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
- 4 468 Wards (based on the 2020 demarcation of the Municipal Demarcation Board - MDB)

Note: The voting district count is expected to be more than 23 000 based on the effect of the wards. In NPE 2019, 22 024 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 (1st ballot) and PR (2nd ballot).
- In the case of an uneven number, ward seats will be one more than the PR seats.

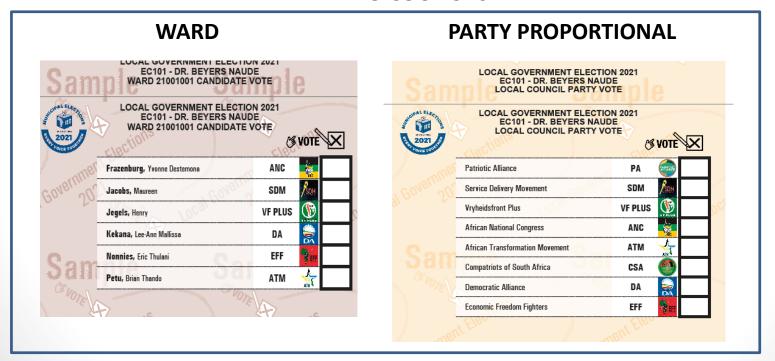
District councils

- 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.

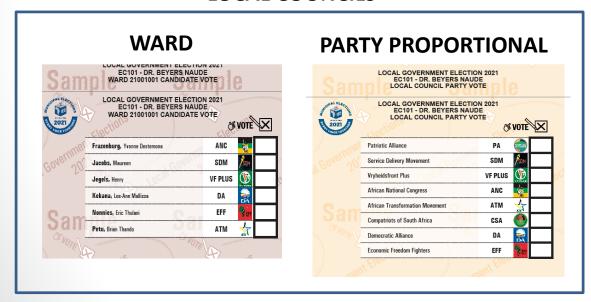
METRO COUNCILS



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**.

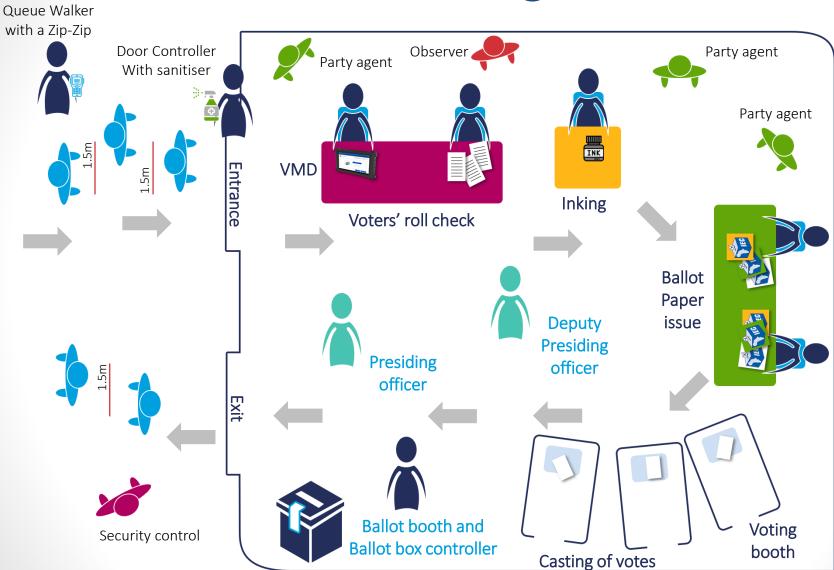
LOCAL COUNCILS



DISTRICT COUNCILS 40%



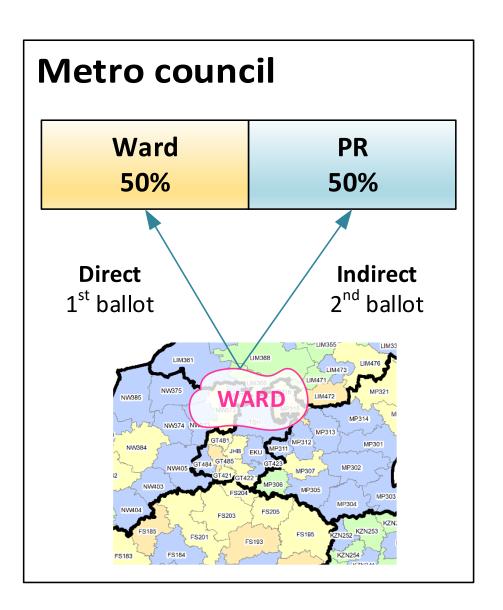
LGE2021 – Voting Process



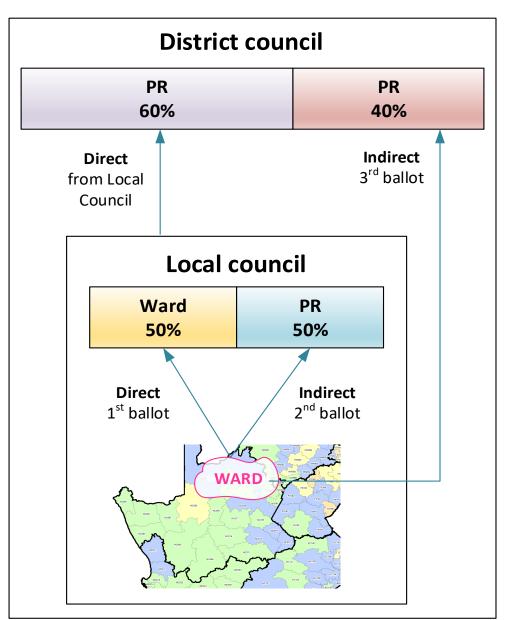
Results process



Metro council seats



Local and district council seats



High level overview of seat calculation

50% of council seats

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



100% of council seats

STEP 2
Calculate total overall seats
(using a quota)

Quota =

Total Valid Votes (Ward + PR) + 1
Total Seats - Independents



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

- 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.

- 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.

 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

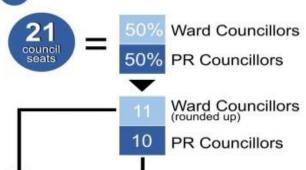
Seat Allocation for Metro and Local Councils



50,000 Registered voters: Number of seats available: 21* Valid votes cast (ward & PR): 42,000 Votes for all parties (ward & PR): 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)

Local Councils consist of:





Ward candidates

Ward elections are decided by the most number of votes per candidate.

From Independents parties

Party A: 1 Party B: 2

Party C: 2 Party D: 1 Party E: 1

PR Elections

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

Quota formula

2nd

Votes for all parties (incl. wards) 35,000 All seats Independents 35,000

Quota = 2.059NB: Disregard fractions

35,000

Total party seats

21 seats - 4 Independent seats = 17 party seats

	F 000	allocation	Remainder	Rank	allocation	allocation
Party A:	$\frac{5,300}{2,059} = 2.57$	2	0.57	3	1	2 + 1 = 3
Party B:	$\frac{7,700}{2,059} = 3.74$	3	0.74	2	1	3 + 1 = 4
Party C:	$\frac{8,900}{2,059} = 4.32$	4	0.32		0	4 + 0 = 4
Party D:	$\frac{8,100}{2,059} = 3.93$	3	0.93	1	1	3 + 1 = 4
Party E:	$\frac{5,000}{2,059} = 2.43$	2	0.43		0	2 + 0 = 2
		(T)				4

1st allocation: 2nd allocation:

Ignore fractions = 14 seats

17 seats - 14 (1st allocation) = 3 seats remaining 1 additional seat for each of 3 parties with highest remainders

Final allocation: 1st allocation + 2nd allocation

PR list seats

Total party seats - Ward seats Party A: 3-1=2

Party B: 4-2=2

Party C: 4-2=2

Party D: 4-1=3

Party E: 2-1=1

10

PR seats

Final results for example council

Independents Ward: 4 PR: N/A

Party A Ward: 1 PR: 2

Party B Ward: 2 PR: 2

Party C Ward: 2 PR: 2

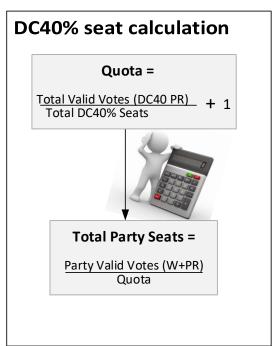
Party D Ward: 1 PR: 3

Party E Ward: 1 PR: 1

21 councillors Ward: 11 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.

