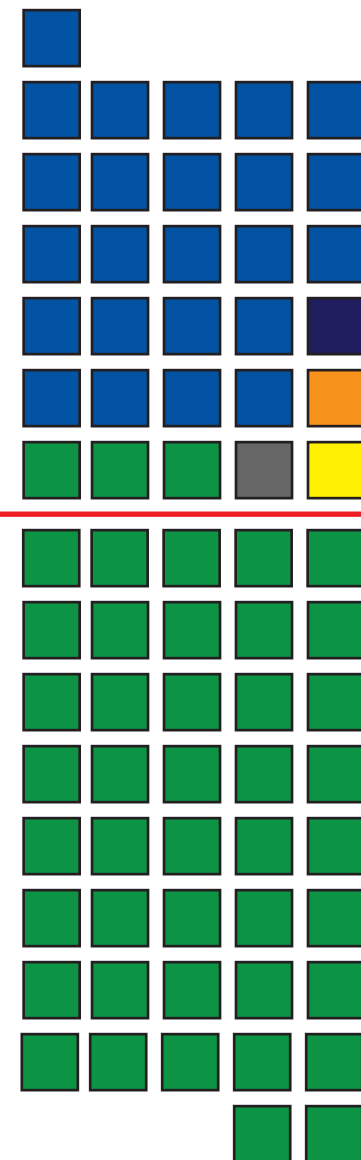


How Seats are Filled in Taiwan's Legislature, the Legislative Yuan (立法院)

73 geographical constituencies

Lawmakers are elected by voters in geographically-based electoral districts. The candidate who wins a plurality of votes represents the entire district. Races in single-member districts (SMD) using this system are often referred to as "first-past-the-post."

區域立委選區



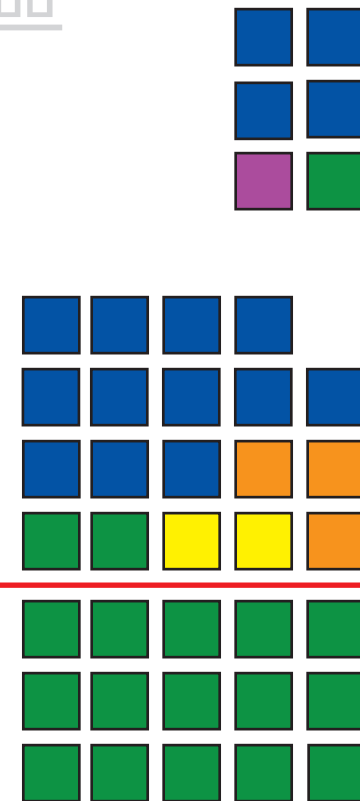
113 seats

total, unicameral legislature

6 aboriginal seats

Three seats are reserved for "Plains" aborigines and three for "Mountain" aborigines. Aboriginal voters select one preferred candidate in their registered category. Multiple candidates from the same party may run. The top three winners in each category are elected to office.

原住民 立委選區



57 seats

to achieve a legislative majority

34 'party' seats

Chosen through a proportional representation (PR) party-list system. Voters select the party they support in a nationwide contest. Seats in this pool are then allocated to the winning parties in the same proportion, as long as the party meets a minimum threshold of 5% support across Taiwan.

全國不分區 及僑居國外國民立委

Women must fill at least half of the PR seats awarded to each party

Lawmakers serve 4-year terms

- Democratic Progressive Party (DPP)
- Nationalist Party (KMT)
- People First Party (PFP)
- New Power Party (NPP)
- New Party (NP)
- Non-Partisan Solidarity Union (NPSU)
- Independent