

# Taiwan's Legislative Election System and Practical Operations

Presented by

Dr. CHING-HSIN YU, CEC of Taiwan





# Seat Composition

Overview of Legislative Yuan  
Structure

**113**  
Total Seats

## **34 Legislators at Large**

Party-List Proportional Voting  
System; at least 5% of the total  
valid vote

## **73 District Legislators**

*Single-Member Districts;  
First Past the Post*

## **6 Indigenous Legislators**

*Single Non-Transferable Voting  
System*

# Legislators at large

## Understanding Taiwan's Party-List System

### Party Voting

In Taiwan's electoral system, voters cast their votes for parties rather than individual candidates, emphasizing collective party strength in the proportional representation component.

### Threshold Requirement

A key element of the system is the 5% vote threshold, ensuring only parties with significant support gain representation.

### Ranked Candidates

Candidates are ranked by their respective parties, influencing the allocation of seats based on the proportion of votes each party receives, ensuring that voter preferences align with party choices.

### Gender Quota

The party-list system enforces a gender quota, requiring at least 50% of candidates to be female, thus promoting gender equality in legislative representation.

# District Legislators

## Population-Based Allocation Overview



### Population-Based

The district seats are **allocated based on the population ratio** of the respective municipalities and counties.



### Minimum Representation

The constitution requires **each county or municipality to have at least one seat**, ensuring representation for less populated areas and including all voices in the legislative process.



### Review Electoral Districts Cycle

The allocation of regional seats is revised **every ten years** to adapt to population changes, maintaining fairness and representation over time.

# District Seats Apportionment: Key Formulas

## Hamilton vs 1-Seat Guarantee Formula

### Hamilton Method

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The Hamilton method focuses on fairness in seat allocation, distributing remaining seats based on the highest remainders, ensuring proportional representation while balancing local interests.

### 1-Seat Guarantee

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The 1-Seat Guarantee ensures that every constituency has at least one representative, which can lead to disparities in representation, especially in less populated areas, creating potential imbalance.

### Equal Vote Value

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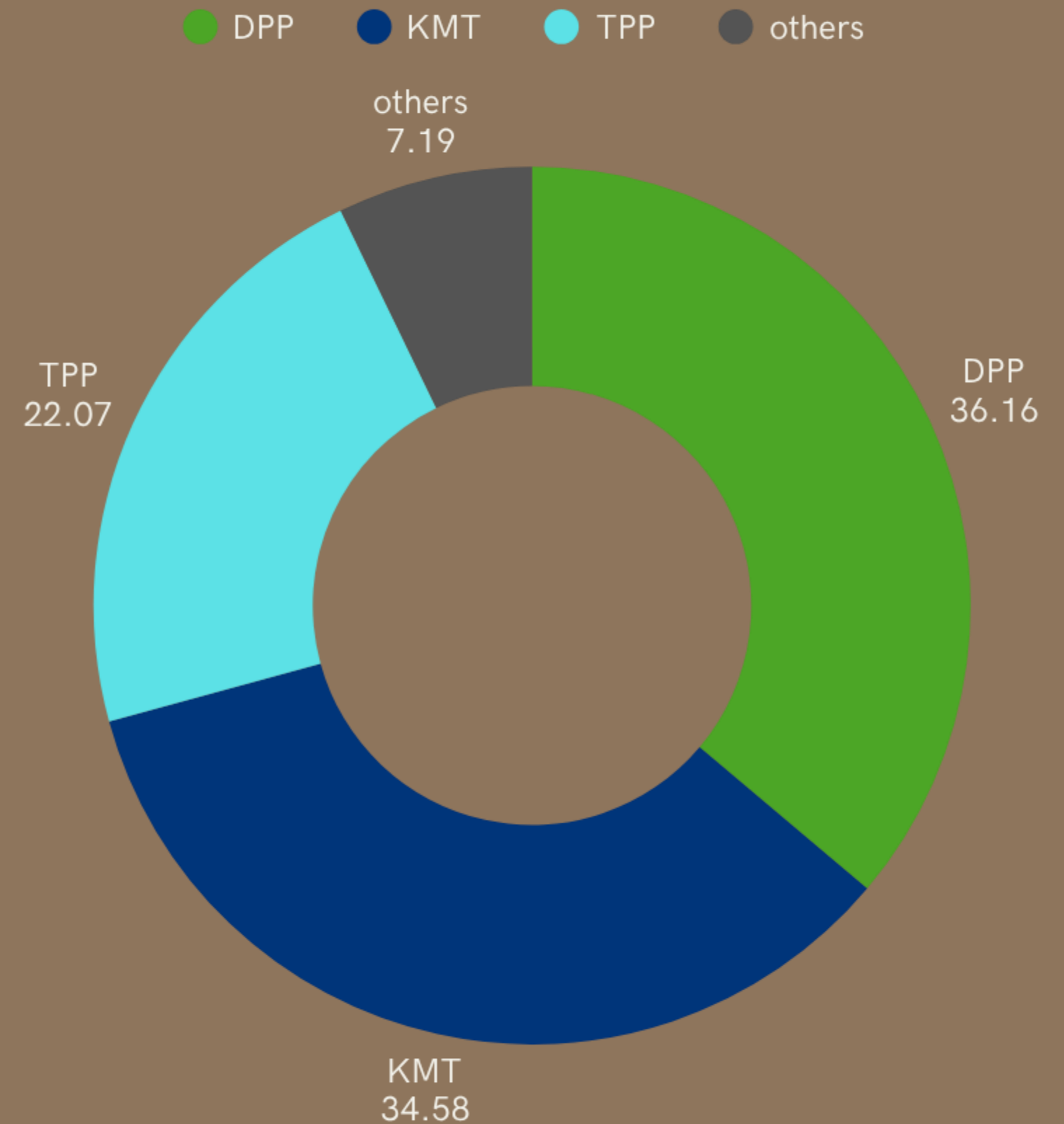
Single-Member District (SMD) fairness is crucial as it attempts to maintain equity among regions, but may struggle with overall proportionality, leading to unequal voter power across the system.

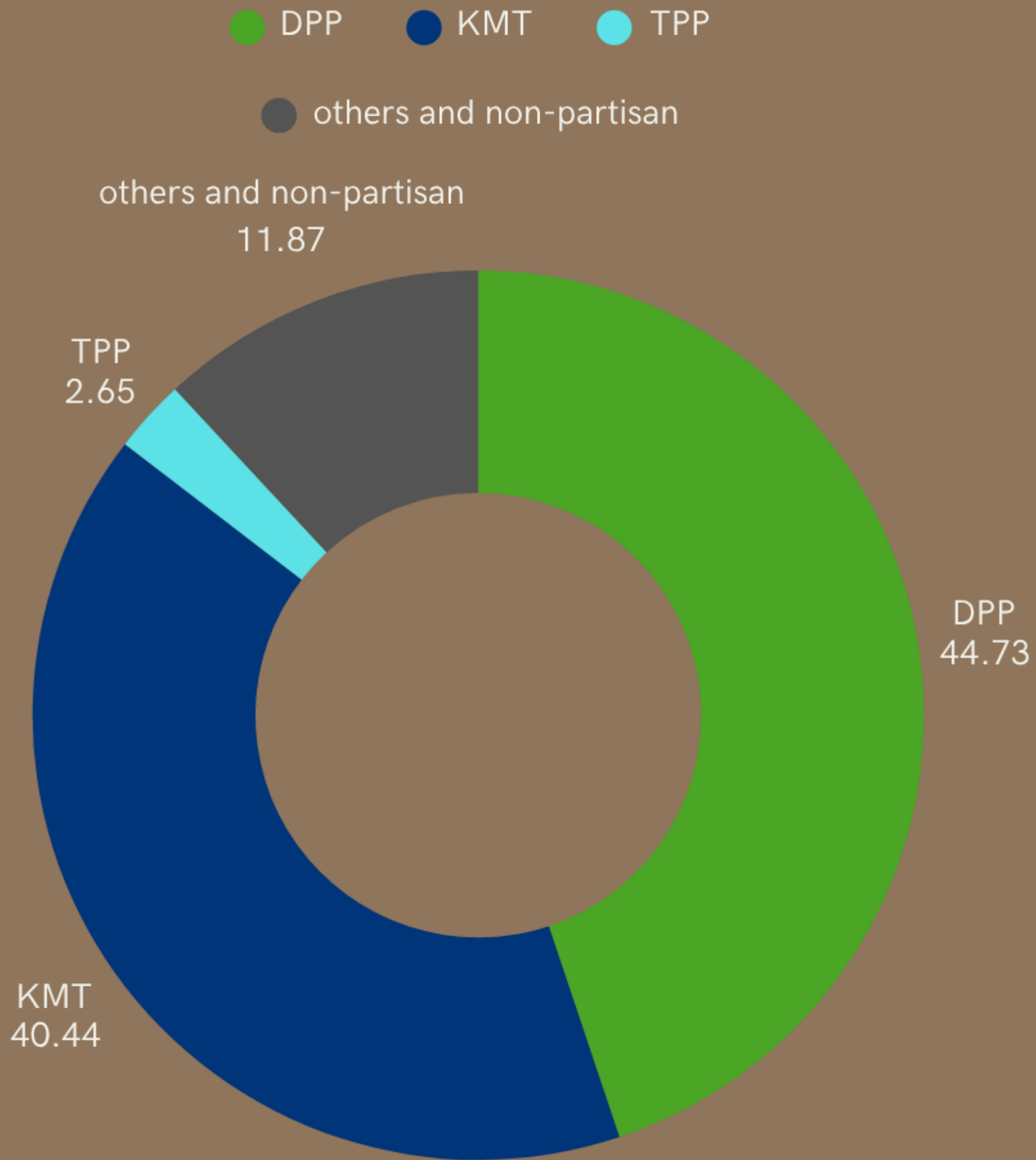
# District Legislative Seat Apportionment: Two-Stage Divisor Adjustment Method

	Stage 1: The Initial Standard & Guarantee	Stage 2 : Adjusted Divisor and Proportional Allocation
<b>Objective</b>	To secure a minimum of 1 seat per region (Local Representation).	To ensure remaining seats are strictly allocated based on population ratio.
<b>Divisor Used</b>	Initial Apportionment Divisor ( $D_{Initial}$ )	Adjusted Apportionment Divisor ( $D_{Adjusted}$ )
<b>Formula</b>	$D_{initial} = \frac{\text{Total Population } (P_{total})}{\text{Total Seats } (H)}$	$D_{adjusted} = \frac{\text{Remaining Population } (P_{remain})}{\text{Remaining Seats } (H_{remain})}$
<b>Primary Action</b>	1. Constitutional Guarantee: If a region's population is $< D_{initial}$ , allocate 1 Seat.	1. Initial Allocation: Assign the <i>Lower Quota</i> ( $P / D_{adjusted}$ ) to remaining regions.
<b>Key Step</b>	→ Execution of Exclusion: Calculate $P_{remain}$ and $H_{remain}$ by excluding the population and seats of the guaranteed regions.	2. Final Distribution: Allocate all surplus seats to the regions with the Largest Remainder.

# 2024 Election Results for Legislators-at- large and Overseas Compatriot Legislators

Party Vote Share Overview






# 2024 Election Results for Elections for Electoral District Legislators and Indigenous Legislators

Party Vote Share Overview


# Election Results - Legislative Elections

Kuomintang  
(KMT)




**52**  
seats

Democratic Progressive  
Party(DPP)



**51**  
seats

Taiwan People's  
Party(TPP)

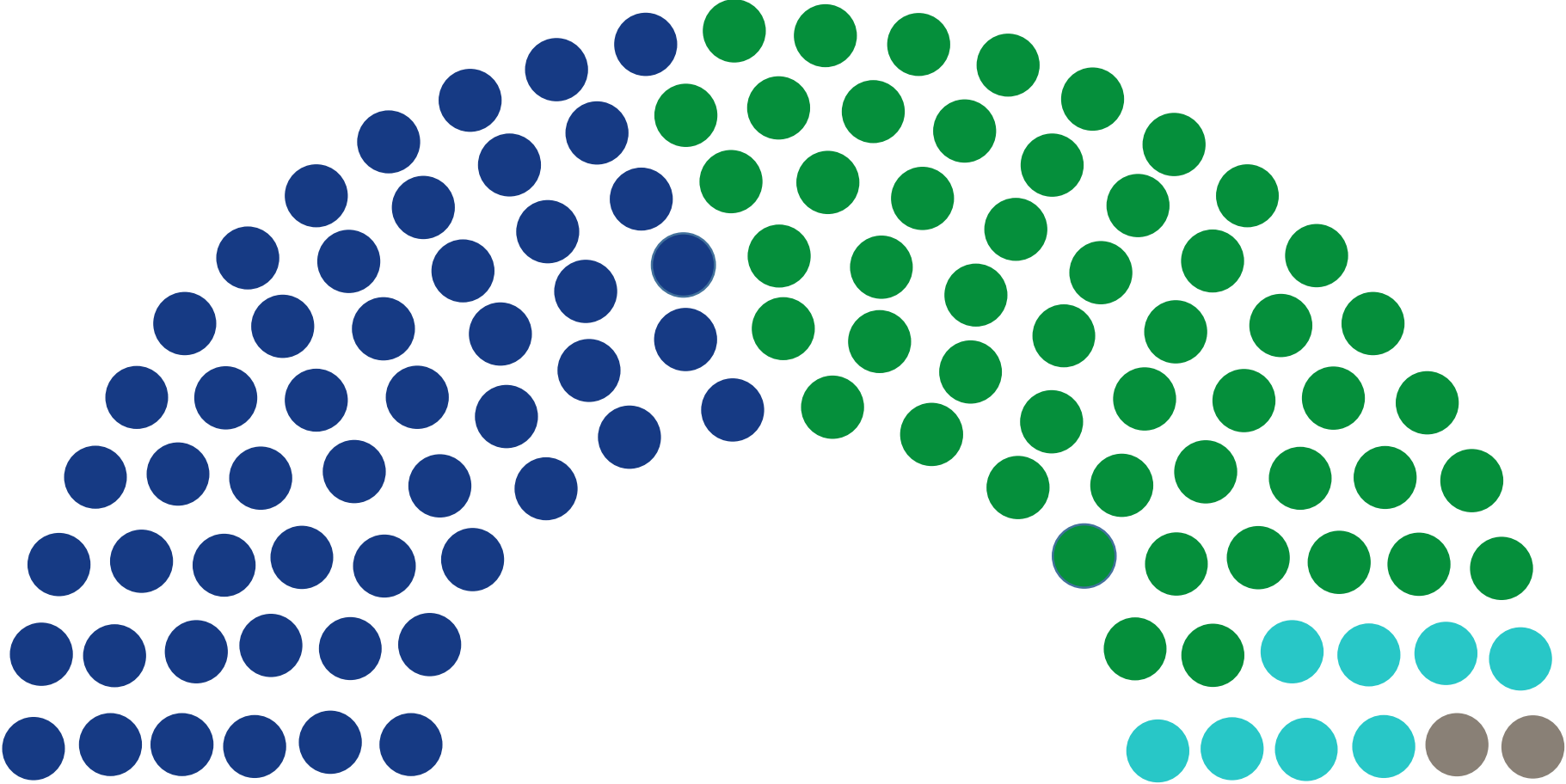


**8**  
seats

Non- partisan

**2**  
seats

The 2024 elections resulted in a **no majority government**, showcasing the implications of Taiwan's mixed-member system through intricate voter behavior and party dynamics.



**113**  
**Seats**

# Strengths of Mixed System

## Key Benefits of Taiwan's Approach

### Enhanced Balance

The mixed system promotes representation across diverse political ideologies and regions.

### Increased Diversity

It encourages participation from various social groups, including underrepresented communities.

### Improved Accountability

Elected representatives are more directly accountable to constituents, fostering civic engagement.

### Greater Flexibility

The system allows for adaptive responses to changing political landscapes and voter needs.

# What Needs Our Attention?

## District Review Cycles

Regular assessments ensure the electoral system remains relevant and effective over time.

## Threshold Settings

Adjusting entry thresholds can impact party representation and overall electoral fairness.

## Technical Rules

Clear enforcement of technical rules is essential for maintaining system integrity and transparency.

## Effective Coordination

Coordinated efforts among electoral bodies streamline processes and enhance implementation efficiency.

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# Thank You

We appreciate your attention and  
welcome any further inquiries.

