

BILL

To regulate elections for the National Assembly and any other legislature to be elected in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1993; and to provide for matters in connection therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:-

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CHAPTER I

Interpretation and Application of Act

Definitions

1. In this Act any expression defined in the Independent Electoral Commission Act, 1993, and used in this Act shall have the meaning so defined and, unless the context otherwise indicates -

“armed force” means any armed force not established by or under any law and which is under the authority and control of, or associated with and promotes the objectives of, any party;

“Administration Directorate” means the Election Administration Directorate established by section 19 of the Commission Act;

“Appeal Tribunal” means an Electoral Appeal Tribunal established in terms of section 30 of the Commission Act;

“ballot box” means any ballot box referred to in section 29;

“ballot paper” means any ballot paper referred to in section 30;

“candidate” means any person whose name appears on a list of nominations by any registered party to be a member of the National Assembly or any other legislature in terms of the Constitution and this Act;

“Chief Director” means the Chief Director: Administration appointed to that office by the Commission in terms of section 20(1) of the Commission Act;

“Chief Director: Monitoring” means the person appointed to that office by the Commission in terms of section 23(1) of the Commission Act;

“chief election agent” means any chief election agent appointed in terms of section 14(1)(a);

“Commission” means the Independent Electoral Commission established by section 4(1) of the Commission Act;

“Commission Act” means the Independent Electoral Commission Act, 1993;

“Constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1993;

“counting officer” means any counting officer appointed in terms of section 8(1)(b)(iii);

“counting station” means any place determined by the Chief Director in terms of section 43 where the counting of votes is to take place;

“deputy director” means any deputy director appointed in terms of section 20(1) of the Commission Act;

“directorate” means the Administration or Monitoring Directorate;

“district election agent” means any district election agent appointed in terms of section 14(1)(c);

“district electoral officer” means any district electoral officer appointed in terms of section 8(1)(b)(i);

“election” means any election conducted in terms of the Electoral Act for the National Assembly or any other legislature;

“election agent” means any election agent appointed in terms of section 14(1) or (3)(c);

“election material” means any ballot papers, counterfoils, envelopes, statements and other documentation used in connection with the voting in an election;

“Electoral Code of Conduct” means the Electoral Code of Conduct contained in Schedule 1;

“electoral district” means a portion of the territory of a region as determined by the Commission;

“electoral officer” means any deputy director, any regional or district electoral officer or deputy, any counting officer or any voting officer;

“Electoral Tribunal” means an Electoral Tribunal established in terms of section 28 of the Commission Act;

“foreign voting station” means any foreign voting station established in terms of section 26;

“identification mark” means the mark approved by the Commission for the purpose of the identification of a voter who has voted in the election in terms of section 36(4);

“interim party liaison committee” means the interim party liaison committee referred to in section 6;

“international observer” the Organization of African Unity, the European Community, the Commonwealth and any other inter-governmental organization or foreign government accredited for that purpose by the Subcouncil on Foreign Affairs of the Transitional Council in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs in order to observe and report on the electoral process;

“monitor” means any person appointed as such in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Commission Act;

“Monitoring Directorate” means the Election Monitoring Directorate established by section 22 of the Commission Act;

“National Assembly” means the National Assembly which together with the Senate shall constitute the Constitutional Assembly as contemplated in the Constitution;

“observer” means any observer registered with the Monitoring Directorate in terms of section 24(1)(b) of the Commission Act;

“official mark” means the mark determined by the Chief Director, for the purpose of the identification of a ballot paper having been officially issued in terms of section 36(6)(a) or 42(4)(a);

“other legislature” means any legislature contemplated in the Constitution, excluding the National Assembly and Senate;

“Parliament” means Parliament as contemplated in the Constitution;

“party” means any registered party, and any party, organization or movement of a political nature which publicly supports or opposes the policies, candidates or cause of any registered party, or which propagates non-participation in any election or the nonacceptance of the results certified by the Commission;

“party liaison committee” means the party liaison committee referred to in section 5;

“party voting agent” means any party voting agent appointed in terms of section 14(5);

“prescribe” means prescribe by regulation under this Act or the Commission Act;

“presiding officer” means any presiding officer appointed in terms of section 8(1)(b)(ii);

“qualified person” means any person qualified in terms of the Constitution to serve as a member of the National Assembly or other legislature;

“region” means any portion of the territory of the Republic determined as such in terms of the Constitution;

“regional election agent” means any regional election agent appointed in terms of section 14(1)(b);

“regional electoral officer” means any regional electoral officer appointed in terms of section 8(1)(a);

“regional party liaison committee” means any regional party liaison committee established in terms of section 7;

“registered party” means any party registered in terms of Chapter IV;

“regulations” means the regulations made under section 58;

“Republic” means the Republic of South Africa, including any of the Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei;

“Secretariat” means the Election Adjudication Secretariat established by section 25 of the Commission Act;

“Secretary” means the person appointed to that office by the Commission in terms of Section 26(1) of the Commission Act;

“Senate” means the Senate as contemplated in the Constitution;

“special voter” means any voter entitled in terms of section 41 to record his or her vote as a special voter;

“State” means the Republic;

“tendered ballot paper” means any tendered ballot paper referred to in section 39;

“this Act” includes the regulations;

“Transitional Council” means the Transitional Executive Council established by section 2 of the Transitional Executive Council Act, 1993;

“voter” means any eligible voter as contemplated in the Constitution and this Act;

“voter’s card” means any voter’s card issued in terms of section 18;

“voter’s eligibility document” means a valid passport, an identity document or a temporary identity certificate of the Republic or a voter’s card or a reference book issued in terms of the repealed Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act No. 67 of 1952);

“voting compartment” means any voting compartment referred to in section 28;

“voting day” means the voting day or days fixed in terms of section 22(1);

“voting materials” means voting compartments, ballot boxes, ballot papers, instruments, seals and other requisites for the purposes of conducting an election;

“voting officer” means any voting officer appointed in terms of section 8(1)(c); and

“voting station” means any voting station referred to in section 25.

Application of Act

2. The provisions of this Act shall apply in respect of elections held in terms of the Constitution for the National Assembly or any other legislature.

Act binding on State and State President

3. (1) This Act shall bind the State.
- (2) This Act shall bind the State President in so far as he or she shall be obliged to act in accordance with the advice of the Transitional Council wherever so provided for in this Act.

CHAPTER II Administration

Administration of Act

4. The provisions of this Act shall be administered by the Commission which in such administration shall endeavour to create an environment which generates confidence in the electoral process and the secrecy of the ballot.

Party liaison committees

5. (1) The Transitional Council shall -
 - (a) as soon as practicable establish an interim party liaison committee which shall continue until the party liaison national committee is established in terms of subsection (3)(a); and
 - (b) appoint a chairperson for such committee who shall determine the procedures to be followed at the meetings thereof..
- (2) The interim party liaison committee shall consist of such representatives of parties as may be appointed for that purpose by the Transitional Council.
- (3) Upon publication of the notice contemplated in section 21 the Commission shall -
 - (a) establish a party liaison national committee consisting of all party national election agents of all registered parties participating in the election whether in respect of the National Assembly or the other legislatures; and
 - (b) establish party liaison regional and local committees consisting of all party regional or local election agents of all registered parties participating in the election whether in respect of the National Assembly or the other legislatures.

- (4) The Commission shall appoint a chairperson for each of the committees contemplated in subsection (3) who shall be a representative of the Commission and shall determine the procedures to be followed at the meetings thereof..
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) the Commission may require any registered party which is unrepresented on any party liaison regional or local committee to appoint a representative to attend the meetings of such committee and to serve thereon.

Functions of party liaison committees

6. A party liaison committee contemplated in section 5 shall not be a decisionmaking body but shall -
 - (a) establish liaison between the Commission and the parties represented thereon and between such parties, including in respect of -
 - (i) the administration of the electoral arrangement in general;
 - (ii) staffing;
 - (iii) the location of voting and counting stations;
 - (iv) the demarcation of voting districts; and
 - (v) the number and location of foreign voting stations;
 - (b) be a forum in which parties may -
 - (i) discuss matters of concern with a view to obviating the incidence of infringements of the Electoral Code of Conduct and, if possible, resolving same without the necessity of formal complaint; and
 - (ii) consult regarding the need for and formulation of regulations governing matters in connection with the election.

Appointment and control of electoral officers and staff

7. (1) Subject to sections 15 and 20 of the Commission Act, the Chief Director shall, in respect of any election called in terms of the Constitution, in consultation with the Commission, appoint -
 - (a) a regional electoral officer and one or more deputies in respect of each region;

- (b)
 - (i) a district electoral officer and one or more deputies in respect of each district;
 - (ii) a presiding officer in respect of each voting station; and
 - (iii) one or more counting officers in respect of each counting station, or subject to such consultation, authorize any such appointment by any regional electoral officer; and
 - (c) one or more voting officers in respect of each voting station as he or she may consider necessary for the effective administration of the election, or subject to such consultation, authorize any such appointment by any regional or district electoral officer.
- (2) Subject to section 15 of the Commission Act, the Chief Director, any regional or district electoral officer or any counting officer may, if authorized thereto by the Chief Director, appoint other staff as may be necessary for the effective administration of the election.
 - (3) All electoral officers, and staff appointed in terms of this section, shall be under the control and carry out the instructions of the Chief Director.
 - (4) In the appointment of staff in terms of this section an endeavour shall be made to appoint a broad cross-section of the population, including women.
 - (5) In effecting any appointment in terms of subsection (1), the Commission shall invite and, where given within 48 hours after submission to the party liaison or interim party liaison committee, as the case may be, of a proposal regarding any such appointment, consider, but shall not be bound by, the advice of any such committee.
 - (6) No appointment made in terms of subsections (1) or (8) or removal from office in terms of subsection (7) shall be subject to appeal or review.
 - (7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or any other law any presiding, voting or counting officer may be removed from office by the Chief Director or his or her delegate on account of -
 - (a) misconduct;
 - (b) inability to perform the duties of his or her office efficiently;
 - (c) his or her absence without the prior permission of the Chief Director or his or her delegate;
 - (d) his or her incompetence;

- (e) displaying bias; or
 - (f) his or her unsuitability for office.
- (8) Subject to subsection (5), in the event of a removal from office contemplated in subsection (7) -
- (a) compensation shall be the only remedy available; and
 - (b) in the event of the death of any officer contemplated therein, the Chief Director or his or her delegate or the regional or district electoral officer or his or her respective deputy may appoint a person in the place of such officer.

Powers, duties and functions of regional electoral officers

8. (1) Subject to the control of the Chief Director, the regional electoral officer shall assume responsibility for the administration, organization, supervision and conduct of the election for both the National Assembly and the other legislature in the region in respect of which he or she is appointed.
- (2) The regional electoral officer shall have such other powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed.

Powers, duties and functions of district electoral officers

9. (1) Subject to the control of the regional electoral officer, the district electoral officer shall have such powers as may be delegated to him or her by the Chief Director under section 21(4) of the Commission Act in respect of the administration, organization, supervision and conduct of the election in the district in respect of which he or she is appointed.
- (2) The district electoral officer shall have such other powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed.

Powers, duties and functions of presiding officers during Voting

10. (1) The presiding officer at a voting station shall have power to -
- (a) take such steps as may be necessary for the orderly conduct of the voting, including regulating the number of voters to be admitted at a time to the election centre and the inner perimeter; and
 - (b) exclude from the election centre and the inner perimeter all other persons except-
 - (i) members, employees and representatives of the Commission;

- (ii) the Chief Director and any electoral officer concerned;
 - (iii) any party voting agent entitled in terms of section 14(5) to be present at a voting station;
 - (iv) any other person authorized by the Commission to be present as a monitor or observer; and
 - (v) any such interpreters, staff and other persons as the presiding officer may allow.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1)(b), the presiding officer may, if he or she deems it necessary for the effective administration of the election, order any person, excluding any person recording his or her vote, to leave the election centre or inner perimeter.
- (3) The presiding officer shall take all reasonable steps for the protection of persons and property, and for preventing any violence or disturbance in or in the vicinity of the voting station.
- (4) The powers conferred by this section shall not be so exercised as to prevent any person who is entitled to vote, from having an opportunity to record his or her vote.
- (5) In addition to the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed by the other provisions of this Act, the presiding officer shall have such other powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed.

Powers, duties and functions of voting officers at voting stations

11. (1) Voting officers shall assist the presiding officer in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions of the presiding officer in terms of this Act and carry out his or her lawful instructions.
- (2) In addition to the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed by the other provisions of this Act, the voting officer shall have such other powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed.

Powers, duties and functions of counting officers

12. (1) Subject to the control of the regional electoral officer, the counting officer shall have such powers as may be delegated to him or her by the Chief Director under section 21(4) of the Commission Act in respect of the administration, organization and conduct of the counting of the votes in the area concerned.

- (2) In addition to the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed by the other provisions of the Act, the counting officer shall have such other powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed.
- (3) The provisions of section 10 shall, in so far as they are capable of being applied, *mutatis mutandis* apply to a counting officer.

Appointment and powers, duties and functions of agents of registered parties

13. (1) Upon registration in terms of section 20 the party concerned shall by written notice to the Chief Director -
 - (a) if the party is contesting the election for the National Assembly, appoint a party national election agent and a deputy and appoint a party regional election agent in respect of each region, and shall furnish the names and business addresses of such party election agents;
 - (b) if the party is not contesting the election for the National Assembly, appoint a party regional election agent and a deputy in respect of each region in which it is contesting the election, and furnish the names and business addresses of such party election agents; and
 - (c) when so required by the Commission, appoint a party district election agent in respect of any district within 10 days after notification of such requirement and furnish the name and business address of such party election agent.
- (2) The party national election agent or the party regional election agent shall attend and represent the registered party at meetings of the party liaison or regional party liaison committee, as the case may be, and all other fora which the Commission, a Chief Director of a directorate or the regional electoral officer in its, his or her discretion may constitute in respect of an election.
- (3) (a) A registered party which has appointed an election agent may at any time revoke such appointment.
 - (b) When a registered party revokes an appointment in terms of paragraph (a) or if any party election agent resigns, becomes incapacitated or dies, the registered party shall forthwith inform the Chief Director or the regional electoral officer concerned in writing of such revocation, resignation, incapacity or death.
 - (c) A registered party shall as soon as practicable but within five days fill any vacancy occurring in terms of paragraph (a) or (b) by appointing any other person as party election agent and, shall forthwith notify the Chief Director or the regional electoral officer concerned in writing of the name and address of the person so

appointed: Provided that in the case of a party national election agent, such appointment shall be made within 48 hours of the vacancy having occurred.

- (4) A record of all appointments and information noted in terms of this section shall be kept as a matter of public record by the Chief Director and the regional electoral officer concerned for public scrutiny and a copy of each such notice shall be submitted to each presiding officer in the district concerned.
- (5) A regional election agent shall appoint, such number of party voting agents in the manner prescribed for the purposes of monitoring voting at a voting station and counting of votes.
- (6) No person shall be appointed as election or party voting agent unless he or she is a person entitled to vote in terms of section 15 and 16.

Declaration of secrecy

14. Before assuming or performing any of the duties or functions assigned to him or her by or under this Act, every officer or agent referred to in this Chapter shall make a declaration of secrecy, under oath or affirmation, in the prescribed form.

CHAPTER III

Franchise

Persons entitled to vote

15. Any person of the age of 18 years or above who -
 - (a) is a citizen of the Republic;
 - (b) was born in the Republic, and who will have been ordinarily resident in the Republic for a period of at least one year prior to the first voting day;
 - (c) was born to parents who are, or were up to their deaths, citizens of the Republic, and who will have been ordinarily resident in the Republic for a period of at least one year prior to the first voting day; or
 - (d) is married to a citizen of the Republic, or was so married up to the death of the spouse, and who will have been ordinarily resident in the Republic for a period of at least 5 years prior to the first voting day,

shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to vote at an election.

Persons not entitled to vote

16. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16, no person shall be entitled to vote in an election, if that person is -
- (a) subject to an order of court declaring him or her to be of unsound mind or mentally disordered or affected;
 - (b) detained as a mentally ill patient under the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973), or any other applicable law, as the case may be;
 - (c) detained under the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992), or any other applicable law, as the case may be; or
 - (d) detained in prison in accordance with a sentence imposed in terms of a conviction by a court of law in respect of any offence mentioned in Schedule I to the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977): Provided that any person so detained in respect of any such offence committed with a political motive shall not be disqualified from voting by reason of the provisions of this paragraph.

Voters' cards

17. (1) The Commission shall in the prescribed manner issue voters' cards on application in the prescribed manner received at least 14 days prior to the first voting day, or such lesser period as the Commission may determine, which cards shall constitute adequate proof of the holder's entitlement to vote.
- (2) A voter's card shall contain a photograph with a recognizable image of the holder.
- (3) Entitlement for voters' cards shall be in accordance with the grounds of eligibility to vote in terms of section 16.

CHAPTER IV

Registration of Participating Parties

Registration for purposes of election

18. No party shall be entitled to contest an election unless such party is registered as a participant in the election in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this Chapter.

Application for registration for purposes of election

19. (1) An application for the registration of a party as a participant in the election shall be submitted in the prescribed form to the Chief Director not later than 10 days after the proclamation in the Gazette of the election in terms of section 22.

- (2) The application referred to in subsection (1) shall -
 - (a) if the party wishes to contest the election for the National Assembly, be accompanied by a deposit of R25 000 or, in lieu thereof, a list containing the full names, residential addresses, signatures or thumbprints and the numbers of the voters' eligibility documents of at least 5 000 voters;
 - (b) if the party wishes to contest the election for any other legislature, be accompanied by a deposit of R5 000 or, in lieu thereof, a list containing the full names, residential addresses, signatures or thumbprints and the numbers of the voters' eligibility documents of at least 1 000 voters ordinarily resident in the region concerned, in respect of each such election it wishes to contest.
- (3) The application form shall *inter alia* make provision for the following:
 - (a) The name of the party, consisting of not more than 60 letters, which in terms of the provisions of section 30 is required to appear on the ballot paper;
 - (b) the distinguishing mark or symbol in colour of the party;
 - (c) a photograph of the leader of the party;
 - (d) the abbreviation, if any, of the name of the party, consisting of not more than 8 letters;
 - (e) the business address of the party;
 - (f) the constitution of the party; and
 - (g) the names, addresses and telephonic or other means of contact of the chief election agent and the regional election agents of the party and their respective deputies.
- (4) No party shall be registered as a participant in the election unless a declaration in the form prescribed by the Chief Director has been signed on behalf of such party by the duly authorized representative of the party in terms of which the party commits and subjects itself, its office bearers, party officials and listed candidates to the Electoral Code of Conduct.
- (5) The Commission shall, within three days after the period referred to in subsection (1), cause to be published in a the Gazette a complete list of applications referred to in that subsection in which objections are invited by interested parties, and containing the address at which a copy of the original application and supporting documents shall be available for public inspection.

- (6) A copy of each document submitted to the Chief Director for the purposes of the registration of a party as a participant in the election shall be kept at the address referred to in subsection (5) for perusal by the public, and anyone who desires to inspect such a document, may do so free of charge during office hours.
- (7) The Chief Director shall, upon payment of the prescribed fees, provide a copy of any document referred to in subsection (6) to any person applying therefor.
- (8) (a) The Commission may disallow a proposed name, abbreviated name, distinguishing mark or symbol of a party in the event that it -
 - (i) resembles the proposed name, abbreviated name, distinguishing mark or symbol, as the case may be, of any other party to such extent that in the opinion of the Commission, it may deceive or confuse; or
 - (ii) contains anything which in the opinion of the Commission portrays the propagation of or incitement to violence or hatred or which might cause serious offence to any section of the population on the grounds of race, sex, ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, creed, culture or language.
- (b) If the Commission is of the opinion that the name, abbreviated name, distinguishing mark or symbol referred to in subsection (3) of a party corresponds with, or substantially resembles, the name, abbreviated name, distinguishing mark or symbol, as the case may be, of another party, it -
 - (i) shall take into account the fact that the party which is associated with the name, the distinguishing mark or symbol or abbreviated name, as the case may be, for the longest time, should *prima facie* be entitled thereto;
 - (ii) may, for the purposes of subparagraph (i) -
 - (aa) grant the party concerned an opportunity to deliver such proof, including oral evidence or sworn statements by any person which in the opinion of the Commission, could be of assistance in the expeditious determination of the matter; and
 - (bb) administer an oath or affirmation to any person appearing to testify before it.
- (9) Any objection against the registration of a party as a participant in the election, together with the reasons therefor, shall be lodged in writing with the Chief Director within 10 days after the date of the publishing of the list referred to in subsection (5).

- (10) If the Commission is of the opinion, taking into account any objections received, that any application submitted in terms of subsection (1) -
- (a) complies with the provisions of this section, it shall register that party as a participant in the election and issue to it a registration certificate in the prescribed form; or
 - (b) does not comply with the provisions of this Act, it shall afford the party an opportunity to rectify such application, but shall make its final determination not later than 28 days after the date of the proclamation in the Gazette in terms of section 22.
- (11) The Commission shall at the request of any authorized person who is investigating an alleged offence or any other matter in terms of this Act or the Commission Act, furnish such person with a certified copy of any registration certificate or written confirmation of the registration referred to in subsection (10)(a), which shall for all purposes serve as prima facie proof of such registration.

Registration of alliances of parties

20. (1) Two or more parties which have mutually agreed thereto may be registered as one alliance party under a name likewise agreed to by those parties and shall, when they have so come to an agreement, function as an alliance party for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The provisions of -
- (a) sections 5, 6, 13 and 21 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to an alliance party as if it constituted a single party; and
 - (b) section 19(1), (2), (3), excluding paragraph (f), and (4) to (11) inclusive, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of the registration of such alliance party to participate in the election.
- (3) The constitution of each of the parties comprising the alliance party together with any such agreement as may define the relationship between them shall accompany the application for the registration of such alliance party to participate in the election.
- (4) Upon registration of the alliance party any registration of any one or more of the parties in terms of section 19 shall lapse and any deposits paid in terms of section 19(2)(a) and (b) shall be refunded.
- (5) The parties comprising an alliance party shall be liable jointly and severally for the performing of the duties and obligations prescribed by this Act, including any sanction imposed under this Act.

Notice of registration in Gazette

21. The Chief Director shall within three days following the expiration of the 28 day period referred to in section 19(10)(b) cause to be published in the Gazette a notice containing -
- (a) the full name and business address of the registered party or alliance party;
 - (b) the distinguishing mark or symbol of the party or alliance party;
 - (c) the abbreviation, if any, of the name of the party or alliance party; and
 - (d) the address at which a copy of the original application and supporting documents shall be available for public inspection and lodging of written objections, if any, in terms of section 19(5).

CHAPTER V

Announcement of Election and Submission of Lists of Candidates

Determination of voting day and hours of voting

22. (1) The State President shall, upon the advice of the Transitional Council, by proclamation in the Gazette determine the voting day or days of an election the first of which shall be at least 60 days after the date of publication of such proclamation as well as the hours during which the voting shall take place.
- (2) Any election shall, for the purposes of this Act and any other law, be deemed to have commenced on the day on which such proclamation is published in the Gazette.

Submission of lists of candidates to Chief Director

23. (1) A registered party shall submit in the prescribed form, to the Chief Director, the lists of candidates in respect of the National Assembly and each of the other legislatures in which such party wishes to be represented as contemplated in Schedule 5 to the Constitution, within 14 days after the date of publication of the proclamation referred to in section 22(1).
- (2) The names on such list of candidates shall appear in such order as the party may determine with a view to the allocation of representatives in that order in terms of the Constitution, subject to the provisions of section 24(1)(b).
- (3) Each list of candidates shall be accompanied by a declaration in the prescribed form signed by the duly authorized office bearer of the registered party that each person whose name appears on the list has accepted his or her nomination as a candidate of the registered party submitting that list and that he or she is a qualified person together with

the signed acceptance of such nomination by the candidate and a declaration that he or she commits and subjects himself or herself to the Electoral Code of Conduct.

- (4) No documents shall be received as aforesaid after 16:30 on the last day of the 14 day period referred to in subsection (1).
- (5) The name of a candidate -
 - (a) shall not appear on a list of candidates of more than one party in respect of a particular legislative body; and
 - (b) may appear on lists of candidates in respect of the National Assembly and one other legislature.
- (6) If a candidate's name appears on more lists of candidates than is provided for in this section in respect of which he or she has signed an acceptance of nomination, the Chief Director shall delete the name of the candidate from all the lists on which such candidate's name appears.
- (7) The registration of any party in terms of section 20 and the right to participate in the election shall lapse automatically if such party fails to submit a list of candidates in terms of the provisions of this section.

Publication of lists of candidates

24. (1) The Chief Director shall within five days after the provisions of section 23 have been complied with publish a notice in the Gazette in respect of the National Assembly and each of the other legislatures setting out -
 - (a) in alphabetical order the names of all the registered parties; and
 - (b) each list of candidates of each such registered party in the order of their nomination, compiled by the registered party in terms of section 23, and declaring that the persons whose names appear on the lists have been nominated as the candidates of the party concerned for the election and that such candidates have accepted their nominations of candidature.
- (2) If any person whose name appears on a list of candidates in the notice published in terms of subsection (1)(b) is disqualified or incapacitated, withdraws his or her candidature or dies before voting day, the Chief Director shall amend such notice by a further notice in the Gazette by deletion from that list of the name of such person, and by the addition at any place on the list of the name of a qualified person who has been nominated in writing by the registered party concerned and who has accepted his or her nomination in terms of section 23(3).

- (3) A notice contemplated in subsections (1) and (2) shall also be published in such other public media as the Chief Director may consider necessary to ensure the widest possible publicity.
- (4) A person whose name has in terms of a notice under subsection (2) been deleted from the list of candidates of a registered party shall cease to be eligible as a candidate for the election in respect of the legislative body for which he or she had initially been a candidate.
- (5) Any reference in this Act to a notice published in terms of subsection (1)(b) shall, in relation to such a notice which has been amended under subsection (2) be construed as a reference to such notice as so amended.

CHAPTER VI

Preparation for Voting

Voting stations

25. (1) A voting station shall comprise -
 - (a) an election centre, representing that area of the voting station so designated by the regional electoral officer within which a voter shall be allowed to record his or her vote;
 - (b) an inner perimeter, representing that area of the voting station so designated by the regional electoral officer -
 - (i) within which persons shall be allowed for the purposes of voting;
 - (ii) in respect of which the Commission shall make regulations for the control and supervision of political activity; and
 - (iii) from which a presiding officer shall have the power to exclude a person, except the persons referred to in section 10(1)(b); and
 - (c) a controlled area representing that area of the voting station within a radius of 500 metres around an election centre in respect of which a presiding officer may exercise such powers of control as may be prescribed.
- (2) Each regional electoral officer shall under the authority of the Chief Director determine the number and locations of voting stations in the region concerned.

- (3) No voting station shall be located at any premises ordinarily occupied by or under the control of any defence or police force or of any armed force, save where the Commission in its discretion, considers such premises to be a necessary location for the purposes of conducting a free and fair election.
- (4) The Chief Director shall, at least 45 days before voting day, publish in the Gazette and in any other public media as he may consider necessary to ensure the widest possible publicity a list of the locations of all voting stations determined in terms of subsection (1) and shall from time to time so determine such additional voting stations as may be necessary.
- (5) The district electoral officer, acting on the authorization of the regional electoral officer, may provide one or more mobile voting stations in any district for the purpose of taking a vote.
- (6) A mobile voting station shall be under the supervision of the district electoral officer and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a voting station in that district.
- (7) The district electoral officer shall, as he or she may consider necessary and practicable, make known the locations and estimated times at which a mobile voting station shall function during voting day.
- (8) The presiding officer of a mobile voting station, any other electoral officer and any voting or election agent may enter upon any land or building with such mobile voting station for the purpose of voting.

Foreign voting stations

26. (1) The Commission shall establish such number of voting stations outside the Republic as it may deem appropriate in order to facilitate voting by voters who are outside the Republic on voting day.
- (2) Any person who exercises a right to vote at any foreign voting station, shall be required to make a sworn declaration or affirmation at the time of voting as to the region within which such person is ordinarily resident in the Republic, which shall be the region within which his or her vote shall be counted in the election.

Supplying of voting materials

27. (1) The Chief Director shall in respect of each voting day supply such voting materials to a regional electoral officer and the presiding officer of any foreign voting station as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the election in the region and at the foreign voting station concerned.

- (2) Each district electoral officer shall be responsible for obtaining voting materials from the regional electoral officer, and supplying to the presiding officers for the voting stations in his or her district, a sufficient quantity of such materials to ensure the proper conduct of the election.

Voting compartment and ballot box

28. The Commission shall determine the nature and style of the voting compartments and ballot boxes which it may deem suitable for the proper conduct of the election.

Ballot box

29. (1) Not more than one hour before the commencement of the voting on each voting day at a voting station, the presiding officer shall -
 - (a) satisfy himself or herself that all ballot boxes to be used on that day at such voting station are empty;
 - (b) permit the inspection of all such empty ballot boxes by party voting agents, monitors and international observers as are permitted by the Commission in respect of any voting station;
 - (c) immediately thereafter close and seal all such ballot boxes in accordance with the instructions issued by the Chief Director; and
 - (d) allow such party voting agent and, in the discretion of the Commission, any international observer as may wish to do so to attach his or her seal to the ballot box.
- (2) If any additional ballot box is used at any voting station, such additional ballot box shall be made available for inspection, closed and sealed *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1), before being made available for the depositing of ballot papers.
- (3) The presiding officer at a voting station shall in the presence of the party voting agents, monitors and international observers referred to in subsection (1)(b) at the closing of the vote on each voting day, close and seal the openings of the ballot boxes in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Director.
- (4) A ballot box closed and sealed as aforesaid may not be opened, and the seal shall not be broken, except under the circumstances contemplated in section 44.
- (5) The provisions of subsection (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* at the commencement of each other voting day.

- (6) A presiding officer shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all ballot boxes used at the voting station concerned in the manner prescribed until they are delivered to the district electoral officer and any person provided for in terms of section 40(1).

Ballot paper

30. (1) Every ballot paper shall be in the form prescribed by Schedule 1 and there shall be printed on every ballot paper in the manner prescribed the names of all the registered parties participating in the election and the distinguishing mark or symbol in colour, the abbreviated name, a photograph of the leader of such party or such other candidate as the party may determine which, in the discretion of the Commission, may be in colour : Provided that the ballot paper shall make provision for the official mark to be placed on the back of the ballot paper as determined in section 36(6)(a) and the cross or mark referred to in section 36(7)(b) or writing referred to in section 45(4) or 49(2) to appear on the front of such ballot paper.
- (2) The order of the parties as they appear on the ballot paper shall be determined by lot in the prescribed manner.
- (3) A serial number shall be printed on the counterfoil of each ballot and tendered ballot paper.

Commencement and closing of vote at voting stations

31. The vote shall commence and close on the hours determined in terms of section 22(1) in respect of each voting day: Provided that the presiding officer shall permit every voter who at the closing hour is inside the inner perimeter to record his or her vote.

CHAPTER VII

Voting at Voting Stations

Place of voting

32. Subject to the provisions of sections 26 and 58(1)(a), a voter shall be entitled to vote at any voting station and for the purposes of an election for any other legislature such vote shall be counted where it has been recorded.

Number of votes per voter

33. A voter shall receive two ballot papers and be entitled to record one vote only in the election for the National Assembly and one further vote in the election for any one other legislature.

Voting to be in secret

34. A voter shall record his or her vote in secret, and no person may in any way interfere with a voter in connection with the recording of his or her vote.

Identification

35. No voter shall be permitted to vote unless he or she has presented to the presiding or voting officer a voter eligibility document.

Manner of voting

36. (1) The voting at any election centre shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions in this Chapter.
- (2) The presiding or voting officer shall ascertain -
- (a) by examining the voter's eligibility document that the voter is the person described therein for which purpose he or she shall be entitled to disregard any error which he or she may deem to be obvious; and
 - (b) in the manner prescribed in subsection (3) and subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of that subsection, that the voter has not already voted at the election.
- (3) (a) A voter shall not be given a ballot paper if he or she bears the identification mark.
- (b) Each party voting agent shall have the right to observe the procedure of establishing whether a voter bears the identification mark.
- (c) The provisions of subsection (2)(b) and of paragraph (b) and of subsection (4) shall not apply in the case of a voter who suffers from a physical defect which, in the opinion of the presiding officer, makes the application of the said provisions impractical, in respect of whom the Commission shall promulgate regulations prescribing alternative arrangements.
- (4) Where the provisions of subsection (3)(a) have been complied with the voter shall in the presence of the presiding officer or a voting officer -
- (a) be marked by means of the identification mark on the right hand; or
 - (b) where that is impractical or there is a religious objection thereto, be marked in the manner prescribed.
- (5) Subject to subsection (4)(b), a voter who refuses to have the identification mark administered to him or her in accordance with subsection (4)(a), shall not be issued with

- a ballot paper and shall be ordered by the presiding officer to leave the voting station forthwith.
- (6) When the provisions of subsection (4) have been complied with, the presiding officer or a voting officer shall -
 - (a) tear out a ballot paper from the ballot paper book and mark that ballot paper on the back with the official mark; and
 - (b) hand that ballot paper to the voter.
 - (7) When the voter has received the ballot paper, he or she shall -
 - (a) take it to the voting compartment;
 - (b) indicate the party for which he or she desires to vote by placing a cross or any other mark which denotes a clear choice for a particular party with the pencil provided in the space provided on the ballot paper;
 - (c) display the ballot paper at the ballot box in such manner that the presiding officer or a voting officer designated by him or her may recognize the official mark; and
 - (d) place the ballot paper in the ballot box.
 - (8) In the event that a voter -
 - (a) spoils any ballot paper inadvertently; or
 - (b) records a vote by mistake for a party which is not of his or her choice, he or she shall return it to the presiding officer, who shall, if he or she is satisfied that the circumstances described in paragraph (a) or (b) have occurred, provide the voter with another ballot paper and cancel the discarded ballot paper which shall be kept separately.
 - (9) The presiding officer shall use his best endeavours to provide a voter who requires assistance with an interpreter : Provided such voter may be permitted to make use of his or her own interpreter.

Voters who cannot read or who are incapacitated by blindness or other physical disability from voting

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 36, the presiding officer, on the application in person of any voter who is unable to read or of any voter who is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by the other provisions of the Act -

- (a) shall then and there, before at least two party voting agents, mark the votes of that voter on the ballot papers in the manner directed by the voter, and place the ballot papers in the ballot box; and
 - (b) who has not applied to have his or her vote recorded by the presiding officer in terms of paragraph (a), and who is accompanied by another person, shall, if he or she is satisfied that such person has attained the age of 18 years, permit such voter to vote with the assistance of the person accompanying him or her, and upon such permission being granted, anything which is by this Act required to be done to or by the said voter in connection with the recording of his or her vote may be done to or with the assistance of the person accompanying him or her.
- (2) (a) A voter who is incapacitated by blindness may apply to the Commission for the issue to him or her of a special ballot paper in which the text is printed in braille : Provided that the Commission shall not be obliged to accede to such request in the event that it considers it impracticable : Provided further that the Commission may prescribe such other matters as it may deem relevant in respect of voting by blind persons.
- (b) Any such vote shall be deemed to be a special vote which shall be recorded on the day prescribed by and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of section 41.
- (3) The secrecy of the voting as contemplated in section 34 shall *mutatis mutandis* be preserved in the application of this section.

Objection to voting

38. (1) Any party election or voting agent present at a voting station may object to any voter on any of the following grounds:
- (a) That the voter is not the person described in the voter's eligibility document which he or she has submitted;
 - (b) that the voter has already voted in the election; or
 - (c) that the voter is not entitled to vote.
- (2) Upon an objection having been lodged in terms of subsection (1) the presiding officer shall deal with the objection in terms of section 39.

Tendered ballot papers

39. (1) In the event that a person claims to be entitled to vote but if the presiding officer is satisfied that there are *prima facie* grounds for an objection in terms of section 38, the presiding officer shall require the voter to record a tendered ballot.
- (2) The presiding officer shall not permit a tendered ballot to be recorded if the person does not challenge the objection lodged in terms of section 38.
- (3) The presiding or voting officer shall record on the prescribed form the voter's particulars and the voter shall place his or her signature or prescribed mark thereon.
- (4) The ballot paper (hereinafter referred to as a "tendered ballot paper") shall be sealed in a plain envelope by the voter.
- (5) The plain envelope referred to in subsection (4) shall be placed in an envelope marked "tendered ballot paper envelope" by the presiding officer (hereinafter referred to as the "tendered ballot paper envelope") on which the presiding or voting officer shall write the particulars of the voting station.
- (6) The presiding or voting officer shall -
- (a) place the tendered ballot paper in a tendered ballot paper envelope;
 - (b) seal the envelope; and
 - (c) keep separate the tendered ballot paper envelopes and place them in a ballot box for tendered ballot papers.

Sealing of ballot boxes and other election material by presiding officer

40. (1) Immediately after the close of the vote on each voting day, the presiding officer shall, in the presence of such party election or voting agents as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his or her own seal and the seal of any party voting agent and, in the discretion of the Commission, any international observer who wishes to attach his or her seal to it -
- (a) each ballot box entrusted to him or her, unopened;
 - (b) the unused ballot papers;
 - (c) the tendered ballot paper envelopes;
 - (d) the spoilt ballot papers;
 - (e) the ballot papers discarded in terms of section 36(8)(a) and (b); and

(f) the counterfoils of used and spoiled ballot papers,

and shall in accordance with the instructions of the Commission mark each sealed packet and deliver the sealed packets to the district electoral officer for the district concerned without delay, or cause them to be so delivered, in accordance with the instructions of the regional electoral officer.

- (2) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement in a form prescribed by the Chief Director in which the presiding officer accounts for -
 - (a) the number of ballot papers and tendered ballot papers entrusted to him or her;
 - (b) the number of ballot papers and tendered ballot papers issued; and
 - (c) the number of ballot papers and tendered ballot papers not issued.
- (3) The district electoral officer shall seal all the packets received from the presiding officers concerned with his or her own seal and the seal of any party voting agent and, in the discretion of the Commission, any international observer who wishes to attach his or her seal to it.
- (4) The district electoral officer shall furnish to the regional statement in the prescribed form in accordance with the instructions of the Commission in which he or she accounts for the number of ballot papers and tendered ballot papers entrusted to him or her.
- (5) The district electoral officer shall ensure the safe-keeping of all the packets referred to in this section received by him or her in the manner prescribed.

Special voters

41. (1) A voter who because of his or her illness or physical infirmity or physical disability or, in the case of a female, her pregnancy, will not be able to attend a voting station at any time during the voting hours on voting day, shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), to record his or her vote as a special voter as provided in section 42.
- (2) A presiding officer shall at all times on the day before the first voting day during his ordinary office hours, and as needed until 21:00 on the said day take the necessary steps to enable special voters to record their votes at the place where the office of the presiding officer is situated during ordinary office hours.
- (3) A presiding officer may -
 - (a) at the request of a special voter who in his or her opinion is unable to attend at the place contemplated in subsection (2), call upon that voter at any time on the day

and during the hours referred to in the said subsection (2) at any address in order to enable that voter to record his or her vote as a special voter;

- (b) at any time on the day and during the hours referred to in paragraph (a) visit any place in order to enable any special voter at that place to record his or her vote, provided prior notice of such presiding officer's intention to visit that place for such purpose and of the address at which and the date on which and the time when he or she will be present thereat, has been given to every regional election agent in the region in which that place is situated.
- (4) Any party voting agent shall upon request be entitled to information in regard to special voters and upon such request be entitled to be present during the recording of the votes.
- (5) A place where special voters may record their votes under this section shall, for purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a voting station.
- (6) The Chief Director shall as soon as possible publish a notice in the Gazette indicating the places, except the places referred to in subsection (3), where voters referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) may record their votes.
- (7) The provisions of section 37 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to special voters who cannot read or write or are incapacitated by blindness.

Procedure of voting by special voters

- 42. (1) A voter referred to in section 41 shall, when he or she intends to record his or her vote, by means of a sworn or affirmed affidavit in the prescribed form convince the presiding officer that he or she -
 - (i) will not be able to attend a voting station at any time during voting hours on voting day; and
 - (ii) is entitled to record his or her vote as a special voter as provided in section 41,and shall at the same time submit his or her voter's eligibility document.
- (2) When a voter has complied with the provisions of subsection (1), the presiding officer shall *mutatis mutandis* comply with the provisions of section 36(2) and (3) in order to satisfy himself or herself that that voter is entitled to vote.
- (3) In order to determine whether a person has previously voted in the election, the presiding officer shall examine the right hand of that person in order to determine whether the identification mark has been placed thereon.

- (4) When the presiding officer has satisfied himself or herself that the voter is entitled to vote and that he or she has not voted in the election previously he or she shall -
 - (a) tear from the ballot paper book a ballot paper, mark it on the back with the official mark and hand the ballot paper to the special voter concerned, together with a ballot paper envelope and covering envelope; and
 - (b) mark the voter by means of the identification mark on the right hand; or
 - (c) where that is impractical or there is a religious objection thereto, mark the voter in the manner prescribed.
- (5) When the special voter who wishes to vote has received the ballot paper, he or she shall -
 - (a) take it to the voting compartment, if any;
 - (b) mark it in secret in accordance with his or her choice;
 - (c) fold the ballot paper so that the official stamp is visible and the manner in which he or she has marked his or her ballot paper is not visible;
 - (d) place the marked ballot paper in the ballot paper envelope, close the ballot paper envelope and thereafter place it in the covering envelope; and
 - (e) hand the covering envelope to the presiding officer who shall place it in a sealed ballot box as soon as possible.
- (6) The presiding officer shall take the covering envelope in his or her custody, place it in a sealed ballot box as soon as possible and, if he or she is not the district electoral officer, shall transmit the sealed ballot box to the district electoral officer for the district concerned after the close of the vote.
- (7) The provisions of section 37 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to special voters who cannot read or write or are incapacitated by blindness.

ADDENDUM "A"

DIVISION FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**INK AND SENSORS TO BE USED IN THE APRIL 1994 GENERAL ELECTION :
SECOND INTERIM REPORT (Compiled by A. Forbes)
2 November 1993**

There are internationally recognised solutions to the marking problem. The CSIR has already been in touch with two companies and a third company has been identified that provide such skin marking solutions and sensor systems

The two companies already contacted both have skin marking solutions that are invisible in normal light, visible under UV and are indelible for three to seven days. Both companies will provide samples of the skin marking solution to be tested by the CSIR. Information received from one of the companies is attached as Appendix I.

In the opinion of the CSIR the most effective skin marking technique will be a reactive ink which operates by forming a fluorescent compound when it comes into contact with the aminos (naturally present) in the skin. It appears from the patent literature that the compound formed remains bound to the skin for up to three weeks. It is, in our opinion unlikely that such a compound can be removed with a solvent.

It is, however, not at present clear whether the commercially available skin markers provided by the abovementioned three companies work on this principle and this will therefore have to be tested.

It is considered essential that the potential marking inks be tested for “durability” in South African conditions with a reasonable set of solvents and reactive chemicals prior to the election. A report from a reputable research institution would go a long way to reducing distrust and uncertainty as the efficacy of the marking system and minimise the risk of election fraud.

The view that communication rather than secrecy is considered to be the better strategy to minimise distrust and uncertainty was expressed by the Electoral Officer of Canada. The Independent Electoral Committee will, however, have to decide on the most appropriate strategy to be followed with regard to skin marking techniques.

CSIR is proceeding with further studies of the relevant literature, sourcing of active chemicals where available and evaluating of the efficacy of such chemicals.

CSIR would caution against press reporting which creates the perception that the reactive inks referred to above can be removed by solvents. This is extremely unlikely and such reporting creates a negative perception with regard to the efficacy and utility of such widely used electoral procedures.

The CSIR has in the meanwhile, received from the Director General of Home Affairs a reply to the first interim report sent to Dr Ginwala, Dr Clark and Mr Botha. The reply indicated that the Department of Home Affairs had called for tenders for the supply of UV sensor systems to meet specifications set by the South African Bureau of Standards. The specifications requested by the CSIR in the first interim report were provided. It was also stated in the reply that the Department of Home Affairs had asked the Tender Board not to award the tender until further notice. The letter and the specifications are attached as Appendix III.

The reply received from the Department of Home Affairs indicated that the Department had no objection to the Sub-Committee of the Planning Committee of the Multi Party Forum, which is to be established within a week, requesting the CSIR to evaluate the suitability of equipment provided by the tenderers.

APPENDIX I

Since 1989 [eligible] has supplied electoral materials to over 13 countries for “free and fair elections”. We supplied all of the electoral materials used by the UNTAC for the Cambodia election.

[eligible] can offer you three (3) unique chemical solutions for voter markings; each has a specific identification technique and time period for which the stain remains on the person or object. Either a “VISIBLE” or “INVISIBLE” solution is available for application to the skin. These solutions can be produced using an acetone based or water based solution. Although the water based solution is more simple for transport because it is not considered “dangerous goods” under the IATA regulations, the acetone based solution is faster drying and will provide a longer lasting stain.

SOLUTION 1 : BLUE INVISIBLE MARKING SOLUTION

This INVISIBLE solution will fluoresce up to 72 hours after application when exposed to long wave ultraviolet light after application. Often it takes up to 96 hours to be completely removed. The fluorescent colour is “BRIGHT BLUE”. After application and when the finger or fingers are exposed to long wave ultraviolet light, the fingers will fluoresce “BRIGHT BLUE”. The INVISIBLE stain defies removal from normal washing of the hands with various types of household and industrial detergents, chemicals, etc.

NOTE: [eligible] supplied an INVISIBLE, water based ink to UNTAC for the Cambodia election.

UV LAMP FOR USE WITH INVISIBLE MARKING SOLUTION:

[eligible] can supply the same long-wave ultraviolet lamp that was supplied for the Cambodia election. These hand-held lamps operate on four (4) standard alkaline “AA” batteries which are readily available. A convenient on-off switch provides for ease of application.

SOLUTION 2 : DARK PURPLE VISIBLE MARKING SOLUTION:

The VISIBLE stain defies removal from normal washing of the hands with various types of household and industrial detergents, chemicals, etc. It is simple to use and highly effective. It produces an intense “DARK PURPLE” stain which will not begin to fade for at least 96 hours after initial application. It also contains a by-product which will appear “dark brown” on the finger even after the “dark purple” stain has begun to fade. This brown stain will intensify and remain for a long time and will begin to intensify after the dark purple stain has almost faded away. This is especially true of the fingernail and cuticle area.

SOLUTION 3 : COMBINATION VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE MARKING SOLUTION:

These unique solutions contain the combined attributes of the VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE inks which produces both a short term visible stain and a long term invisible stain.

NOTE: The recommended application area for the above inks is the fingernail/cuticle area.

SPECIAL NOTE:

1. All of the voter marking inks that we supply are safe for use on the skin and will not cause skin irritation.
2. All of our voter marking inks are quick-drying, non transferable and non-flammable.
3. All of our voter marking inks will not deteriorate, leak or evaporate under tropical conditions.
4. All of our inks resist removal by washing with various types of household and industrial detergents, chemicals, etc.

The method of application that we recommend is as follows:

The ink would be supplied in a 4 ounce size jar with a 2 1/2 ounce liquid fill. The jar contains a specially manufactured sponge foam that has a unique die-cut to accommodate the finger for easy insertion, thereby enabling the first joint of the finger to be completely covered with the ink. The special foam also eliminates spillage.

This is the most popular method used today. It has been widely used and is approved by at least 12 to 15 countries for vote fraud detection. Each jar will accommodate 200 - 250 voters.

Other methods of application are:

1. Brushed, swabbed or applied with a felt tip application pen on the fingernail, cuticle, finger and hand.
2. Stamped with a number, letters, etc. on the palm, wrist or backhand.
3. Sprayed on the fingers with an aerosol sprayer.
4. Supplied in a poly bottle with a special dropping nozzle that enables the ink to be dropped directly onto the fingernail and cuticle area.

APPENDIX III

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

MARKING INK AND ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT SYSTEMS FOR USING IN A GENERAL ELECTION

I hereby confirm that a tender has been called for, for the supply of ultraviolet light systems to meet the specifications as set out by the SABS.

With regard to the marking ink, it has not been decided as to what type, etc., will be used and no order has been placed. For security reasons marking ink should be ordered as close as possible to polling day.

The specifications used for ultraviolet light systems are attached as requested. The Department has no marking ink, used in the past referendum, at its disposal, as it was destroyed after the referendum. For security reasons the Department did not enquire about the chemical composition of the marking ink supplied by the forensic department of the SA Police.

It has been intimated that a Sub-Committee of the Planning Committee of the Multi Party Forum will be established within a week to evaluate, consider and if thus decided, to approve any preparations made by the Department.

The Department has no objection to a request by such a Sub-Committee to make use of the CSIR to evaluate the suitability of equipment provided by the tenderers. It must however be emphasised that all preparations must be ready for an election on 27 April 1994. The possibility of a referendum before an election must also be kept in mind.

The tender for ultraviolet light systems has already closed and tenderers indicated that delivery can only take place at the end of January 1994, if the tender is awarded as soon as possible. The Department however requested the Tender Board not to award the tender until further notice.

DIRECTOR GENERAL