

South Africa

1.Political parties	
Language used in data file:	English
Year of last election:	2014
Official party names/English names/translation, and size in last election:	<p>1: African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) - 0,57 2: African National Congress (ANC) - 62,15 3: Agang South Africa - 0,28 4: Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) - 0,11 5: Congress of the People (COPE) - 0,67 6: Democratic Party / Alliance (DA) - 22,2 7: Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) - 6,35 8: Freedom Front Plus / Vryheidsfront Plus (FF+/VF+) - 0,9 9: Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) - 2,4 10: Minority Front (MF) - 0,12 11: New Freedom Party (NFP) - 1,57 12: Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) - 0,21 13: United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) - 0,12 14: United Democratic Movement (UDM) - 1</p>
Description of political parties listed above:	<p>Most of the referencing here comes from descriptions in Wikipedia</p> <p>1: The African Christian Democratic Party is a South African political party founded in 1993. It consists mainly of conservative Christians and its doctrine concentrates mostly on social issues such as abortion, homosexuality and pornography. Ideological orientation-Right</p> <p>2: The African National Congress (ANC) is the Republic of South Africa's governing social democratic political party. It has been the ruling party of post-apartheid South Africa on the national level since 1994, including the election of Nelson Mandela as president from 1994-1999. In the 2004 general election the ANC won 69.7% of the votes, in the 2009 general election it won 65.9% of the votes, and in 2014 it won 62.15% of the votes. The ANC defines itself as a "disciplined force of the left", and it has been supported by the Tripartite Alliance with the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the South African Communist Party (SACP), since the establishment of a non-racial democracy in April 1994.. Ideological orientation-Centre/Left</p> <p>3: Agang South Africa is a South African political party, formed by anti-apartheid activist Mamphela Ramphele on 18 February 2013. The party encourages reforms towards direct governance, striving to "build a stronger democracy in which citizens will be at the centre of public life";[8] and intends to challenge the governing African National Congress in the 2014 general election.[9] Agang is a Sotho–Tswana word meaning "let us build".. Ideological orientation-Centre</p> <p>4: The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) is a South African political organisation and a former liberation movement. The organisation's two student wings are the Azanian Students' Movement (AZASM) for high school learners and the other being for tertiary students called the Azanian Students' Convention (AZASCO), its women's wing is Imbeleko</p>

	<p>Women's Organisation, simply known as IMBELEKO. Its inspiration is drawn from the Black Consciousness Movement philosophies developed by Steve Biko, Onkgopotse Tiro and Vuyelwa Mashalaba, as well as MarxistScientific Socialism.</p> <p>It was founded in 1978 out of three organisations: the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) and the Black Community Programmes (BCP). These were three of the 17 black consciousness organisations that were banned on Wednesday, 19 October 1977 for their role in the armed resistance and the 16 June 1976 Soweto uprisings. In October 1994, AZAPO merged with its sister organisation in exile, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA). AZAPO campaigned for the isolation of South Africa during its apartheid years by waging a so-called "cultural boycott" in the country; black people increasingly regained their resolve to fight for their rights and formed trade unions and civic organisations that drew the blueprint for the conduct of struggles by civil society. During the Apartheid era, the armed wing of AZAPO was the Azanian National Liberation Army (AZANLA) which received support and military training in China, Libya, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Eritrea. There was an agreement with Iraq to train AZANLA combatants but that was thwarted by the invasion of Iraq by the US in 1990. During the 1980s, it was engaged in a bloody internecine feud with the ANC[citation needed]. AZAPO ,along with its youth wing AZAYO were unbanned in 1990, which permitted it to continue its political programs legally. It was invited, but refused to participate in, the negotiations to end apartheid, a decision which led to the resignation of two senior members, Monwabisi Vuza and Imraan Moosa. The party then boycotted the 1994 elections, but has participated in each of the elections since then. On 21 March 1998 a faction broke away to form the Socialist Party of Azania (SOPA). AZAPO won one seat in each of the 1999, 2004 and 2009 elections, but failed to win a seat in the 2014 general election. . Ideological orientation-Left</p> <p>5: The Congress of the People (COPE) is a South African political party formed in 2008 by former members of the African National Congress (ANC).The party was founded by former ANC members Mosiuoa Lekota, Mbhazima Shilowa and Mluleki George to contest the 2009 general election. The party was announced following a national convention held in Sandton on 1 November 2008, and was founded at a congress held in Bloemfontein on 16 December 2008. The name echoes the 1955 Congress of the People at which the Freedom Charter was adopted by the ANC and other parties, a name strongly contested by the ANC in a legal move dismissed by the Pretoria High Court. In the 2009 general election, the party received 1,311,027 votes and a 7.42% share of the vote. Following the 2009 elections, COPE experienced a leadership dispute between factions supporting Mosiuoa Lekota and others supporting Mbhazima Shilowa,[3] that led to a 2013 court battle,[4] and continued into 2014.[5] After the 2014 election, COPE was left with only three seats in the National Assembly, down from 30 seats in 2009. Ideological orientation-Centre</p> <p>6: The Democratic Alliance (DA) is a South African political party and the official opposition to the governing African National Congress (ANC). The present leader is Mmusi Maimane who succeeded former Mayor of Cape Town and Premier of the Western Cape Helen Zille on 10 May 2015. The party is broadly centrist, though it has been attributed both centre-left and centre-right[2] policies. It is a member of the Liberal International and the</p>
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	<p>Africa Liberal Network. The DA traces its roots to the founding of the anti-apartheid Progressive Party in 1959, with many mergers and name changes between that time and the present. The party adopted its current name on 24 June 2000. Most recently, it has integrated the smaller Independent Democrats and the tiny South African Democratic Convention. The DA has been governing the Western Cape, one of South Africa's nine provinces, since the 2009 general election, having won a bigger majority at the most recent election in 2014. It is the only party to have increased its share of the vote in every national election held since 1994, and currently has 22.23% electoral support. The party is supported predominantly by English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans]. Ideological orientation-centre-left/centre-right.</p> <p>7: The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) is a South African revolutionary socialist[9] political party started by expelled former African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL) president Julius Malema, and his allies, in 2013. Malema is President of the EFF, heading the Central Command Team which serves as the central structure of the party. It is currently the third-largest party in both houses of the South African parliament, receiving 1,169,259 votes and a 6.35% share of the vote in the 2014 general election. By December 2014, the EFF claimed to have over half a million members, although this has not been independently verified.. Ideological orientation-Left</p> <p>8: The Freedom Front Plus (FF+; Afrikaans: Vryheidsfront Plus, VF+) is a national South African political party that was formed (as the Freedom Front) in 1994. It is led by Dr. Pieter Mulder. Current policy positions include amending affirmative action and land reform to protect the interests of Afrikaners.. Ideological orientation-Right</p> <p>9: The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is a political party in South Africa. Since its founding, it has been led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi. It is currently the fourth largest party in the National Assembly of South Africa, having lost almost half its seats and votes in the 2014 general election and yielding third place to the newly formed Economic Freedom Fighters. Ideological orientation-Centre/Right</p> <p>10: The Minority Front is a political party in South Africa. Though the party aims to represent all minorities of South Africa, its support comes mainly from South Africa's Indian community. Its largest base of political strength is in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, especially the city of Durban which is the cultural and demographic centre of South Africa's Indian community. It was led by the charismatic Amichand Rajbansi until his death in December 2011. It was formed as a successor to the National People's Party, which was an important party led by Rajbansi in the Indian-only House of Delegates in the Tricameral Parliament. After his death, Rajbansi's widow, Shameen Thakur-Rajbansi, was appointed as leader in January 2012.[4] A leadership and family battle erupted when an attempt was made to replace Thakur-Rajbansi as leader, with Amichand Rajbansi's son, Vimal, and first wife, Asha Devi Rajbansi, asking her to step down, and a breakaway conference (not recognized by the IEC) elected Roy Bhoola, who Thakur-Rajbansi had attempted to remove from</p>
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	<p>public office.[5][6] Thakur-Rajbansi was declared the undisputed leader in December 2013 after the parties settled their disputes in a confidential agreement.. Ideological orientation-Centre/Right</p> <p>11: The National Freedom Party (NFP) is a South African political party. It was launched on 25 January 2011 by Zanele kaMagwaza-Msibi, former chairperson of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), along with other former IFP members. In the 2011 municipal election, the NFP received 2.4% of the votes cast in South Africa,[2] and 10.4% of the votes cast in KwaZulu-Natal province. It won a majority of seats in the eDumbe Local Municipality and a plurality in Nongoma Local Municipality. Following the 2014 South African general election, the NFP's Veronica Zanele Msibi was appointed to the position of Deputy Minister of Science and Technology. Ideological orientation-Centre/Right</p> <p>12: The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (once known as the Pan Africanist Congress, abbreviated as the PAC) is a South African Black Nationalist movement, and is now a political party. It was founded by an Africanist group, led by Robert Sobukwe, that broke away from the African National Congress (ANC).The PAC was formally launched on 6 April 1959 at Orlando Communal Hall in Soweto. A number of African National Congress (ANC) members broke away because they objected to the substitution of the 1949 Programme of Action with the Freedom Charter adopted in 1955. Further they objected to the inclusion of other national groups such as the Communist Party of South Africa. Robert Sobukwe was elected as the first president, and Potlako Leballo as the Secretary General. On 21 March 1960, the PAC organised a campaign against pass laws. People gathered in the townships of Sharpeville and Langa where Sobukwe and other top leaders were arrested and later convicted for incitement. Sobukwe was sentenced to three years and Potlako Leballo to two years in prison. Sobukwe died in Kimberley, Cape Province, 1978 of lung cancer. Immediately after the Sharpeville massacre the National Party Government banned both the ANC and PAC on 8 April 1960. The PAC responded by founding its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army. The PAC followed the idea that the South African Government should be constituted by the African people owing their allegiance only to Africa, as stated by Sobukwe in the inaugural speech of the PAC: "We aim, politically, at government of the Africans by the Africans, for the Africans, with everybody who owes his only loyalty to Africa and who is prepared to accept the democratic rule of an African majority being regarded as an African. It is Pan Africanism with three principles of African nationalism, socialism, and continental unity. Ideological orientation-Left</p> <p>13: The United Christian Democratic Party is a minor political party in South Africa. It was founded by Lucas Mangope, leader of the Bophuthatswana bantustan in 1997, as a successor to the Tswana National Party, and led by him for the first fifteen years of its existence. Mavis Matladi was elected as its leader on 29 January 2011[2] after the expulsion of Mangope.[3] Matladi died in December 2011.[4] Isaac Siphon Mfundisi was elected president on Saturday, 7 January 2012. Most of the party's support comes from the North West province (where the old Bophuthatswana was located), and it has very little presence elsewhere in the country. The UCDP was the official opposition to the</p>
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	<p>African National Congress in the North West province in 1999 and 2004, but slipped to 4th in the provincial legislature in 2009, and lost all of its seats in the provincial legislature in 2014 Ideological orientation- Centre/right</p> <p>14: The United Democratic Movement (UDM) is a centre-left, social-democratic, South African political party, formed by a prominent former National Party leader, Roelf Meyer (who has since resigned from the UDM), a former African National Congress and Transkei homeland leader, General Bantu Holomisa, and a former ANC Executive Committee member, John Taylor. It has an anti-separatist, pro-diversity platform; and supports an individualist South Africa with a strong moral sense, in both social and economic senses. Ideological orientation-Centre/left.</p>
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2: Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	
Two or more votes registered:	
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	