

4-1994

South African Elections Manual for International Observers

Independent Electoral Commission

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.colum.edu/saelection>



Part of the [African History Commons](#), and the [Political Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Independent Electoral Commission, "South African Elections Manual for International Observers" (1994). *1994 South Africa General Election*. 2.

<http://digitalcommons.colum.edu/saelection/2>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Orlando Redekopp Collection at Digital Commons @ Columbia College Chicago. It has been accepted for inclusion in 1994 South Africa General Election by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Columbia College Chicago.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

APRIL 1994

**MANUAL
FOR
INTERNATIONAL
OBSERVERS**

**INTERNATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE
OF THE
INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION**



INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

A FREE AND FAIR ELECTION FOR ALL

PREFACE

As a consequence of several months of negotiations between the various political parties at the Multi-party Negotiating Council, South Africa is now in the midst of a transition to a democratic form of government. Among other institutions created by the Negotiating Council to level the playing field is the Independent Electoral Committee (IEC)

The IEC has the responsibility for the administration, organization, execution and monitoring of a free and fair election.

The international community has played a vital role in bringing an end to the old era of repression in South Africa. Now, as the IEC prepares for the election, the international community is again invited to participate in the process, inter alia, as international observers.

To facilitate the participation of the foreign observers, the International Liaison Office of the IEC has prepared this manual. The purpose of the manual is to provide a general guide for the international observers as they prepare for deployment to the various provinces to observe the election.

This manual is by no means comprehensive, for more detailed information, the Monitoring Directorate, through their Education and Training Division, have prepared a training manual for observers.

We wish to acknowledge the following people who assisted in the production of this manual; Cecile Schmidt, for the initial draft, Commissioners Dr. Amare Tekle, Dawn mokhobo and R.De Jager, for the comments and corrections. Dr. Ellen Kornegay for her kind and persitent editing and the staff of the International Liaison Office for their inputs and assistance.

NANA MAGOMOLA
Deputy Director
International Liaison Office

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

- i MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA WITH THE ORIGINAL PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
- ii MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA WITH NEW PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES

SECTION A

- 1. ENTRY PROCEDURES
 - 1.1 PROCEDURE AT THE AIRPORT
 - 1.2 I.E.C.'s EXPECTATION OF OBSERVERS
- 2. OBSERVERS
 - 2.1 OBSERVERS TRAVEL CHECK LIST OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES
 - 2.2 SAFETY TIPS FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS

SECTION B

HEALTH, ACCOMODATION AND TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- 3. HEALTH CARE
- 4. ACCOMMODATION
- 5. TRANSPORTATION
 - 5.1 GROUND TRANSPORTATION
 - 5.2 URBAN TRANSPORTATION
 - 5.3 AIR TRANSPORTATION

SECTION C

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SOUTH AFRICA

- 6. PHYSICAL FEATURES
 - 6.1 GEOGRAPHY
 - 6.2 CLIMATE
- 7. POPULATION
- 8. TELECOMMUNICATION
- 9. MASS COMMUNICATION
 - 9.1 INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY
 - 9.2 RADIO
 - 9.3 TELEVISION
- 10. THE ECONOMY
 - 10.1 CURRENCY
 - 10.2 BANKS
- 11. HISTORICAL MILESTONES
- 12. TRANSITIONAL STRUCTURES
- 13. THE ELECTIONS
- 14. KEY ELECTION PLAYERS
- 15. VOTING

ANNEXURES

- 1 LIST OF PARTIES CONTESTING THE ELECTIONS
- 2 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS
 - i) IEC CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS
 - ii) IEC PROVINCIAL CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER
 - iii) S.A. GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE NUMBERS
 - iv) EMBASSIES AND CONSULATE CONTACT NUMBERS

SECTION A

INFORMATION
ON ENTRY PROCEDURES

1. ENTRY PROCEDURES

1.1 PROCEDURE AT THE AIRPORT

Welcome to South Africa, your visit to the country begins at the airport. For ease of entry, the International Liaison Office (ILO) has made the following arrangements for you.

- Within the airport building, in the Immigration division, there will be a desk with an International Liaison Office (ILO) officer with a distinct sign marked Independent Electoral Commission/International Liaison Office (IEC/ILO).
- The ILO has provided an office with a telephone, and use of a two-way radio which will facilitate communication between the airport officials and ILO liaison officer at the airport and at headquarters.
- ILO airport liaison officer within the Immigration area, will notify the ILO office in the airport reception area as soon as observers arrive within the immigration area.
- In the Customs area and Immigration hall, observers will be attended to by South African Immigration and Customs officials. However, should there be problems, the ILO officer will be there to assist in resolving difficulties.
- After exiting Customs and Immigration, observers will meet the third liaison officer who will facilitate the observers' movement to a centralized reception area.
- The ILO liaison officer will proceed with the observers to the South African tourist office, where seating will be provided. Observers will be given an opportunity to make their own transport arrangements. Where necessary, the ILO will assist.
- Should observers arrive after working hours, the same procedures as those spelled out above, will be followed.

1.2 IEC'S EXPECTATIONS OF OBSERVERS

The International Liaison Office (ILO) of Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) makes a few assumptions regarding foreign observers. These are that they will:

- Be members of an organization accredited by the Monitoring Directorate of the IEC;
- Registered with the IEC as individual observers;

In addition, the ILO also assumes that observers have:

- Made adequate arrangements for transport and accommodation for the duration of their stay in South Africa.
- Adequate personal accident and health insurance cover, including hospitalization, evacuation and repatriation. If you have no cover, you are urged to do so shortly upon arrival.
- Familiarised themselves with the IEC's code of conduct for international observers and will adhere to it;
- Signed the indemnity form.

WHAT THE IEC WILL PROVIDE:

The IEC will provide Observers with:

- Orientation on or about April 19th 1994;
- A training manual at the training session;
- Identity card, cap and armband which will facilitate their entry to voting and counting stations;

WHAT THE IEC WILL NOT PROVIDE:

- Transport, welfare and accommodation for the observers;
- Personal accident and health insurance cover;
- The observers are strongly encouraged to make arrangements before leaving their home countries or shortly upon arrival in South Africa.

2. OBSERVERS

2.1 OBSERVERS' TRAVEL CHECKLIST OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES

NB Depending on the location and length of stay at the assigned post, some of the supplies may not be necessary:

- Airline ticket
- Passport/Visa
- Insurance Cover
- Alarm Clock
- Briefing Manual
- Credit Cards
- Travellers cheques
- First Aid kit
- Flashlight
- Insecticide

2.2 Safety Tips for Election Observers (1)

Difficult situations are likely to come up during the course of observing in your area. The rule of thumb is that if your safety is threatened, you should leave the site immediately. Your safety and your ability to provide credible reporting of incidents are of greater concern than maintaining a presence in a situation that has deteriorated beyond control. There may be occasions, however, when your presence may prove a moderating influence. Observers should keep the following tips in mind to lessen the possibility that they could become victims of violence.

- * Pay attention to all that happens around you.
- * Do not carry weapons.
- * Do not wear political insignia.
- * Do not get emotional or overly excited.
- * Do not get carried away, e.g. toyi-toying or singing with party members.
- * Do not carry photographic, audio or video recording equipment.
- * Do not be afraid to withdraw if a situation becomes untenable or unbearable.
- * Do not expose yourself to unnecessary danger.
- * Do not endanger the lives of others.
- * Do not try to intervene in disputes; leave that to the proper IEC officials.
- * If a dispute or violent situation arises, alert the nearest appropriate IEC official.
- * Do not interfere with the functions of IEC officials or police in difficult situations.

(1) IEC Manual for observers (unpublished) Page 3

SECTION B

HEALTH, ACCOMMODATION AND TRANSPORT INFORMATION

3. HEALTH CARE

Public health care comprises 54% of the health service and is financed by the State. The remaining 46% of health care services are provided for by private health schemes. Public health caters mainly for low income groups. Emergency treatment is provided by all public hospitals and some private hospitals.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance service is provided by and large by the provincial administration but private and local authorities do so too.

Ancillary Resources

Various organizations, some of which are international, provide vital health care service.

The **South African Red Cross** renders emergency health services as well as first aid service and training. The Red Cross has an extensive national service which includes ambulances and emergency helicopter service. Telephone number: 011-873-3938.

Medic Alert is a worldwide identification system which keeps a 24 hour system of register of each member's medical history regarding medication and allergies. Tel:011-838-1537.

The **Poison Centre** is well staffed to provide a 24 hour vital advise to doctors, pharmacists, hospitals and the public on antidote treatments. Tel No: 011-642-2417.

Flight for Life - a 24 hour emergency medical air service is administered by the Transvaal Provincial administration. It is a fully equipped medical helicopter based at Johannesburg hospital. The flightcrew consists of a medical doctor, an intensive care trained nurse as well as paramedic or critical care assistant.

Med Rescue is part of the international Med Rescue which is managed as a business entity. The service is available throughout the country. Toll free number 0800-11-19-90.

VISITORS ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO OBTAIN FULL INSURANCE COVER FOR THE DURATION OF THEIR VISIT. THE IEC RECOMMENDS THAT THE INSURANCE MAKE PROVISION FOR EVACUATION.

Malaria

It is essential to take tablets prior to visiting malaria endemic areas in South Africa.

4. ACCOMMODATION

The IEC will not provide accommodation to international observers. The expectation is that observers will have made arrangements prior to their departures from home countries. The following are central reservation numbers for accommodation:

4.1 ACCOMMODATION, INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS

Hotel Accommodation:

Carlton Hotel and others	(011) 331-8911
Karos	(011) 484-1641
Southern Sun	(011) 080 011 77 11
Holiday Inn	(011) 080 011 77 11
City Lodge	(011) 884-5327
Protea	(011) 080 011 90 00
Sun International	(011) 780-7800

Alternatives to Hotels:

Trafalgar Court Self catering, luxury apartments	(011) 883-5814
The Courtyard	(011) 880-2989 / (011) 884-5500
Bostonian Executive Apartments	(011) 643-2711
Don Apartments	(011) 788-1853

5. TRANSPORTATION

5.1 GROUND TRANSPORTATION

South Africa has very good national roads which connect to all major cities in the country as well as in neighbouring countries. The roads are adequately marked and road maps are available at most petrol stations, hotels and bookstores. Toll roads account for a total of 663 km of the road surface in the country. There are dual carriage freeways, single carriage freeways and single carriage main roads. The rural roads are not well paved and in some cases, a four-wheel drive vehicle may be a necessary means of transportation.

5.2 URBAN TRANSPORTATION

The Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board is responsible for establishment of long and short term programmes for adequate transportation in the metropolitan areas. Adequate transportation exists in 9 (nine) core areas namely: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Pretoria, East London, East Rand, Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg.

NB: Motorcars are the most important mode of personal transport.

Public and private bus companies operate scheduled bus services. Minibus taxis offer additional modes of transport. Minibus taxis operate more like a bus than a taxi, with about 10 (ten) passengers on board at a time. They operate on a first-come-first-serve basis. They are, however, not considered safe.

Railway - There are low-cost and luxury passenger services which provide suburban and cross-country railway transportation.

5.3 AIR TRANSPORTATION

The State and other private companies provide air transport. There are a total of nine state airports within South African cities namely: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, George, Upington, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and East London.

The first three are international airports. More than 80 smaller towns are linked to the major cities by the 3 airlines namely, South African Airways, Comair and Airlink. Charter air services are available in larger cities, towns and smaller centres (see attached document).

MAJOR AIRLINE RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION

Domestic Sectors:

Major Sectors:

South African Airways (011) 333-6504
COMAIR (011) 921-0222

Regional Sectors:

Airlink (011) 394-2430/1/5/6/7
COMAIR (011) 921-0222

Air Charter:

Executive Aerospace 0800-31-21-77
Court Helicopters (011) 827-8907
- after hours (011) 339-1456, code 310 or 1146

International Sectors:

South African Airways	(011) 333-6504	El Al Israel Airlines	(011) 880-3232
British Airways	(011) 441-8600	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	(011) 881-9600
Air France	(011) 880-8055	Malaysia Airlines	(011) 880-9614
Cathay Pacific	(011) 883-9226	Olympic Airways	(011) 880-1614
Air Afrique	(011) 880-8537	Royal Swazi Airways	(011) 331-9467
Air Mauritius	(011) 331-1541	Swissair	(011) 484-1980

For other airlines please consult telephone directory.

Arrival and departure time information:

Jan Smuts Airport (011) 975-9963

SECTION C

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SOUTH AFRICA

6. PHYSICAL FEATURES

6.1 GEOGRAPHY

South Africa, located at the southern tip of Africa, has a surface area of 1,228,376 km². The coastline is nearly 3,000 km long - from Ponta to Ouro on the border, with Mozambique in the east to the Orange River in the west. South Africa boasts exceptionally wide and beautiful beaches.

The Limpopo River 20° south of the equator forms its northern boundary. South Africa has a common boundary with Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and encloses Lesotho and Swaziland.

6.2 CLIMATE

South Africa has a sub-tropical climate which accounts for the warm temperature conditions. Because the country falls within the sub-tropical belt of high pressures, it has a dry climate with abundance of sunshine.

Except for the South-western Cape which has a mediterranean climate, the country has mild winters and summer rainfall. Although temperatures as low as -16°C have been recorded in the eastern mountains, winter temperatures range on average from 0°C at night to midday highs of 20°C, while in summer they average between 15°C at night to 35°C at noon. Frost occurs fairly generally from April to September. April is normally cool and pleasant with occasional showers. Generally speaking, April and May are the most pleasant months of the year. At this time the rainy seasons have ended while it has not yet begun in the South-western Cape.

7. POPULATION

South Africa has a population of 37,6 million people. The black population is made up of nine ethnic groups: Xhosa, Zulu, North Sotho, South Sotho, Tswana, Shangaan-Tsonga, Swazi, Venda and Ndebele.

The white population has ancestry mainly in the Dutch, British, French and German pioneers who arrived in the country between 1652 and 1820. There are also large groups of more recently settled people from west and eastern Europe.

Intermingling between indigenous people and settlers gave rise to a coloured population. The Asian population is mainly of Indian origin, and is concentrated in the province of Natal.

South Africa has 11 official languages: Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.

8. TELECOMMUNICATION

Telephones

There are more than 3 million automatic telephone services in South Africa. Local and international calls can be dialed directly through automatic exchanges.

Citizen Band Radios

Citizen band radio communication of over 9 (nine) channels are available. Motor phone services are available between Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vereeniging, as well as between Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Cellular telephones

These are expected to be in operation by the 1st of April 1994. They will operate throughout the country. In addition, the toll free 0800 service offers users a wide range of options, and international calls can be dialled from cellular telephones.

9. MASS COMMUNICATION

9.1 Independent Broadcasting Authority

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) Act was passed by Parliament "to provide for the regulation of broadcasting activities in the public interest". The IBA will, inter alia, issue licenses, control the frequency spectrum and enforce broadcasting regulations.

Radio

South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)

The above is a state-owned, semi-autonomous public broadcasting authority. The broadcasts are in English and ten other African languages, and reaches more than 90% of the population.

Other radio stations

These exist in the independent homelands and service the population in those areas.

Television

Television was established by the SABC since 1976, and has 3 (three) main channels. The broadcasts are mainly in English and Afrikaans.

M-Net is the only pay television and reaches audiences throughout South Africa. M-Net is devoted exclusively to Sports and Entertainment, and is disallowed to broadcast news.

The Press

There are 13 (thirteen) major daily newspapers published in South Africa. 4 (four) Sunday newspapers are also available.

Periodicals

There are over 150 (one hundred and fifty) periodicals which are published weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly. Most of the periodicals are in English but some are in Afrikaans and other African languages.

10. THE ECONOMY

The South African Economy is one of the most developed in Africa, with the mining sector as its backbone. The most important contributions, in their order of priority, are manufacturing, commerce, mining, transport, communication and agriculture.

Foreign trade constitutes 43.8% of South Africa's Gross National Product.

The most important sources of revenue are income tax and indirect taxes such as value added tax (VAT) custom and excise duties.

10.1 CURRENCY

The monetary unit in South Africa is a rand, divided into one hundred cents. The exchange rate as of January 1994 was as follows:

R1 =	USA DOLLAR	0.34
	BRITISH STERLING	0.20
	SWISS FRANC	0.52
	DEUTSCHMARK	0.57
	FRENCH FRANC	1.94
	HONG KONG DOLLAR	2.68
	JAPANESE YEN	46.2
	CANADIAN DOLLAR	0.40

NB Exchange rates fluctuate on the international exchange markets and are quoted daily in the newspapers.

10.2 BANKS

Currently there are 81 banks in South Africa operating in more or less the same financial markets. The banks are spread throughout the country, making it convenient for international guests to convert their funds when necessary. Because of this, observers are **urged** to carry as little cash as possible. Rather keep your funds in the form of travellers cheques. Most international credit cards such American Express, Visa and Diners Club are acceptable in South Africa.

11. HISTORICAL MILESTONES (2)

- 1652:** Jan van Riebeeck reaches Table Bay aboard the *Drommedaris* to establish the first permanent white settlement in the Cape.
- 1820:** Arrival of British settlers in Algoa Bay.
- 1910:** Britain's four colonies in Southern Africa are united in the self-governing Union of South Africa.
- 1912:** The South African Native National Congress (SANNC - since 1923 known as the African National Congress or ANC) is formed.
- 1914:** The Union of South Africa is drawn into World War I.
- 1919:** South West Africa becomes a League of Nations 'C' class mandate administered by the Union of South Africa.
- 1923:** The South African Indian Congress is formed.
- 1925:** Afrikaans is recognised as an official language.
- 1928:** A new national flag (similar to the one still in use) is flown for the first time.
- 1945:** Prime Minister JC Smuts, -as one of the founders of the United Nations, signs the United Nations Organisation Charter in San Francisco.
- 1948:** The *Herenigde* (Reunited) National Party wins the general election. Over the ensuing years Acts are passed which define and enforce a policy of separate racial development (apartheid).
- 1959:** The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) is established.
- 1960:** Sixty-nine people are killed and approximately 180 wounded at Sharpeville, near Vereeniging. The ANC and the PAC are declared prohibited organisations.
- 1961:** The Republic of South Africa comes into existence outside the Commonwealth.
- 1962:** Nelson Mandela of the ANC arrested on his return from abroad.
- 1977:** The UN Security Council imposes a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.
- 1983:** A new constitution provides for a tricameral parliament accommodating whites, coloureds and Indians, while black affairs vests in the State President.
- 1990:** President FW de Klerk announces steps to abandon apartheid in his opening of Parliament speech on 2 February.
- The ANC, PAC, SACP and other organisations are unbanned.
- Mr Nelson Mandela, the then deputy president of the ANC, is released from prison on 11 February after 27 years.
- South West Africa becomes independent and is renamed Namibia.
- 1991:** All discriminatory legislation is scrapped. Legislation is tabled that extends the right of land ownership to all South Africans.
- Sanctions are gradually lifted and South Africa is re-admitted to international sport. Violence continues to disrupt the country. Serious attempts are made to end the violence, mainly caused by clashes between the ANC and Inkatha.
- On 14 September, 23 organisations sign a National Peace Accord arranged by churches and business interests. The UDF disbands.
- The first meeting of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) takes place on 20-21 December 1991. The convention accepts a Declaration of Intent.
- 1992:** President de Klerk and Mr Mandela are jointly awarded the Felix Houphouet Boigny Peace Prize of Unesco.

(2) This is South Africa; A South African Communications Services. Publication 1993. (p5)

South Africa participates in the Olympic Games.

The ANC unilaterally withdraws from Codesa, but later agrees to resume negotiations on constitutional changes.

On 16 July 1992, a special session of the UN Security Council adopts a resolution urging all parties in South Africa to resume talks and to bring an end to violence. The State President convenes a conference on 7 September on federalism and regionalism.

1993: Constitutional talks are resumed by the Negotiating Council with 26 participants as part of the Multi-party Negotiating process. Violence continues to disrupt the democratic process.

Chris Hani, General-secretary of the South African Communist Party is assassinated.

Several parties including the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Conservative Party leave the Negotiating Council, form the Freedom Alliance and continue bilateral talks with the Government and the ANC.

The Transitional Executive Council Act No 151 of 1993 adopted by Parliament and endorsed by the primary session of the Multiparty Negotiating Council.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, no 200 of 1993, according to which South Africa will be governed for the next five years, enacted by Parliament. Nobel Peace Prize jointly awarded to President F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela.

1994: The State President assents to the Electoral Act No. 202 of 1993 to regulate the election for the National Assembly and all provincial legislatures to be elected in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993. Election proclaimed on 2 February 1994.

Elections scheduled for 26, 27 and 28 April 1994. By 12 February 1994, a total of 19 parties register to contest elections. Parliament convenes for short session in March to amend a number of provisions in the Constitution Act and the new Electoral Act aimed at accommodating certain conditions set by the Freedom Alliance parties for their participation in the elections.

12. TRANSITIONAL STRUCTURES

Multi-party Negotiating Process

Through the Multi-party Negotiating process, the various political parties and organizations taking part in the negotiations agreed to begin the transitional process.

Amongst agreements reached, was the understanding that while the South African government would continue to exist, four new structures would be established to level the playing field in preparation for the election of an interim government. These structures are: TEC, IMC, IEC and IBA (for IBA see page 11).

- Transitional Executive Council (TEC)

The first of the structures to be established was the Transitional Executive Council (TEC). The TEC will, in conjunction with all other legislative and executive structures, facilitate and promote the preparation for the transition. The TEC will check the current government and intervene where there is a threat to free and fair elections.

- Independent Media Commission (IMC)

The IMC will be responsible for regulating the media to guarantee that all political parties enjoy equal treatment by the media during the election campaign. The Commission will consist of 6 politically neutral members appointed by the State President on the advise of the Transitional Executive Council.

- Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

The IEC will be responsible for the administration, execution, organization and monitoring of a free and fair election. The IEC will be the body that will certify whether or not there has been a free and fair election. The Multi-party Negotiating Council set the 27th April 1994, as the tentative date for the election. The IEC subsequently announced and confirmed the 27th and 28th of April 1994 as the dates for the election. Foreign and special votes will be cast on the 26th April 1994.

13. THE ELECTIONS

Electoral Act

A draft Electoral bill was established by the Negotiating council and was subsequently enacted by Parliament as the Electoral Act of 1993 (Act no. 202 of 1993). The purpose of the act is to guide the IEC in the administration of its functions. The Electoral Act further provides rules that govern the actions and activities of the political parties and electoral officials during the elections.

Independent Electoral Commission Act (Act no. 150 of 1993)

This act applies to the first election and will remain in force until after the first National Assembly and other legislatures are established.

Objects of the Commission are to:

- administer, organize, supervise and conduct free and fair elections
- promote conditions conducive to free and fair election
- determine and certify the results of the election and certify to what extent such elections have been free and fair
- conduct voter education
- make and enforce regulations for the achievement of such objectives.

Constitution of the Commission

The Commissioners

In terms of the Independent Electoral Commission Act, the State President, upon the advice of the IEC, may not elect less than 7 (seven) and not more than 11 (eleven) commissioners. The commissioners must be impartial, respected and suitably qualified men and women, with no high political profile. They must themselves be eligible voters.

The commissioners appointed by the State President are as follows:

Chairperson:	Judge J C Kriegler
Vice-Chairperson:	Adv E D Moseneke, S.C.

Members:

Rev F Chikane	Mr C Nupen
Mr J H Heyns	Dr H Suzman D.B.E.
Ms R De Jager	Mr B Van der Ross
Ms D N M Mokhobo	Adv Z Yacoob S.C.

International Members

In terms of the act, the State President, on the advice of the TEC, may appoint international commissioners, who may not be citizens of South Africa. They are as follows:

Professor J Elklit - Denmark	Ms G McDougall - USA
Mr R Gould - Canada	Dr A Teckle - Eritrea
Prof W Kamba - Zimbabwe	

The Independent Electoral Act further provides for the establishment of the following directorates :

- Election Administration
- Election Adjudication
- Election Monitoring

Special Electoral Court (SEC)

The act provides for the establishment of a five person Electoral Court. The SEC has powers to:

- review the decisions of the IEC only with regard to decisions related to a question of law
- remove a member of the IEC from office
- hear appeals against the IEC
- review decisions of the Election Administration Tribunal.

14. KEY ELECTION PLAYERS (3)

- Presiding Officer:** These persons will be employed by the IEC and will be in charge of, and responsible, for everything that happens inside and within a certain distance of the voting stations. There will be a Presiding Officer in every voting station.
- Voting Officers:** Like the Presiding Officers, these persons will be employed by the IEC. Their function will be to assist the Presiding Officers. There will be more than one Voting Officer in each voting station.
- Counting Officers:** Like the Presiding Officers, these persons will be employed by the IEC and will be responsible for counting the votes in their counting stations.
- Enumerators:** Like the Counting Officers, these persons will be employed by the IEC. Their function will be to assist the Counting Officers.
- Monitors:** These persons will be employed by or officially representative of the IEC. They will serve as the official monitors of the IEC. They will monitor the electoral process - including the election campaign, the voting, and the vote counting.
- Party Voting Agents:** These persons will be representative of political parties. They will observe the election on behalf of their political parties and will have certain rights not extended to observers.
- Observers:** These persons will be representative of domestic or international independent organizations, such as churches and NGOs. They will be registered with the IEC. They will observe the election and report to their sponsoring organizations, which will, in turn, report violations of the electoral laws to the IEC.
- International Observers:** These persons will be representative of foreign governments or intergovernmental organizations such as the UN, and will be accredited by the TEC Subcouncil on Foreign Affairs. They will observe the election and report to their sponsoring organizations, which will, in turn, report violations of the electoral laws to the IEC.
- Security Personnel:** These persons will be responsible for ensuring that events proceed in a peaceful manner. It is likely that they will comprise the National Peacekeeping Force established by the TEC. The South African Police also likely will be present at many situations.

15. VOTING

The number and location of voting stations are determined by the Chief Directorate of Election Administration with due regard on the following:

- The number of voters expected
 - Accessibility, suitability and size of venue
 - Security and facilities such as electricity, ablution and telephones at the venue
- (i) The election was proclaimed on 2 February 1994 and is scheduled to take place on 26, 27 and 28 April 1994. Special votes may be cast on 26 April 1994.
 - (ii) Between 22 million and 25 million South Africans over the age of 18 will be eligible to vote in the country's first democratic election. It should be noted, however, that several parties have announced that they will boycott the elections and have urged their followers to do the same. This together with the possibility of widespread violence and intimidation, could significantly influence the percentage poll.
 - (iii) The 1993 Constitution and the Electoral Act provide for a system of proportional representation. There will be no voters' roll and voters will not vote for a candidate but for a political party. Each party receives as many seats in the national Assembly as the percentage of the vote it has gained.
 - (iv) The electorate will be entitled to cast two separate votes on two ballot paper - one for the National Assembly and one for the Provincial Legislature in which the voter finds him or herself.
 - (v) The vote is **secret**. To prevent any person from attempting to cast a vote more than once, the right hand of every eligible voter who has voted, will be marked with indelible ink, which is only visible under ultra-violet lighting.
 - (vi) An estimated 9,000 polling stations will be identified countrywide and will be made as accessible as possible to voters, particularly in rural areas.
 - (vii) Eligible voters who are abroad at the time of the election, may cast their votes at locations such as South African diplomatic missions or other designated voting stations. These will be identified and publicized.
 - (viii) The Chairperson of the IEC will, between **two and ten days after the election**, declare whether the election was substantially free and fair, and verify the election results.

ANNEXURES

1. List of Parties contesting the Elections:

Nationally and in 9 Provinces

African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)
Democratic Party (DP)
African National Congress (ANC)
National Party (NP)
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)
African Democratic Movement (ADM)
Freedom Front (FF)

Provincially only

Merit Party (MP)
Islamic Party (IP)
Workers International to Rebuild the Fourth International (SA)(WI)
North West Christian Democratic Party (NWCDP)
United Peoples Front (UPF)
South African Women's Party (SAWP)
Wes-Kaap Federaliste (WKF)
Luso-South African Party (LUSAP)
The Green Party (GRP)
Right Party (RP)

Nationally only

The Keep It Straight and Simply Party (KISS)
Workers' List Party (WLP)
African Moderates Congress Party (AMCP)
Sports Organisation for Collective Contributions and Equal Rights (SOCCER)

Nationally plus 1 - 3 Provinces

Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa (DPSA)
Ximoko Progressive Party (XPP)
Women's Rights Peace Party (WRPP)
Federal Party (FP)
African Muslim Party (AMP)

2. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS

INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

IEC HEAD OFFICE

Independent Electoral Commission
41 Kruis Street
Johannesburg, 2000

Tel (011) 353-1000
Fax (011) 397-1742

International Liaison	Dr. Ellen Kornegay Ms. Nana Magomola	(011) 353-1543 (011) 353-1415
Observer Accreditation	Prof. Francis Wilson Ms. Lucia Mtshali	(011) 353-1261 (011) 353-1093
Voter Education	Mr. Albert Mokoena	(011) 353-1428
Communication	Mr. Humphrey Khoza Mr. Piet Cronje	(011) 353-1438
Election Administration	Mr. Piet Colyn Mr. J. Madiba Mr. Y. Mohamed	(011) 353-1435 (011) 353-1433 (011) 353-1434
Monitoring Directorate	Mr. Peter Harris Adv. K. Moroka Mr. J. Ngweya	(011) 353-1092/3 (011) 353-1492 (011) 353-1630

IEC REGIONAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

PROVINCE	PHONE/FAX	CONTACT PERSON
Natal Durban	031-363-5111 (p) 031-305-5915 (f)	Ms. Amlesu Yoseph
Eastern Cape	0431-305-272 (p)	Mr. Patrick Mjele
East London	0431-436-468 (f)	
Northern Cape	0531-885-350 (p)	
Kimberley	0531-885-322 (f)	Mr. Orlando Ferris
Western Cape	021-419-9394 (p)	Ms. Melton Sibulawa
Cape Town	021-418-1413 (f)	
OFS	051-401-5111 (p)	Dr. Blossom Burton
Bloemfontein	051-305-861 (f)	
PWV	011-353-1083 (p) 011-397-1742 (f)	Ms. Sithabile Ndiweni
Nelspruit	01311-555-111 (p)	Mr. Simon Ngomane
Pietersburg	0152-293-5111 (p) 0152-292-5111 (f)	Mr. Enoch Maponya
Klerksdorp	018-207-5111 (p) 018-464-1012 (f)	Ms. Heidi Pretorius

EMBASSIES AND CONSULATE CONTACT NUMBERS

Embassy of Angola

Tel: (012) 44-3643

Fax: (012) 44-3645

Embassy of Argentina

Tel.: (012) 43-3527

Fax: (012) 43-3521

Consulate of Argentina

Tel: (011) 339-2382

Fax: (011) 339-8378

Australian Embassy

Tel: (012) 325-4315/24

Fax: (012) 323-0557

Austrian Embassy

Tel: (012) 46-3361

Fax: (012) 322-7793

Brazilian Embassy

Tel: (012) 43-5559

Fax: (012) 342-1419

Contact person: Debarros Duvall (First Secretary)

Ambassade van Belgie

Tel: (012) 44-3201

Fax: (012) 44-3216

Contact person: Mr. Dirk M. Loneke (Counsellor)

Consulate General of Belgium

Tel: (011) 403-2934

Fax: (011) 339-8236

Embassy of Bulgaria

Tel: (012) 342-3720

Fax: (012) 342-3721

Embassy of Canada

Tel: (012) 324-3970

Fax: (012) 323-1564

Emergencies only: (012) 324-3978/9

Contact person: Mr. Gary Pringle (Second Secretary and Vice-Consul)

Embassy of Chile

Tel: (012) 342-1636/21

Fax: (012) 342-1658

Embassy of Republic of China

Tel: (012) 43-6071/2/3

Fax: (012) 43-5816

Office of the press counsellor

Tel: (011) 29-1958/0

Fax: (011) 29-8858

Contact person: Mr. Scott Wang (Press Secretary)

Consulate General of the Republic of China

Tel: (011) 403-3281

Fax: (011) 403-1679

Czech & Slovak Federal Republic

Tel: (012) 342-3477

Fax: (012) 43-2033

Royal Danish Embassy

Tel: (012) 322-0595

Fax: (012) 322-0596

Contact persons: Mr. Gert Meinecke (First Secretary)

Dorothe S. Mikkelsen (Ass. Attachee)

Embassy of Finland

Tel: (012) 343-0275

Fax: (012) 343-3095

Ambassade de France

Tel: (012) 43-5564

Fax: (012) 43-3481

Contact person: M. Denis Simmoneau (First Secretary)

Consulate General of France

Tel: (011) 331-3468

Fax: (011) 331-3497

Embassy of Gabon

Tel: (012) 342-4376

Fax: (012) 342-4375

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Tel: (012) 344-3854

Press department:

Tel: (012) 344-4859; (012) 343-5740

Fax: (012) 341-9401

After hours emergencies: (012) 346-2010

Contact person: Mr. Michael Schmunk (Head of Press and Information)

Embassy of Greece

Tel: (012) 437351

Fax: (012) 434313

Consulate of Guatemala

Tel: (021) 418-2020

Fax: (021) 418-1280

Embassy of Hungary

Tel: (012) 433020

Fax: (012) 433029

Consulate of Iceland

Tel: (012) 433-3730

Fax: (012) 680-3766

Embassy of India

Tel: (011) 333-1525

Fax: (011) 333-0690

Embassy of Ireland

Tel: (011) 836-5869

Embassy of Israel

Tel: (012) 421-2222

Fax: (012) 342-1442

Embassy of Italy

Tel: (021) 235157

Fax: (021) 245559

Embassy of Japan

Tel: (012) 342-2100

Fax: (012) 433922