FSF presents System 2027: fewer MPs, a stronger voice for the regions and stronger safeguards for democracy

Bratislava, 2 July 2025

Future Slovakia Forum presents the final public version of System 2027. The proposal combines a smaller lower house, 45 local constituencies, one national compensatory constituency and a 45-member Senate. At a time of increasing concentration of power, it brings politics closer to citizens and strengthens constitutional checks.

What the proposal would introduce

- 45 local single-member constituencies for directly elected members of the National Council.
- 66 compensatory seats in one national constituency to align the overall result as closely as possible with the party vote.
- A baseline of 111 members of the National Council, with a constitutional ceiling of 125.
- A 4% threshold for a party standing alone, and a ceiling of 7% for coalitions.
- 45 senators serving six-year terms, with one third elected every two years.
- An independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of the Slovak Republic to prevent governments from rewriting the rules to suit themselves.

Why this design?

For voters. Each voter would have two votes for the National Council: one for a candidate in their constituency and one for a political party. The party vote would determine the overall balance in parliament.

For the regions. Direct elections to the lower house give local politics a name and an address. Each local constituency elects its own representative.

For confidence in the system. A national compensatory constituency reduces the risk of artificial majorities. A firm ceiling of 125 prevents the chamber from expanding indefinitely.

For the constitution. The Senate would safeguard stability. It would give ordinary legislation a second look and prevent a single chamber from changing constitutional and electoral rules on its own.

How the proposal advances FSF's aim of decentralisation

- It protects democracy by sharing power among institutions and regions.
- It combines equal voting power with the direct accountability of elected representatives to their regions.
- It keeps electoral and administrative reform in separate packages.

Scope of this public proposal

FSF is presenting only electoral and institutional reform. Administrative reform is a separate matter for a later stage. Any such reform must be based on subsidiarity, shared services, respect for Article 64a and a modern equalisation mechanism. The public proposal envisages 45 local constituencies, one national compensatory constituency and 45 senators.