

The aim of this study is to analyse a proposal of bill of electoral reform for electoral system to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, and especially by the Czech government preferred so-called Greek variant, and to show its weaknesses. The main problem of this proposals is, according to the author of this study, the bonus for the winner of electoral competition. By using the analysis of current electoral system the author tries to prove that the more important in the Czech political reality is the proportionality of electoral results than the bonus for winning political party. In the end, author presents his project to reform the current electoral system. These changes are likely to have minimal effect on the electoral behaviour of voters and political parties. This proposal modifies the number of electoral districts from current fourteen to nine (by means of combination of current small electoral districts), it also modifies the process of preferential voting (four preferential votes for each voter and variable threshold for being elected by means of preferential voting between four and five per cent, depending on electoral district magnitude) and abolishes additive legal threshold for electoral coalitions. This project may produce more proportional electoral results than the current electoral system, what should make the political system capable to establish stronger governmental majority in the Chamber of Deputies and relatively strong cabinet as a coalition of one large and two small political parties. Use of the d'Hondt divisor also offers slight bonus for winning party, what has been one of the aims of electoral reform in view of the previous Czech cabinet with prime minister Mirek Topolánek. As an useful proposal, which should be considered, author also suggests cutting-down the number of deputies from two hundred to one hundred and seventy-five.