## Seat calculation

## National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures

All calculations are contained in Schedule 1A of the Electoral Act, 73 of 1998

## National Assembly

There are 400 seats in the National Assembly seats which are distributed as follows:
$\mathbf{4 0 0}$
seats $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ Regional list seats

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 the 400 seats is determined on a proportional basis. Refer to step 1 of 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 of 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 of the example.

## EXAMPLE

| Number of seats available: | 400 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Registered voters: | 26000000 |
| Valid votes cast (nationally): | 18700000 |

## CALCULATION

1. Overall national calculation (400 seats) - Total Party seats

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Valid party votes - } \\
\text { national } \\
\text { Party A } & 2398000 \\
\text { Party B } & 4965000 \\
\text { Party C } & 9800000 \\
\text { Party D } & 47000 \\
\text { Party E } & 1490000 \\
\text { Total } & 18700 \mathbf{0 0 0}
\end{array}
$$



| Party | Valid votes | Votes divided by <br> quota | 1st <br> allocation | Remainder | Rank | 2nd <br> allocation | allocalon |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Party A | 2398000 | $\frac{2398000}{46634}=51.422$ | 51 | 0.368 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Party B | 4965000 | $\frac{4965000}{46634}=106.467$ | 106 | 0.181 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| Party C | 9800000 | $\frac{9800000}{46634}=210.147$ | 210 | 0.341 | 0 | 0 | 210 |
| Party D | 47000 | $\frac{47000}{46634}=1.008$ | 1 | 0.346 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Party E | 1490000 | $\frac{1490000}{46634}=31.951$ | 31 | 0.763 | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 8 7 0 0 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 9 9}$ |  |  |  | 400 |

$1^{\text {st }}$ allocation: Ignore fractions $=399$ seats
$2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation: 400-399 ( $1^{\text {st }}$ allocation) $=1$ seat remaining and then allocated according to the highest remainder
NOTE If there are more than 5 seats to allocate after the first allocation, 5 is done according to highest remainder and then a $3^{\text {rd }}$ allocation is done for remaining seats based on highest average of votes per seat
Final allocation $=1^{\text {st }}$ allocation $+2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation $+3^{\text {rd }}$ 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 | Mpumalanga | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Free State | 11 | North West | 13 |
| Gauteng | 48 | Northern Cape | 5 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 41 | Western Cape | 23 |
| Limpopo | 19 |  |  |

For each region the following calculation is done - example Gauteng:

## Valid party votes <br> Party A 1350000 <br> Party B 935000 <br> Party C 3560000 <br> Party D 45000 <br> Party E 490000 <br> Total 6380000 <br> (Gauteng region)



| Party | Valid votes | Votes divided by <br> quota | 1st <br> allocation | Remainder | Rank | 2nd <br> allocation | Final <br> allocaton |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Party A | 1350000 | $\frac{1350000}{130205}=10.368$ | 10 | 0.368 |  | 0 | 10 |
| Party B | 935000 | $\frac{935000}{130205}=7.181$ | 7 | 0.181 |  | 0 | 7 |
| Party C | 3560000 | $\frac{3560000}{130205}=27.341$ | 27 | 0.341 |  | 0 | 27 |
| Party D | 45000 | $\frac{4500}{130205}=$ | 0.346 | 0 | 0.346 |  | 0 |
| Party E | 490000 | $\frac{490000}{130205}=3.763$ | 3 | 0.763 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 3 8 0} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{4 7}$ |  |  |  |

$1^{\text {st }}$ allocation: Ignore fractions $=47$ seats
$2^{\text {nd }}$ allocation: 48-47 ( $1^{\text {st }}$ allocation) $=1$ seat remaining and then allocated according to the highest remainder
Final allocation $=1^{\text {st }}$ allocation $+2^{\text {nd }}$ 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 <br> $\mathbf{4 0 0}(\mathbf{A )}$ | Regional seats <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0}(\mathbf{B})$ | Proportional <br> 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 | $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ |

## Provincial legislatures

Calculations for the provincial legislatures follows the same process as the regional calculations using the respective provincial legislature seats. The number of seats per province are as follows:

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

