

Table II.  
Electoral Systems of Post-Communist States  
1989 - 1996

**A. Central European States**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Chamber Structure</i>	<i>Chamber Names</i>	<i>Districts</i>				<i>Vote Method</i>	<i>Electoral Threshold</i>			
				<i>Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Total Seats</i>					
<b>Poland</b>	1989	Bicameral	Sejm	108	MM	2 to 5	425	Maj	N/A			
				1	NL	35	35	Maj	N/A			
	1991		Senat	49	MM	2 to 3	100	Maj	N/A			
			Sejm	37	MM	7 to 17	391	PR	N/A			
	1993		Senat	1	NL	69	69	PR	5%			
			Sejm	37	MM	3 to 17	391	PR	7%			
			Senat	1	NL	69	69	Plur	N/A			
			Sejm	49	MM	2 to 3	100	Plur	N/A			
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	Unicameral	Chamber of Deputies	8	MM	8 to 32	200	RP	5%			
				81	SM	8 to 32	81	PR	5%			
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	1990 & 1992	Bicameral	Chamber of Deputies	8	MM	8 to 32	200	Maj	N/A			
				81	SM	1	81	PR	5%			
	1992 & 1994		Senate	4	MM	12 to 50	150	PR	5%			
			National Council	4	MM	12 to 50	150	PR	3%			
<b>Hungary</b>	1990	Unicameral	National Assembly	176	SM	1	176	Maj	N/A			
				20	MM	4 to 28	152	PR	4%			
				1	NL	58	58	PR	4%			
	1994		National Assembly	Total Seats								
				176	SM	1	176	Maj	N/A			
				20	MM	4 to 28	152	PR	5%			
				1	NL	58	58	PR	5%			
				Total Seats								
				386								

**Legend**

Districts: MM = Multi-Member, SM = Single Member, NL = National List

Vote Method: PR = Proportional Representation, Maj = Majority, Plur = Plurality

**Sources**

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- D. Olson, "Compartmentalized Competition," *The Journal of Politics*, vol55 no2 1993
- Parliament of the Czech Republic, at <http://www.psp.cz>
- Parliament of Hungary, at <http://www.mkogy.hu>
- Parliament of the Republic of Poland, at <http://www.sejm.gov.pl> and at <http://www.senat.gov.pl>