metro and Local Councils 

## 1 EXAMPLE

Registered voters: Number of seats available: Valid votes cast (ward \& PR): 50,000 21* Votes for all parties (ward \& PR): $\quad 35,000$ Votes for independents (ward): 7,000

The number of available seats is determined and published in terms of the Local Government Structures Act (117 of 1998)
(2) Local Councils consist of:


PR Elections
5
5 Parties
submitted lists

## All party votes (Ward \& PR)

Party A: 5,300
Party B: 7,700
Party C: 8,900
Party D: 8,100
Party E: 5,000 35,000

## Total party seats

PR list seats
21 seats -4 independent seats $=17$ party seats

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Party A: | $\frac{5,300}{2,059}=2.57$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { allocation } \end{aligned}\right.$ $2$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Remainder } \\ 0.57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rank } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { and } \\ \text { allocation } \\ 1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Final } \\ \text { allocation } \\ 2+1=3 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Total party seats - Ward seats <br> Party A: 3-1=2 |
| Party B: | $\frac{7,700}{2,059}=3.74$ | 3 | 0.74 | 2 | 1 | $3+1=4$ | Party B: $4-2=2$ |
| Party C: | $\frac{8,900}{2,059}=4.32$ | 4 | 0.32 |  | 0 | $4+0=4$ | Party C: 4-2=2 |
| Party D: | $\frac{8,100}{2,059}=3.93$ | 3 | 0.93 | 1 | 1 | $3+1=4$ | Party D: 4-1 = 3 |
| Party E: | $\frac{5,000}{2,059}=2.43$ | 2 | 0.43 |  | 0 | $2+0=2$ | Party E: $2-1=1$ |
|  |  | 14 |  |  |  | $(17$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PR seats |

## Final results for example council

| Independents Ward: 4 <br> PR. N/A | Party A <br> Ward: 1 <br> PR: 2 | Party B Ward: 2 PR: 2 | Party C Ward: 2 PR: 2 | Party D <br> Ward: 1 <br> PR: | Party E <br> War <br> PR: | 21 councillors <br> Ward: 11 <br> PR: 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 6 Quota formula

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Votes for all parties } \\
\text { (incl. wards) } \\
\frac{35,000}{21-4}+1 \\
\text { All seats }
\end{array} \text { Independents }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\frac{35,000}{17}+1
$$

Quota $=2,059$ NB: Disregard fractions

PR: 2
PR: 2 PR: 2 PR: 3 PR: 10

## Seat Calculation - District Councils 40\%

- Schedule 2 of Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998
- The DC $40 \%$ seats are calculated by determining a quota, i.e. total valid votes DC40\% divided by number of DC40\% seats, plus one disregarding fractions.
- The valid DC40\% votes for each party is then divided by the quota for the first allocation. Any remaining seats are awarded in the order of highest remainder.



## Seat Calculation - District Councils 60\%

- Schedule 2 of Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998
- The DC $60 \%$ seats are calculated by determining a quota, i.e. total number of councillors in the local council divided by the number of DC60\% seats, plus one disregarding fractions.
- The valid DC60\% votes for each list of candidates submitted is then divided by the quota for the first allocation. Any remaining seats are awarded in the order of highest remainder.


