

UNITED NATIONS

# GENDER QUOTA PORTAL

IPU – UN WOMEN  
PARLIAMENTARY  
MEETING

7 MARCH 2023





The UN Gender Quota Portal, supported by UN Women, features information on type of quota and electoral system for single or lower houses of parliaments around the world, rules of quota implementation, and supporting legal provisions by type of legal source. The Portal also supports analysis and comparison of legal provisions on legislated gender quotas.

[More >](#)

Featured analysis

**Quota type**



● 15  
Countries with reserved seats

● 80  
Countries with candidate quotas

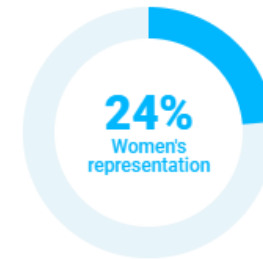
*Based on 193 countries*

*\*4 countries have both reserved seats and candidate quotas*

[Explore quota analysis >](#)

Featured country profile

**Sao Tome and Principe**



**Electoral system**

Proportional representation

**Electoral system sub-type**

Closed list

**Type of quota**

Candidate quota

[View full country profile >](#)

[Explore country specific profiles](#)



## Country profiles

Q Search for a country...

- A **A**
- B Albania
- C Algeria
- D Argentina
- E Armenia
- F
- G **B**
- H Bangladesh
- I Belgium
- J
- K Bolivia
- L Bosnia and Herzegovina
- M Brazil
- N Burkina Faso
- P Burundi
- R
- S **C**
- T Cabo Verde
- U Central African Republic
- V Chad
- Z Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Congo

Only countries with legislated gender quotas included

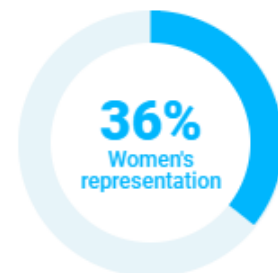
# Albania

## Europe

Current

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### Quota type and electoral system



#### Electoral system

Proportional representation

#### Electoral system sub-type

Closed list

#### Type of quota

Candidate quota

Note: Unicameral parliamentary structure.

### Quota implementation

#### Ranking/placement rules

At least one in three consecutive candidates must be a woman

#### Sanctions for non-compliance

Yes. Lists that do not comply are rejected. Political parties shall pay a fine of up to 1/10th of the state funds for the electoral campaign until the violation ceases

#### Quota on results

No

### Quota legal source

- Constitution
- Electoral law
- Parity law
- Party law
- Financing law
- Political agreement

### Legal provisions

#### Electoral law ✕

##### Electoral Law, 2008 (amended through 2021)

Single House:

- For each electoral zone, at least 30% of the multi-name list and one in any three names on the multi-name list shall belong to each gender. (Electoral Law, article 67)
- The candidates with a higher number of preferential votes shall be attributed seats, provided that the quota for the less represented gender is still applied. (Electoral Law, article 163)
- In case of non-compliance, the list is rejected. (Electoral Law, article 175)

#### Parity law ✕

##### Gender Equality Law, 2008

Single House:

- Equal gender representation in all legislative, executive, judicial organs, as well as in other public institutions, shall be achieved when: a representation of above 30% of both genders, including their steering organs is ensured; equal observation of competition procedures and criteria for both genders for the assignments in these organs is ensured; participation of not less than 30% of each gender in the candidates' proportional system list presented by the political parties for the general Assembly elections is ensured. Political parties should define methods and measures to comply with the requirements provided. Should they violate the provisions of this article, political parties shall pay a fine of up to 1/10th of the state funds for the electoral campaign until the violation ceases. (Law on Gender Equality, article 15)

## QUOTA ANALYSIS

Access global and regional statistics on types of legislated gender quotas, target range, electoral systems and legal sources; or view and download customized information for countries or regions by setting parameters for analysis.

# Quota analysis: Global and regional statistics

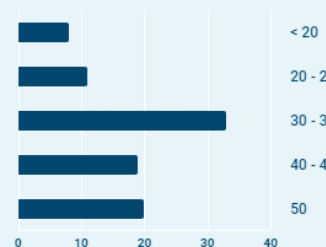
### Global statistics ▼ Select global or regional statistics

#### Quota type

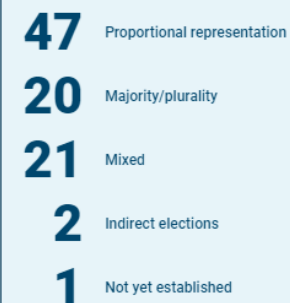


Based on 193 countries  
\*4 countries have both reserved seats and candidate quotas

#### Quota target range



#### Electoral systems



Note: Number of countries with legislated quotas.

#### Legal sources



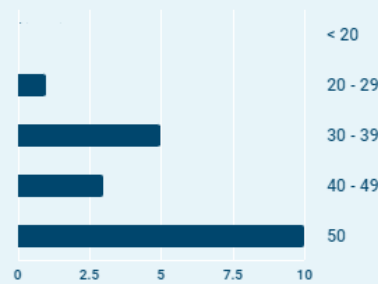
### Regional statistics: Americas ▼ Select global or regional statistics

#### Quota type



Based on 35 countries

#### Quota target range



#### Electoral systems



Note: Number of countries with legislated quotas.

#### Legal sources



## Select parameters for own analysis

**Country** CLEAR

Select all countries      Select by region >

A **A**

B

C

D

E

- Albania
- Algeria
- Argentina

**Type of Legislated Quota** CLEAR

- Candidate quota
- Reserved seats

**Electoral System** CLEAR

- Proportional representation
- Majority/plurality
- Mixed
- Indirect elections
- Not yet established

**Legal Sources** CLEAR

- Constitution
- Electoral law
- Financing law
- Parity law
- Party law
- Political agreement

**Confirm Selection**

Quota  
analysis

## Country information results

Current ▾

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COUNTRY	TYPE OF QUOTA	QUOTA TARGET	WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION	PLACEMENT RULES FOR CANDIDATE QUOTAS	SANCTIONS FOR CANDIDATE QUOTAS	METHODS OF FILLING RESERVED SEATS	ELECTORAL SYSTEM
<b>Albania</b>	Candidate quota	<b>30%</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	At least one in three consecutive candidates must be a woman	Sanctions non compliance	N/A	Proportional representation
<b>Algeria</b>	Candidate quota	<b>50%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	None	Sanctions non compliance	N/A	Proportional representation
<b>Argentina</b>	Candidate quota	<b>50%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	Candidates shall alternate by sex	Sanctions non compliance	N/A	Proportional representation

## Country comparison

Country

CLEAR

🔍 Search for a country...

- A **A**
- B  Albania
- C  Algeria
- D  Argentina
- E  Armenia
- F
- ^


## COMPARE UP TO 5 COUNTRIES


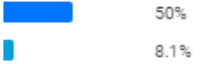



To compile comparative good practices, compare detailed provisions on quota type, target and implementation by legal source – constitutions, electoral laws, parity laws, party laws, financing laws, and political agreement – for up to five countries.

Confirm selection

# Country comparison results

Current ▾

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Country	Albania	Algeria	Argentina	Armenia	Bangladesh
Parliament structure	Unicameral	Bicameral	Bicameral	Unicameral	Unicameral
Electoral system	Proportional representation	Proportional representation	Proportional representation	Proportional representation	Majority/plurality
Electoral system (sub-type)	Closed list	Open list	Closed list	Closed list with majority bonus	First-past-the-post
Type of legislated quota	Candidate quota	Candidate quota	Candidate quota	Candidate quota	Reserved seats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quota target</li> <li>Women's representation</li> </ul>					
Quota met	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Provisions</b> Note: Please click on the provisions to view and compare	<a href="#">Constitution</a> <a href="#">Electoral law</a> ✕  <b>Electoral Law, 2008 (amended through 2021)</b>  Single House: • For each electoral zone, at least 30% of the multi-name list and one in any three names on the multi-name list shall belong to each gender. (Electoral Law, article 67) • The candidates with a higher number of preferential votes shall be attributed seats, provided that the quota for the less represented gender is still	<a href="#">Constitution</a> <a href="#">Electoral law</a> ✕  <b>Electoral Code, 2021</b>  Lower House: • The list presented, under penalty of being rejected, must take into account the parity of women and men and reserve, at least, half (1/2) of the applications for candidates under the age of forty (40), and that at least one third (1/3) of the candidates on the list have a university level. (Electoral Code, article 191)	<a href="#">Constitution</a> + <a href="#">Electoral law</a> ✕  <b>Electoral Code, 1972 (amended through 2021)</b>  Lower House: • Party lists are required to be carried out 'placing interspersed women and men from the first titular candidate to the last alternate candidate'. The Law, therefore, takes female representation on the electoral lists to 50 per cent, guaranteeing the principle of gender equivalent participation (Electoral Code, article 60bis)	<a href="#">Constitution</a> <a href="#">Electoral law</a> ✕  <b>Electoral Code of Armenia, 2016 (amended through 2021)</b>  Single House: • In the first part of the national electoral list of a political party, the number of representatives of each sex, starting from the 1st place on the list, must not exceed 70% in each integer group of 3 (1-3, 1-6, 1-9, et seq.). The number of representatives of each sex must not exceed 70% in the district electoral list of a political party running in	<a href="#">Constitution</a> + <a href="#">Electoral law</a> <a href="#">Party law</a> <a href="#">Parity law</a> <a href="#">Financing law</a> <a href="#">Political agreement</a>

## Country comparison results



THANK YOU

<https://genderquota.org/>

