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Atlas of Electoral Gender Quotas



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Foreword

Through my various assignments on behalf of international bodies, such as the United Nations and the European Union, and previously as an elected member of the Parliament of Sweden, I have had the privilege of advocating for equality between women and men in the public and private spheres. Fortunately we now see growing consensus around the world that enduring democratic systems of governance are unattainable unless women and men are fully and equally enfranchised and engaged in the governance of their societies.

As the answer to the question ‘*why* promote gender equality?’ seems to be increasingly evident, the question of ‘*how* to promote gender equality’ remains critical, given the complexity of different political systems, levels of economic development and resource capabilities, the varying effects of cultural and religious traditions, and so on. Nevertheless, the structural and institutional barriers that women experience around the world have significant commonalities and provide evidence to suggest that special measures, such as gender quotas—when designed with the true intention of democratizing the political and electoral environment for women—can be an effective tool to enable the creation of a critical mass of women in these bodies of governance.

This Atlas provides a detailed account of how legal frameworks regulate the use of gender quotas to provide opportunities for women to aspire to, stand for, and win seats in elected houses of parliament and local government. It draws particular attention to policy elements such as ranking-order rules, placement mandates for female candidates and sanctions for non-compliance to underscore the importance of these measures in making quota policies effective. Furthermore, these cases highlight how reserved seat systems can be designed without compromising the legitimacy of these representatives.

In modern representative democracies, political parties structure and define citizens’ choices for electing their individual representatives. Unfortunately, as I have stated in the past, this process has often involved men choosing men. Well-designed and enforced gender quotas, whether legislated or voluntarily agreed upon within the parties, can go a long way to counter this bias in the selection process. While not part of the scope of this Atlas, gender parity within political parties’ internal structures and decision-making bodies is equally essential in order for internal party landscapes to become truly gender-balanced and representative of the societies they claim to represent.

It is my hope that this joint publication of International IDEA, Stockholm University and the Inter-Parliamentary Union will provide policy makers and activists with comparative practices and expertise to assist them in making their electoral and party systems and laws conducive to women’s political empowerment, and more broadly to gender equality in public life.

Margot Wallström
Chair of International IDEA’s Board of Advisors

Preface

This Atlas of Electoral Gender Quotas is the product of a long-standing collaboration among three institutions—the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) and Stockholm University—in pursuit of their common goal of supporting women’s empowerment and promoting gender equality in politics.

The IPU promotes the institution of parliament and democracy worldwide. Its work is based on the premise that there can be genuine and sustainable democracy only if both components of the population—women and men—have equal possibilities to participate in decision-making processes and have their interests represented. Since 1975, the IPU has developed a programme of support to women in politics and gender equality in parliaments. It produces research, tracks trends and progress with statistical and qualitative analysis; it supports initiatives facilitating women’s access and input to parliament; and it supports parliaments in their efforts to become gender-sensitive institutions. Moreover, the IPU serves as a global platform for women parliamentarians, facilitating the exchange of experiences and the development of strategies. It is unique insofar as it is the only global organization to have developed and implemented quotas for women within its own bodies and structures.

Since its inception in 1995, International IDEA has made significant contributions to the body of available knowledge and practicable policy options for promoting democratic participation and representation of women in decision-making processes. It fosters equality of women and men in political life by providing comparative knowledge on good practices and convening dialogues among policymakers and practitioners engaged in reform processes. Through its global and regional programmes, the Institute supports awareness raising and capacity building on gender equality and women’s empowerment in electoral and constitution-building processes and gender mainstreaming within political parties.

Stockholm University and its Women in Politics Research Network leads cutting-edge research on the adoption and implementation of electoral gender quotas throughout the world. It has thus helped to bridge the gap between theory and practice by providing research and policy advice to gender equality advocates, political parties, governments and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on women, political participation and representation, and the use of special measures such as gender quotas.

In 2003, as the debate about the use of quotas as a tool to increase the political participation and representation of women was gaining momentum, International IDEA and Stockholm University initiated a research project leading to the collation of comparative knowledge and resources on the implementation and impact of quotas into an online Global Database of Quotas for Women (<http://www.quotaproject.org>). In 2009, this cooperation expanded to include the IPU, thus strengthening the link with parliamentarians. Since its inception, the Database has served as a central resource for researchers and practitioners in the field of democracy and gender equality for up-to-date information on electoral gender quotas and their application across the globe, helping its users make sense of how an often complex set of electoral and quota rules interact to affect women’s chances for electoral success.

During 2013, close to 30,000 unique users visited the Database. While the Database's steadily increasing user numbers are a testament to the growing interest in the subject, it is equally true that not all gender activists enjoy permanent or free Internet access. Thus, this Atlas complements the online content by consolidating practices and lessons learned on the use of gender quotas internationally, including details for every country case where gender quotas have been adopted through constitutional and legislative provisions. The Atlas also includes an overview of key quota types, their main characteristics and implications for women's electoral chances in different electoral systems, as well as practical advice for quota designers, based on examples from the past and present.

This publication, and many others produced by our three institutions on women's political empowerment and equality between women and men in political and public life, is predicated on one essential problem. While norms and rules guiding political and electoral processes and institutions appear to be more often than not gender-neutral on the surface, they in fact materialize into a different political reality through dominant gender-based attitudes and stereotypes in any given society. These accordingly shape and define access to political leadership, significantly disadvantaging women. Persistent under-representation in the number of female leaders of political parties, election candidates and the number of women elected to legislatures at all levels bear testimony to this.

We hope that users will find this Atlas to be a useful source of information and inspiration as they pursue the objective of promoting gender equality in political life.

International IDEA

Inter-Parliamentary Union

Stockholm University

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Introduction

This Atlas is based on country-specific information contained in the Global Database of Quotas for Women (<http://www.quotaproject.org>), a joint initiative of Stockholm University, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA). With the spread of gender quotas as a policy tool for increasing women's political participation and representation, this information—which has been made available to our users since the development of the Database in 2003—has served a valuable purpose: to provide a one-window source of information on quota practices around the world by (1) succinctly explaining the often complex manner in which electoral systems and gender quota regulations interact and affect women's representation in politics and (2) making this knowledge accessible to gender-equality advocates, policy makers and researchers. This publication makes this information available to diverse audiences, especially where access to the online Database may not always be possible due to limited Internet connectivity.

As is the case with the Quota Database, the Atlas uses direct quotations from relevant legal sources where possible, and features summaries of constitutional and other legal texts for each country in order to describe the quota systems in clear and tractable ways. This approach echoes the concerns of many of the grass-roots women's rights and gender-equality activists, who often describe the challenge of understanding complex rules that govern the composition of legislatures and related electoral gender quotas at various levels. The Atlas strives to make this information more widely available to gender-equality activists to help explain how legal and policy frameworks related to electoral systems and gender quotas interact and influence women's political participation and representation. This publication shares practical knowledge of the use of various gender quota mechanisms and the challenges associated with their introduction and implementation, which will hopefully inspire further interest among legislators, advocates and practitioners in assessing the features, successes and failures of these practices and help them apply these lessons.

The three partner organizations are well aware of the fact that—as with any print publication that provides extensive references to the number of women in parliaments based on the latest election results and to legal acts and decrees that are susceptible to reform and change—certain elements of the text may be overtaken by events shortly after the report's release. Therefore the Quota Database will continue to be updated regularly, but it is hoped that this publication—especially the overview of quota types and the analysis of their interaction with electoral systems, and arguments used for and against quotas—will be of lasting use for our users and readers.

How to use the Atlas

The Atlas contains profiles of the 85 countries and territories/special areas¹ from around the world that have enacted mandatory legislation at the national or sub-national level for implementing gender quotas. It therefore excludes countries in which political parties practise voluntary party quotas in their candidate selection and nomination processes,

but that lack national laws for implementing gender quotas; profiles of such countries are contained in the **Online Quota Database**, but have been excluded from this Atlas due to the lack of systematic information on the practice of voluntary party quotas around the world.

The Atlas presents information on diverse practices in the use of gender quotas for legislative bodies at the national (upper and lower houses) and sub-national levels, whether wholly elected, appointed or a combination of these two.

At the uppermost section of every country page, **basic information** is provided in the following sequence: **full name of the national-level legislature**, **type of legislature** (bicameral or unicameral), **total number of seats in the legislature** (filled at the election), **seats held by women** (electoral results, in absolute and percentage terms), **year of the last election held or year of the last renewal**, **the electoral system** and **the type of quota in use**.

A more detailed overview of legislated quotas is then presented for each level of legislature, where they exist. If quota legislation in a given country applies only to the lower house of parliament but not to the upper house or sub-national legislative assemblies, the relevant information is presented only for the lower house. For each level of legislature in which quota laws are applicable, detailed information is provided on applicable **sanctions for non-compliance**, and on **gender-based ranking and placement rules** for allocating candidates to certain positions on electoral lists or in a certain number of districts. For countries that use the system of reserved seats, in which the reservation is binding by design, the relevant cell indicates 'Not Applicable'.

The **Additional information** section for each country provides a brief overview of historical facts and developments in relation to past or current efforts to introduce or enhance quota laws and practices, significant successes or challenges in their implementation, and any other relevant information regarding the functioning of the electoral system and quota provisions in the country.

The **Glossary of terms** defines specific terms related to electoral systems, quota types and other related concepts. It largely relies on definitions provided in International IDEA's *Electoral System Design Handbook* and the Global Database of Quotas for Women.

Methods of data collection

The information presented for each country is primarily based on legal sources such as texts of constitutions and electoral or party laws that together regulate elections and the use of gender quotas. Basic facts and information regarding the statutory composition of legislatures, results of the most recent elections and the number of women are based on the IPU's official statistics, which it regularly gathers from national parliaments,² and that can be found on IPU's Database "Parline" <<http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp>>. Some synthesis of historical facts and analysis is based on a variety of sources such as election observation reports of various reputed international organizations, research articles, press reports and contacts.

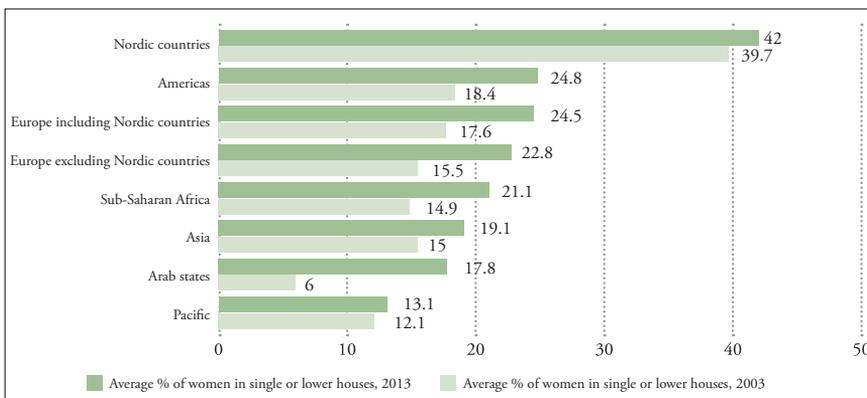
Women in parliaments – global and regional trends

In the past two decades, the global landscape of women in politics has changed markedly. According to IPU statistics on women in parliament, at the end of 2013 women comprise 21 per cent (average for both houses) of parliamentarians worldwide, up from 15 per cent in 2003 and 13 per cent in 1998.

To date, some 37 countries have reached the critical mass of 30 per cent women in their lower houses of parliament, as mandated by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1990,³ though a large majority of countries lags behind: 72 countries currently have less than 15 per cent women in their lower houses. Countries with the highest numbers of women in elected offices, led by Rwanda with 64 per cent women in its lower house, are spread all over the world and cut across all levels of economic development or democratic freedoms and liberties.

The Nordic countries have the highest regional average of female parliamentarians as of October 2013 with 42 per cent women in their single or lower houses. The Americas, Europe (excluding Scandinavia) and Sub-Saharan Africa come next, with 24.8, 22.8 and 21.1 per cent, respectively. Asia (19.1 per cent), the Arab states (17.8 per cent) and the Pacific (13.1 per cent) are at the bottom (see Figure 1). In the past decade, all major regions except the Pacific have made at least 5 percentage point increases in their respective averages, though the highest increase has been in the Arab states, where the average number of female parliamentarians increased by 11.8 percentage points from 6 per cent (2003) to 17.8 per cent (2013). This increase was largely the result of recent improvements in Algeria and Saudi Arabia, and changes in Morocco, Libya and Iraq from the early 2000s to the recent democratic openings. More steady increases have taken place in the Americas, where the average number of women in single or lower houses increased from 18.4 per cent in 2003 to 24.8 in 2013, which were prompted in part by the widespread use of gender quotas in Latin America. Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia experienced increases of roughly 6 and 4 percentage points, respectively, in the past decade.

Figure 1: Number of women in parliaments, 2003 and 2013 regional averages



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/world011013.htm>>.⁴

Electoral gender quotas – a major electoral reform

Gender quotas are numerical targets that stipulate the number or percentage of women that must be included in a candidate list or the number of seats to be allocated to women in a legislature. They aim to reverse discrimination in law and practice and to level the playing field for women and men in politics. Gender quotas, as they mostly regulate political parties' actions, underscore the notion of political parties as the 'gatekeepers' through which citizens pursue opportunities for political leadership (Dahlerup 2006). Therefore quotas play a critical role in providing meaningful and effective opportunities for female party members to access elected public offices. To date, gender quotas have proved to be the single most effective tool for 'fast-tracking' women's representation in elected bodies of government. It is, however, important to note that as an extensive body of research in this field suggests, quotas may have a differential impact in different contexts and in different electoral systems and may take longer than a single electoral cycle to produce the desired impact. Furthermore, electoral gender quotas do not remove all structural, institutional and societal barriers for women in politics, and need to be complemented by other measures designed to level the playing field for women.

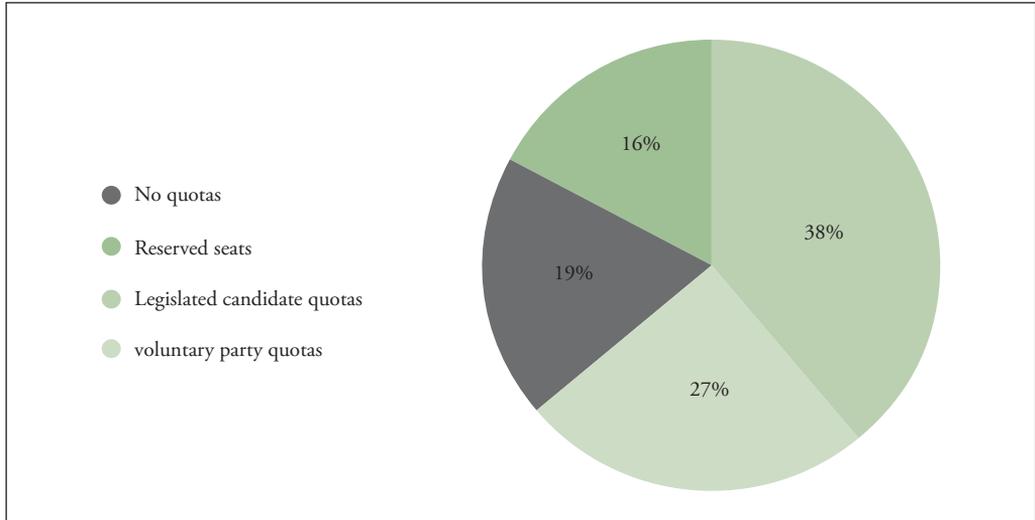
There are three key types of gender quotas in politics:

1. Legislated candidate quotas – These quotas regulate the gender composition of the candidate lists and are binding by law for all political parties in the election; they are mandated either through national constitutions or by electoral legislation.
2. Legislated 'reserved seats' – These measures regulate by law the gender composition of elected bodies, by reserving a certain number or percentage of seats for women members, implemented through special electoral procedures; they are mandated either through national constitutions or by electoral legislation.
3. Party quotas (also called voluntary party quotas) – These quotas are adopted by individual parties for their own candidate lists, and are usually enshrined in party statutes and rules.

All key types of gender quotas are increasingly used around the world to promote women's political participation and representation. To date, some 118⁵ countries and territories—more than half of all—use some type of gender quota for an elected office. Based on the information presented in this Atlas, 60 countries and territories/special areas around the world use legislated candidate quotas (which may be used in conjunction with reserved seats or voluntary party quotas), 36 countries and territories/special areas use the system of reserved seats (few of which also use legislated candidate quotas as well) and in 37 countries and territories at least one political party represented in parliament uses a voluntary party quota (countries with both, legislated candidate quotas for national legislatures and voluntary party quotas are excluded from this number). Please see Annex A for a full list of countries in these three categories. The lists presented there include countries with legislated candidate quotas, reserved seats and voluntary party quotas for the composition of lower or upper houses or both, and/or sub-national elected bodies.

Out of the 37 countries that as of November 2013 have more than 30 per cent or more women in the lower houses of parliament, 30 (81 per cent) use some type of gender quota. In particular, 14 countries (38 per cent) use legislated candidate quotas, ten (27 per cent) use voluntary party quotas, six (16 per cent) use a reserved seat system and only seven (19 per cent) do not use any type of quotas (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Use of various types of gender quotas among countries with 30 per cent or more women in parliament (single or lower houses)



Source: Global Database of Quotas for Women.

Note: For the purposes of this chart, countries are categorized into one group only, with preference given to reserved seats over legislated candidate quotas when the two are used together, or to legislated candidate quotas over voluntary party quotas when the two are used together.

Why quotas?

The spread of gender quotas—both voluntary party quotas among some early adopters in Western European countries and legislated quotas later in countries around the world—was underpinned by the conviction that, given the slow rise in the number of women in parliaments, achieving true gender parity in representation would take several decades without special measures.⁶ The growing application of gender quotas as a policy tool draws on the theory that women in legislatures are more likely to have a policy impact that benefits other women and promotes gender equality when they are represented in significant numbers (i.e., when they reach a ‘critical mass’, which has been defined by researchers and practitioners as 30 per cent). Some have however challenged this 30 per cent threshold, arguing against one standard threshold for a ‘critical mass’ of women in all political and social contexts (Dahlerup 2006; Bratton 2005, Thomas 1994).⁷

The normative framework for the use of quotas is based on a wide range of international and national commitments and principles pertaining to the equality of rights and opportunities for women and men to participate in (and be elected to) decision-making structures. These include internationally binding conventions such as the International Covenant on Civil

and Political Rights (1966) and the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), regionally adopted human rights treaties such as the American Convention of Human Rights (1969), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981) and its Protocol on Women (2003) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007), the European Convention on Human Rights (1950), as well as various declarations adopted at the international, regional and sub-regional levels. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, served to galvanize international and national actions in this regard, calling on governments to implement special measures (including through the use of affirmative action) to ensure the equal participation of women and men in decision making 'in order to strengthen democracy and promote its proper functioning'.⁸

Gender quotas are considered necessary affirmative action measures to 'realize de facto or substantive equality for women, rather than an exception to the norms of non-discrimination and equality'.⁹ Furthermore, as with other forms of special measures aimed at improving women's ability to achieve de facto equality with men, gender quotas for elected offices are considered temporary measures, to be 'discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved' (CEDAW Convention, Article 4).¹⁰ However, legislated gender quotas have not yet been discontinued in any country for this reason. Where such laws have lapsed and failed to be renewed, it has always been due to a lack of political will among parties in legislatures to institute effective special measures to improve women's representation.¹¹ The recent case of revoking previous quota legislation in Egypt in the run-up to the 2011 election resulted in a decrease in women's representation from 13 per cent (elected in 2010 with the use of reserved seats) to 2 per cent in 2011. In Denmark, various political parties have used voluntary gender quotas with high thresholds, such as a minimum of 40 per cent female candidates from the late 1970s to the 1990s, and subsequently discontinued them while maintaining a relatively high number of women in parliament (currently 39 per cent).

Yet an increasing number of countries provide a gender quota aimed at ensuring that legislatures reflect the principles of gender balance and the equal representation of both sexes. Examples include countries with a requirement for alternation of female and male candidates on candidate lists such as Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Libya, Nicaragua, Senegal, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe. Such laws reflect core, universal and permanent principles upon which democratic institutions should be based, rather than special measures as defined in the CEDAW convention.

Interestingly, there is a new trend among countries that adopted gender quotas in the 1990s and early 2000s to revise and enhance their quota laws, either by increasing the minimum percentage of each gender or by changing the rank-order rules for the electoral lists, as in Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia, Ecuador, France, Mexico and Morocco.

Some countries use other types of quota systems—albeit non-gender specific and therefore outside the scope of this publication—to ensure the representation of various minorities based on regional, ethnic, linguistic or religious cleavages. Other systems provide quotas for youth representation in legislatures¹² or geographical quotas to ensure a minimum representation for densely populated areas or islands, for example.

So what do quotas actually do, and how do they work? In a nutshell, gender quota rules provide the minimum number of women (or women and men) that candidate lists should include (legislated candidate quotas and voluntary party quotas) or the number of seats that should be allocated to women in legislatures (reserved seats for women). The introduction of a quota system is aimed at ‘placing the burden of recruitment not on the individual woman, but on those who control the recruitment process’ (Dahlerup 2006). Such new rules are intended to transform the way in which parties choose their candidates, by making political parties look for potential female candidates in a more serious and committed way, recruit more women for political positions, and thus become more gender-balanced in their internal composition and in their parliamentary groups/delegations.

Thus quotas may relate to three distinct environments in which women usually face disproportionate challenges:

1. quotas for women as **aspirants** (i.e. for selecting women from among eligible individuals as potential candidates)—used in electoral systems with single-member districts, instituted through party rules, practised by parties in the UK, Australia and Canada¹³ (such practices are not detailed in this report, as they are broadly categorized as voluntary party quotas due to their non-legislated nature);
2. **candidate quotas** for selecting women to be included on candidate lists—used in multi-member districts for proportional representation (PR) or majority/plurality systems, legislated in national laws or agreed upon within parties (see Annex A/Table A1); and
3. **reserved seats for women** (codified through national constitutions or electoral laws)—quota rules enshrined in constitutions, electoral codes or other related acts are binding on all electoral subjects and are often enforced through sanctions administered by authorized national agencies, such as electoral commissions, electoral tribunals or other judicial organs (see Annex A/Table A2).

Why are women under-represented?

Any discussion of adopting gender quotas should consider why women are under-represented in political life in a particular country, given their share in the total population and among qualified voters. The answer to this question is crucial for choosing the right strategy to remedy this inequality.

In the global survey of parliamentarians conducted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in 2008, women parliamentarians identified the following factors as the most significant obstacles in pursuing successful political careers: domestic responsibilities; prevailing cultural attitudes regarding the roles of women in society; lack of support from the family; lack of confidence; lack of finances; and lack of support from political parties. Male parliamentarians surveyed identified the lack of support from the electorate as the single most important deterrent, followed by a lack of financial resources and saw the prevailing cultural attitudes as one of the least important factors influencing their participation in politics.

The results of past research and analysis of political processes and institutions point to a paramount challenge—access to political decision making is influenced by the dominant gender norms, attitudes and stereotypes in a given society. This key realization has driven a global shift away from women’s alleged lack of adequate qualifications as the principal reason for their under-representation to a new focus on reviewing and reforming unfair and discriminatory laws and practices into more inclusive, transparent and equitable ones.

An increasing amount of research and comparative analysis, as well as internationally agreed commitments and recommendations, is focused on efforts to understand and reform structural and institutional barriers for women in politics. These include deconstructing intra-party decision-making rules and informal practices and the nature of candidate selection and nomination processes, analysing the impact of electoral systems and the opportunities or barriers they create for women’s chances of being elected, dissecting patterns in political fundraising and campaign spending by female and male candidates, and other critical aspects of gender-based analysis of electoral processes.

Candidate-selection processes

How does a given party select candidates? Is it formalized and transparent, or do nominations take place within an ‘old boys’ network’—in closed circles that de facto exclude most women as well as groups of marginalized communities and minorities? In PR electoral systems, it is important to be placed by one’s party at the top of the list, but how and where is the rank order of the candidate list decided? Is there a nomination committee, and if yes, who appoints its members? Are the selection criteria transparent? In first-past-the-post (FPTP) systems with single-member districts, where (and by whom) within political parties are the decisions taken about which candidates are nominated for the winnable seats?

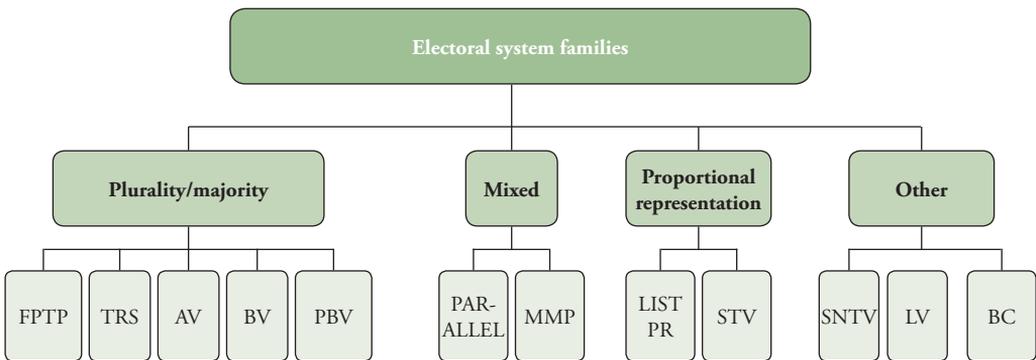
Opportunities for women to pursue political careers—and in particular, their chances of being included in candidate lists—are inextricably linked with the nature of candidate-selection processes in individual countries and parties and whether the relevant rules and procedures are transparent, clear and formalized; whether the selection process is inclusive or exclusive; and whether it is decided through a formal or informal/non-institutionalized process.¹⁴ Some studies suggest that clear and defined candidate-selection processes benefit women, as they promote accessibility and awareness of the rules and procedures involved (Caul 1999) and provide opportunities for scrutiny and debate (Matland 2005b), while others suggest that informal and less institutionalized practices may be more friendly to women and susceptible to quicker and easier change due to lobbying by women’s groups (Htun 2002). Yet the important caveat is that while sometimes possible, such achievements may not be sustainable over time, and may be easily reversed (Lovenduski and Norris 1993). In an International IDEA study on women and candidate-selection processes in nine Latin American countries, no significant difference was found between the percentage of female candidates nominated by parties with formal rules for candidate selection, and percentage of female candidates nominated by parties with no such formal rules (International IDEA 2011). This debate suggests that there is no single pattern with regard to candidate-selection processes and their outcome for women, and that more detailed and individualized studies of political party processes are needed to identify measures that promote gender equality in this area. Important factors are informal norms involved in the selection process,

perceptions of women as politicians and the political will to change women's historical under-representation through, among others, the use of candidate quotas.

Electoral systems and women's representation

An electoral system is broadly defined as the manner in which votes are translated into seats. Three key elements of any electoral system are:¹⁵ **district magnitude** (the number of representatives elected in one electoral district); **the electoral formula** by which the winner of a seat is chosen; and **the ballot structure**, which determines whether the voter votes for a candidate or a party, and whether the voter makes a single choice or expresses a series of preferences. There are three main electoral system families, classified according to how they translate votes into seats (**plurality/majority, mixed and proportional systems**) and a fourth family, into which individual systems that do not fit in the three main families are grouped. There are 12 individual electoral systems identified within these main families.

Figure 3: Electoral system families



Source: International IDEA 2005.

Notes: FPTP = first-past-the-post; TRS = two-round system; AV = alternative vote; BV = block vote; PBV = party block vote; MMP = mixed-member proportional; PR = proportional representation; STV = single transferable vote; SNTV = single non-transferable vote; LV = limited vote; BC = Borda count.

Plurality/majority systems are based on the principle that the candidate or party with a plurality of votes (i.e., more than any other) or a majority of votes (i.e., 50 per cent plus one—an absolute majority) is declared the winner. Such a system may use single-member districts (e.g., FPTP, alternative vote or the two-round system) or multi-member districts (e.g., block vote or party block vote).

Proportional representation (PR) is the electoral system family based on the principle of translating the overall votes of a party or grouping into a corresponding proportion of seats in an elected body. For example, a party that wins 30 per cent of the votes will receive approximately 30 per cent of the seats. All PR systems require the use of multi-member districts. There are two major types of PR systems: list PR and single transferable vote (STV).

In a **mixed system**, voters' choices are used to elect representatives using two different systems: one PR and one plurality/majority. There are two kinds of mixed systems: parallel

systems and mixed-member proportional systems. As women's representation on average is higher in PR systems than in plurality/majority systems, strategically designing a mixed system (for instance, electing half of the members of parliament (MPs) through a PR system and the other half using a plurality/majority system) can be an effective way to increase women's representation.

Three types of individual electoral systems—single non-transferable vote (SNTV), limited vote (LV) and Borda count (BC)—form part of a fourth electoral system family, in which the SNTV system is a multi-member-district system in which voters can cast one vote for one candidate. LV is similar to the SNTV system, but voters have more than one vote (but less than the total number of candidates, as in the block vote system).

In brief, systems with large district magnitudes (those using multi-member districts) give parties the ability to present a more balanced list of candidates, in which women and men need not compete for a single post in the nomination process within a party. Parties are thus less concerned about a potential male bias among voters, which often leads them to nominate a male candidate over a female one in single-member districts, often referring to him as the 'most broadly acceptable candidate'.¹⁶

Box 1: District and party magnitude effects in Tunisia

The radical 50-50 per cent quota system with alternation of women and men throughout the list, which applied to the first Tunisian election following the country's democratic uprising in 2011, resulted in only 26 per cent women being elected - a disappointment compared to the 28 per cent in the last election under the regime of former President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. This result was due to the fact that more than 80 parties participated in the election, and with rather small district magnitudes, most parties got only one seat per district. With only 7 per cent of the lists headed by women, most of the new women MPs were elected through the biggest party, the Ennahdha Party.

If an electoral formula is conducive to more parties winning seats in the legislature and leads to fewer wasted votes, as can happen in plurality/majority systems, parties will have greater incentives to present more diverse and balanced lists to the electorate, which will lead to the inclusion of more women on candidate lists.¹⁷ The ballot structure can be either party-centred (closed-list PR systems) or candidate-centred (FPTP systems); in party-centred systems, voters vote for a party—giving parties a greater incentive to put forward an inclusive and balanced list.

Open or **closed** candidate lists (used in list PR systems) also have an important effect on women's electability. Closed lists allow voters to only vote for a party; they cannot alter the sequence in which candidates will be elected to parliament. Open lists let voters select a party as well as one or more candidates within that party; therefore they help determine which individual party candidates will be elected. Closed lists, particularly if used in conjunction with candidate quotas, produce results that are consistent with the composition of the winning parties' candidate lists, while open lists have often produced disappointing results for the representation of women in countries in which the public's acceptance of female

political leaders is low. Nevertheless, in some countries open lists have worked for the benefit of women, as was the case in Poland before the introduction of legislated candidate quotas, where voters used the open list system to elect women candidates who were placed in the lower slots of the candidate list.¹⁸

Evidence from around the world demonstrates that proportional electoral systems are conducive to the election of more women candidates than majority systems. The total average number of women elected to parliament in 2012 using PR systems was 25 per cent; mixed electoral systems and majority/plurality electoral systems resulted in 18 and 14 per cent of women elected, respectively (IPU 2012). In all countries with proportional electoral systems, women currently hold 24.6 per cent of the seats, while they hold 18.5 per cent of seats in countries that use the plurality/majority electoral system, and 21.5 per cent in countries with a mixed electoral system. Of the 37 countries that have at least 30 per cent female representation in their legislatures, 24 (65 per cent) use list PR systems, six (16 per cent) use mixed systems and five (13 per cent) use plurality/majority systems. In the 73 countries with 15 per cent or less women in parliament, 43 (58 per cent) use plurality/majority systems, 16 (21 per cent) use PR systems and ten (13 per cent) use mixed systems, while two use other specific types and two are in transition. Importantly, PR systems with high district magnitude are not only more conducive to higher numbers of women by design; they are also better suited to incorporating gender quota mechanisms.¹⁹ Of the 118 countries and territories that have some kind of quota system (including those with voluntary party quotas), 64 use PR systems, while 23 use mixed systems and 24 use majority/plurality systems. In addition, two countries use systems falling within the ‘other’ category, three countries have transitional systems and two countries have no provisions for direct elections.

Key quota types and main features

As outlined above, gender quotas for elections come in different forms, as do the political and electoral systems in which they are implemented. In order to make gender quotas as effective and meaningful as possible, the design of a gender quota system must be tailored to the country’s political and electoral systems.

Box 2: Countries with legislated candidate quotas in which a strict alternation between female and male candidates at national and/or sub-national levels is required by law

Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Libya, Nicaragua, Senegal, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

Legislated candidate quotas

Legislated candidate quotas, provided through constitutions and/or electoral/party laws, require that a minimum number of candidates are women (or of the under-represented sex). This type of quota is usually a binding form of candidate quota for all parties that intend to contest parliamentary seats. Legislated candidate quotas give the state the opportunity

to enforce sanctions to compel political parties to abide by the adopted standard. Around the world, 60 countries and territories currently use legislated candidate quotas for the composition of lower and/or upper houses of parliament, and/or sub-national councils. The ranking order and placement of female candidates in winnable seats in closed list PR electoral systems greatly influences the effectiveness of legislated candidate quotas in ensuring the election of female candidates. Currently, 12 countries and territories with legislated candidate quotas require a strict alternation between female and male candidates on candidate lists for at least one level/house within the legislature (known as zipper or zebra systems), 12 require a ranking order such as ‘one woman in every three candidates’ or a standard close to this level, while the remaining countries have either a very weak ranking requirement such as ‘one in every five candidates to be a woman’ or have no ranking order requirements at all. Quota rules that include strict alternation or a condition such as ‘one woman in every three candidates’ require parties to field a large number of female candidates across their entire list—not just place them at the bottom. However, such a rule is only effective if the candidate lists are closed/blocked.

Of the 60 countries and territories that have legislated candidate quotas, 34 countries (57 per cent) stipulate sanctions for non-compliance in the form of rejecting the entire list or refusing to register the section/candidates on the list that conflict with the provisions of the law; only eight countries (13 per cent) provide for a financial sanction. Various types of sanctions will be presented in more detail below.

Figure 4: Countries and territories with legislated candidate quotas in the lower or upper house of parliament or at sub-national levels



Source: Global Database of Quotas for Women, <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>.

Note: Countries may appear on more than one of the three maps and lists (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Tables A1, A2, A3 and A4) as they may practise different types of quotas within one level or at different levels of governance. Examples of such countries include Kenya, Mauritania, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

Legislated reserved seats

While legislated and voluntary candidate quotas regulate the minimum number of women or candidates of an under-represented sex to be included on candidate lists, reserved seats stipulate the number of women or representatives of an under-represented sex to be elected to legislative bodies. Reserved seats are the least-used quota type globally, but they are increasingly used in Africa and South-East Asia. To date, 36 countries and territories have adopted the system of reserved seats using three main methods for lower and/or upper houses and/or sub-national level councils:

1. **A special nation-wide tier for female candidates only:** this method takes a number of different forms, for example: (1) the election of a set number of women from districts designed for electing female parliamentarians only (in Rwanda, where women are

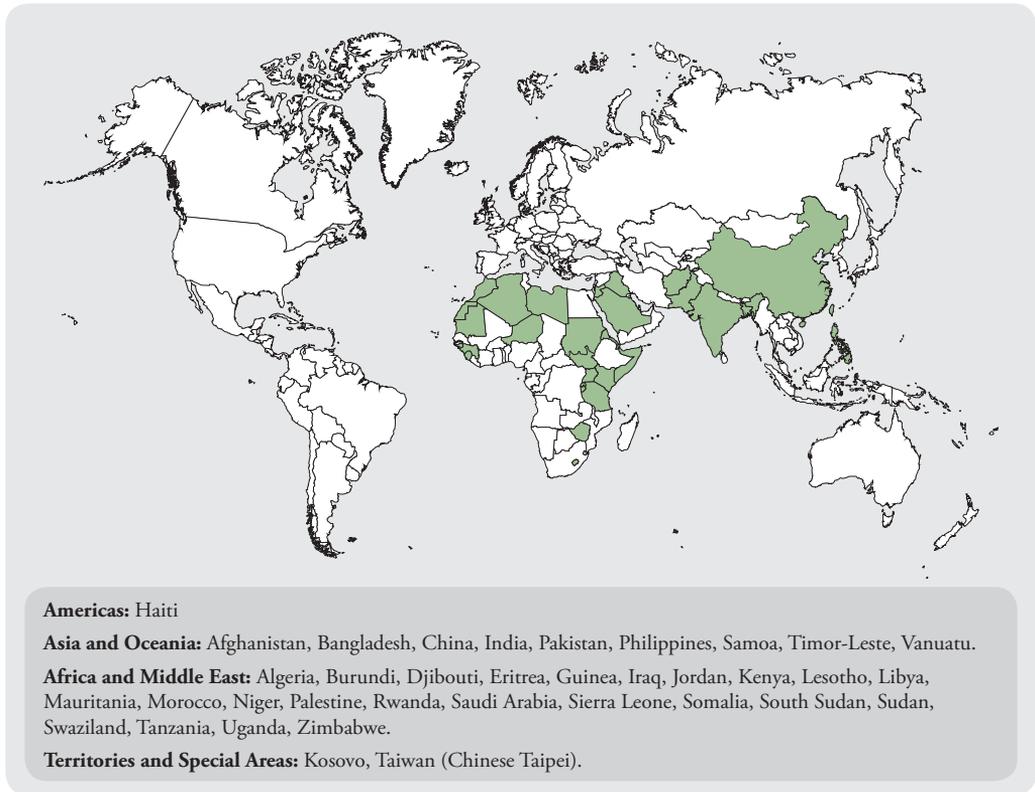
elected in 24 provinces through a specially designated electoral college); (2) a separate tier of female MPs directly elected in single-member districts (in Uganda); and (3) a separate tier reserved for women to be elected from a special all-women national lists (such as the 60 reserved seats for women in Morocco elected through a women-only list PR system/closed list and in Mauritania, which elects 20 women through a women-only nationwide list).

2. **Certain constituencies reserved for women only:** this method ensures that these districts will return only female candidates. It is used at the sub-national level in India by rotating reserved wards from one electoral cycle to another, in order to avoid eliminating male candidates from the contest in a given district/ward for a long period of time.
3. The **'best loser system'** reserves seats for women who garnered the most votes in their districts (compared to other women) but did not win. In Jordan, for example, for the allocation of the 15 reserved seats for women, the election commission will calculate the percentage of votes for unsuccessful women candidates in district elections by dividing the number of votes they obtain by the total number of votes cast in their constituency. The 15 women candidates who obtain the highest percentage of votes nationwide will be declared elected on the condition that no governorate obtains more than one reserved seat for women.

Certain countries reserve a fixed number of seats for women—such as Tanzania, where 30 per cent of seats are reserved for women—but do not require these candidates to be publicly elected, and instead allocate the special seats for women among winning parties in proportion to the number of seats awarded to them in Parliament. Lists of women who will eventually take up these mandates are submitted to the election management body in advance of the elections, and the methods parties use to select these candidates are diverse, from internal party elections to appointments. A similar system is used in Zimbabwe and in Pakistan to designate women members to reserved seats in the lower house, and in Lesotho's sub-national elections.

A review of experiences in the use and impact of reserved seats suggest that reserved seat quotas must be designed to give women 'elected legitimacy'—i.e., reserved seats should be subject to competitive election among several female candidates, where the elected women have their own power base/constituency.

Figure 5: Countries and territories with reserved seats in the lower or upper house of parliament or at sub-national levels



Source: Global Database of Quotas for Women, <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>.

Note: Countries and territories may appear on more than one of the three maps and lists (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Tables A1, A2, A3 and A4) as they may practise different types of quotas within one level or at different levels of governance. Examples of such countries include Kenya, Mauritania, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

Voluntary party quotas

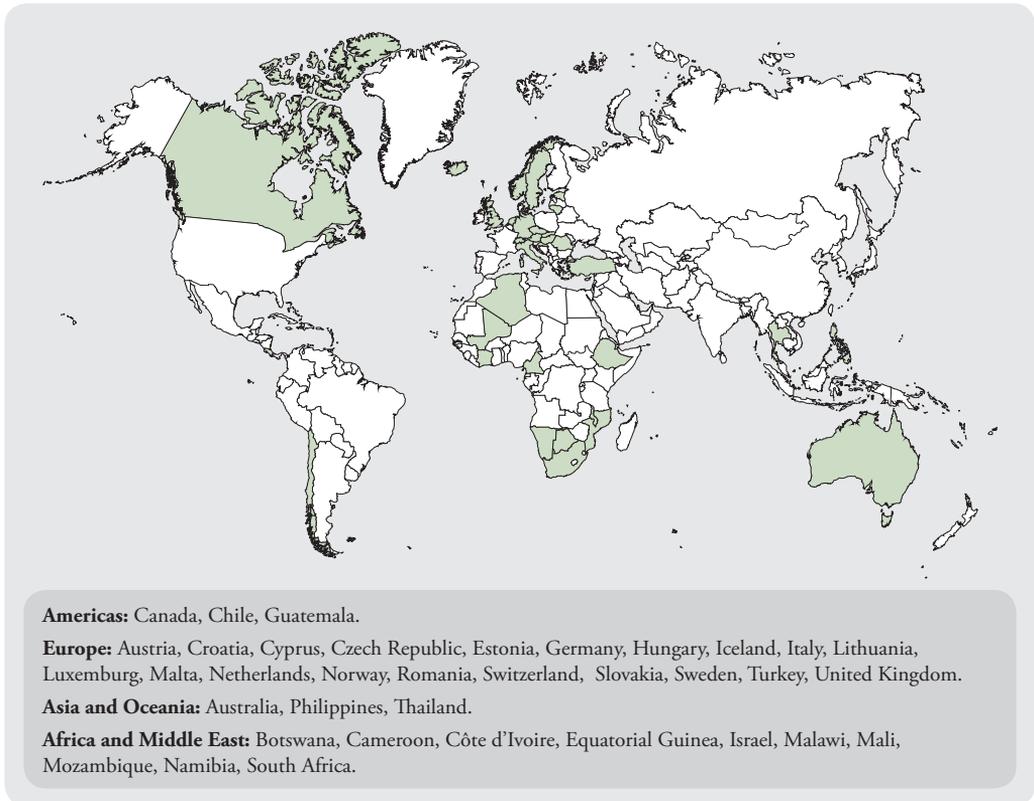
Voluntary party quotas have been increasingly popular among left and centre-left parties such as Green, Socialist and Social Democratic parties (Dahlerup 2006; Norris and Krook 2011) in many countries in Europe. In Sweden, many political parties introduced voluntary party quotas in the form of a ‘neither sex should be represented by less than 40 per cent’ rule in 1970s and 1980s, as a result of which the number of women MPs reached 39 per cent in the 1988 elections. It was only after the 1991 elections (when women’s numbers in parliament dropped to 34 per cent) that women in various parties demanded stricter measures, such as alternating between male and female candidates across candidate lists, in order to secure true parity among elected representatives. Voluntary party quotas contributed to significant advances in the representation of women in national parliaments in countries as diverse as Australia, Germany, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa and the United Kingdom. As noted above, in about 37 countries and territories one or more parties use voluntary party quotas.

Any political party can introduce gender quotas for their own lists for public elections. One or two parties can be forerunners for other parties in a country. In many countries, gender quotas were first introduced by individual political parties, and were later adopted by parliaments with binding quota regulations for all political parties.

Voluntary party quotas applied to candidate lists should be complemented by ranking-order provisions in order to ensure that women are included in leading positions of the candidate lists and evenly distributed across the entire list of candidates. Ranking-order specifications will be presented in more detail below.

Voluntary quotas are likely to be respected and properly implemented in parties with clear rules, a bureaucratic culture and standardized practices (Lovenduski and Norris 1993). Hence, highly institutionalized parties may provide a more conducive environment for adopting and implementing voluntary party quotas.

Figure 6. Countries with voluntary gender quotas for the lower house, upper house or sub-national levels



Source: Global Database of Quotas for Women <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>

Note: This list includes countries in which at least one party represented in parliament practices a voluntary gender quota for legislative elections. Countries which have legislated quotas for parliament are not included.

Voluntary quotas may be easier to adopt, as they only require action from within political parties—unlike legislated candidate quotas or reserved seats, the adoption of which may be delayed by lengthy and protracted legislative procedures. Such quotas can be implemented without changing the existing electoral boundaries. However, parties that lack internal discipline and institutionalization will not be able to ensure compliance from within, and voluntary quotas will not have a meaningful impact if parties do not support female candidates with campaign funding and placing them in winnable seats (UNDP 2008).

Advice for quota designers: how to make quotas work?

Gender quotas are usually considered to be meaningful and effective when they: (1) include a specific, measurable numerical target, (2) are accompanied by well-designed quota rules such as ranking-order rules and placement mandates that match the country's electoral system, ballot structure and list type, and (3) include sanctions for non-compliance.

Design quota provisions to fit the electoral system

Electoral systems and party structures have important implications for how easy it is to apply gender quotas or the difficulties that advocates may encounter when lobbying for their adoption. As noted above, candidate quotas (both legislated and voluntary) are easier to implement in PR systems with large districts than in single-member districts, in which decisions on which candidate (only one candidate per party) to field in each district are much more heavily debated, and parties tend to favour male candidates due to gender-based stereotypes and powerful male incumbents. However, majority/plurality electoral systems based on single-member or multi-member districts have also been successfully combined with candidate quotas, for example in the UK, where the Labour Party has instituted a voluntary system of all-women shortlists (AWS) for selecting candidates nominated in certain districts for parliamentary elections. Under this system, the Labour Party identifies constituencies in which candidates will be selected from women-only shortlists in order to ensure that the party candidates in these contests will be women. For the 2015 elections, the party has decided to select candidates for 50 per cent of its target seats using AWS. Other examples of legislated candidate quotas matched with plurality/majority systems include Senegal, which uses a parallel electoral system in which parties are required to field an equal number of male and female candidates in multi-member districts. Uganda has an additional tier of women-only districts where women are elected directly, and India has districts/wards reserved for women at the sub-national level, where women are directly elected.

Include ranking-order rules and placement mandates in quota rules

In all electoral systems (and with legislated as well as voluntary candidate quotas), the quota provisions should include rules about the gendered rank order. Fair **vertical placement** of the female and male candidates on the electoral list (PR systems with closed party lists) and/or a **horizontal distribution** of both sexes in winnable seats is essential if women are to have a real chance of being elected. Rank-order rules are adopted to prevent quota rules (for instance a general rule of 30 or 50 per cent female candidates) from becoming merely symbolic, with only a few women getting elected because political parties have placed most

of the female candidates at the bottom of the lists or in unwinnable constituencies. Many quota systems today combine rules about the total number of women and men on the candidate lists with specific rules concerning the gender composition of the top candidates, which are sometimes labelled ‘double quotas’ in PR systems.

Examples of **vertical rank-order rules** for the distribution of female and male candidates are:

- zebra or zipper systems: alternating female and male candidates throughout the lists (e.g., Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Libya, Nicaragua, Senegal, Tunisia and Zimbabwe); alternation is used by many Green parties as well Social Democratic parties;
- a requirement that the top two candidates are not of the same sex (e.g., Belgium);
- 40:60 ratio for every five posts on the list (e.g., Spain); and
- one out of every group of three candidates must be a woman (e.g., Albania, Argentina, Indonesia, Serbia, Timor-Leste).

Table 1 demonstrates the effects of various rank-order rules for candidate lists by estimating the *minimum* number of women that will be elected from one party in one electoral district, depending on how many seats the party wins in each district. All examples are based on a list PR system with closed lists. The table only shows the absolute minimum number of women that could be elected under given rules. This table should be read as follows: if the party only wins one seat in the district, none of the four rank-order systems in Columns 2, 3, 4 or 5 will guarantee the election of a female candidate. If the party wins two seats in the district, the zipper system and the rank-order rule in Column 3 will guarantee the election of at least one woman. Under a requirement of 30 per cent female candidates from each party (last column), no women may be elected if they were placed in unwinnable seats or at the bottom of a list with 16 candidates or more.

Table 1: Effect of different ranking systems when the party magnitude varies (for candidate quotas, legislated or voluntary)

Number of seats won by the party in the district	Minimum number of women elected by type of rank-order rule			
	Alternation/zipper rule	Top 2 candidates cannot be of same gender + at least 1 woman in every subsequent group of 3	At least 1 of each gender in each group of 3 candidates	30 per cent women among candidates without a rank order
1	None	None	None	None
2	1	1	None	None
3	1	1	1	None
4	2	1	1	None
5	2	2	1	None
6	3	2	2	None
7	3	2	2	None
8	4	3	2	None
9	4	3	3	None
10	5	3	3	None
11	5	4	3	None

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Horizontal rank-order systems. In plurality/majority systems with single-member districts, in which each party nominates only one candidate, rank-order rules need to be adopted. Requiring the presence of 50 per cent female candidates may result in the election of very few women if these candidates are mostly placed in unwinnable constituencies. The first electoral cycle in France after the introduction of the parity law demonstrates this potential. Political parties were required to field equal numbers of male and female candidates across all single-member electoral districts, which led to an increase of just 1 per cent (from 11 to 12 per cent) of elected women due to the placement of female candidates in unwinnable seats. The determination of winnable seats in single-member districts should be based on the result of the previous election, and female and male candidates should be distributed equally in safe and unsafe constituencies for their party.

Sanctions for non-compliance

The provision of sanctions and their enforcement is the most important way to ensure that gender quotas are effective.

In the case of **legislated quotas**, the presence and enforcement of sanctions greatly increases the likelihood of party compliance. The crucial questions are (1) what sanctions are effective and (2) who should have the responsibility to ensure that sanctions are enforced. Sanctions are usually provided by laws that mandate the use of quotas and electoral management bodies are generally responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcing sanctions against parties found to be in violation of quota rules.

In the case of **voluntary party quotas** adopted by individual parties, the central party organizations monitor whether the local nominating party bodies are following the party's quota provisions. Some central party organizations are reluctant to interfere with the prerogatives of the local party organizations, and have not adopted any sanctions, such as the German and Swedish Social Democratic parties. But in other cases the central party organization will ask the local party chapter to renominate its list, as is the case in the Norwegian Labour Party. In Ireland, the local party organization has to seek a waiver from the National Executive Committee if female candidates cannot be found. In Croatia, the Social Democratic Party introduced a 40 per cent quota for elections in 1996, and a special supervision board ensured compliance.

The two main types of sanctions for non-compliance are (1) rejection of the list before the election and (2) financial penalties and incentives.

Rejection of the list. This sanction is by far the most effective, provided that the electoral management body has the legal mandate to reject non-compliant lists and that the sanctions are enforced in practice. Where the electoral authorities clearly communicate to political parties that their lists will be rejected if they do not comply with all relevant quota regulations (and therefore the party will not be able to participate in the election), the effect has proved to be strong. This type of sanction is used for instance in Poland, Costa Rica, FYR of Macedonia and Belgium (see Annex A/Table A1).

Box 3: Sanctions for Non-Compliance

Out of the total number of countries with legislated candidate quotas, 57 per cent (34 out of 60) provide sanction for non-compliance in the form of a rejection of the entire list or rejection of the section/candidates on the list which conflict with the provisions of the law, and only 13 per cent (8 out of 60) provide for a financial sanction for non-compliance.

Sanctions such as rejection of the list are sometimes preceded by an (often public) **warning** to parties that their failure to comply with the quota regulations will result in rejection of the list/deregistration from the electoral contest if the list is not revised. In Spain, a party that does not comply with the quota rules will be given a three-day period following a warning, to be followed by the rejection of the list if non-compliance is not remedied. In Serbia, a list is sent back to remedy the non-compliance. In Bosnia and Herzegovina,

political parties or coalitions have five days to replace the candidates and resubmit them to the Central Election Commission (CEC) for certification. In Mexico, parties that do not comply with quota rules have 48 hours to amend their lists. After this period, if they are still found to be non-compliant, parties will be publicly reprimanded by the General Council of the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) and given an extra 24 hours to rectify their list, after which the IFE will reject non-compliant lists. Such rules, however, have their pitfalls. Since the main goal behind any quota regulation is to change parties' recruitment patterns and require them to look more seriously for (and empower) female candidates for election, the practice of correcting unbalanced lists at the last minute by asking a female candidate to stand for election may not result in a systemic change in candidate-selection processes. Instead, party officials and committees in charge of candidate-selection processes should strive to identify and nominate women candidates in time for the official submission date of the candidate lists.

In some cases such as Armenia, female candidates elected to parliament have been pressured by their parties to give up their seats to male colleagues shortly after the election.²⁰ To eliminate this potential, the quota legislation could be changed to require that if a female MP resigns, her substitute must also be female; violations should be punished with sanctions.

Financial penalties. Eight countries with legislated candidate quotas penalize non-compliance financially. In Portugal, a list found to violate quota legislation will be made public and punished with a fine, which is calculated according to the level of non-compliance. In France, rejection of the list is used at the local level, while financial penalties are implemented at the national level; this variation in sanctions, together with the effect of different electoral systems, contributed to a remarkably higher representation of women at the local level than at the national level in all elections following the introduction of the parity law. In elections to the National Assembly, the biggest parties chose to pay fines rather than comply with the quota regulation. In Albania, a fixed fine of ALL 1,000,000 (roughly 7,120 EUR per list) is the penalty for non-compliance in the case of parliamentary elections and ALL 50,000 (roughly 357 EUR) in the case of sub-national elections. In Ireland, political parties lose 50 per cent of their state funding unless at least 30 per cent of the nominated candidates are women and at least 30 per cent are men. Overall, financial sanctions pose less of a threat than the rejection of party lists; parties that receive large private contributions can easily absorb fines levied on their public funding due to violating quota regulations.

Financial incentives that increase public funding to parties that nominate a set number of female candidates are a relatively recent phenomenon. In Georgia, where a quota bill has been repeatedly turned down, a 2011 provision in the law of political parties stipulated that political parties that include at least 20 per cent candidates of a different sex in each group of ten candidates would receive a 10 per cent bonus from the state budget. However, this system failed to achieve its intended effect, as no major parties that won seats in parliament in 2012 complied with the regulation. The rule has since been amended to increase the additional public funding allocation to 30 per cent for parties that nominate at least 30 per cent candidates of a different sex within every ten candidates. The new provisions will apply to the local government elections planned for 2014. Colombia and Croatia also have financial incentives to encourage political parties to nominate more women.

Transitional contexts

Transitions from one system of governance to another—whether driven by the political calculations of existing regimes, political and governance reforms as part of peace-building and reconstruction processes, or transitions in the wake of democratic uprisings—all represent critical junctures at which fundamental issues of gender-based justice and equality in representation (and the character of intra-party decision-making processes) need to be considered and addressed. Such transitional periods almost always feature constitutional review processes, for example, that introduce amendments to the bill of rights to better guarantee human rights and the non-discrimination of women on equal terms with men; protect and promote the rights of formerly marginalized or minority ethnic, indigenous, religious or other groups (including women); or implement a major overhaul of the political and electoral system with far-reaching implications on party systems, mechanisms for civic engagement, etc. Various actors should increasingly use such democratic openings to lobby for the introduction of stronger equality and non-discrimination provisions in women's political participation and representation rights, and for the introduction of gender quotas to ensure the *de facto* implementation of these constitutional principles. This has been the case in many post-conflict and transition countries, albeit in often very different circumstances and political histories (for instance in South Africa and Rwanda, which has resulted in the very high representation of women), as well as in Afghanistan,²¹ Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Timor-Leste and, most recently, Libya.

Lessons learned and experiences from the field

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

To consolidate democracy and ensure that it is representative, the IPU works to increase the number of women in politics and parliament. Among the various policies and measures it advocates to that end, the organization places special emphasis on the adoption of quotas as an effective way to correct imbalances in the participation of men and women in parliament.

Since 1994, the IPU has supported the participation of women in parliament:

- it provides legislative support in the drafting or amendment of constitutions and/or electoral laws that carry measures to promote women's participation (Bangladesh, Tunisia, Turkey, Rwanda, etc.);
- it informs parliaments' oversight of government action on policies, programmes and measures implemented to enhance women's participation in politics and parliament (Burkina Faso, Jordan, Uganda, etc.);
- it assists parliaments in their efforts to sensitize the public, opinion leaders and political decision makers on the importance of women's participation in politics (Burundi, Rwanda, etc.); and
- it supports the pooling of efforts and partnerships between men and women so as to foster women's participation in politics and supports partnerships between parliamentarians and women's civil society organizations and other movements or associations.

Support is provided in the form of capacity-building activities, delivery of expertise and legislative drafting skills, provision of comparative data and examples of good practice, inter-parliamentary exchanges and forums for concerted action between parliament and other stakeholders involved in gender equality in politics.

Based on its long-standing action in support of more women in Parliament, the IPU has drawn the following lessons:

- ***Parliaments can be effective vehicles for promoting quotas.*** Parliaments develop or review electoral systems, electoral laws or even constitutions, so quotas cannot be developed without their joint involvement with the executive. The more parliamentarians are convinced of the good reasons to take measures to enhance women's participation, the more likely they are to vote in favour of such a law.
- ***Quotas need to be understood and accepted in order to be effective.*** Parliamentarians also have a key role to play in ensuring that quotas are understood and accepted by the public. As representatives of the people, they are the relay between the executive and the citizens. They are a vehicle for both consulting and sensitizing the public. Involving MPs in public consultation and sensitization efforts will give legitimacy to quotas and

lend support to their proper application subsequently. Similarly, parliamentarians will be strategic partners in sensitizing their political parties and helping them understand, accept and adopt quotas.

- ***Men are crucial partners. Men make up the majority of politicians.*** They account for 79 per cent of the world's parliamentarians, 83 per cent of ministers, 93 per cent of heads of government and 95 per cent of heads of state. They also make up the majority of members of political parties and their executives. Therefore, they have a considerable influence on decision making. It would be impossible to envisage or discuss, let alone adopt, quotas to enhance women's participation in politics without them. All sensitization, consultation, debating and decision-making efforts must be inclusive, and must consider (and try to reconcile) the interests of both men and women.
- ***Decision makers, committees and caucuses in parliament are key allies.*** Speakers, deputy speakers, chairpersons of parliamentary committees and leaders of political groups are decision makers that are key allies in the adoption of quotas. Their voices count in debates and decisions taken in parliament. Parliamentary committees and women's caucuses are often strategic allies in the debate on and adoption of quotas by parliaments. These bodies are composed of parliamentarians of different political persuasions, which can facilitate discussions that go beyond partisan interests. They are also an excellent forum for elaborating strategies aimed at overcoming reticence within Parliament, and provide a space for parliamentarians to consult and work in partnership with experts, government officials, representatives of civil society organizations and women's movements to promote quotas.
- ***Quotas must also be adopted at the international level.*** International organizations must not be content with preaching about enhancing women's participation; they must lead by example. The IPU is one of the few international organizations that have adopted quotas to enhance women's participation within their bodies. Since 2003, a series of measures have been adopted, for example targets that carry sanctions and minimum quotas of between 20 and 30 per cent women that are applied in the organization's main governing bodies. Today these quotas are respected by IPU members. Strengthening these quotas is currently on the organization's agenda. Moreover, the IPU never fails to encourage other international organizations to follow suit.

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Through collaborative partnerships at the global and national levels, International IDEA has used comparative knowledge and resources to leverage and influence the adoption and application of gender quotas. The Institute engages stakeholders such as national gender machineries, political parties, electoral management bodies, women's interparty parliamentary caucuses, women's multiparty groups/networks outside of parliaments, the media and civil society and other intergovernmental bodies.

International IDEA consolidated the evidence-based knowledge and experiences of researchers and practitioners on the impact of gender quotas in its regional report series on the implementation of quotas in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and the Arab states.

In a seminal publication entitled *Women in Parliaments: Beyond Numbers*, International IDEA drew on various authors to present global trends in the impact of quotas, candidate recruitment practices and the effect of electoral systems on women's representation, and issues and lessons learned in women's legislative work and outputs.

Complementing its work on producing global comparative knowledge material and tools in this field, International IDEA has supported electoral reforms and advocacy on the introduction and implementation of quotas to address women's under-representation in positions of power and decision making in Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Sierra Leone and Senegal.

Colombia

International IDEA supported the advocacy campaigns leading to the enactment of the 2011 law, which sets a 30 per cent quota for women in both the general and internal party elections. Since the enactment of the law, International IDEA has continued to help political parties with its implementation.

Ecuador

The joint International IDEA-NIMD programme on Democrática to Democrática in Ecuador aims to strengthen approaches on increasing women's political participation and representation in support of the Women's Multiparty Group and other actors. This programme has spearheaded dialogues on Ecuador's political system and reforms of the Democracy Code with regard to a new method of allocating seats to increase women's political participation in the 2012 elections.

Haiti

International IDEA supports the Quota Implementation Committee, which has the responsibility of ensuring implementation of the 30 per cent quota, which was incorporated into the constitutional amendment of Article 17.1. The Institute also supports the national campaign on the effective implementation of the constitutional 30 per cent quota through efforts to improve political reporting on gender quotas (and on politics in general) by undertaking joint awareness-raising initiatives for the media, political parties and civil society organizations.

Liberia

International IDEA continues to support the efforts of the Women's Legislative Caucus and the Coalition of Political Parties' Women of Liberia, which have led to the development of draft legislation—the Gender Equity Bill. The Institute has supported the process by facilitating opportunities for dialogue between political parties, legislators and the Ministry of Gender and Development to establish consensus on the need for legislated electoral quotas and to mobilize the necessary political support for their adoption. These efforts are also reinforced by the partnership with the National Election Commission of Liberia on the management of electoral processes and the enforcement of quotas.

Sierra Leone

In support of its national partners such as the Women's Solidarity Support Group and the Women's Parliamentary Caucus in Sierra Leone, International IDEA has contributed to the national campaign by providing comparative knowledge from other countries, such as facilitating a knowledge exchange and sharing the experiences of Tanzania, which has already achieved at least 30 per cent female representation in parliament.

Senegal

Following the enactment of the Gender Parity Law in Senegal, International IDEA's efforts targeted political parties, women in politics and potential election candidates to help stakeholders identify the challenges of effectively implementing the gender parity legislation in the run-up to the parliamentary elections in 2011. Support included convening round tables with political parties, the electoral management body and civil society organizations to discuss the quota legislation and its implications for the identification, nomination and selection of candidates and placing both women and men in electable positions. As a result of the 2011 parliamentary elections, the number of women in Senegal's Parliament reached 43 per cent, an increase of 25 percentage points over previous elections.

Ghana

Progressive policies and measures (such as the 1998 Affirmative Action Policy Guidelines) have not been adequately implemented in the past in Ghana. International IDEA engaged in advocacy efforts in partnership with Ghana's Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs and supported the development of an Affirmative Action Law, which bolstered the focus on the role of political parties and their policy documents on women's participation and representation in decision-making roles. The involvement of party leaderships, MPs, traditional leaders in the National House of Chiefs and civil society in the process of developing an Affirmative Action Law was a core strategy.

Kenya

International IDEA support to gender-equality advocates and political parties focused on promoting the implementation and enforcement of Kenya's 2010 constitutional provisions on gender equality in the March 2013 elections. Since the adoption of the constitution in 2010, the Kenyan political landscape and discussions have been dominated by the challenge of finding an acceptable formula for the electoral legislation in order to implement the constitutional provisions aimed at reducing the representation gap between women and men. The challenge of transforming constitutional commitments into implemented actions was a major highlight of the Dialogues on Gender Equality and Constitution Implementation.

Namibia

Namibia has been undergoing an extensive electoral reform process since 2011, which presented an opportunity for the country to extend its successful local-level legislated quota system (which has achieved 42 per cent local female representation) to the parliamentary level. With the support of the International IDEA, the proposal for a legislated quota at

the national level was defined as part of electoral legislative reform proposals formulated by the Electoral Commission of Namibia and submitted to the Law Reform Commission of Namibia.

Stockholm University

At the start of the 1990s, the new phenomenon of electoral gender quotas began to spread all over the world. Quotas had been applied for minorities—and, in a few countries, for women—in previous decades, but the current diffusion and discussion of quota legislation and proposals is on a much larger scale. Comparative research on this new development is much needed. In many countries, the debate about adopting gender quotas in politics has been limited to the experience of a few neighbouring countries. There is an urgent need for comparative analyses of this new policy field: the discourses on quotas world wide, the variety of adopted quota rules and their implementation—particularly, when do quotas work and when do they fail to result in meaningful change? A critical aim of this research is to help countries that are starting to deliberate and discuss possible quota regulations by exchanging best practices and lessons learned.

Within the framework of the research project ‘Electoral Gender Quotas – a Key to Equality?’ financed by the Swedish Research Council – a new comparative research field was created in 2001 with the establishment of the Women in Politics Research Centre (WIP) at Stockholm University. The first step was to gather researchers from all major regions to investigate this new trend in electoral politics. The result was the first global overview of the adoption and implementation of gender quotas: *Women, Quotas and Politics* (Dahlerup 2006). The collaboration with International IDEA led to seminars around the world and the establishment of the global quota website, <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>, which this Atlas is based on. Today, quota research is a flourishing and well-acknowledged research field. A number of master and PhD theses as well as books and many scientific articles on gender quotas have been published. The research team at Stockholm University collaborate with various international organizations and actors around the world to provide comparative expertise and advice on how to empower women in politics by implementing gender quotas.

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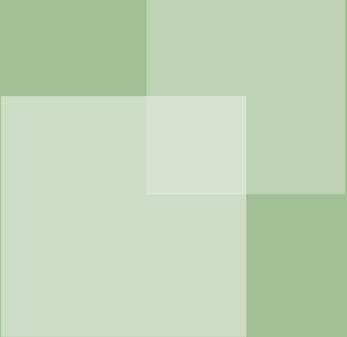
Endnotes

- ¹ Designations employed in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the three partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory or any other area of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Kosovo and Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) are listed as territories/special areas.
- ² Available at <<http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp>>.
- ³ The UN Economic and Social Council resolution in 1990 recommended the target of 30 per cent women in leadership positions to be reached by 1995, and 50 per cent by 2000.
- ⁴ IPU, 'Women in National Parliaments', available at <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/world011013.htm>>. Average data as of October 2013 and October 2003.
- ⁵ This includes 85 countries and territories with legislated candidate quotas and/or reserved seats and 37 countries and territories where at least one parliamentary party practises a voluntary quota.
- ⁶ The 2008–09 UN report estimated that with the rate of increase of the number of female representatives in parliament, true parity will be achieved in 2024 in developed countries and in 2047 in developing countries. United Nations Development Fund for Women, *Progress of the World's Women, 2008–2009. Who Answers to Women? Gender and Accountability*, p. 112, 'Timeline to reach gender parity in national assemblies', available at <<http://www.unifem.org/progress/2008/>>.
- ⁷ For more details and an in-depth discussion on the *theory of the critical mass*, see Dahlerup 1988. For a critical evaluation of the writings of various authors on the theory of the critical mass, see Childs and Krook 2008, Bratton 2005, Thomas 1994.
- ⁸ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Objectives and Action, G. Women in Power and Decision Making, para. 181.
- ⁹ General Recommendation No. 25, on Article 4, paragraph 1, of CEDAW, available at <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>>.
- ¹⁰ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979, <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>>.
- ¹¹ The Pakistan and Bangladesh country pages describe in more detail the instances in which quota legislation expired due to legislators' inability to agree on the modalities of new quota laws.
- ¹² In Uganda, five seats in Parliament are reserved for youth representatives. In Kenya's National Assembly, 12 seats are reserved for representatives to be nominated by political parties to represent special interests, including youth, persons with disabilities and workers. In Rwanda, the national Youth council elects two members of the Chamber of Deputies. In the Philippines, there is a stipulation to include youth on party lists, in Tunisia's National Assembly 12 seats are reserved for representatives to be nominated by political parties to represent special interests, including youth, reserved for candidates under 40 years of age. UNDP 2013.
- ¹³ Aspirant quotas are practised by Labour and the Liberal Democrats in the United Kingdom, where party rules require that shortlists of candidates for open seats include at least one woman; in Canada the New Democratic Party requires that at least one woman must be included in each district contest for nominations, <<http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?ul=en&country=37>>.
- ¹⁴ For an in-depth discussion of gender and candidate selection processes, see Lovenduski and Norris 1993; Matland 2005b.
- ¹⁵ For a more in-depth analysis of the impact of electoral systems on women's representation, see Larsrud and Taphorn 2007.
- ¹⁶ International IDEA, *Electoral System Design*, 2005.
- ¹⁷ Larsrud and Taphorn 2007.
- ¹⁸ International IDEA, *Electoral System Design*, 2005, p. 90.
- ¹⁹ Larsrud and Taphorn 2007.
- ²⁰ OSCE and ODIHR 2007, 2012.
- ²¹ Ballington and Dahlerup 2006.



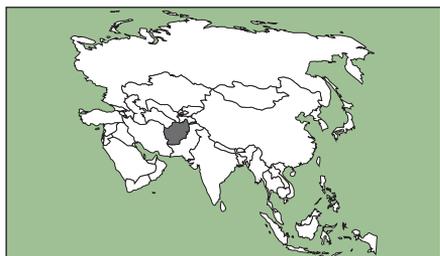
Countries and Territories

Summary profiles of 85 countries and territories with detailed description of types of legislated quotas used and related sanctions



Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas ...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-national level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- **Adopted by political parties**? No
- **Is there additional information**? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Wolesi Jirga/House of the People

Total seats	249
Total women	69
% women	28%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Single non-transferable vote
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=AF > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2381_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	According to Article 83 of the 2004 Constitution, 68 of the 249 total seats (27%) in the Lower House (Wolesi Jirga) are reserved for women, comprising at least 2 women for each of the 34 provinces of the country.
	Electoral Law	The Electoral Commission will determine the number of reserved seats for women in each of the 34 electoral constituencies in order to fulfil the constitutional provision of the 68 reserved seats for women in the Lower House (Electoral Law 2010, Articles 20 and 23). From the total of 68 allocated seats for women, 3 seats shall be allocated to Kochis (2010 Regulation on Allocation of Wolesi Jirga Seats for women).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	'If there are not enough female candidates on the list to occupy the allocated seats, the Commission shall adopt measures to make sure the seats do not remain vacant' (Article 23).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The female candidates who receive the most votes in each electoral constituency shall be assigned to the reserved seats identified for that constituency. The remaining seats (if any) in a constituency shall be assigned according to the rules of the electoral system, Single non-transferable vote (SNTV) regardless of the candidate's sex (Article 23).

UPPER HOUSE - Meshrano Jirga/House of Elders

Total seats	102
Total women	28
% women	27%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Indirectly elected/appointed
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2382_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	According to Article 84 of the Constitution, two-thirds of the total number of the members of the upper house (Meshrano Jirga) are indirectly elected and one-third is appointed by the president of the country. 50% of the individuals appointed by the president must be women.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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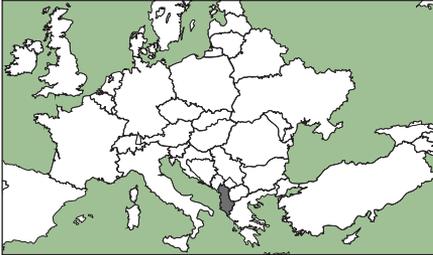
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	At least 20% of the seats of each Provincial Council shall be allocated to the female candidates with the most votes. The remainder of the seats shall be allocated to the candidates who receive the highest number of votes regardless of gender (Electoral Law, Article 30 (2)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

In the 2005 elections, the voters cast their ballots for individual candidates, sometimes on candidate lists which included 400 names. The Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB), which was co-managed by the United Nations and the Afghan government to administer the elections, decided the order of candidates on electoral lists by a ballot lottery, so that the sequencing would not be biased towards any candidate, and so that every elected representative is elected by virtue of the number of votes as opposed to a favourable placement on the party list (JEMB 2005: 12).

Albania (Republic of Albania)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Kuvendi/Parliament

Total seats	140
Total women	25
% women	18%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=AL > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2001_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'For each electoral zone, at least 30% of the multi-member list and one of the first three names on the multi-member list must be from each gender' (Article 67, para. 6 of the 2012 Electoral Code).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	In the event of non-compliance with the gender quota provisions, the Central Election Commission (CEC) shall impose a fine of ALL 1,000,000 (approximately €7,120). In addition, the CEC shall replace each candidate with the next candidate in the list belonging to the least represented gender, until the gender quota is reached (Article 175, Electoral Code).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'For each electoral zone, at least 30% of the multi-member list and one of the first three names on the multi-member list must be from each gender' (Article 67, para. 6 of the 2012 Electoral Code).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'For elections of local government organs, one in every three names on the list must belong to each gender.' (Article 175, Electoral Code 2012)
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	In the event of non-compliance with the gender quota provisions, the CEC shall impose a fine of ALL 50,000 (approximately €357). In addition, the CEC shall replace each candidate with the next candidates in the list belonging to the least represented gender, until the gender quota is reached (Article 175 of the Electoral Code Approved by Law No. 10 019, dated 29 December 2008, and amended by Law No. 74/2012, dated 19 July 2012).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'For elections of local government organs, one in every three names on the list must belong to each gender' (Article 175, Electoral Code 2012).

Additional information

In November 2008, Albania's electoral system was reformed, introducing the list proportional representation system to replace the previously used mixed member proportional representation system. Under the new system, all 140 members of parliament are elected through a proportional representation system in 12 constituencies corresponding to the 12 administrative regions. The threshold to win parliamentary representation is 3 per cent for political parties and 5 per cent for the pre-election coalitions.

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the Upper House? No
- at the **Sub-national level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Al-Majlis Al-Chaabi Al-Watani/National People's Assembly

Total seats	462
Total women	146
% women	32%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats and legislated candidates quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=DZ > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2003_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidates quotas	Electoral Law	Article 2 of the 2012 Law for the Representation of Women requires variable quotas of between 20% and 50% of the candidates for parliament to be women, depending on the number of seats in each electoral district. The law prescribes the following quotas in relation to the magnitude of the electoral constituencies: 20% for the constituencies with 4 seats; 30% for those with 5 or more seats; 35% for those with 14 or more seats; 40% for those with 32 or more seats; and 50% for the constituencies abroad. Article 3 states: 'The seats are assigned in function of the number of votes obtained by each list. The proportions fixed in Article 2 above are necessarily reserved to women candidates according to their position within the lists.' In addition, political parties can be awarded specific state funding according to the number of their women candidates elected at the national and sub-national levels (Article 7).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Any list of candidates for election established in violation of the quota requirements will be rejected (Article 5 (1)). Article 5 (2) provides an opportunity for parties to make changes to their candidate lists to comply with the gender-based quota requirements 1 month before the date of the election.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		
Reserved seats and legislated candidates quotas		
	Legal source	Details
Reserved seats and legislated candidates quotas	Electoral Law	<p>Candidate lists presented for elections to the wilaya Assemblies must contain at least 30% women candidates if there are 35, 39, 43 or 47 seats to be filled in the respective wilaya, and 35% if there are between 51 and 55 seats.</p> <p>Candidate lists presented for elections to the communal assemblies located in the municipal capitals of dairas and in communes with more than 20,000 inhabitants must comprise at least 30% women candidates (Article 2).</p> <p>In addition, political parties can be awarded specific state funding according to the number of their women candidates elected at the national and sub-national levels (Article 7).</p>
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Any list of candidates for election established in violation of the quota requirements will be rejected (Article 5 (1)). Article 5 (2) provides an opportunity for parties to make changes to their candidate lists to comply with the gender-based quota requirements. These changes must be made 1 month before the date of the elections.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

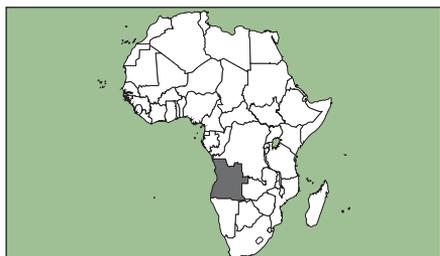
Additional information

While providing mandatory candidate quotas for women candidates, the legal framework does not specify any mechanism for the allocation of seats to women in a manner that would translate the quota requirements into actual seat allocations in the elected parliament. In order to address this issue, an inter-ministerial circular was issued in advance of the 2012 parliamentary elections, specifying the formula for the allocation of seats for women.

During the 2012 legislative elections, political parties largely respected the women's quota requirements, nominating a total of 7,700 women candidates, or approximately 31 per cent of the total number of candidates. However, given that the law falls short of specifying ranking rules, a limited number of party lists were headed by women and relatively few party lists in certain constituencies alternated male and female candidates.

Angola (Republic of Angola)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assembleia Nacional/National Assembly

Total seats	220
Total women	75
% women	34%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=AO > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2007_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The charter of a political party must include 'rules which encourage the promotion of equal opportunities and equity between men and women, as well as a gender representation of not less than 30% in their governing bodies at all levels' (Article 20 (2-m) of Law 22/10 on Political Parties).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

In the 2008 election, the ruling party, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which won 81 per cent of the seats, had 77 women elected out of its 191 members of parliament (MPs). The main opposition party, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), elected four women out of its 16 MPs.

The MPLA adopted a 30 per cent quota for women candidates. This has resulted in a dramatic rise in women's representation in the National Assembly, from 9.5 per cent in the 1992 elections, to 34 per cent in 2012.

Argentina (Republic of Argentina)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Diputados / Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	257
Total women	94
% women	37%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=AR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2011_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	'Actual equality of opportunity for men and women for elective and political party positions shall be guaranteed by means of positive actions in the regulation of political parties and in the electoral system' (Constitution, Article 37 (2)). 'Positive actions referred to in the last paragraph of Section 37 shall not comprise less guarantees than those in force at the time this Constitution was approved, and their duration shall be determined by law' (Constitution, 2 nd Temporary Provision).
	Electoral Law	Party electoral lists are required to have a minimum of 30% women among their candidates for all national elections with real chances of being elected (Electoral Code, Article 60 (3)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Party lists that do not comply with the gender quota requirements will not be approved (Electoral Code, Article 60 (3)). If a party list does not comply with the rank order requirements, the competent electoral judge shall notify the concerned party which should change the order of the candidates in the list within 48 hours. If the party does not abide by these requirements, the competent court shall place in the appropriate places the women candidates who are next on the party list (Decree 1246/2000, Article 8).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The 30% regulation is aimed at the pool of seats the party is trying to renew. There must always be at least 1 woman for every 2 men. Parties without representation or with only 1 or 2 seats to renew are obliged to have 1 woman of the top 2 candidates; parties renewing more than 2 seats must have at least 1 woman in the first 3 candidates (Decree 1246/2000, Articles 3, 4 and 5).

UPPER HOUSE - Senado/Senate

Total seats	72
Total women	28
% women	39%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Majority (using party lists)
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2012_A.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	‘Actual equality of opportunity for men and women for elective and political party positions shall be guaranteed by means of positive actions in the regulation of political parties and in the electoral system’ (Constitution, Article 37 (2)). ‘Positive actions referred to in the last paragraph of Section 37 shall not comprise less guarantees than those in force at the time this Constitution was approved, and their duration shall be determined by law’ (Constitution, 2 nd Temporary Provision).
	Electoral Law	Party electoral lists are required to have a minimum of 30% women among their candidates for all national elections. In the case of senatorial elections, the lists shall be composed of two candidates of different sex, for both regular and alternate candidates (Electoral Code, Article 60 (3)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Party lists that do not comply with the gender quota requirements will not be approved (Electoral Code, Article 60 (3)). If a party list does not comply with the rank order requirements, the competent electoral judge shall notify the concerned party which should change the order of the candidates in the list within 48 hours. If case the party does not abide by these requirements, the competent Court shall place in the appropriate places the women candidates who are next on the party list (Decree 1246/2000, Article 8).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	There must always be at least 1 woman for every 2 men. Parties without representation or with only 1 or 2 seats to renew are obliged to have 1 woman of the top 2 candidates; parties renewing more than 2 seats must have at least 1 woman in the first 3 candidates (Decree 1246/2000, Articles 3, 4 & 5).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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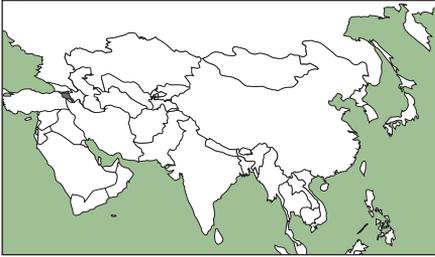
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	‘Actual equality of opportunity for men and women for elective and political party positions shall be guaranteed by means of positive actions in the regulation of political parties and in the electoral system’ (Constitution, Article 37 (2)). ‘Positive actions referred to in the last paragraph of Section 37 shall not comprise less guarantees than those in force at the time this Constitution was approved, and their duration shall be determined by law’ (Constitution, 2 nd Temporary Provision).
	Various provincial legal acts	Quota regulation varies throughout the country, but requirements are included in provincial laws and in the constitution of Buenos Aires City.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Quota regulation varies throughout the country, but requirements are included in provincial laws and in the constitution of Buenos Aires City.
Rank order/ placement rules		Quota regulation varies throughout the country, but requirements are included in provincial laws and in the constitution of Buenos Aires City.

Additional information

After sustained pressure from various women’s organizations, in 1991 a new Electoral Law, ‘Ley de Cupo Femenino’, was introduced requiring party electoral lists to have a minimum of 30 per cent women among their candidates for all national elections. In 1993, Decree 379 set a minimum number of seats that would have to be accorded to women: at least one post when 2–4 were available, at least two posts where 5–8 were available, at least three when 9–11 were available, at least four when 12–14 were available, at least five when 15–18 were available, and at least six when 19–20 were available. Also in 1993, the law was clarified so that for every two males placed on the list, at least one female must also be placed; and when only two names are presented, one must be a woman. In 2000, this was extended to all elections and to all seats that a party was renewing (Marx and Borner 2008: 5). By 1999, 22 of Argentina’s 24 provinces had adopted quota rules for the state legislature and for most municipal councils.

Armenia (Republic of Armenia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Azgayin Zhoghov/National Assembly

Total seats	131
Total women	14
% women	11%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=AM > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2013_E.htm >

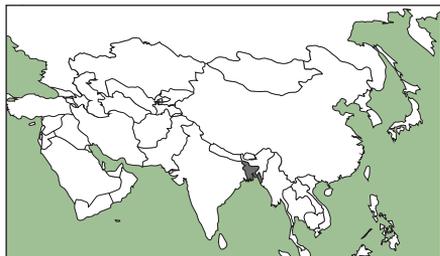
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Armenia's parliament is composed of 41 seats elected through 41 single-member constituencies and 90 seats contested through a proportional representation system on a nationwide list. 'The number of persons of each sex shall not exceed 80% of any integer group of five candidates starting from the second number of the electoral list (2–6, 2–11, 2–16 and so on up to the end of the list) of a political party or alliance of political parties and of each party included in an alliance for the National Assembly election under the proportional electoral system' (Article 108 (2), Electoral Code of Armenia, 2011).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The Central Electoral Commission shall reject the registration of the electoral list of a political party, or an alliance of political parties, if the electoral list does not meet the requirements defined by Article 108 (2), including the legislated candidate quota (Article 110).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'The number of persons of each sex shall not exceed 80% of any integer group of five candidates starting from the second number of the electoral list (2–6, 2–11, 2–16 and so on up to the end of the list) of a political party or alliance of political parties and of each party included in an alliance for the National Assembly election under the proportional electoral system' (Article 108, (2), Electoral Code of Armenia, 2011).

Additional information

The first quota legislation was adopted in 1999 and required that political party lists of candidates for the proportional representation election contain no less than 5 per cent female candidates. In the 2003 elections, seven women were elected (5.3 per cent), but one was designated as a cabinet minister, leaving six women in parliament (3.8 per cent). For the 2007 parliamentary elections, the required gender quota provision was increased to 15 per cent but none of the five women who contested seats in the first-past-the-post system were elected, while 12 women were elected under the proportional representation system. The current quota system was introduced in 2011 and was applied to the 2012 parliamentary elections, introducing the improved ranking order requirement and thus helping to position women candidates evenly across candidate lists.

Bangladesh (People's Republic of Bangladesh)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Jatiya Sangsad/Parliament

Total seats	350
Total women	64
% women	18%
Election year	2008

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BD > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2023_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	According to Article 65 (3A) of the Constitution, of the 350 seats in parliament, 50 are reserved for women. These women members are indirectly elected by political parties, and the number of total reserved seats is distributed between parties based on the proportion of seats they have in the Parliament.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	According to Article 9 of the Fundamental Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of Bangladesh, and through the Local Governmental (Union Parishad) Act of 1997, 3 directly-elected seats are reserved for women in the union parishads (1 from each of the 3 wards), the lowest level of councils in the sub-national administration.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

In May 2004, a constitutional amendment was passed to reintroduce quotas for women in Parliament (Article 65). The number of seats in Parliament was raised from 330 to 345, of which 45 seats (13 per cent) were reserved for women. The seats are allocated to parties in proportion to their overall share of the vote. This quota system replaces the previous quota law which expired in 2001.

Until 2001 a system of reserved seats for women was used, reserving 30 seats out of 330 for women (chosen by indirect election by the 300 directly elected members of parliament). This quota system was first introduced by the 1972 Constitution (originally providing for 15 reserved seats for women, out of 315 seats, for a period of ten years).

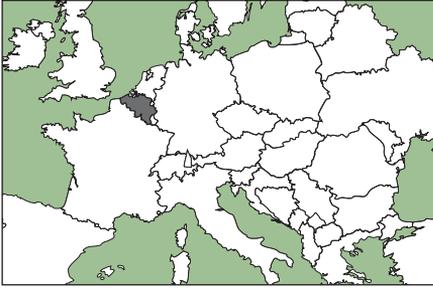
In 1978 a presidential proclamation enlarged the number of reserved seats to 30 and extended the period of reservation to 15 years from the date of promulgation of the 1972 Constitution. The constitutional provision lapsed in 1987 but was re-incorporated in the Constitution by an amendment in 1990 to be effective for ten years from the first meeting of the legislature next elected. This provision expired in 2001. The Parliament elected in October 2001 did not have reserved seats for women. The reserved seats according to the 2004 amendment were filled in September and October 2005, being allocated to political parties in proportion to their share of the national vote received in the 2001 election.

According to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Order Act 2009, 'any political party desiring to be registered with the Electoral Commission shall have specific provisions in its constitution, namely (ii) to fix the goal of reserving at least 33 per cent of all committee positions for women including the central committee and successively achieving this goal by the year 2020' (Chapter VIA, 90B [b]).

Article 9 of the Fundamental Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of Bangladesh stipulates the representation of women in local government institutions. Bangladesh's urban local government has two tiers: purshavas (municipal bodies) with the provision of a quota for at least three women members to be elected by commissioners of the purshava; and city corporations (Rai 2005). Rural local councils exist in three tiers: 61 zila (district) parishads, 469 upazila (subdistrict) parishads, and 4,484 union and village parishads. Under a 1996 law, at least 25 per cent of seats were reserved for women in union parishads through direct election. The first election under the new provision was held in 1997, in which a total of 13,000 women candidates were elected to fill the reserved seats for women (Rai 2005).

Belgium (Kingdom of Belgium)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Chambre des Représentants/House of Representatives

Total seats	150
Total women	59
% women	39%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2029_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	150 members of the House of Representatives are elected using the list proportional representation system in multi-member constituencies. On electoral lists, the difference between the number of candidates of each sex should not be more than one. This also applies to the list of alternates. The 2 top candidates on candidate lists and on the lists of alternates cannot be of the same gender (Electoral Code, Article 117bis).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a party fails to comply with the requirement of a gender-balanced composition, their list shall not be admitted by the electoral authorities (Article 119quinquies).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The 2 top candidates on candidate lists and on the lists of alternates cannot be of the same sex (Article 117bis).

UPPER HOUSE - Sénat/Senate

Total seats	71
Total women	27
% women	38%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2030_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	On electoral lists, the difference between the number of candidates of each sex should not be more than one. This also applies to the list of alternates. The 2 top candidates on candidate lists and on the lists of alternates cannot be of the same sex (Article 117bis).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a party fails to comply with the requirement of a gender-balanced composition, their list shall not be admitted by the electoral authorities (Article 119quinquies).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The 2 top candidates on candidate lists and on the lists of alternates cannot be of the same gender (Article 117bis).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Local elections are governed by the legislation of the 3 respective regions which largely follows the federal legislation and provides for the parity requirement (50%) of each sex on candidate lists (Article 23 (9) of the Communal Elections Law).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Non-compliance with the gender parity legislation results in the rejection of the candidate list (Article 26 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The 2 top candidates on candidate lists and on the lists of alternates cannot be of the same sex (Article 23 (9)).

Additional information

The first gender quota law was adopted in 1994. Initially, a transitional provision setting a 25 per cent gender-neutral quota on candidate lists for elections at the sub-national level was implemented, in order to give political parties the chance to adapt to the new rules. For the same reason, the law stipulated that the obligation for political parties not to include in their lists more than two-thirds of candidates of the same gender would be applicable from the 1999 elections. Thus, the quota provisions were not implemented in the 1995 federal elections.

Only in the 1999 and 2000 elections was the quota legislation adopted in 1994 used for the elections at all levels, including communal, provincial, regional, federal and European Parliament elections. The law was then revised in 2002 into its current form and applied to the federal elections in 2007 and the regional and European Parliament elections in 2009. The communal and provincial electoral rules are at this stage locally regulated, but largely follow the federal gender-parity legislation (Meier 2008: 43–44).

Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Diputados/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	130
Total women	29
% women	22%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	Mixed member proportional
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/country_view.cfm?CountryCode=BO > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2037_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Articles 11 and 58 (2) of the 2010 Electoral Law require that both principal and alternate candidate lists in multi-member constituencies for elections to the Lower House (Cámara de Diputados) must include equal numbers of men and women, in alternation. If a list is composed of an odd number of candidates, preference will be given to women. In single-member constituencies, at least 50% of the candidates (principal and alternate) nominated in the total number of constituencies must be women. This new legislation will be applied to the Chamber of Deputies to be elected in 2014.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The lists of candidates must comply with the requirements of parity and alternation. Breaches of this provision will result in the rejection of the list of candidates. In this case, the political organization shall be notified of the rejection, and should rectify the list of candidates no later than 72 hours from the notification (Article 107).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The names of male and female candidates must alternate (Articles 11 and 58 (2)).

UPPER HOUSE - Cámara de Senadores/Chamber of Senators

Total seats	36
Total women	17
% women	47%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	Mixed member proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2038_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Articles 11 and 54 (2) of the Electoral Law (2010) require that both principal and alternate candidate lists in multi-member constituencies for elections to the Upper House (Senado) must include equal numbers of men and women, in alternation. In single-member constituencies, at least 50% of the candidates (principal and alternate) nominated in the total number of constituencies must be women. This new legislation will be applied to the Chamber of Senators to be elected in 2014.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The lists of candidates must comply with the requirements of parity and alternation. Breaches of this provision will result in the rejection of the list of candidates. In this case, the political organization shall be notified of the rejection, and should rectify the list of candidates no later than 72 hours from the notification (Article 107).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The names of male and female candidates must alternate (Articles 11 and 54 (2)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 11 of the Electoral Law (2010) requires that both principal and alternate candidate lists in multi-member constituencies for elections to district, municipal and regional councils must include equal numbers of men and women, in alternation. In single-member constituencies, at least 50% of the candidates (principal and alternate) nominated in the total number of constituencies must be women.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The lists of candidates must comply with the requirements of parity and alternation. Breaches of this provision will result in the rejection of the list of candidates. In this case, the political organization shall be notified of the rejection, and should rectify the list of candidates no later than 72 hours from the notification (Article 107).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The names of male and female candidates must alternate (Article 11).

Additional information

A quota law for national elections was first introduced in 1997. According to this law, parties were required to include women on their lists of candidates, following the rule that every third candidate on the lists for Chamber of Deputies, and every fourth candidate for the Chamber of Senators, must be a woman. In 2010, the Electoral Law was amended to include the principle of parity, meaning that the number of men and women on the lists of candidates for any elections at the national and sub-national level should be equal (50/50), and that every other candidate on the lists should be a woman. The new law on parity will be applied for the first time in the 2014 general elections.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Predstavnicki dom/House of Representatives

Total seats	42
Total women	7
% women	17%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BA > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2039_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Each list of candidates shall include both male and female candidates, who are equally represented. Equal gender representation exists when one of the sexes is represented by at least 40% of the total number of candidates in the list. The candidates of the under-represented gender shall be distributed on the candidates list in the following manner. At least 1 candidate of the under-represented gender amongst the first 2 candidates, 2 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 5 candidates, and 3 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 8 candidates etc. (Article 4.19 (4) Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina with amendments published in the Official Gazette No. 18/13).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The Central Election Commission (CEC) checks whether the submitted list of candidates meets the requirements (established in Article 4.19 (4)) and certifies the list up to the point whereby the applicable requirements are met (Article 4.19 (8)). After receiving a notification from the CEC of any rejected individual candidates, the political party, coalition or list of independent candidates have 5 days to replace the candidates and resubmit them to the CEC for certification (Article 4.21 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The candidates of the under-represented gender shall be distributed on the candidates list in the following manner: At least 1 candidate of the under-represented gender amongst the first 2 candidates, 2 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 5 candidates, and 3 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 8 candidates etc. (Article 4.19 (4)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'Each list of candidates shall include both male and female candidates, who are equally represented. Equal gender representation exists when one of the sexes is represented by at least 40% of the total number of candidates in the list. The candidates of the under-represented gender shall be distributed on the candidates list in the following manner: At least 1 candidate of the under-represented gender amongst the first 2 candidates, 2 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 5 candidates, and 3 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 8 candidates etc.' (Article 4.19 (4)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	The Central Election Commission (CEC) checks whether the submitted list of candidates meets the requirements (established in Article 4.19 (4)) and certifies the list up to the point whereby the applicable requirements are met (Article 4.19 (8)). After receiving a notification from the CEC of any rejected individual candidates, the political party, coalition or list of independent candidates have 5 days to replace the candidates and re-submit them to the CEC for certification (Article 4.21 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'The candidates of the under-represented gender shall be distributed on the candidates list in the following manner: At least 1 candidate of the under-represented gender amongst the first 2 candidates, 2 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 5 candidates, and 3 candidates of the under-represented gender amongst the first 8 candidates etc.' (Article 4.19 (4)).

Additional information

In 1998, the Provisional Election Commission adopted a minimum 30 per cent quota for women on every party list. In the 1998 elections this resulted in a dramatic increase in women's representation at all legislative levels. In 2000, this rule was codified into the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina and applied to all party lists in the 2000 national and municipal elections. However, the electoral law was reformed at the same time to provide an open-list proportional electoral system, which subsequently reduced the impact of legislated candidate quotas (International IDEA 2004: 39). In the 2010 elections, the quota law was respected by parties. However, while women constituted 37.7 per cent of the candidates, only 21 per cent of the elected members of the House of Representatives were women (OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission 2010: 17–18).

Brazil (Federative Republic of Brazil)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Câmara dos Deputados/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	513
Total women	44
% women	9%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2043_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Elections to the Chamber of Deputies are held using a list proportional representation system. Each list shall contain a minimum 30% and a maximum 70% of candidates of each sex (Article 10 (3) of Law 9.504 of 30 September 1997 regulating elections).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the gender quota requirement is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed (but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex). However, this only applies if the party submits candidates of the stipulated maximum per constituency. This maximum was raised from 100% to 150% of total seats per constituency with the introduction of the quota law. Subsequently, this provision has minimized the effect of the quota provisions.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

UPPER HOUSE - Senado Federal/Federal Senate

Total seats	81
Total women	13
% women	16%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Majority: Block vote
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2044_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Each list shall contain a minimum 30% and a maximum 70% of candidates of each sex (Article 10 (3)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	If the minimum percentage is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed (but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex). However, this only applies if the party submits candidates of the stipulated maximum per constituency. This maximum was raised from 100% to 150% of total seats per constituency with the introduction of the quota law. This provision has in practice minimized the effect of the quota provisions.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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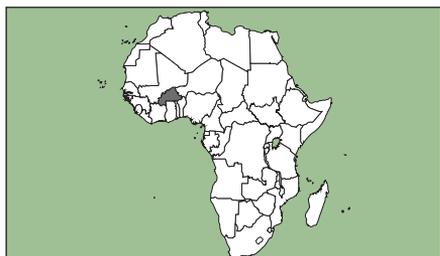
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Each list shall contain a minimum 30% and a maximum 70% of candidates of each sex (Article 10 (3)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	If the minimum percentage is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed (but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex). However, this only applies if the party submits candidates of the stipulated maximum per constituency. This maximum was raised from 100% to 150% of total seats per constituency with the introduction of the quota law. This provision has in practice minimized the effect of the quota provisions.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

In 1995, Brazil adopted a 20 per cent minimum quota for female candidates in local elections and, in 1997, a new Electoral Law established that each party or coalition must include a minimum of 30 per cent and a maximum of 70 per cent of each gender for elections at any level, held through a proportional representation system. In addition, a 2009 amendment to the Electoral Law requires that political parties use at least 10 per cent of their free broadcast time and 5 per cent of their public campaign funds to promote the participation of women in politics.

Burkina Faso

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	127
Total women	20
% women	16%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BF > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2047_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Lists of candidates must include at least 30% of either sex (Law on Quotas, Article 3).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirements, its public funding for election campaigns will be cut by 50% (Article 5). If a party reaches or exceeds the 30% quota, it will receive additional funding as prescribed by the regulations related to public funding of political parties (Article 6).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Lists of candidates must include at least 30% of either sex.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirements, its public funding for election campaigns will be cut by 50%. If a party reaches or exceeds the 30% quota, it will receive additional funding as prescribed by the regulations related to public funding of political parties (Articles 5 and 6).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

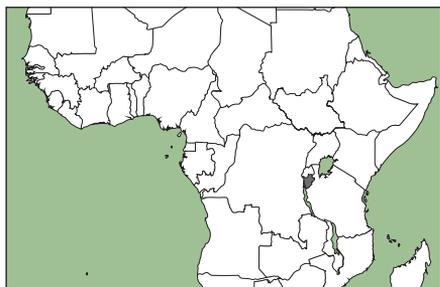
Additional information

According to the Law on Quotas adopted in 2009, parties are required to include at least 30 per cent women on their lists of candidates for the National Assembly and municipal elections. This law was implemented for the first time in the 2012 legislative and municipal elections, when the interpretation of the Law on Quotas by many political parties was that at least 30 per cent of all candidates nominated by each political party must have been women, instead of 30 per cent women candidates per party list in each electoral constituency (Inter-Parliamentary Union 2013).

As non-compliance with the quota requirements does not entail the annulment of the list but rather financial sanctions, and as the law does not provide for a ranking order requirement, only 16 per cent of the elected members of the National Assembly in the 2012 elections were women.

Burundi (Republic of Burundi)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Inama NshingamateKa/National Assembly

Total seats	105
Total women	34
% women	32%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BI > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2049_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Elections to the National Assembly are held through a system of proportional representation from closed candidate lists which should have a multi-ethnic character and take into consideration the balance between men and women. For every 3 candidates who appear consecutively on a list, only 2 can be of the same ethnic group and at least one out of every 4 candidates must be a woman (Article 168 of the 2005 Constitution). The National Assembly is composed of 60% Hutu and 40% Tutsi, including at least 30% women, as well as three deputies from the Twa ethnicity (Article 164 (1) of the 2005 Constitution).
	Electoral Law	Article 108 (1) of the 2009 Electoral Code stipulates that at least 30% of the members of the National Assembly must be women. In addition Article 127 (3) of the Electoral Code states that lists must take gender balance into account and that one in 4 candidates must be a woman.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Constitution	If the election results do not fulfil the quota percentages, the inequalities shall be corrected through a mechanism of co-optation provided by the Electoral Code (Article 164 (2) of the 2005 Constitution).
	Electoral Law	According to Article 108 (2) of the Electoral Code if the election results do not fulfil the quota requirements, a process of co-optation will follow, whereby the Electoral Administration adds, from the candidate lists that have obtained at least 5% of the votes cast, more members from the under-represented ethnic group or gender until the quota requirements are met.
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution	'For every three candidates that appear consecutively on a list, only two can be of the same ethnic group and at least one out of 4 candidates must be a woman' (Article 168 of the 2005 Constitution).
	Electoral Law	One in 4 candidates must be a woman (Articles 108 (1) and 127 (3) of the Electoral Code).

UPPER HOUSE - Sénat/Senate

Total seats	41
Total women	19
% women	46%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Indirectly elected
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2368_A.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Article 180 of the 2005 Constitution ensures at least a 30% quota for women in the Senate.
	Electoral Law	Article 141 of the Electoral Law requires a minimum of 30% women in the Senate.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Constitution	The Electoral Law shall provide for a co-optation mechanism, if necessary, so that the 30% quota for women is met (Article 180 of the 2005 Constitution).
	Electoral Law	According to the Article 141 (2) of the Electoral Code, if the quota requirements are not met, a process of co-optation will follow, whereby the Electoral Administration, in consultation with the parties concerned, adds more members from the candidate lists that have obtained at least 5% of the votes cast, until the quota requirements are met.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	The Communal Councils comprise 15 members, 30% of which must be women (Article 181 (1) of the Electoral Code). In addition, Article 175 (2) of the Electoral Code stipulates that, for elections to the district councils, the five candidates with the highest number of votes are elected. If two candidates have obtained the same number of votes, priority is given to the candidate of the less represented gender.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the composition of the Communal Council does not reflect the ethnical and gender diversity, the Independent National Electoral Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, can, through a mechanism of co-optation, appoint the necessary number of members from the candidates list that obtained the highest number of votes, until the quota requirements are met (Articles 181 (2) and 191 of the Electoral Code).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

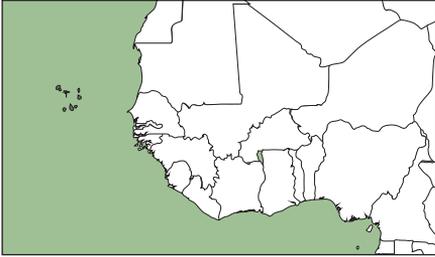
Additional information

Political parties participating in the 2010 parliamentary elections respected the 30 per cent quota for women candidates in their lists. However, only 18 out of the 81 candidate lists were headed by women. After the announcement of the results, the Electoral Administration did not have to resort to the process of co-optation. This constituted significant progress compared to the 2005 elections, after which 12 women were added to the list for the National Assembly and nine women were added to the list for the Senate.

The 2005 Constitution also stipulates a 30 per cent quota for women in government posts (Article 129). In addition, Article 33 of the law on political parties stipulates that no more than three out of every four members of a party's organizational structure shall be of the same gender.

Cabo Verde (Republic of Cabo Verde)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assembleia Nacional/National Assembly

Total seats	72
Total women	15
% women	21%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=CV > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2057_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'The lists proposed for (national) elections shall contain a balanced representation of both sexes' (Article 415 (1) of Electoral Law no. 92/V/99, as amended by Law no. 56 /VII/2010).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Article 415 (2) states that 'public funding will be awarded only to those political parties or coalitions whose lists presented for national elections, if elected, contain at least 25% women candidates'.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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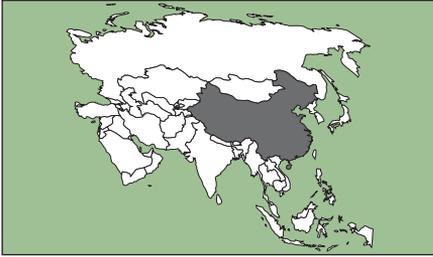
	Legal source	Details
Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 431 (1) of the Electoral Law provides for the principle of balanced representation of both sexes in the lists submitted for the election of municipal councils.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Article 431 (2) of the Electoral Law states that 'public funding will be awarded only to those political parties, coalitions or groups of citizens whose lists presented for municipal elections, if elected, contain at least 25% cent women candidates'.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

During the 2012 municipal elections, one woman candidate ran in five of the country's 22 municipal councils, compared to the three women candidates in the previous (2008) municipal elections.

China (People's Republic of China)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui/National People's Congress

Total seats	2987
Total women	699
% women	23%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	No provisions for direct elections
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2065_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	According to a decision of the 10 th National People's Congress (NPC) in 2007, 'among deputies to the 11 th National People's Congress, women shall take up a proportion not less than 22%' (Article 8). Subsequently, the percentage of female members of the 12 th NPC has increased to 23.4%.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

The National People's Congress (NPC) is elected through a multi-tier system of representation. Deputies (delegates) to the NPC are elected by provincial people's assemblies, who themselves are elected by lower-level assemblies, all the way down to the lowest-level people's assemblies, which are directly elected by constituents. Electoral colleges are comprised within 23 provinces, five autonomous regions, four municipalities directly under the control of the central government and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Article 6 of the Electoral Law of the NPC and the Local People's Congresses stipulates that 'among deputies to the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at various levels, there shall be an appropriate number of women deputies, and the proportion thereof shall be raised gradually'.

In addition, Article 11 of the Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women states that 'Among deputies to the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at various levels, there shall be an appropriate number of women deputies. The State takes measures to gradually increase the proportion of the women deputies among deputies to the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at various levels.'

Colombia (Republic of Colombia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Representantes/House of Representatives

Total seats	165
Total women	21
% women	13%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=CO > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2067_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	For lists submitted for election of 5 or more seats, at least 30% of candidates of each gender must be included (Law 1475 of 2011, Article 28 (1)). Political parties decide themselves whether their lists shall be open or closed.
	Political Funding Legislation	5% of the total state funding for the political parties will be equally distributed to political parties and movements in proportion to the number of women representatives elected from their lists into publicly elected offices (Article 17 (6)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Candidate lists that do not comply with the legal requirements, including the gender quota requirement, shall be rejected (Article 32).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

UPPER HOUSE - Senado de la República/Senate

Total seats	100
Total women	17
% women	17%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2068_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	For lists submitted for election of 5 or more seats, at least 30% of candidates of each gender must be included (Law 1475 of 2011, Article 28 (1)). Political parties decide themselves whether their lists shall be open or closed.
	Political Funding Legislation	5% of the total state funding for the political parties will be equally distributed to political parties and movements in proportion to the number of women elected in public offices (Article 17 (6)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	Candidate lists that do not comply with the legal requirements, including the gender quota requirement, shall be rejected (Article 32).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	For lists submitted for election of 5 or more seats, at least 30% of candidates of each gender must be included (Law 1475 of 2011, Article 28 (1)).
	Political Funding Legislation	5% of the total state funding for the political parties will be equally distributed to political parties and movements in proportion to the number of women elected in public offices (Article 17 (6)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	Candidate lists that do not comply with the legal requirements, including the gender quota requirement, shall be rejected (Article 32).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

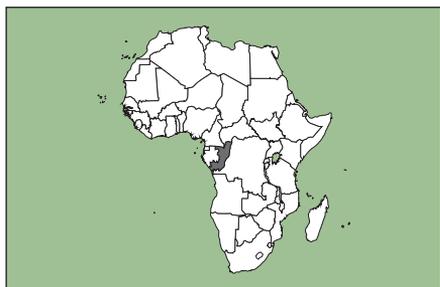
Additional information

In addition to the Electoral Law of 2011 which introduced the 30 per cent minimum gender quota for candidate lists for publicly-elected offices, Colombian legislation recognizes the right of women to hold at least 30 per cent of the highest public decision-making positions and of other public decision-making levels subject to appointment and removal, with powers of management and direction in designing, planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring the actions and policies of the state. Exceptions to the law apply to the judiciary, administrative or other positions in which acceptance, permanence and promotion are based solely on merit (Law 581/2000). The Legislative Act No. 1 of 2003 removed the constitutional barriers that had served as the basis for the Constitutional Court to declare the initial legislation on candidate quotas unconstitutional.

The gender quota provisions introduced by the Electoral Law of 2011 were implemented for the first time at the local government elections held on 30 October 2011. One month before the elections, 217 candidate lists had been rejected by the electoral administration for failing to comply with the gender quota. The electoral administration extended the deadline for submission of candidate lists in order to give political parties a chance to meet the quota requirements. As a result of the implementation of the gender quota, the participation of women candidates has significantly increased from just under 20 per cent of the total number of candidates in the 2007 local elections, to just over 35 per cent in 2011.

Congo (Republic of the Congo)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	136
Total women	10
% women	7%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Two-round system
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?id=41 > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2071_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Women shall have the same rights as men. The law guarantees and ensures their promotion and representation in all political, elective and administrative offices (Article 8 (3) of the 2002 Constitution).
	Electoral Law	The National Assembly is composed of 139 members elected by majority vote in two rounds. Candidate lists must take into account the representation of women in a proportion of at least 15% (Article 61 (3) of the Electoral Code as amended in 2007).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		
Legislated candidate quotas		
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	In relation to women’s rights and equality in political participation and representation, ‘the law guarantees and ensures their promotion and representation in all political, elective and administrative offices’ (Article 8 (3) of the 2002 Constitution).
	Electoral Law	Local government councillors are elected through a list proportional representation system from closed candidate lists. Candidate lists must take into account the representation of women in a proportion of at least 20% (Article 67 (3) of the Electoral Code as amended in 2007).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

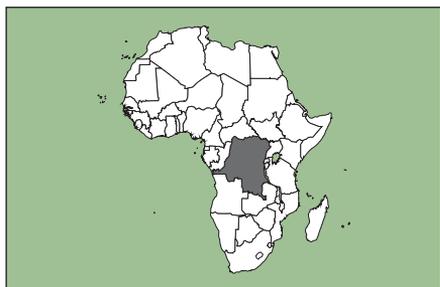
Additional information

The Electoral Code was amended in 2007 to require that party lists include at least 15 per cent women candidates for elections to the National Assembly and 20 per cent for elections to local government bodies. However, the law does not provide for any sanctions in case of non-compliance with the quota requirements, nor does it specify where women should be placed on the lists.

Therefore, in the 2012 legislative elections only 124 women candidates were nominated out of a total number of 1,200 candidates. Some party lists did not contain any women candidates at all. As a result, ten women were elected to the National Assembly, forming only 7 per cent of the total number of deputies.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	492
Total women	44
% women	9%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?id=39 > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2375_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Women have the right to equal representation in national, provincial and local institutions. The state shall ensure the implementation of parity between men and women in such institutions. The procedures for the implementation of these rights shall be established by law (Article 14 of the 2006 Constitution, as amended in 2011).
	Electoral Law	Each party list is established taking into account the equal representation of men and women (Article 13 (3) of the 2006 Electoral Law as amended in 2011).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The Electoral Law does not provide for any sanctions for non-compliance with the parity principle. 'The non-compliance with parity between men and women does not entail the rejection of a candidate list' (Article 13 (4) of the 2006 Electoral Law as amended in 2011).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

UPPER HOUSE - Sénat/Senate

Total seats	108
Total women	5
% women	5%
Election year	2007

Electoral system	Indirectly elected
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2377_A.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Women have the right to equal representation in national, provincial and local institutions. The state shall ensure the implementation of parity between men and women in such institutions. The procedures for the implementation of these rights shall be established by law (Article 14 of the 2006 Constitution, as amended in 2011).
	Electoral Law	Each party list is established taking into account the equal representation of men and women (Article 13 (3) of the 2006 Electoral Law as amended in 2011).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	The Electoral Law does not provide for any sanctions for non-compliance with the parity principle. 'The non-compliance with parity between men and women does not entail the rejection of a candidate list' (Article 13 (4) of the 2006 Electoral Law as amended in 2011).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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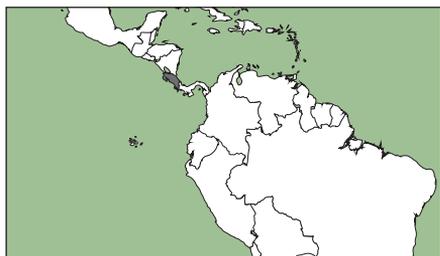
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Women have the right to equal representation in national, provincial and local institutions. The State shall ensure the implementation of parity between men and women in such institutions. The procedures for the implementation of these rights shall be established by law. (Article 14 of the 2006 Constitution, as amended in 2011)
	Electoral Law	Each party list is established taking into account the equal representation of men and women. (Article 13 (3) of the 2006 Electoral Law as amended in 2011)
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	Electoral Law does not provide for any sanctions for non-compliance with the parity principle. 'The non-compliance with parity between men and women does not entail the rejection of a candidate list' (Article 13 (4) of the 2006 Electoral Law as amended in 2011).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

Considering the lack of enforcement mechanisms and measures to encourage the participation of women in politics, the quota provisions fell short of ensuring equal representation of men and women in the 2011 legislative elections. As a result, women constituted only 12.05 per cent of the total number of candidates and subsequently won only 9 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly.

Costa Rica (Republic of Costa Rica)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Asamblea Legislativa/Legislative Assembly

Total seats	57
Total women	22
% women	39%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=CR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2073_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to Articles 2 and 148 (1) of the 2009 Electoral Law, all nominations for elections must comply with the rules of parity and alternation. In other words, 50% of the candidates must be of each gender and two persons of the same sex cannot be subsequently included on the list of candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	According to Article 148 (4) of the Electoral Law, the electoral authorities reject lists that do not comply with the quota rules.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	According to Article 2 of the Electoral Law, two persons of the same sex cannot be subsequently included on the list of candidates.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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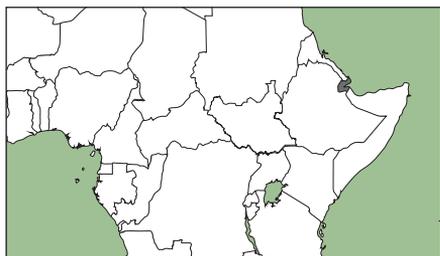
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to Articles 2 and 148 (1) of the Electoral Law, all nominations for elections must comply with the rules of parity and alternation, i.e. 50% of the candidates must be of each gender and two persons of the same sex cannot be subsequently included on the list of candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	According to Article 148 (4) of the Electoral Law, the electoral authorities must reject lists that do not comply with the quota rules.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	According to Article 2 of the Electoral Law, two persons of the same sex cannot be subsequently included on the list of candidates.

Additional information

The legislative amendment of 2009 stipulating a 50 per cent quota for women in the Assembly as well as strict alternation on lists (Electoral Code, Articles 2 and 52) will apply to the 2014 legislative elections. In addition to the electoral gender quotas, the Electoral Law provides that the statutes of the political parties must include provisions for the promotion of gender equality within the party as a whole (Article 52). While the quota rule of 40 per cent was implemented in the 1998 elections, the electoral authorities did not reject lists that did not meet the quota requirement, resulting in criticism from various organizations. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal ruled in 1999 that the quota law should be interpreted in the following way: lists should comprise a minimum of 40 per cent of either sex, and that women should have 40 per cent of electable seats, interpreted as the number of seats the party received in the district in the previous election (Jager Contreras 2008: 5–6; Resolution 1863 of 1999).

Djibouti (Republic of Djibouti)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	65
Total women	7
% women	11%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=DJ > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2089_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	The minimum number of either women or men candidates in each political party's list must be equivalent to 10% of the seats to be filled (Law 192, Article 2). In a 2002 presidential decree, this principle was clarified to mean that each party must ensure that candidates of either sex form at least 10% of elected members of the National Assembly (Decree 2002-0253, Article 2).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	None
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	In a 2002 presidential decree, parties are instructed to place men and women on lists in an order which ensures that candidates of an under-represented sex form at least 10% of elected members of parliament (Decree 2002-0253, Article 2).

Additional information

In addition to providing the requirement for party lists to include at least 10 per cent of either sex, the Quota Law provides the rule of at least 10 per cent of either sex in senior public positions (Law No. 192, Article 3). The Quota Law was implemented for the first time during the legislative elections held in January 2003. Although the opposition parties initially displayed a negative attitude towards women's inclusion in the candidate lists, they eventually complied with the gender quota requirements, out of fear that their lists would be rejected by the electoral authorities (Youssouf 2007: 30). The application of the gender quota provision resulted in the election of seven women (10.8 per cent of the total number of seats) for the first time in the history of Djibouti.

Since the 2012 amendments to the Electoral Law, political parties have presented closed candidate lists in multi-member constituencies. The party that receives the majority of votes cast gains 80 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly. The remaining 20 per cent of the seats are allocated to parties that obtained at least 10 per cent of the votes cast. If no party receives more than 10 per cent of the votes cast, the remaining 20 per cent of the parliamentary seats are allocated to the first party.

Dominican Republic

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**

Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Diputados/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	183
Total women	38
% women	21%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=DO > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2093_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Under Article 39 (para. 5) of the Constitution, the state must promote and guarantee the equal participation of women and men in all nominations for public elections.
	Electoral Law	According to Article 68 (3) of the Electoral Law (Law No. 275-97, as amended by Law 12-2000), political parties in their candidate lists for elections for the Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados) must include at least 33% women candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	According to the Electoral Law, the lists of political parties that do not include at least 33% of female candidates will be cancelled and not accepted by the Electoral Commission.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Women candidates should be placed on the list in alternate positions with men candidates (Article 68 (3)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The state must promote and guarantee the equal participation of women and men in all nominations for public elections (Article 39, para. 5).
	Electoral Law	In the nomination of candidates for elective offices at the municipal level, political parties and movements are obliged to maintain and encourage the participation of women. Therefore, when the principal candidate for mayor is a man, the alternate candidate must be a woman and vice versa. In addition, the principal and alternate candidate lists for elections to the municipal councils must include at least 33% of women candidates. In municipalities where only 5 council members are elected, all party lists should include a minimum of 2 women candidates (Article 34 of Law No. 176-07 on municipalities).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	According to the Electoral Law, the lists of the political parties that do not include at least 33% of female candidates will be cancelled and not accepted by the Electoral Commission.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Women candidates should be placed on the list in alternate positions with men candidates (Article 68).

Additional information

In 1997, Electoral Law No. 275 imposed a 25 per cent quota for women among candidates for elective positions. After the elections in 1998, leaders of political parties negotiated with the Central Electoral Commission that this provision would be interpreted as the obligation to guarantee that women's representation at the national level would not be less than 25 per cent (or 45 of the 179 seats in both houses of parliament). This decision, in effect, removed the burden on each individual party to guarantee 25 per cent women among their parliamentary delegations. In 2000, amendments to the Electoral Law increased the quota provision to 33 per cent. In 2002 the legislated candidate quota requirement for the Senate was revoked.

Ecuador (Republic of Ecuador)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**

Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Asamblea Nacional/National Assembly

Total seats	137
Total women	53
% women	39%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=EC > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2095_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	According to Article 65 of the 2008 Constitution, ‘the State shall promote equality with respect to the representation of women and men in publicly appointed or elected office, in its executive and decision-making institutions, and political parties and movements. As for candidacies in elections, their participation shall be respected by rotation of power and sequencing. The State shall adopt affirmative action measures to guarantee the participation of discriminated sectors.’
	Electoral Law	The National Assembly is composed of 137 members, 15 of whom are elected by proportional representation from a unique nationwide constituency. A further 116 are elected from multi-member constituencies and the remaining 6 members are elected from overseas constituencies by majority vote. According to Article 99 (1) of the 2009 Electoral Law, in the candidate lists, for the elections through the system of proportional representation, the names of men and women candidates shall alternate. In addition, Article 106 requires that candidate lists for elections to the National Assembly, the Andean and Latin American Parliaments, the regional councils, as well as the district, municipal and rural councils, shall be formed with an equal number sequence (woman–man or man–woman) to complete the total number of principal and alternate candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Article 105 (2) of the Electoral Law states that the candidate lists will be rejected by the Electoral Commission if they do not comply with the gender parity and alternation provisions of the Constitution and the Electoral Law.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Alternation between men and women on the candidate lists is required (Articles 99 (1) and 160).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas	
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	'The State shall promote equality with respect to the representation of women and men in publicly appointed or elected office, in its executive and decision-making institutions, and political parties and movements. As for candidacies in multi-person elections, their participation shall be respected by rotation of power and sequencing. The State shall adopt affirmative action measures to guarantee the participation of discriminated sectors' (Article 65).
	Electoral Law	Articles 106 and 163 of the Electoral Law require that candidate lists for elections to the regional councils, the district, municipal and rural councils, as well as the prefectures, shall be formed with an equal number sequence (woman–man or man–woman) to complete the total number of principal and alternate candidates.
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	The candidate lists will be rejected by the Electoral Commission if they do not comply with the gender parity and alternation provisions of the Constitution and the Electoral Law (Article 105 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Candidate lists shall be formed with an equal number sequence (woman–man or man–woman) to complete the total number of principal and alternate candidates (Articles 106 and 163).

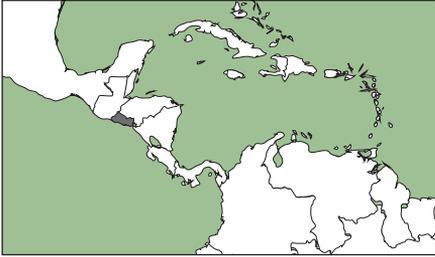
Additional information

According to the 2009/2012 Electoral Law, the candidates of the political parties for the elections for the National Assembly, the Andean Parliament, the Latin America Parliament, and the regional and municipal councils will be chosen through internal primary elections in which the principles of parity and alternation will be applied (Article 160). Furthermore, political parties should respect these principles in internal elections for the nomination of candidates and in their internal structures and political functions (Articles 94 and 343).

In 1997 a 20 per cent quota was introduced for the Chamber of Deputies, and the percentage was set to increase by 5 per cent for each election cycle until parity was reached (Cañete 2008). In the 2002 national elections, some parties did not comply with the new Electoral Law, mostly regarding the rank-order rules. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal did not use its mandate to reject the registration of these lists (Cañete 2008). This system was overturned by the new Constitution and the laws now in effect.

El Salvador (Republic of El Salvador)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Asamblea legislativa/Legislative Assembly

Total seats	84
Total women	22
% women	26%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=SV > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2099_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Law on Political Parties	According to Article 37 of the 2013 Law on Political Parties (No. 307), political parties must include in their candidate lists for elections to the Legislative Assembly at least 30% women candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Law on Political Parties	Political parties that do not comply with the gender quota provisions will be fined an amount equal to 15 – 55 basic salaries and will have 15 days to correct their list according to what the law stipulates (Articles 71 (e) and 73).
Rank order/ placement rules	Law on Political Parties	None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Law on Political Parties	Political parties must include in their candidate lists for the municipal councils at least 30% women candidates (Law on Political Parties, Article 37).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Law on Political Parties	Political parties that do not comply with the gender quota provisions will be fined an amount equal to 15 – 55 basic salaries and will have 15 days to correct their list according to what the law stipulates (Articles 71 (e) and 73).
Rank order/ placement rules	Law on Political Parties	None

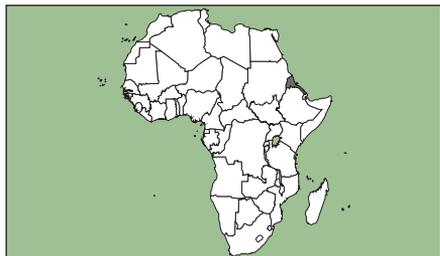
Additional information

Prior to the adoption of the quota regulation, El Salvador was a country with a relatively high percentage of women elected, due to the adoption of voluntary party quotas and a relatively high degree of compliance by parties with these rules. With the 2013 amendment to the Law on Political Parties, which will be applied for the 2015 elections, all political parties are required to include at least 30 per cent women on their candidate lists for elections at the national and sub-national level. However, political parties are still free to decide on the placement of women on the lists, as the law does not provide any rule for the ranking order of candidates.

The Law on Political Parties (Article 37) also states that political parties must include at least 30 per cent women on their lists of candidates for the elections for the Central American Parliament.

Eritrea (State of Eritrea)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Hagerawi Baito/National Assembly

Total seats	105
Total women	22
% women	21%
Election year	1994

Electoral system	Transitional
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2103_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	30% of the seats in the National parliament are reserved for women. Women also have the right to compete for the remaining 70% of the seats (Electoral Law, Article 12.4).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not Applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not Applicable

Quota at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Eritrea has a legislated system of reserved seats reserving 30% of seats for women in provincial and district councils (Electoral Law 2001, Article 17.2)
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not Applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not Applicable

Additional information

Following Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia in 1993, a National Assembly (composed entirely of the People's Front for Democracy and Justice) was established as a transitional legislature and a Constitutional Commission was established to draft a constitution. The Constitution was ratified in May 1997 but did not enter into effect, pending parliamentary and presidential elections. The parliamentary elections scheduled for December 2001 were then postponed indefinitely. Therefore, the quota provisions described above have not yet been implemented.

France (French Republic)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE -Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	577
Total women	155
% women	27%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Two-round system
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=FR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2113_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The Constitution stipulates that the law shall promote equal access of women and men to electoral mandates and elected offices, as well as professional and social responsibilities (Article 1 (2) of the Constitution). Furthermore, the Constitution recognizes the responsibility of political parties in upholding and promoting this principle (Constitution, Articles 3 and 4).
	Electoral Law	Members of the National Assembly are elected in 577 single-member constituencies, according to a two-round majoritarian system. The difference between the number of candidates of each sex that a party or group of parties present for single-member constituency elections can not be greater than 2% (Law No. 88-227, Article 9 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Non-compliance with the 50% parity rule (only 2% difference allowed between the number of female and male candidates) will result in a financial penalty calculated in the following way: the public funding provided to parties based on the number of votes they receive in the first round of elections will be decreased 'by a percentage equivalent to three quarters of the difference between the total number of candidates of each sex, out of the total number of candidates' (Article 9-1). For example, if only 40% of female candidates are presented, the difference between the number of female and male candidates presented is 20 points. Accordingly, the fine will amount to a 15% cut.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

UPPER HOUSE - Sénat/Senate

Total seats	170
Total women	49
% women	29%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Indirectly elected
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2114_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The Constitution stipulates that the law shall promote equal access of women and men to electoral mandates and elected offices, as well as professional and social responsibilities (Article 1 (2)). Furthermore, the Constitution recognizes the responsibility of political parties in upholding and promoting this principle (Articles 3 and 4).
	Electoral Law	In districts electing at least two senators, a two-round majoritarian system is applicable. In districts electing three or more senators, the election is carried out according to a list proportional representation system from closed candidate lists (Articles L294 and L295 of the Electoral Code). On each list presented in the proportional representation districts, the difference between the number of candidates of each gender cannot be greater than one and there must be an alternation of male and female candidates (Article L300 (1)). On candidate lists presented in majoritarian districts, the principal candidate and his/her alternate must be of the opposite sex (Article L299 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	If a party list does not abide by the rule of parity, the prefect shall bring the matter to the Administrative Court (Article L303).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	On each list presented in the proportional representation districts, the difference between the number of candidates of each gender cannot be greater than one and there must be an alternation of male and female candidates (Article L300 (1)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Strict alternation on candidate lists is required for regional councils, municipal councils in towns with more than 3500 inhabitants, in elections to the local bodies in Corsica and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, the Council of Paris and the municipal <i>arrondissement</i> councils of Paris, Lyons, and Marseille (Electoral Code, Articles L264 (1), L331-2, L346 (1) and L370 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	If a party does not abide to the rule of parity, the list is invalidated (Articles L265, L350 (2) and L372).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Strict alternation on candidate lists is required for regional councils, municipal councils in towns with more than 3,500 inhabitants, in elections to the local bodies in Corsica and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, the Council of Paris and the municipal <i>arrondissement</i> councils of Paris, Lyons, and Marseille (Articles L264 (1), L331-2, L346 (1) and L370 (1)).

Additional information

France was the first country in the world to introduce a compulsory 50 per cent gender parity provision. Political parties are required to ensure the equal representation of men and women on their lists of candidates for most elections. The first major impact of the quota was in 2007, when the number of women in parliament rose to 18.5 per cent (Murray 2012: 27).

The quota provisions differ depending on the electoral systems applied for different legislative levels. The allocation of most seats in the Senate, at the sub-national level and for the European Parliament is based on proportional representation lists, while the elections for the National Assembly are based on a majority system in single-member districts. The quota regulation provides for 50 per cent representation of each sex on the list for candidates for proportional representation lists and requires parties to alternate male and female candidates on their lists. For single-member districts, only the top candidate on each list has the possibility to get elected—that is, women would need to occupy top seats on 50 per cent of the winning lists in order for parity to be reached. Legislated quotas and the parity principle do not apply to senatorial elections in smaller departments in single-member constituencies, local departmental assemblies and municipal councils in towns with less than 3,500 inhabitants (Sineau 2008: 54).

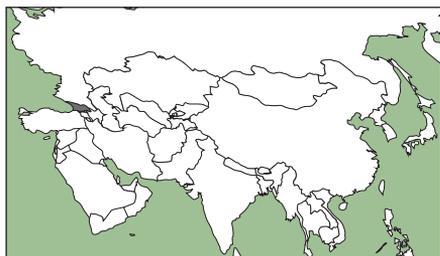
The first attempt to introduce legal quotas occurred in 1982, when a quota bill was passed for the elections to municipal councils. However, it was overturned by the Constitutional Council in 1982 as discriminatory (Krook et al 2006: 210; Sineau 2008: 52). Parity was finally successfully legislated through the Constitutional Law of 1999, and the adoption of the electoral legislation in 2000.

Implementation of legislated quotas for elections for the National Assembly has been marked by notable challenges due to the system of single-member constituencies where parties have often resisted the implementation of the gender quota provisions even in the presence of financial sanctions. The combination of the list proportional representation system and the parity requirement, together with the sanction of invalidation of lists, has been noted as a combination leading to better compliance by parties at the local level (Sineau 2008: 54).

The Socialist Party was the first party to initiate quotas in 1974, with a 10 per cent minimum threshold which was increased to 30 per cent in 1990. Gender quotas were also used by the Communist Party. The Green Party of France had a parity principle from its formation in 1984.

Georgia

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: UNICAMERAL



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Sakartvelos Parlamenti/Parliament

Total seats	150
Total women	18
% women	12%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Supplementary public funding incentives
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=GE > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2119_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Supplementary public funding incentives	Electoral Law	Parliament consists of 150 members, with 73 seats contested through a single-mandate majority system and 77 seats contested through a closed party list proportional representation system. There are no mandatory legislated candidate quotas provided by the Electoral Laws.
	Law on Political Unions of Citizens	The Law on Political Unions stipulates that an election subject, receiving funding from the state budget, will receive 10% supplementary funding if in its nominated party list for parliamentary elections or local self-government elections it includes at least 20% candidates of a different gender in a group of every ten candidates (Article 30.7 (1) of the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Unions of Citizens, 1997 (amended in 2013)). Following the 2014 local self-government elections, the amount of supplementary public funding will increase to 30% and the required minimum number of female candidates will increase to 30% of every ten candidates (Article 30.7 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Law on Political Unions of Citizens	In order to comply with the new rules for supplementary 30% public funding, at least 30% of candidates within every group of ten candidates on the party list must be of either sex (Article 30.7 (1.1)). This new provision will be enacted based on the results of the 2014 local self-government elections.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		
Supplementary public funding incentives		
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Supplementary public funding incentives	Law on Political Unions of Citizens	The Law on Political Unions stipulates that an election subject, receiving funding from the state budget, receives 10% supplementary funding if in its nominated party list for parliamentary elections or local self-government elections it has included at least 20% candidates of a different gender in a group of every ten candidates (Article 30.7 (1)). Following the 2014 local self-government elections, the amount of supplementary public funding will increase to 30% and the required minimum number of female candidates will increase to 30% of every ten candidates (Article 30.7 (1.) of the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Unions of Citizens, 1997 (amended in 2013)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Law on Political Unions of Citizens	In order to comply with the new rules for supplementary 30% public funding, at least 30% of candidates within every group of ten candidates on the party list must be of either sex (Article 30.7 (1.1)). This new provision will be enacted based on the results of the 2014 local self-government elections.

Additional information

The current legislation does not provide for a mandatory legislated candidate quota, but instead provides an incentive for parties to include more women in the party lists through supplementary public funding (30 per cent) to parties which comply with the respective rules (see above). The legislation was first introduced in late 2011 in the run-up to the 2012 parliamentary elections, and provided a lower financial incentive (an additional 10 per cent in public funding) for parties which included at least 20 per cent women in every group of ten candidates on their lists. In the 2012 parliamentary elections, a few small parties complied with this particular rule but failed to satisfy the required threshold for receiving the basic public funding for political parties (3 per cent of the total number of votes cast). The two main parties that cleared this threshold in the 2012 parliamentary elections did not meet the above-mentioned gender-based requirements for supplementary public funding. The increased amount of public funding based on gender-based candidate quotas will come into force following the 2014 local self-government elections.

Greece (Hellenic Republic)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Vouli Ton Ellinon/Hellenic Parliament

Total seats	300
Total women	63
% women	21%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=GR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2125_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The Constitution provides that 'adoption of positive measures for promoting equality between men and women does not constitute discrimination on grounds of sex. The State shall take measures for the elimination of inequalities actually existing, in particular to the detriment of women' (Article 116, para 2).
	Electoral Law	Article 34 of Presidential Decree 26/2012 states that at least one-third of political parties' candidate lists, both for national and constituency lists, must be filled with candidates of each sex. Any decimal number is rounded to the next whole unit if the fraction is half or more. For example, in an electoral district in which ten members of parliament are elected, at least three of the candidates must be men or women ($10/3 = 3.33$). 288 deputies are elected by open list proportional representation from multi-member constituencies and 12 deputies are elected by closed party lists in a single, country-wide constituency, on the basis of the total number of votes that each party received.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the party list is not accepted by the Supreme Court (Article 35 of Presidential Decree 26/2012).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

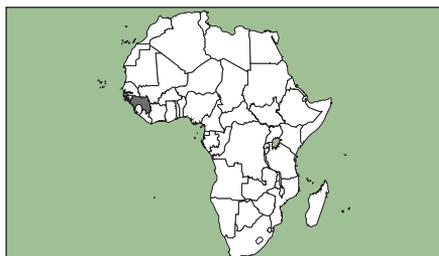
Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The Constitution states that positive measures taken to promote equality between men and women do not amount to gender-based discrimination. The state shall ensure the elimination of disparities, especially against women (Article 116, para. 2).
	Electoral Law	The number of female candidates for community, municipal and regional council elections must be equal to at least one-third of the total number of members of the community, municipal or regional council. Any decimal number is rounded to the next whole unit if the fraction is half or more. For example, in an 11-member community council at least 4 candidates must be men or women ($11/3=3,66$) (Article 18, para. 3 of Law 3852/2010).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the party list is not admitted (Article 19 (6) of Law 3852/2010).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

Greece has implemented mandatory one-third gender quotas for women and men in all collective organs of public institutions, as well as for national commissions in the field of research and technology, provided that candidates are adequately qualified (Ministry of Interior, General Secretariat for Gender Equality).

Guinea (Republic of Guinea)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	114
Total women	25
% women	22%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/country_view.cfm?CountryCode=GN > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/Guinea_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly are elected through a proportional representation system from a single nationwide constituency, while the remaining one-third is elected through a first-past-the-post system in single-member constituencies. At least 30% of the candidates on the proportional representation lists must be women (Article 129 (2) of the Electoral Law). In addition, if 2 candidates of different sex obtain an equal number of votes, the contested seat should be won by the candidate of an under-represented sex (Article 130). Article 4 of the law for the political parties states that a 5% of the total state funding for the political parties will be proportionally distributed to the parties that they have elected women MPs.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Article 129 (3) of the Electoral Law stipulates that the 30% quota requirement for women candidates on the proportional representation lists should be taken into account when compiling the rank order of candidates on the lists.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	Article 103 of the Electoral Law states that one-third (33%) of the seats for members of district councils must be reserved for women. In addition, Article 115 stipulates that at least 30% of the candidates on the lists participating in Communal Council elections must be women. Article 4 of the law for the political parties states that a 5% of the total state funding for the political parties will be proportionally distributed to the parties that they have elected women MPs.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Article 115 of the Electoral Law stipulates that the 30% quota requirement for women candidates on the lists running for Communal Council elections should be taken into account when compiling the rank order on the lists.

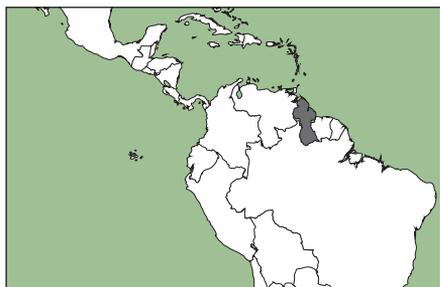
Additional information

Guinea’s legislation on public funding of political parties states that 5 per cent of the total state funding for political parties will be proportionally distributed to the parties which have elected women members of Parliament (Article 4 (5)) and 5 per cent will be allocated to parties which have women elected as members of local government bodies (Article 4 (5)).

In the most recent elections, held on 28 September 2013, international election observers noted that the 30 per cent quota requirement was not met by six party lists. Considering that the Electoral Law does not provide any type of sanctions for non-compliance with the gender quota, the electoral authorities did not use any mechanism of strict enforcement of the quota requirements (European Union Electoral Observation Mission 2013).

Guyana (Republic of Guyana)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly of the Parliament of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Total seats	67
Total women	21
% women	31%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=GY > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2135_E.htm >

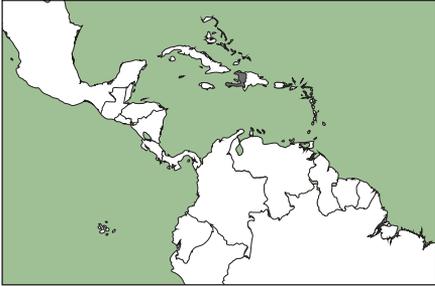
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to the Representation of the People Act: 'The total number of females on each party's national additional list shall be at least one-third of the total number of persons on that list' (Section 11B, Article 5). 'The total number of females on any party's list for geographical constituencies, taken together, shall be at least one-third of the total number of persons on those lists taken together for the geographical constituencies in which that party is contesting' (Section 11B, Article 6). 'There shall be no more than twenty per cent of the number of geographical constituencies in which a party is contesting for which the party's geographical constituency list contain no female' (Section 11B, Article 7).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	'If it appears to the Commission that a list of candidates is defective [...] the Chief Election Officer shall, not later than the 30 th day before election day, so inform the representative of the list, specifying the defects' (Section 14, Article 1). 'The representative and deputy representative of a list of candidates, or either of them, may, not later than the 29 th day before election day, submit to the Chief Election Officer corrections of any defects in the list' (Section 15). '[...] no list of candidates shall be valid unless it has been approved by the Commission not later than the 28 th day before election day' (Section 17, Article 1).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'The order in which party states the names of candidates on its lists shall be as the party deems fit' (Section 11B, Art. 9).

Additional information

Twenty-five of the 65 seats in the National Assembly are allocated by proportional representation in ten geographical constituencies, ranging from one to seven seats per constituency. The remaining 40 seats are elected from a national additional list in order to guarantee a very high degree of proportionality.

Haiti (Republic of Haiti)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Chambre des Députés/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	95
Total women	4
% women	4%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Two-round system
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=HT > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2137_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The Constitution as amended in 2012 recognizes the principle of a minimum quota of 30% for women at all levels, especially in public life (Article 17.1). The Constitution further requires that all laws related to political parties, their structures and functional mechanisms need to reserve a minimum 30% of positions for women (Article 30.1.1).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not Applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not Applicable

UPPER HOUSE - Sénat/Senate

Total seats	29
Total women	1
% women	3%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Two-round system
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2138_E.htm >

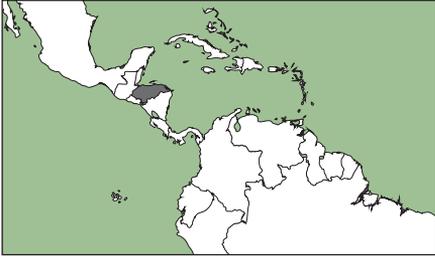
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The Constitution recognizes the principle of a minimum quota of 30% for women at all levels, especially in public life (Article 17.1). The Constitution further requires that all laws related to political parties, their structures and functional mechanisms need to reserve a minimum 30% of positions for women (Article 30.1.1).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not Applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not Applicable

Additional information

While the Constitution recognized the general principle of a minimum 30 per cent quota for women at all levels, the implementing legislation is necessary to translate this general provision into practical electoral and other mechanisms. Currently, no legislation relating to elections or political parties provides for such a mechanism. The Union of Social Democrats of Haiti (Parti fusion des sociaux-démocrates haïtiens) has a 25 per cent quota for women, but has not been represented in Parliament since the 2006 elections.

Honduras (Republic of Honduras)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Congreso Nacional/National Congress

Total seats	128
Total women	33
% women	26%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=HN > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2139_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The candidate lists of the political parties for the elections for the National Congress must include at least 40% women candidates. Candidate lists in single-member constituencies must include a female principal candidate and a male alternate, or vice versa (Electoral Law 2009 amended in 2012, Articles 105 and 116).
	Political Funding Legislation	Political parties are obliged to submit to the Electoral Commission a report of how they have integrated gender balance in their internal elections for primaries, 6 months before the elections. If a political party violates the gender balance in its internal elections, it will be charged a fine of 5% of the total state funding for the parties (Electoral Law 2009 amended in 2012, Article 104).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a political party violates the gender balance, it will be charged a fine of 5% of the total state funding for the parties (Electoral Law 2009 amended in 2012, Article 104).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		
Legislated candidate quotas		
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The candidate lists of the political parties for the elections for the regional and municipal councils must include at least 40% women candidates (Electoral Law 2009 amended in 2012, Articles 105 and 116).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a political party violates the gender balance, it will be charged a fine of 5% of the total state funding for the parties (Electoral Law 2009 amended in 2012, Article 104).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Additional information

A 30 per cent quota for women was first adopted in 2000. The quota was intended to regulate the actual distribution of seats and to be increased until a 50–50 balance between men and women was reached. In 2001, the first national election was held with this new law, but the percentage of women in the legislature did not increase.

In light of the general elections scheduled for November 2013, the Electoral Law was amended, providing for a 40 per cent quota for women in party structures and candidate lists for presidential and legislative elections, elections to the Central American Parliament, municipalities and governorates. In multi-member constituencies or districts with only one seat to be filled, if the principal candidate is a man, the alternate must be a woman and vice versa. Furthermore, from 2013, political parties shall be granted special public funding which must be used exclusively for capacity building and promotion of women's political participation.

For the 2016 primaries and for the general elections to be held after this date, the quota will be increased to 50 per cent for each gender.

India (Republic of India)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Lok Sabha/House of the People

Total seats	545
Total women	59
% women	11%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	No legislated candidate quotas for parliament
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=IN > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2145_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The Constitution guarantees the reservation of not less than 33% of the total number of seats to be filled by direct elections in local government bodies in villages and municipalities for women. In addition, within seats reserved in every village council (panchayat) or municipality council for scheduled castes and tribes (the percentage to be proportional to the population of such groups in the respective territory) not less than 33% shall be reserved for women belonging to these groups. At least 33% of the offices of chairpersons of councils is also reserved for women. Reserved seats are allotted to different territorial constituencies on a rotational basis. The Constitution further stipulates that 'the offices of the chairpersons in panchayats, municipal councils and at any other level shall be reserved for castes, tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide' (Constitution, Article 243D (2), (3) and (4) and 243T).
	Electoral Law	Among India's 28 states, a number provide for reserved seats ranging from 33% to 50% of the total seats in local government councils, both in panchayat and municipality levels. States with 50% reserved seats in panchayats and municipalities include Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tripura, while other states (including Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) have 50% reserved seats for women only for panchayats.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution	Reservation of wards (territorial constituencies) within territorial areas of local councils is allotted to different wards on a rotational basis.

Additional information

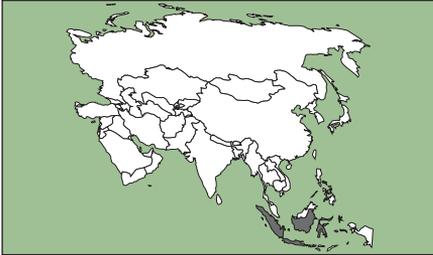
India is a federation with local, state and federal levels of governance. The Federal Constitution of India provides the system of minimum 33 per cent reserved seats for women in directly-elected local councils of various types, including villages, blocks and districts. The Constitution provides the right of every state to determine the amount of reserved seats in each local council above the required minimum of 33 per cent. Various states reserve different percentages of seats at the panchayat and municipal levels, while several have provided for up to 50 per cent reserved seats for women at both levels. The selection of wards (the lowest-level units which elect village panchayats or municipal councils) to be reserved for women in each election is performed randomly, through lots, and is conducted at the level of the state government which is responsible for elections of local self- governance bodies in the federal system. Lots are drawn in advance of the election date to determine the list of wards. Wards reserved for women rotate at every election. While this ensures that the effect of the reservation is spread broadly across different wards, the system has been criticized for its negative effect on continuity for women representatives (Rai 2005: 176).

Since the early 1990s the Women's Reservation Bill has been discussed repeatedly with various reformulations, but has not been adopted by parliament's lower house (the Lok Sabha or 'House of the People'). Two initial bills, tabled in 1996 and 1998, respectively, aimed at reforming the Constitution to introduce the system of reserved seats for the parliament but expired at the end of the respective parliaments. In 1999 a third bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha but was also unsuccessful.

Another attempt was made by tabling the Constitution Bill of 2008 with the purpose of reserving at least one-third of the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha and in the state legislative assemblies for women, and reserving not less than one-third of seats for women within the seats reserved for scheduled castes and tribes. Under this bill, widely known as the Women's Reservation Bill, reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the state or union territory, as determined by law. The reservation of seats for women shall cease to exist or expire after 15 years of the commencement of the proposed Amendment Act. The bill was approved by the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) on 9 March 2010. However, in order for it to enter into force, it must also be approved by a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha.

Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/House of Representatives

Total seats	560
Total women	102
% women	18%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	List proportional representation system
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=ID > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2147_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to Article 55 of Law 8/2012 on General Elections 'the list of nominees of candidates for members of the House of Representatives shall contain at least 30% of women's representation'.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The competent electoral authority shall verify the fulfilment of the quota requirement and in a case where the candidate list does not include at least 30% women's representation, it shall provide the political party with the opportunity to revise the candidate list (Articles 58 (1) and 59 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	At least 1 in every 3 candidates included on a political party list should be a woman (Article 56 (2)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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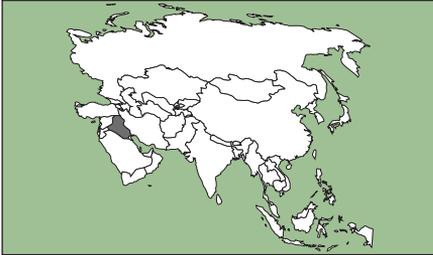
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The list of nominees of candidates for members of the People's Representative Council and Regional House of Representatives shall contain at least 30% women's representation (Article 55).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The competent provincial or regional/municipal electoral authorities shall verify the fulfilment of the quota requirement and in the case that a candidate list does not include at least 30% women's representation, they shall provide the political party with the opportunity to revise the candidate list (Articles 58 (2-3) and 59 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	On the list of nominees, out of 3 nominees there should be at least 1 female nominee (Article 56 (2)).

Additional information

Previously, the electoral system was a closed list proportional representation system whereby parties presented closed lists, with one-third of the presented candidates being women. In December 2008, the Constitutional Court deemed Article 214 of the electoral law unconstitutional, leading to the adoption of the open list system.

Iraq (Republic of Iraq)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Council of Representatives of Iraq

Total seats	325
Total women	82
% women	25%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=IQ > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2151_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	According to Article 49.4 of the Constitution: 'The elections law shall aim to achieve a percentage of representation for women of not less than one-quarter of the members of the Council of Representatives.'
	Electoral Law	According to Article 3 (3) of Law No. 26 (2009) amending the 2005 Electoral Law: 'The proportion of women shall not be less than one quarter of the winners'. According to Regulation No. 21, Seat Allocation (2010), 'At least 25% of the members in the Council of Representatives must be women. Achievement of this quota is ensured through a complex set of procedures set out in this regulation, which provides for rules for determining the number of women each governorate will have to elect.'
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the number of elected women is not sufficient to satisfy the quota criteria, 25% of the seats are reserved for women through a set of procedures by which each governorate determines the number of women to be included in the final list of winners, including those who gained most votes among other female candidates but did not win sufficient votes to win seats.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The Electoral Law, Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. 96 - Section 4 (3) - states: 'No fewer than 1 out of the first 3 candidates on the list must be a woman, no fewer than 2 out of the first 6 candidates on the list must be a woman and so forth until the end of the list.'

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	According to Article 13 (2) of Law No. 36 of 2008 on the Elections of the provincial, districts, and sub-districts councils: 'The candidate who secures the highest number of votes within the list shall be deemed the winner and so on for the rest of candidates and to have a woman at the end of all three winners regardless of men winners.'
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

In the 2010 elections, only five of the 86 female lawmakers actually obtained enough votes to win seats without the quota regulation. The remaining 81 women, although not elected directly, were included in the final seat allocation based on the quota requirements.

Ireland

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Dáil Éireann/House of Representatives

Total seats	166
Total women	25
% women	15%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Single transferable vote
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=IE > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2153_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to the Section on State Funding of Political Parties and Gender Balance of the Electoral Act 1997, as amended in 2012, political parties will lose 50% of their state funding 'unless at least 30 per cent of the candidates whose candidatures were authenticated by the qualified party at the preceding general election were women and at least 30 per cent were men'. The required gender quota of candidates is to rise to at least 40% women and at least 40% men within 7 years from the date of the first election held in line with this new rule, and the penalty will apply during those 7 years.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Political parties will lose 50% of their state funding, 'unless at least 30 per cent of the candidates whose candidatures were authenticated by the qualified party at the preceding general election were women and at least 30 per cent were men' (Electoral Act 1997, as amended in 2012, Section on State Funding of Political Parties and Gender Balance, Article. 42 (c)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Additional information

Following several years of active lobbying by gender equality and women's rights advocates, the amendment to the Elections Act's Section on State Funding of Political Parties and Gender Balance was approved by the legislature in 2012. Following its adoption, groups promoting gender balance in public offices have called for this regulation to be extended to cover the sub-national elections to be held in 2014.

Italy (Republic of Italy)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Camera dei Deputati/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	630
Total women	179
% women	28%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	No legislated quotas for parliament
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=IT > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2157_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	'Regional laws have to remove all obstacles which prevent the full equality of men and women in social, cultural, and economic life, and promote equal access for men and women to elective offices' (Article 117, paragraph 7, Federal Constitution of Italy).
	Electoral Law	Following the Constitutional reform in 2003, 12 of Italy's 20 regions have adopted gender quotas in their regional laws governing electoral processes. Regional quotas are provided for in the following regions: Abruzzo, Calabria, Campania, Friuli VG, Lazio, Marche, Puglia, Sicily, Trento, Tuscany, Umbria and Val d'Aoste.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Some regional laws provide sanctions for non-compliance with the respective quota regulations set out in their laws. The electoral laws of Calabria, Friuli V.G., Marche, Trento, and Tuscany include sanctions such as rejection of lists by electoral bodies, while the laws of Lazio, Umbria and Puglia provide financial sanctions.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The laws of Sicily, Tuscany and Friuli VG provide for alternation of female and male candidates on candidate lists.

Additional information

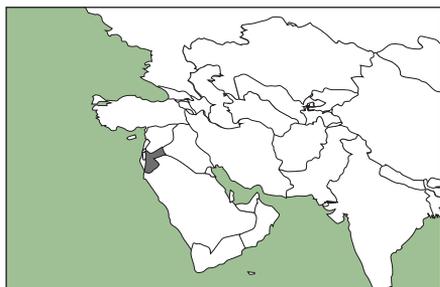
Constitutional reforms in 2003 provided an 'open window' policy on gender quotas by stating that 'citizens of one or the other sex are eligible for public office and for elective positions under equal conditions, according to the rules established by law. To this end, the Republic adopts specific measures in order to promote equal chances for men and women' (Article 51 of the Constitution).

The Law on Public Financing for Political Parties seeks to promote the active participation of women in politics. With this aim, every party is allotted a quota equal to at least 5 per cent of electoral reimbursements received for initiatives oriented to such an objective.

Prior to the 2003 Constitution, Italy had a gender quota for elections to the lower house (in 1994) but the provision was declared unconstitutional in 1995. Quotas were also in use for the 1999 elections to the European Parliament and for the 1995 municipal and provincial elections. The legislated quotas have recently been reintroduced for the European Parliament elections.

Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Majlis Al-Nuwaab/House of Representatives

Total seats	150
Total women	18
% women	12%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Parallel system
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=JO > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2163_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	In Jordan's mixed-member proportional electoral system, 108 members are elected from 45 single or multi-member districts, 15 seats are reserved for women from 12 governorates and 3 Bedouin districts (as part of the 2012 electoral law reform) and 27 members are elected through a proportional representation system. For the allocation of the 15 reserved seats for women, the election commission will calculate the percentage of votes for unsuccessful women candidates in district elections by dividing the number of votes they obtain by the total number of votes cast in their constituency. The 15 women candidates who obtain the highest percentage of votes nationwide will be declared elected on the condition that no governorate obtains more than 1 reserved seat for women (Article 51 of Law no. 25, 2012 on parliamentary elections).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats	
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	297 of the 970 Municipal Council seats are reserved for women (amounting to 30% of all Municipal Council seats).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

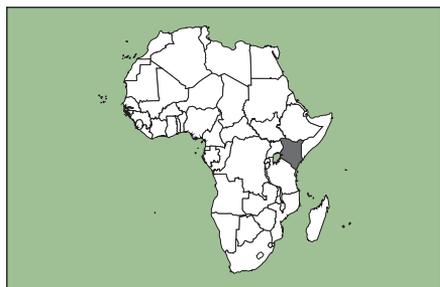
Women in Jordan have had the right to vote since 1974. The quota system was introduced in the 2003 elections through amendments to Article 11 of the electoral law of 2001. The amended legislation provided a quota provision reserving six of the 110 seats (5.45 per cent) for women in the national parliament. These six seats were allocated to those women candidates who had achieved the highest percentage of all votes cast in their respective constituencies, apart from women who may have been elected in direct elections. Only one woman was elected directly in 2007.

After the House of Representatives was dissolved in November 2009 by King Abdullah II, the Cabinet adopted a new 'temporary' election law in May 2010 for the elections in November 2010, raising the number of reserved seats for women from six to 12 (reserving one seat per each of the 12 governorates). Following the introduction of this increased number of reserved seats for women, 13 women were elected in the National Assembly—12 through a women's quota and one through a direct election in Amman's Third District (2010).

As part of the 2012 electoral reforms, the quota for women was increased to 15 seats for the January 2013 elections, while the statutory number of members of the House of Representatives was increased to 150. In the 2013 elections, 18 women were elected to parliament—15 through the reserved seats (12 from each governorate and three from the Bedouin or 'Badia' districts), two as part of the proportional representation lists, and one through the majoritarian system in the districts.

Kenya (Republic of Kenya)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly

Total seats	350
Total women	65
% women	19%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=KE > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2167_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Article 27 (8) of the 2010 Constitution states that the 'State shall take legislative and other measures to implement the principle that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender.' Furthermore, Article 81 (b) stipulates that the electoral system shall comply with the principle that 'not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender'. The Constitution reserves 47 seats in the National Assembly for women deputies elected from 47 counties, with each county constituting a single-mandate constituency. These seats are to be contested only by women candidates nominated by political parties in these counties. In addition, the National Assembly will have 290 elected members, each elected by voters of single-mandate constituencies, and 12 members nominated by political parties to represent special interests including the youth, persons with disabilities and workers, with the relevant list to be composed of alternating male and female candidates (Article 97 of the Constitution of Kenya, adopted August, 2010).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Political Parties Act	A party is not eligible for public funding if more than 2/3 of its elected officials are of one gender (Article 25(2) (b) Political Parties Act, 2011).
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution and Electoral Law	Except in the case of the seats reserved for women, each party list representing special interests (youth, persons with disabilities and workers) comprises the appropriate number of qualified candidates and alternates between male and female candidates in the priority in which they are listed (Article 90 (2:b) of the 2010 Constitution and Article 36 (2) of the Elections Act 2011).

UPPER HOUSE - Senate

Total seats	68
Total women	18
% women	26%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2168_A.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	The Senate is established in accordance with Article 98 of the Constitution and is composed of 47 members elected from single-mandate constituencies (counties); 16 seats allocated to women members, nominated by political parties according to the proportion of seats won in the Senate; 2 seats allocated to members representing the youth (one woman and one man); and 2 seats allocated to members representing persons with disabilities (one woman and one man).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Political Parties Act	A party is not eligible for public funding if more than 2/3 of its elected officials are of one gender (Article 25 (2) (b) Political Parties Act, 2011).
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution and Electoral Law	Except in the case of the seats reserved for women, each party list representing special interests (youth, persons with disabilities and workers) comprises the appropriate number of qualified candidates and alternates between male and female candidates in the priority in which they are listed (Article 90 (2:b) of the 2010 Constitution and Article 36 (2) of the Elections Act 2011).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The new Constitution provides that no more than two-thirds of the membership of the County Assembly is of the same gender. In order to ensure this, every County Assembly shall consist of members elected by voters in each ward (each ward constituting a single-member constituency) and a number of ‘special seat members’. The holders of these special seats should be nominated by political parties in proportion with seats received in that county by each political party (Articles 175 (c), 177 (1:b) and 197 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution and Electoral Law	Each party list representing special interests (youth, persons with disabilities and workers) comprises the appropriate number of qualified candidates and alternates between male and female candidates in the priority in which they are listed (Article 90 (2:b) of the 2010 Constitution and Article 36 (2) of the Elections Act 2011).

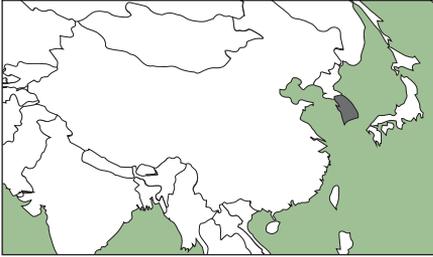
Additional information

In 1997 a constitutional amendment was passed which allowed the President to appoint 12 nominated seats in parliament. Six of these seats had been reserved for women. A major constitutional reform process, which marked the adoption of the new Constitution in August 2010, mandated the establishment of the new, bicameral parliament, and provided for reserved seats for women and gender parity in candidate lists. In addition, the Political Parties Act 2011 provides financial incentives aiming to promote women’s political participation. In particular, a political party shall not be entitled to receive public funding if ‘more than two-thirds of its registered office bearers are of the same gender’. The Act also stipulates that public funding allocated to registered political parties shall be used for purposes compatible with democracy, including ‘promoting the representation in Parliament and in the county assemblies of women, persons with disabilities, youth, ethnic and other minorities and marginalized communities’.

The new constitutional provisions for gender equality in the electoral system were first implemented in the March 2013 general elections. Importantly, in the run-up to the elections, the Attorney General of Kenya sought the opinion of the Supreme Court on the issue of the manner of applicability of the constitutional requirement of no more than two-thirds of one sex in the composition of any public body to these elections. In its ruling the Court favoured the progressive implementation of this principle.

Korea, Republic of (Republic of Korea)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Kuk Hoe/National Assembly

Total seats	300
Total women	47
% women	16%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=KR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2259_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 47 of the Public Official Election Act specifies that for the list proportional representation elections, whereby 56 deputies are elected, political parties must include 50% women on candidate lists. For the majority portion of the election, whereby 243 representatives are elected in single-member districts, political parties shall include at least 30% of women candidates in their district nominations.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists which do not comply with the quota provisions will be considered invalid (Article 52 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	For the list proportional representation elections, political parties shall 'recommend candidates falling under every odd number in order of the candidate roll from among women' (Article 47 (3)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

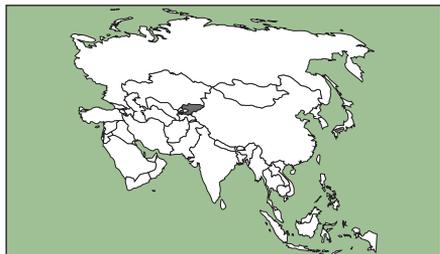
Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	When any political party intends to recommend its members as candidates to run for seats in local councils contested through the proportional representation system, a political party shall recommend not less than 50% of the candidates from among women. When any political party intends to recommend its members as candidates to run in the election for local council members of local constituencies after their term of office expires, such political party shall recommend not less than 30% of the total number of the candidates to run in the election for nationwide constituencies from among women (Article 47 (3-5)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The lists of candidates that do not comply with the gender quota provisions shall be rejected (Articles 49 (8) and 52 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	For the list proportional representation elections for local councils, political parties shall 'recommend candidates falling under every odd number in order of the candidate roll from among women' (Article 47 (3)).

Additional information

The reform of the Political Party Law in 2000 resulted in an increase in the percentage of women elected in the April 2004 elections, rising to 13 per cent, up from 5.9 per cent in the previous elections. Parties that nominate female candidates for the national elections also receive subsidies (Article 26).

Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz Republic)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Jogorku Kenesh/Supreme Council

Total seats	120
Total women	28
% women	23%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=KG > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2174_E.htm >

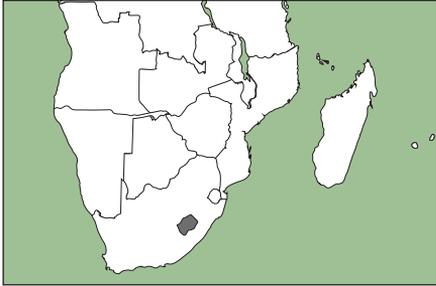
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	As amended in 2011, the Electoral Law specifies a 30% quota for either sex on electoral lists (Code on Elections, Article 60 (3)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists that fail to meet the quota requirement will be rejected by the Electoral Commission (Article 61 (3)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	No more than 3 positions can separate men and women (Code on Elections 2011, Article 60 (3)).

Additional information

In the 2005 elections, during which the country moved from a bicameral to a unicameral parliament with a majority/plurality electoral system, no women were elected to parliament. In 2007, the number of seats in the chamber was increased from 75 to 90, and the electoral system was changed to proportional representation. In the new 2010 Constitution, the electoral system was further reformed. Under the new system, 120 members of parliament are elected in one nationwide constituency. Seats are distributed to parties in proportion to the share of votes they obtain. However, no party can win over 65 seats. Vacant seats are filled by 'next-in-line' candidates of the same party.

Lesotho (Kingdom of Lesotho)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly

Total seats	120
Total women	30
% women	25%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Mixed member proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=LS > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2181_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The National Assembly has 120 seats. Its members are elected using the mixed member proportional system: 80 in single-member constituencies using the First-past-the-post system and 40 from 1 national constituency using Party-list proportional representation. Proportional representation seats are allocated to compensate parties for the discrepancy between percentage of votes obtained and percentage of constituency seats won. Section 47 (2: b & c) of the National Assembly Election Amendment Act of 2011 introduced the rule for the proportional contest whereby a political party shall 'arrange the candidates in order of preference from top to bottom, with a female or male candidate immediately followed by a candidate of the opposite sex; and include equal numbers of women and men'.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Political parties shall 'arrange the candidates in order of preference from top to bottom, with a female or male candidate immediately followed by a candidate of the opposite sex' (National Assembly Election Amendment Act of 2011, Section 47 (2:b)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	According to the Local Government Elections Act as amended in 2011, 30% of the total number of seats in municipal, urban and community councils are reserved for women and are distributed proportionally among the parties.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

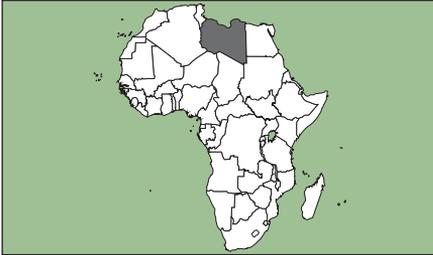
Additional information

In 2005, the Lesotho Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from an aspirant male ward councillor to declare the reservation of one-third of the local government seats for women as unconstitutional. The councillor argued that the all-women constituencies violated his constitutional right to contest the elections in a constituency of his choice. The Court dismissed the appeal and upheld the High Court's ruling. It held that the amendment which provided for a temporary and rotating quota of electoral divisions reserved for women was indeed reasonably justifiable in Lesotho's circumstances. They agreed with what Justice Peete in the High Court described as 'an undisputable fact ... that women in our society have long stood disadvantaged and marginalised socially, economically and even politically.'

Unhappy with this decision, political parties lobbied the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to initiate an amendment to the 2005 law. Thus, the Local Government Elections Act was amended ahead of the 2011 local government elections. The new system revoked the system of reserved seats at the constituency level and introduced the system of 30 per cent seats reserved for women, distributed between parties on a proportional representation basis (M'a-Tlali Mapetla 2009).

Libya

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Al Mutamar Al Watani Al Aam/General National Congress

Total seats	200
Total women	33
% women	17%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=LY > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2185_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The General National Congress consists of 200 members, 120 of whom are elected by majority, based on a first-past-the-post system for single-member districts, where the winner is the candidate with the most votes. For multi-member districts, a single non-transferable vote system is adopted. The remaining 80 members are elected by proportional representation from closed electoral lists, presented by political entities in multi-member constituencies. According to Article 15 of the 2012 Law on the Election of the General National Congress, on the lists of candidates submitted by parties for the proportional representation contest, 'candidates shall be arranged on the basis of alternation among male and female candidates, vertically and horizontally. Lists that do not respect such principle shall not be accepted. The Commission shall publish samples showing the format of such lists and the method used to arrange the candidates within them'.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists that do not respect the principle of alternation between male and female candidates shall not be accepted (Article 15 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'Candidates are listed based on gender rotation, both horizontal and vertical' (Article 15 (1)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	The 2013 Council of Ministers Decision (No. 161) On the Adoption of Principles and Procedures for Municipal Elections introduces quota provisions for revolutionaries with special needs and women (Article 1 (2o)), who shall be elected by majority vote (Article 46 (2)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

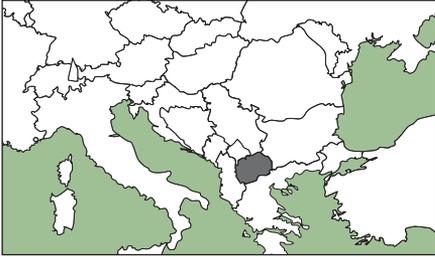
Additional information

The revised electoral system featuring gender parity principles was the first of its kind for Libya and proved to have a significant positive effect, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of women in the parliament. In particular, during the 2012 legislative elections, 545 women candidates were nominated by political parties, compared to 662 male candidates. However, only 85 women ran as individual candidates out of a total of 2,501. This very low number of individual women candidates confirmed the fact that when not obliged by law, the inclusion of women in party lists represented only 3 per cent of the total number of candidates running individually, whereas when the law required that women be placed vertically and horizontally on the party lists, they formed 45 per cent of the total number of party candidates. 'When the political entities were running in more than one constituency, the horizontal gender shift benefited women candidates. On the other hand, there was no impact on women's representation when the gender shift was applied vertically, if the party list gained only one seat in the respective constituency and women were not placed on top of the lists' (European Union Electoral Observation Mission 2012: 25). Three party lists running in only one constituency placed women candidates at the top.

At the sub-national level, the Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision providing for three different categories of candidates for municipal elections: general candidates, women candidates and former revolutionaries with special needs, all of whom should be elected by a majority system. However, the decision does not contain any specific provisions on the required percentage of women candidates or any other mechanisms to ensure that a certain percentage of women are eventually elected in municipal councils.

Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of

(The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL****Are there legislated quotas...**

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes**SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Sobranie/Assembly of the Republic**

Total seats	123
Total women	34
% women	28%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=MK > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2313_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The Assembly of the Republic comprises 123 members, 120 of whom are elected under a proportional representation system from 6 electoral districts, with an additional 3 elected under a majoritarian system from 3 electoral districts abroad. 'In the submitted list of candidates for Members of Parliament in every three places at least one will be reserved for the less represented sex' (Article 64 (5) of the Electoral Code).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirement, the list shall be rejected (Article 67 (1-4)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'In every three places [on candidate lists] at least one will be reserved for the less represented sex' (Article 64 (5)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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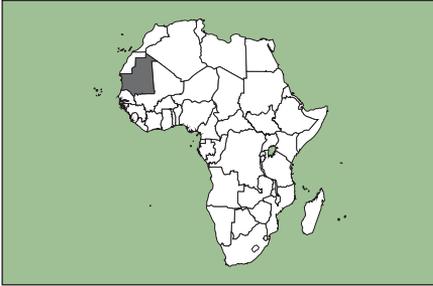
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'In the submitted list of candidate [...] for Member of Council of the municipality and the City of Skopje [...] in every three places at least one will be reserved for the less represented gender' (Article 64 (5)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirement, the list shall be rejected (Article 67 (1-4)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'In every three places [on candidate lists] at least one will be reserved for the less represented sex' (Article 64 (5)).

Additional information

Before making quotas mandatory, the Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Democratic Party and the Liberal Party practised gender quotas for candidate lists (Dimitrevska 2005: 45). In the 2011 elections, 34 women were elected. However, seven of the elected candidates declined their parliamentary mandate and were therefore replaced by 'next-in-line' candidates from the same party, raising the actual number of female parliamentarians to 38 (Inter-Parliamentary Union PARLINE 2011).

Mauritania (Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Al Jamiya-Al-Wataniya/National Assembly

Total seats	147
Total women	37
% women	25%
Election year	2006

Electoral system	Two-round system
Quota type	Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=MR > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2207_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Organic Law promoting women's access to electoral mandates and elective offices	In constituencies with or less than 31,000 inhabitants, 1 deputy is elected by absolute majority (two-round system). In constituencies with more than 31,000 inhabitants, 2 deputies are elected by absolute majority (two-round system). In multi-member constituencies with more than 90,000 inhabitants, deputies shall be elected through proportional representation. In addition, 18 deputies are elected from the constituency of Nouakchott, 20 deputies are elected from a single nationwide constituency and 20 seats are reserved for women candidates running in a single nationwide list. (Article 3 of the Organic Law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly, as amended by Law No. 2012- 029).
	Organic Law promoting women's access to electoral mandates and elective offices	Political parties that elect more women than required by the quota will obtain a financial benefit (Article 6).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The electoral administration may reject candidate lists that do not comply with the quota regulations (Article 16 (1)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'In constituencies with three seats, candidate lists must include at least one woman candidate in the first or second position on the list. In constituencies with more than three seats, with the exception of the national women's list, each candidate list must be composed of candidates of both sexes in alternating order, taking into account the following two principles: - Within each entire group of four candidates, in the order of presentation of the list, there must be an equal number of candidates of each sex; - The difference between the number of candidates of each sex can not be greater than one.' (Article 4 (A) of the Organic Law Promoting Women's Access to Electoral Mandates and Elective Offices, as amended by Law 2012-034).

UPPER HOUSE - Majlis Al-Chouyoukh/Senate

Total seats	56
Total women	8
% women	14%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	Indirectly elected
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2208_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The Senate is indirectly elected by municipal councillors and is composed of 54 senators representing local communities ('moughataas') and 3 senators representing Mauritians living abroad. 'Political parties are required to nominate at least one woman in one out of four constituencies.' (Article 9 (2) of the Organic Law on the election of Senators, as amended by Law 2012- 030)
	Organic Law promoting women's access to electoral mandates and elective offices	Political parties that elect more women than required by the quota will get a financial benefit (Article 6, Organic Law Promoting Women's Access to Electoral Mandates and Elective Offices, as amended by Law 2012-034).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The electoral administration may reject candidate lists that do not comply with the quota regulations (Organic Law on the election of Senators, as amended by Law 2012- 030).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Women must be nominated in at least one out of four constituencies.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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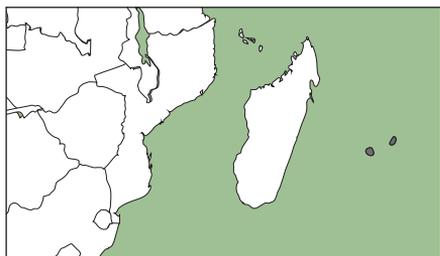
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	Women shall be allocated at least 20% of the seats on municipal councils. In order to facilitate the election of women in the indicated proportion, party lists must include at least 2 women candidates for councils comprising between 9 and 11 members, 3 women candidates for councils comprising between 15 and 17 members, and 4 women candidates for councils comprising 19 members or more (Articles 2 and 3 of the Organic Law).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Organic Law promoting women's access to electoral mandates and elective offices	The electoral administration shall reject candidate lists that do not comply with the quota regulations (Article 3 (1) of the Organic Law promoting women's access to electoral mandates and elective offices, as amended by Law 2012- 034).
Rank order/ placement rules	EMB Act	In election for municipal councils with 9-11 councillors, women candidates must be placed as No. 1 and 4, or 2 and 4 of the list of each party. When the council has 15-17 councillors, women candidates must be placed as No. 1 or 2, and subsequently as No. 5 and 7. In case of 19 or more councillors, women must be placed as No 1 or 2, and subsequently as No. 5, 7 and 9. (Communication of the CENI on the composition of the lists of candidates for the 2013 elections).

Additional information

The 2012 amendments to the Organic Law promoting women's access to electoral mandates and elective offices will be implemented for the first time in the November 2013 Parliamentary and municipal elections.

Mauritius (Republic of Mauritius)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: UNICAMERAL



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	69
Total women	13
% women	19%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Block vote
Quota type	No legislated quotas for the National Assembly
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?id=154 > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2209_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Local Government Act	'Three Councilors of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council shall be elected from each electoral ward under the simple majority system.' Any group presenting more than 2 candidates in an electoral ward [for elections of councilors to Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council] shall ensure that the candidates are not all of the same sex' (Local Government Act 2011, Article 11.6) and 'any group presenting more than two candidates at a Village Council election shall ensure that not more than two-thirds of the group's candidates are of the same sex' (Local Government Act 2011, Article 12.6). In addition, a list of reserve candidates for the election of municipal city councillors, municipal town councillors or village councillors, for the purpose of filling any vacancy which may occur between 2 elections, shall not comprise 'more than two-thirds of persons of the same sex and ... not more than 2 consecutive candidates on the list shall be of the same sex' (Article 18.5:b).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Local Government Act	'A list of reserve candidates for the election of municipal city councilors, municipal town councilors or village councilors, for the purpose of filling any vacancy which may occur between two elections, shall not comprise more than two-thirds of persons of the same sex and not more than 2 consecutive candidates on the list shall be of the same sex' (Local Government Act 2011, Article 18.5:b).

Additional information

The adoption of the 2011 Local Government Act marks a positive development for the promotion of gender equality in Mauritius. In line with the constitutional provisions for non-discrimination on grounds of sex, the provisions of the 2011 Local Government Act are formulated in a gender-neutral manner.

The legislated candidate quota provisions of the new Act were implemented for the first time at the December 2012 local government elections, resulting in a significant increase of the representation of women in village councils from 5.8 per cent to 25.5 per cent, and from 12.5 per cent to 35.5 per cent in municipal councils.

Mexico (United Mexican States)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Diputados/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	500
Total women	184
% women	37%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Mixed member proportional
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=MX > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2211_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The Federal Chamber of Deputies is composed of 500 members, elected for a 3-year term, 300 of whom are elected in single-member constituencies by plurality vote, with the remaining 200 members elected by proportional representation (PR) in five 40-seat constituencies. Political parties are required to guarantee that at least 40% of the candidates on the lists are of the same gender. This applies to both lists of candidates for the PR election, and candidates for the constituency elections. However, parties that democratically elect their candidates are exempt from these requirements of the Electoral Code (Código Federal de Instituciones y Procedimientos Electorales, COFIPE, Article 219).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Parties not complying with Articles 219 and 220 will have 48 hours to rectify their lists. After this period, if still found to be non-compliant, parties will be publicly reprimanded by the General Council of the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) and given an extra period of 24 hours to rectify their list. Finally, if the 24 hours passed and the party is still in a state of non-compliance with quota regulations, its electoral lists will be rejected by the IFE (COFIPE, Article 221).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	For the PR elections, each segment of 5 candidates on the list shall have 2 candidates of each sex, alternating between men and women candidates (COFIPE, Article 220).

UPPER HOUSE - Cámara de Senadores/Senate

Total seats	128
Total women	42
% women	33%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Mixed member proportional
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2212_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The Senate is composed of 128 members, 96 of whom are elected in single-member constituencies by plurality vote, with the remaining 32 members elected by proportional representation (PR) in a single nationwide constituency. Political parties are required to guarantee that at least 40% of the candidates on the lists are of the same gender. This applies to both lists of candidates for the PR election, and candidates for the constituency elections. However, parties that democratically elect their candidates are exempt from these requirements (COFIPE, Article 219).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	Parties not complying with the law will have at first 48 hours to rectify their lists, or will be publicly reprimanded. 24 hours after the reprimand, the IFE will refuse to register the list (COFIPE, Article 221).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	For the PR elections, each segment of 5 candidates on the list shall have 2 candidates of each sex, alternating men and women (COFIPE, Article 220).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas		Elections at the sub-national level are regulated by each state. Please see additional information.
Legal sanctions for non- compliance		Elections at the sub-national level are regulated by each state. Please see additional information.
Rank order/ placement rules		Elections at the sub-national level are regulated by each State. Please see additional information.

Additional information

In 1996 a temporary article of law was approved that encouraged political parties at the national level to consider adopting equality policies in their party statutes. The proposed aim was to have no more than 70 per cent of candidates of one sex for both houses of parliament.

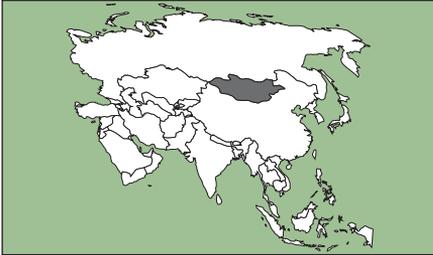
In 2002, the Congress of the Union (i.e. both houses of parliament) approved reforms to COFIPE that require political parties to guarantee that women constitute at least 30 per cent of candidates to the Senate and to the Chamber of Deputies—or, more specifically, that no more than 70 per cent of candidates and substitutes on lists for proportional representation (PR) and constituency elections are of the same sex. This legislation requires that parties include this principle in their party constitutions. The quota was increased to at least 40 per cent in 2008 (Cerva Cerna 2008: 2, 8–9).

Parties that democratically elect their candidates through primaries instead of nominating them are exempt from the quota regulations. However, what constitutes a democratic election is not legally specified and has led to a wide range of practices on the part of parties trying to avoid the quota (Baldez 2007; Peschard 2003).

As of 2009, 18 of the 32 Mexican states had enacted quota laws for the state legislative bodies. Sonora, Chihuahua, Oaxaca and Sinaloa states were pioneers, having passed laws before 2000. 2003 saw a surge when five states passed quota laws. However, Sonora state abandoned quotas in 2006, claiming that they hindered women's representation (Zetterberg 2012).

Mongolia

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Ulsyn Ikh Khural/State Great Hural

Total seats	74
Total women	10
% women	14%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=MN > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2219_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Parliament is made up of 76 members, of whom 28 are elected through list proportional representation and 48 are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies. According to Article 27.2 of the 2011 Law on the Election of the Parliament, at least 20% of candidates on a unified list presented by a political party for both types of contests (majority and proportional) shall be women.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The General Election Commission or district committee shall decline to register the list of candidates if it violates provisions under Article 27, including the requirement on legislated candidate quotas (Article 29.11.4).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	For local council elections, at least 30% of the candidates on political parties' lists must be women.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

In the 2012 elections, the 20 per cent legislated candidate quota for women was applied for the first time. The law does not provide a ranking order rule pertaining to the placement of the required 20 per cent of women candidates in parties' candidate lists. However, the Law on the Election of the Parliament (the State Great Hural) does require parties to determine the candidate lists through 'a secret ballot and majority vote based on democratic principles in a party congress' and 'to arrange no more than 48 candidates in order of districts and no more than 28 candidates in order of the number and percentage of votes obtained by each candidates in the meeting' of a party held to determine the composition of a candidate list (Article 27.4 and 27.5.4). As a result of this reform, although only 11 (14 per cent) women were elected, it marked an improvement from the previous elections, where only three (4 per cent) women were elected.

Montenegro

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Skupstina/Parliament

Total seats	81
Total women	12
% women	15%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=ME > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2385_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Parliamentary elections are held according to the proportional representation system with closed lists, in a single nation wide constituency. Article 39a (1) of the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives requires that there shall be no less than 30% of candidates of the less represented gender in the candidate lists.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Article 39 a (2) and (3) of the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives states that 'the candidate list that fails to meet the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered to contain flaws preventing it to be declared a candidate list, and the submitter of the list shall be invited to remove the flaws of the list, in accordance with this Law. The submitter of the candidate list that fails to remove the flaws referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be denied the declaration of the candidate list by the election commission in accordance with this Law.'
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 39a (1) of the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives requires that there shall be no less than 30% of candidates of the less represented gender in the candidate list.
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	Articles 39a (2) and (3) of the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives states that 'the candidate list that fails to meet the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered to contain flaws preventing it to be declared a candidate list, and the submitter of the list shall be invited to remove the flaws of the list, in accordance with this Law. The submitter of the candidate list that fails to remove the flaws referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be denied the declaration of the candidate list by the election commission in accordance with this Law.'
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

In 2011, the electoral law was amended to include a 30 per cent quota for either gender (OSCE/ODIHR Limited Election Observation Mission 2012: 5). In the 2012 parliamentary elections, the 30 per cent quota regulation was implemented for the first time, resulting in a significant increase in the number of female candidates, from 14.7 per cent in the previous elections, to 31 per cent of all candidates in the 2012 parliamentary elections. The quota requirements were met, but as the order of the candidates is not specified in the law, only 14 (17 per cent) women were elected.

Morocco (Kingdom of Morocco)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Majliss-annouab/House of Representatives

Total seats	395
Total women	66
% women	17%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=MA > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2221_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	305 of the 395 members of the lower house are elected in 92 multi-member constituencies through a proportional representation system. An additional 60 seats are reserved for women, while 30 are reserved for young men under the age of 40. The reserved seats for women are filled by winners elected through a proportional representation system based on nation wide closed party lists (Article 23 (2) of the Organic Law No. 27-11 on the House of Representatives). This system, legislated through the 2011 electoral reforms, builds upon the previous 'honorary agreement' between the political parties, formed in 2002, which reserved 30 seats for women (see additional information).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists of candidates that violate the provisions of Article 23, including the quota requirements, shall be rejected (Article 24 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats	
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	A new law regulating elections at the sub-national level (Law No. 59-11 on the election of council members of local authorities) was adopted in 2011, introducing quota provisions for women. In particular, according to Articles 76 and 77, at least one-third of the seats in regional councils, which are directly elected, must be reserved for women. Furthermore, for elections to the lower district and communal councils, the law provides for additional electoral constituencies reserved for women, who should be elected through a proportional representation system (Article 143 and explanatory note).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

The electoral threshold for the 92 multi-member constituencies is 6 per cent, while for the one national constituency the threshold is 3 per cent. In 2002 the political parties signed a charter that reserved 30 seats for women in the lower house, elected through a special nation wide list. The 2007 election followed the same rules. Following the democratic uprising in 2011, the quota regulation was codified in the new electoral law for the 2011 elections, and the number of reserved seats for women was extended to 60 seats, while 30 seats were reserved for young men under the age of 40. In the 2011 elections, only seven women were elected to a constituency seat, a slight increase from four in 2007 and five in 2002, when the reserved seats were first introduced.

At the sub-national level, the 2008 reform introduced a 12 per cent quota for the communal elections through the creation of 'additional electoral constituencies' in urban and rural communities and districts (Articles 204 (1) and 204 (2) of the electoral code), as well as the creation of a 'support fund for the promotion of women representativeness' (Article 288). Although not explicitly mentioned in the electoral law, there was a national consensus that these seats would be reserved for women. As a result of this reform, women's local representation increased from 0.6 per cent to 12.3 per cent in the 2009 local government elections. In the next local elections, the 2011 law on the election of council members of local authorities, reserving seats for women in regional, communal and district councils, will be applied.

Namibia (Republic of Namibia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly

Total seats	78
Total women	19
% women	24%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	No legislated quotas for National Assembly elections
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=NA > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2225_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	In the election of any local authority council with 10 or less members, party lists must include at least 3 female persons; in the case of a Municipal Council or Town Council consisting of 11 or more members, party lists must include the names of at least 5 female persons (Local Authorities Act, Article 6 (4)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

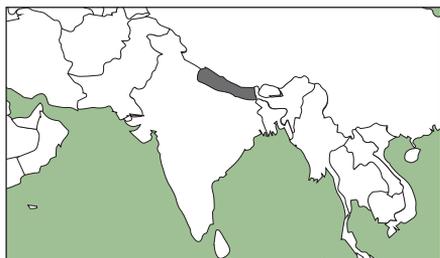
Additional information

The first women's quota was established in the Local Authorities Act of 1992, which stipulated that in the elections of local authority councils with ten or fewer members, there had to be at least two women on party lists. On the lists of parties in elections to councils of 11 or more members, at least three had to be women. In 1997, these figures were increased to three and five, respectively, and in 2002 this rule was adopted as applicable to future elections (Frank 2004: 88; LeBeau and Dima 2005: 84).

In August 2013, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is the ruling party in the National Assembly, adopted a 50 per cent gender quota which shall apply to all national and regional structures of the party.

Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-national level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

Adopted by political parties? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Sambidhan Sabha/Sansad/Constituent Assembly/Legislature/Parliament

Total seats	575
Total women	172
% women	30%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=NP > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2386_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Under Article 63 (3) of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly shall comprise 240 members elected from each of the 240 single-member constituencies with the first-past-the-post system, 335 members elected from political parties through the list proportional representation system and 26 members appointed by the Council of Ministers. Women must constitute at least 33% of candidates for the first-past-the-post system and the proportional representation system combined (Article 63 (5)).
	Electoral Law	Each party must ensure that the number of women candidates is at least one third of the total number of candidates to be fielded by a political party in the proportional elections and in the first-past-the-post electoral system (Constituent Assembly Ordinance 2013).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the lists of candidates submitted for the election fail to meet the quota rule, the Commission will return the list to the party concerned in order to align the list with the gender quota regulation. In case of non-compliance, the list will be rejected (Constituent Assembly Ordinance 2013).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The 1999 Local Self Government Act states that among the nominated candidates in elections to municipal councils, at least 40% of candidates must be women (Article 76).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

Nepal has experienced considerable political instability in the past decade, which finally resulted in the promulgation of the Interim Constitution in 2007 and the election of the Constituent Assembly in 2008. The Local Self Government Act has not been put into practice due to the transitional period and the fact that local government structures are due to be altered as Nepal prepares to transform into the federal state promulgated by the Constituent Assembly in 2008.

The new Constituent Assembly elected in November 2013 has been tasked to finalize the drafting of the new constitution within the first year of its mandate. Amid fears that the number of women to be elected in 2013 CA elections would be decreased significantly, only a small decrease was noted from an earlier 33% to 30%.

Nicaragua (Republic of Nicaragua)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Asamblea Nacional/National Assembly

Total seats	92
Total women	37
% women	40%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?id=169 > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2235_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Under Article 82 (4) of the 2000 Electoral Law (No. 331, as amended by Law No. 790/2012), political parties or the coalition of political parties which participate in the National Assembly elections must include in their electoral lists 50% men and 50% women candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Lists of candidates shall be arranged on the basis of alternation between male and female candidates under a so-called zipper system (Article 82 (4)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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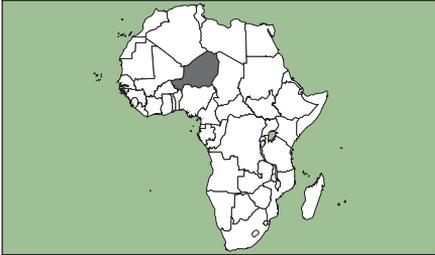
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Political parties or the coalition of political parties which participate in the elections of municipal councils must include in their electoral lists 50% men and 50% women candidates (Article 82 (4)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	List of candidates shall be arranged on the basis of alternation between male and female candidates under a so-called zipper system (Article 82 (4)).

Additional information

Previously, the 2008 electoral law ensured gender equality in the exercise of civil and political rights at all levels, including the promotion of the measures necessary to increase women's participation in electoral processes at all levels. Under the new law, political parties and civil society organizations shall seek the equal participation of women and men in decision-making positions and procedures, by ensuring that their statutes guarantee effective democratic participation in the election procedures of their authorities and candidates. This does not invalidate the academic, intellectual and ethical requirements, or the capacities and experience required to be candidates or applicants for these positions (Articles 8–12).

Niger (Republic of the Niger)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	113
Total women	15
% women	13%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=NE > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2237_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Law establishing a quota system for elected offices	'In parliamentary and local elections, the lists submitted by political parties, groups of political parties or groups of independent candidates should include candidates of both sexes. At the announcement of final results, the proportion of elected candidates of either sex should not be less than 10%' (Article 3 of Law 2000/08 establishing a quota system for elected offices). Any political party or group of independent candidates that obtains at least 3 seats in a constituency must ensure the implementation of the 10% quota requirement (Decree 2001-056/PRN/MDSP/PF/PE of 28 February 2001 on the application of the quota law).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Law establishing a quota system for elected offices	The Constitutional Court rejects the candidate lists that do not comply with the gender quota requirements, and asks parties to correct them.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats	
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Quota Law	'In parliamentary and local elections, the lists submitted by political parties, groups of political parties or groups of independent candidates should include candidates of both sexes. At the announcement of final results, the proportion of elected candidates of either sex, should not be less than 10%' (Article 3 of Law 2000/08 establishing a quota system for elected offices). Any political party or group of independent candidates that obtains at least 3 seats in a constituency must ensure the implementation of the 10% quota requirement (Decree 2001-056/PRN/MDSP/PF/PE of 28 February 2001 on the application of the quota law).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Quota Law	The Constitutional Court rejects the candidate lists that do not comply with the gender quota requirements and requests parties to correct them.
Rank order/ placement rules		None

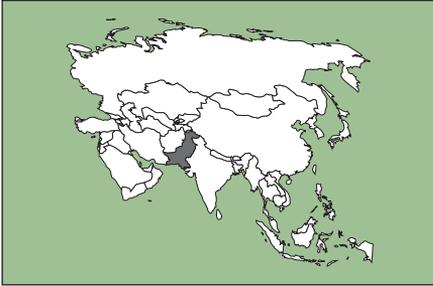
Additional information

The 10 per cent quota is applied to the total number of elected members on each list. If a political party or group of candidates obtains at least three seats in a constituency, it must adjust the number of its elected members in order to fulfil the 10 per cent quota requirement. In the 2011 legislative elections, political parties did the necessary adjustments through an internal process, before submitting to the Constitutional Council their final lists of elected candidates (European Union Electoral Observation Mission 2011: 21). In relation to public funding for political parties, the Ordinance on the Charter of Political Parties provides that the public funding of political parties is set at 0.30 per cent of annual tax revenues of the state. A total of 10 per cent of this fund is distributed among parties in proportion to the number of women elected by the quota at all levels.

In addition, according to the quota law, no less than 25 per cent of nominations for high-ranking government posts shall be given to persons of either sex.

Pakistan (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly

Total seats	342
Total women	67
% women	21%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PK > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2241_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	60 of the total 342 seats in the National Assembly (17%) are reserved for women. The 272 general seats are elected by a direct vote through a first-past-the-post system in single-member constituencies across 4 main provinces, Federally-administered Tribal Areas and the Islamabad capital territory. Additional 10 seats are reserved for non-Muslims. The reserved seats for women are allocated to the 4 provinces in the following manner: Punjab (35 seats); Sindh (14 seats); Khyber Pakhtun khwa (8 seats); and Balochistan (3 seats). Women members in these seats are elected through an indirect proportional representation list system, whereby political parties submit their lists of women candidates for reserved seats to the Election Commission prior to the election. Following the finalization of election results for general seats, the reserved seats are allocated to the political parties in proportion to the number of general seats obtained by these parties in each province (Constitution, Article 51).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

UPPER HOUSE - Senate

Total seats	104
Total women	17
% women	16%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Indirectly elected
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2242_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Of the 104 seats in the Senate, 17 are reserved for women (Constitution, Article 59). A total of 4 women senators are elected in each of the 4 provinces and 1 additional seat is reserved for a woman in the total of 4 seats elected from Islamabad. Members of the Senate are indirectly elected by members of provincial councils and members of the lower house through a system of proportional representation using the single transferable vote system.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The Constitution provides the following principle: 'The State shall encourage local Government institutions composed of elected representatives of the areas concerned and in such institutions special representation will be given to peasants, workers and women' (Article 32). At the provincial level, 4 main provinces reserve seats for women in provincial assemblies: Punjab (66 seats); Sindh (29 seats); Khyber Pakhtun khwa (22 seats); and Balochistan (11 seats). General seats are elected based on first-past-the-post or simple majority rule in single-member constituencies, while reserved seats for women are proportionally distributed among parties based on the number of general seats secured by each political party in the Provincial Assembly (Constitution, Article 106 (1,3)).
	Local Government Law	The provinces of Sindh and Punjab adopted local government laws in 2013 with reduced numbers of seats reserved for women: 1 out of 9 in the directly-elected first tier of local government in Sindh, and 2 in every 13 in Punjab. At higher, indirectly elected tiers, Sindh law provides for a 22% of reserved seats for women and Punjab has legislated for about 10% of reserved seats for women at that level. Legislation is under preparation in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtun khwa, with proposals to set the minimum number of seats reserved for women at 33%, which carries the same standard that previously applied to all local councils in all provinces, as set by the Devolution of Power Plan (DPP), adopted in 2000 and expired in 2009.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

Pakistan is a federation with local, provincial and national tiers of government. Constitutions from 1956 until 1985 all provided for some reserved seats for women at the national and sub-national levels. In the 1956 Constitution, a minimum of 3 per cent of seats were reserved for women at all levels of government, including national and provincial assemblies, the Senate and local councils. The constitutions which followed, in 1962 and 1973, reserved seats for women—2.75 per cent in the National Assembly and 5 per cent in each of the provincial assemblies—and were implemented through indirect elections. In 1985, reserved seats for women in the National Assembly were increased to 10 per cent for a ten-year period or three general elections, whichever came first (Rai 2005: 175). This provision expired in 1988, and for elections held in the 1990s the number of women in parliament did not increase beyond 4 per cent (Reyes 2003: 42).

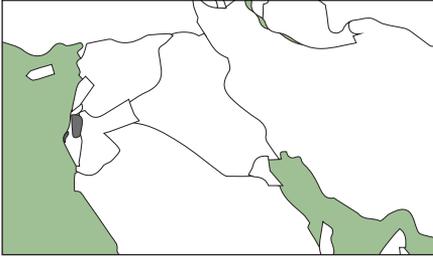
The national consultations in the Ministry of Women and Development, the National Campaign for Restoration of Women's Reserved Seats, the Report of the Commission of Inquiry for Women, and the National Plan for Action all argued for new reservations during the late 1990s and early 2000s, thus providing for the 30 per cent quota of reserved seats. At the time, 11 political parties endorsed this initiative.

The current system of reservation of seats for the parliament and provincial assemblies came into force in 2002. The Devolution of Power Plan (DPP) in 2000, introduced under the military government of General Pervez Musharraf, established a uniform system of local government bodies in all four provinces of the country. The DPP, with the adoption of the Local Government Ordinance Act of 2001, guaranteed a 33 per cent quota for women at all three levels of local councils: the district (zila), sub-district (tehsil) and union councils at the village level. Under this system, according to one account, 42,049 women came into local government (Rai 2005: 175).

This system of local government was operational until 2009, and since the election of the new civilian government in 2008, the next phase of decentralization and local government development is under consideration. Local government elections which were initially planned to take place in 2009 have been postponed. In anticipation of the next local government elections at the end of 2013, the provinces of Sindh and Punjab have adopted new Local Government Acts in 2013, showing a decrease in the number of reserved seats, as compared to the 2001 Act.

Palestine (State of Palestine)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Palestinian Legislative Council

Total seats	132
Total women	17
% women	13%
Election year	2006

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PS >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The Palestinian Legislative Council consists of 132 seats, 50% of which are elected through a proportional representation system, with the other 50% elected through contests between individual candidates in multi-member districts. The 2005 Election Law (Law No. 9) and the 2007 Decree on the Election Law state that political parties must have at least 1 woman among the first 3 candidates on the list, at least 1 woman among the next 4, and 1 woman among every 5 for the rest of the list. The law applies to the proportional representation component of the election, and the lists are closed. This guarantees about 20% women among the candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The Central Election Commission shall reject the registration request of an electoral list if these requirements are not met.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	See details under quota type.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats	
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	According to Article 17 of the 2005 Local Elections Law: '1. In the local body in which the number of seats does not exceed 13, women should occupy no less than two seats: a. One woman shall be among the first five names, b. One woman shall be among the next five names; 2. In the local body in which the number of seats exceeds 13, a seat shall be allocated for a female candidate among the five names that follow the first 10 candidates organized in line with the provision of the Article 17, 1 (b) mentioned above; 3. Local bodies, which are formed in territorial entities in which the number of voters is less than 1000 according to the final table of voters, are excluded from provisions of paragraph (1) mentioned above. In such a case, the option for selecting places allocated for women among the candidates shall be left for the electoral lists.'
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The Central Election Commission shall reject the registration request of an electoral list if these requirements are not met.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'If a post allocated for a woman in the local council becomes vacant, the woman that follows in the sequence of seats allocated for women in the same list to which she belongs shall replace her' (Article 17, para. 4).

Additional information

The electoral legislation detailing the minimum number of women in parties' candidate lists and the sanctions for non-compliance was introduced in 2005, an important reform attributed to a large extent to the lobbying of advocacy groups and organizations working on gender equality and women's rights unified in the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs. However, the initial objective set by the WATC to achieve the introduction of the minimum 30 per cent quota requirement for political parties' candidates lists has not been achieved.

In the 2006 elections, 17 women were elected to parliament. All 17 were elected via the list proportional representation segment of the election, while none of the women candidates in the single-member districts were elected.

At the sub-national level, before the system of quotas for women in local council elections was introduced, 56 women had registered as candidates for local council elections. Upon the introduction of the quota provisions into the law in December 2004, despite the fact that the elections were already under way in some districts, the number of women candidates jumped from 56 to 152. In August 2005, while local council elections were still under way, another set of new provisions entered into force, requiring that women be granted at least two seats in councils with up to 13 members, with at least one woman taking up the seat on the list within the first five names, and another one in the following set of five names. For other, larger councils, the next five candidates had to include at least one woman candidate (see above).

Following the collapse of the Fatah– Hamas unity government in 2007, President Abbas appointed the new government and issued a decree which revoked the electoral law adopted in 2005. The new decree, disputed by many as legally invalid, introduces a new proportional representation system and includes provisions on candidate quotas for women that are similar to those introduced by the 2005 electoral law. Due to the continued Israeli–Palestinian conflict, elections have not been held since 2006 and the ability of the Palestinian Legislative Council to function properly is severely limited.

Panama (Republic of Panama)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Asamblea Nacional/National Assembly

Total seats	71
Total women	6
% women	8%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PA > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2245_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to Article 239 of the Electoral Code of Panama (amended by Law 54, 2012, Article 6), nomination lists of political parties presented for primaries and internal elections should include 50% women. These lists should be certified by a representative of the women's secretariats in political parties. If the level of women's participation is less than the standard provided by this article, and this is attested by the women's secretariat, the party can fill the vacant candidacies with male candidates.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

The mandatory provision of 50 per cent female candidates applies to nomination lists for parties' primaries and internal elections but not to the parties' candidate lists in the national or sub-national elections. Furthermore, the regulation is weakened by the provision which allows parties to fill the vacant spots with male candidates. Before the introduction of the 50 per cent rule, the law mandated the requirement of a minimum 30 per cent women in nomination lists.

Paraguay (Republic of Paraguay)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Diputados/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	80
Total women	14
% women	18%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PY > < http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PY >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to Article 32 [r] [1] of the Electoral Code, 1 in every 5 candidates in primary elections for parties and movements should be a woman.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Party lists that do not meet the quota will not be approved by the Electoral Commission (Article 32 [r] [3]).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	No ranking orders provided. The political party or movement is free to set the order of precedence in the list (Article 32 [r] [2]).

UPPER HOUSE - Cámara de Senadores/Senate

Total seats	45
Total women	9
% women	20%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2250_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	According to Article 32 [r] [1] of the Electoral Code, 1 in every 5 candidates in primary elections for parties and movements should be a woman.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Party lists that do not meet the quota will not be approved by the Electoral Commission (Article 32 [r] [3]).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None. The political party or movement is free to set the order of precedence in the list (Article 32 [r] [2]).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Parties are required to have internal party mechanisms to ensure that 1 in every 5 candidates in the parties and movement primaries list should be a woman (Article 32 [r][1]).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Party lists that do not meet the quota will not be approved for the election by the Electoral Commission (Article 32 [r][3]).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None. The political party or movement is free to set the order of precedence in the list (Article 32 [r][2]).

Additional information

As part of the Electoral Code reform of 1996, the law providing for a 20 per cent quota for women on candidate lists for primaries of parties and movements was adopted. As the ranking order of the candidates is not regulated by law, and as the 20 per cent quota requirement only applies to candidate lists in parties' internal elections and not the parties' lists in the national or sub-national elections, the quota regulation has had a weak impact on the composition of the final lists.

Peru (Republic of Peru)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Congreso de la República/Congress of the Republic

Total seats	130
Total women	28
% women	22%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PE > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2251_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The candidate lists for the seats in the Congress must include at least 30% of men or women candidates. If after the application of the 30% quota the result is a number containing a fraction, it is raised to the next higher integer; e.g. in a candidate list with 5 names at least 2 must be women (Electoral Law, Article 116 and Law No. 28094 regulating Political Parties, Article 26).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the candidate lists do not abide by the gender quota requirements, they shall not be admitted by the electoral authority (Electoral Law, Article 119).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

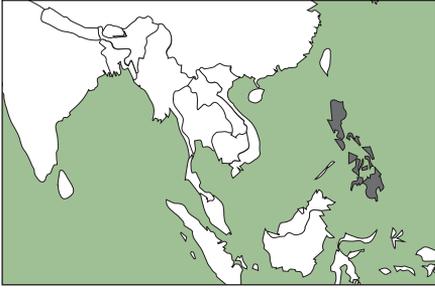
Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The candidate lists for the seats in municipal and regional councils must include at least 30% women candidates. If after the application of the 30% quota the result is a number containing a fraction, it is raised to the next higher integer. For example, in a candidate list with 5 names at least 2 must be women's names (Law No. 26864 regulating Municipal Elections, Article 10 (3), Law No. 27683 regulating Regional Elections, Article 12 (1) and Law No. 28094 regulating Political Parties, Article 26).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	If a candidate list does not comply with the gender quota the political party will have 2 business days to correct the list and submit it again to the commission. If after that period the candidate list still fails to meet the gender quota, the list will not be accepted (Municipal Elections Law, Article 10 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Additional information

Gender quotas have been incorporated in Peru's national electoral legislation since 1997. The 2000 national election was conducted with one nation wide constituency, and the 25 per cent quota provision was almost met (21.7 per cent of candidates elected were women, up from 10.8 per cent in the 1995 election). However, in the 2001 national election, in which the country was divided into electoral districts, the number of women elected dropped to 18.3 per cent. In the 2006 election women's representation increased, and the new quota provision of 30 per cent was almost met. In addition, according to Law No. 28094, the political parties must apply a 30 per cent gender quota to their internal structures (Article 26).

Philippines (Republic of the Philippines)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan/House of Representatives

Total seats	289
Total women	49
% women	27%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	No legislated quotas for parliament
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PH > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2253_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	The 1991 Local Government Code No. 7160 (s. 41, para. C) requires that a woman be 1 of 3 sectoral representatives included in every municipal, city and provincial legislative council.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

The legislation pertaining to political party finance provides financial incentives to promote parties' support to women members through allocating a quota equal to at least 5 per cent of electoral reimbursements for initiatives fostering women's political participation.

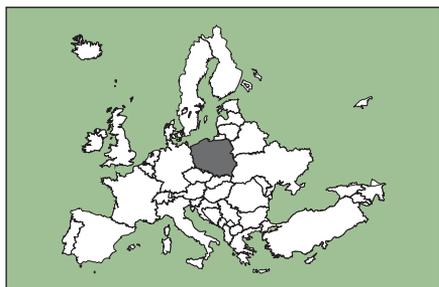
The Act Providing for the Election of Party-List Representatives through the Party-List System, and Appropriating Funds therefore provides for the principle of representation of women in party lists submitted for the parliamentary elections (Section 5).

In 1986 a constitutional quota applicable to various marginalized groups, including women, was adopted for the following three parliaments: 'For three consecutive terms after the ratification of this Constitution, one-half of the seats allocated to party-list representatives shall be filled, as provided by law, by selection or election from the labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, women, youth, and such other sectors as may be provided by law, except the religious sector' (1986 Constitution, Article VI, section 5).

Currently, several legislative initiatives are being considered in the parliament with regard to the introduction of minimum 30 per cent quotas for promoting women's participation in all areas of public life, including public service.

Poland (Republic of Poland)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Sejm/Parliament

Total seats	460
Total women	110
% women	24%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PL > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2255_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Amendments to the Election Code adopted in January 2011 introduced legislated candidate quotas on electoral lists to the Sejm. 'The number of candidates who are women cannot be less than 35% of all candidates on the list. The number of candidates who are men cannot be less than 35% of all candidates on the list' (Article 211 (3)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a list falls short of meeting the quota requirement, 'the commission shall request the person notifying the list to remove it within 3 days. In the case of defects not removed within the specified time, the commission decides to refuse to register the list in its entirety' (Article 215 (5)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	At least 1 woman must be included among each list's first 3 candidates.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'The number of candidates who are women cannot be less than 35% of all candidates on the list. The number of candidates who are men cannot be less than 35% of all candidates on the list' (Article 425 (3)). 'For lists that include 3 candidates, there must be at least one candidate of each gender' (Article 457 (2)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a list falls short of meeting this requirement, 'the commission shall request the person notifying the list to remove it within 3 days. In the case of defects not removed within the specified time, the commission decides to refuse to register the list in its entirety' (Article 431).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	For lists that include 3 candidates, there must be at least 1 candidate of each gender (Article 1 (3) of the Amendment Act 134, January 2011).

Additional information

The new regulations were adopted in 2011 to apply to any elections, including parliamentary elections (except the Senate), European Parliament elections and municipal elections, called after a six-month period from the date of entry into force of the new law.

Portugal (Republic of Portugal)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assembleia da Republica/Assembly of the Republic

Total seats	230
Total women	61
% women	27%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=PT > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2257_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Candidate lists for the elections to the National Assembly shall be composed in a way such as to promote a minimum representation of 33% of each sex (Equality Law No. 3/2006 of 21 August 2006, Articles 1 and 2 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a list does not comply with the quota requirement, the error is to be made public and there will be financial sanctions in the form of reduction of the public funding provided for the conduct of the electoral campaign, in relation to the level of inequality on lists (Article 7). The financial sanction does not apply to lists with less than 3 names (Article 7 (2)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	In multi-member constituencies, the lists can not have more than 2 consecutive names of the same sex (Article 2 (2)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

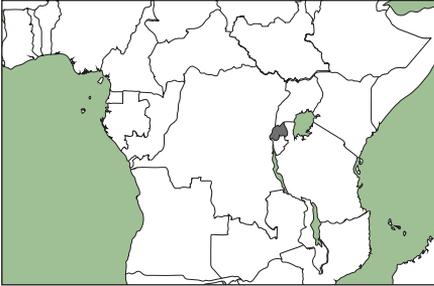
Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Candidate lists for the elections to local governments shall be composed in a way such as to promote a minimum representation of 33% of each sex (Articles 1 and 2 (1)). Exempted from the regulations are towns with less than 750 voters, and municipalities with less than 7,500 voters (Article 2 [4]).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If a list does not comply with the quota requirement, the error is to be made public and there will be financial sanctions in the form of reduction of the public funding provided for the conduct of the electoral campaign, in relation to the level of inequality on lists (Article 7). The financial sanction does not apply to lists with less than 3 names (Article 7 [2]).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	In multi-member constituencies, the lists can not have more than 2 consecutive names of the same sex. In single-member constituencies, the regulation to promote parity is included in each electoral law (Article 2 (2-3)).

Additional information

In 1999 the parliament rejected two proposals by the Socialist Party introducing a fixed number of candidates of each sex on party nominations. In 2006, Article 29 of the Law Governing Political Parties was amended to ensure gender equality in parties as well.

Rwanda (Republic of Rwanda)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Chambre des Députés/Chamber of Deputies

Total seats	80
Total women	51
% women	64%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=RW > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2265_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	'The State of Rwanda commits itself that women are granted at least 30 per cent of posts in decision making organs' (Constitution, Article 9 [4]). The 80 members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected as follows: 53 members elected by direct universal suffrage through a secret ballot using closed list proportional representation, of which at least 30% must be seats reserved for women; 24 women (2 elected from each province and from the city of Kigali by an electoral college with a women-only ballot); 2 members elected by the National Youth Council; and 1 member elected by the Federation of the Associations of the Disabled (Constitution, Article 76).
	Electoral Law	The election of the 24 women deputies from across the country's provinces is provided for in the following manner: 'Twenty four (24) female Deputies shall be elected by specific organs in accordance with national administrative entities. A Presidential Order shall determine a national administrative entity and the number of women Deputies to be elected at each entity. At each entity through which election has been conducted, candidates who obtain more votes shall be considered as elected' (Article 109 of Organic Law 03/2010/OL of 18 June 2010 governing presidential and legislative elections).
	Political Party Legislation	'Each political organization shall ensure that at least thirty per cent (30%) of posts that are subjected to elections are occupied by women' (Article 5, Organic Law No. 16/2003 of 27 June 2003 governing political organizations and politicians as amended by Organic Law 19/2007 of 4 May 2007).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

UPPER HOUSE - Sénat/Senate

Total seats	26
Total women	10
% women	38%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Indirectly elected and appointed
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2376_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	'The State of Rwanda commits itself that women are granted at least 30 per cent of posts in decision making organs' (Constitution, Article 9 [4]). The total of 26 members of the Senate are either indirectly elected or appointed. Article 82 of the Constitution (2005) states that 'within the 26 members in the senate at least thirty per cent (30%) should be women' (Constitution, Article 82).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'At every Sector, one female member and one male member of Council shall be elected through direct and secret ballot' (Article 155 of Law 27/2010 of 19 June 2010 on elections). In addition, at least thirty per cent (30%) of all District Council members shall be women and shall be elected through indirect and secret ballot as well as by the members of the Council Bureau of Sectors (Article 156).
	Political Party Legislation	'Each political organization shall ensure that at least thirty per cent (30%) of posts that are subjected to elections are occupied by women' (Article 5, Organic Law 16/2003 of 27 June 2003 governing political organizations and politicians as amended by Organic Law 19/2007 of 4 May 2007).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

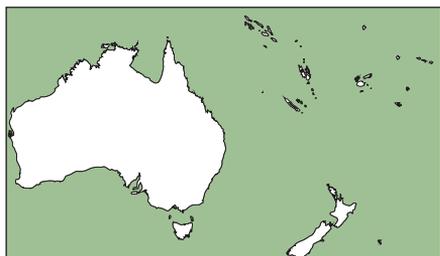
Rwanda adopted a new Constitution in 2003. In addition to constituting a mandatory minimum 30 per cent gender quota in all decision-making bodies, the Constitution explicitly recognizes the responsibility of political organizations to 'participate in the education of citizens on politics based on democracy and elections and operate in such a manner as to ensure that women and men have equal access to elective offices' (Article 52, Constitution, Amendment 2 of 8 December 2005).

In 2007, the Law on Political Organizations and Politicians was amended, establishing that party lists for all elective offices must contain at least 30 per cent women candidates. However, the law does not contain any provisions regarding the rank order of women candidates. Following this amendment and in combination with the 24 reserved seats for women, the Rwandan Chamber of Deputies reached a worldwide record in the 2008 legislative elections, as 56.25 per cent of the elected deputies were women. This positive record was repeated in the 2013 legislative elections, when women constituted 63.75 per cent of the total number of elected deputies.

Rwanda's remarkable progress in increasing women's political participation and representation in the post-genocide period is largely credited to the introduction of these electoral special measures, as well as other legal acts such as the law for the prohibition of all forms of discrimination and sectarianism, and the Code of Conduct of Political Organizations and Their Members (adopted by the National Consultative Forum of Political Organizations in Rwanda in 2005). The code promotes rules and regulations, discipline and integrity, and governs all political activities in Rwanda.

Samoa (Independent State of Samoa)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Fono/Legislative assembly

Total seats	49
Total women	2
% women	4%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	First-past-the-post and block vote
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=WS > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2351_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	According to Article 44 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution Amendment Act 2013, women shall constitute a minimum of 10% of the members of the Legislative Assembly. This provision will apply to the parliament to be elected in 2016.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Constitution	If, following any general election, all members elected are men, the prescribed number of women candidates (if any) with the highest number of votes shall become additional members. If less than the prescribed number of women candidates are elected, the remaining prescribed number of women candidates (if any) with the highest number of votes shall become additional members.
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

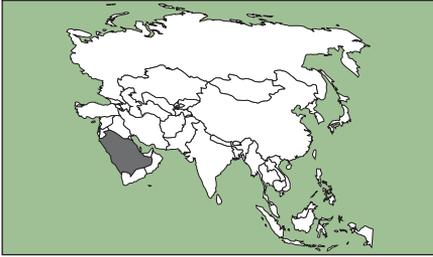
Additional information

The Constitutional Amendment Act 2013 introduced the system of reserved seats for women in the National Assembly, reserving 10 per cent of the total seats for women members. The rule is applicable to the next elections to the National Assembly in 2016. The system is based on a flexible formula whereby if no woman is elected to parliament at the next elections, the five women candidates who obtain the highest number of votes will occupy the allocated seats in parliament and the number of seats in Parliament will be increased to 54 seats. If less than five women win seats in general elections, the candidates who secured the most votes will fill the allocated seats, while if five women candidates win seats in elections, the system of reserved seats will not apply and the number of seats in Parliament will be 49.

Further details of the system include the rule whereby if the seat of an elected woman parliamentarian becomes vacant, and a man wins the seat in a subsequent by-election, a woman candidate in that by-election with the most votes becomes a member of parliament to ensure the five seats remain occupied. If no woman candidate runs in that by-election a woman is chosen from the results of the last by-election or general election. If two or more women candidates obtain equal votes the winner will be decided by a lot before the Electoral Commissioner in the presence of the candidates or their authorized representatives and at least two police officers. No two women candidates from the same constituency may become members of parliament unless no other woman candidate exists to make up the prescribed number of women.

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Majlis Ash-Shura/Consultative Council

Total seats	151
Total women	30
% women	20%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	No provisions for direct elections
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2373_E.htm >

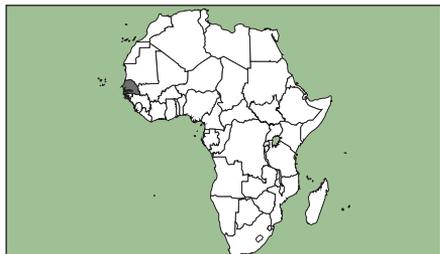
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Royal Order	A January 2011 Royal Order amended the composition of the previously all-male 150-member Consultative Council by reserving 20% of its seats for women members.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

Saudi Arabia has no provision for direct elections at a national level, while in 2005 a limited number of advisory councils at the sub-national level introduced directly-elected seats for the first time. The Consultative Council is an advisory body, which is appointed by the King for a term of four years, whereby members are chosen from among 'scholars, those of knowledge, expertise and specialists' (Shura Council Law, Royal Decree No. A/91, 1 March 1992). Before the introduction of the Royal Order stipulating a 20 per cent quota for women, the Shura Council was always an all-male body.

Senegal (Republic of Senegal)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	150
Total women	64
% women	43%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/country_view.cfm?CountryCode=SN > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2277_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Electoral Law 92-16 of 1992, as amended by law 2012-01 of 2012, Article L.145, mandates parity in all candidate lists for the general elections. Candidate lists must be composed of alternating male and female candidates. As Senegal has a parallel electoral system the provisions of parity apply to both the list of candidates submitted for seats elected through a proportional representation system and the seats contested through a majority system in multi-member constituencies. If the number of seats contested in a constituency is odd, the parity rule applies to the immediately lower even number.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Candidate lists which do not comply with the provisions of Article L.145 (parity and gender alternation) will not be admitted.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The 2012 amendment to the electoral law provides for alternation between female and male candidates on the electoral lists.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

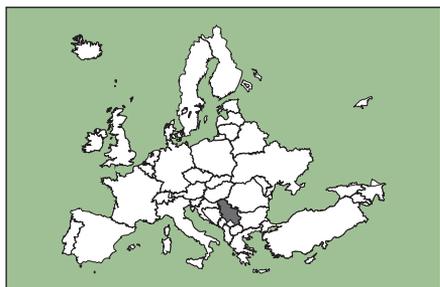
Quota type		
Legislated candidate quotas		
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The electoral law mandates parity for all candidate lists for the regional, municipal and rural elections, with the provision that candidate lists must be composed of alternating candidates of both sexes. If the number of seats contested in a constituency is odd, the parity rule applies to the immediately lower even number (Articles L.229 (2), L.263 (2), L.294 (2) and R.81).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	Candidate lists which do not comply with the gender parity and alternation provisions will not be admissible (Articles L.245 (2), L.279 (5), L.308 (2) and R.81).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	The 2012 amendment to the electoral law provides for alternation between female and male candidates on the electoral lists (Articles L.229 (2), L.263 (2), L.294 (2) and R.81).

Additional information

On June 2010, Senegal adopted amendments to the election law introducing the requirement for gender parity in candidate lists for proportional and majority contests in legislative, regional, municipal and rural elections. Candidate lists, as well as alternative lists, are thus required to present an equal number of male and female candidates for national, municipal and local elections. Amendments also introduced the provision for mandatory disqualification of those lists that do not comply with the parity principle. Electoral contestants will be given three days to revise their lists to comply with the requirement of gender parity. The 2012 legislative elections were the first to be held after the adoption of the quota provisions.

Serbia (Republic of Serbia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Narodna skupstina/National Assembly

Total seats	250
Total women	81
% women	32%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=RS > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2355_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia states that 'In the National Assembly, equality and representation of different genders and members of national minorities shall be provided, in accordance with Law' (Article 100).
	Electoral Law	The candidate lists of political parties must include at least 30% of candidates of each sex. 'For every three candidates on the electoral list there shall be at least one candidate of the under-represented sex on the list (first group of three places, second group of three places and so on until the end of the list)' (Article 40a, Law on the Election of Members of the Parliament, as amended by Law 36/2011).
Legal sanctions for non- compliance	Electoral Law	'If an electoral list should not meet the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be deemed incomplete for proclamation, and the submitter of the list shall be called to remedy the deficiencies of the list, in accordance with this law. If the submitter of the list does not remedy the deficiencies referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, the Republic Electoral Commission shall refuse to proclaim the electoral list, in accordance with this law' (Law on the Elections of Representatives, Article 40a)'.
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	According to the Law on the Elections of Representatives, Article 40a, paragraph 1, as amended by Law No. 36/11, Article 8, for every 3 candidates on the electoral list (first group of 3 places, second group of 3 places and so on until the end of the list) there shall be at least 1 candidate of the under-represented sex on the list.

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

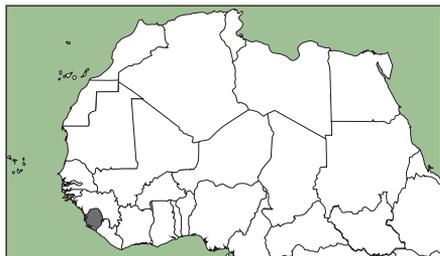
Quota type		
Legislated candidate quotas		
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 20 (3) of the Law on Local Elections, as amended by Law No. 54/2011, provides that ‘the electoral list shall include, among the group of three candidates in line with order on the list (first three places in the list, second three places and so on until the end of list) at least one candidate belonging to the less-represented gender.’
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	‘If the electoral list is not in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 3 of this Article, the electoral list shall be considered to be deficient for proclamation and the submitter of the said list shall be called to remove such deficiencies in accordance with this Law. If the submitter of the list fails to eliminate the shortcomings from paragraph 4 of this Article, the Election Commission shall deny the proclamation of the electoral list, in accordance with this Law’ (Law on Local Elections, Article 20 (4–5)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	According to the Electoral Law on Local Elections, Article 20 (3), as amended by the Law No. 54/11, Article 5, for every 3 candidates on the electoral list (first group of 3 places, second group of 3 places and so on until the end of the list) there shall be at least 1 candidate of the under-represented sex on the list.

Additional information

In 2004, amendments to the law on parliamentary elections were adopted, including a gender quota at the national and sub-national levels. The law specified that lists of candidates should include at least 30 per cent of the under-represented gender, and that for every four candidates at least one should be of the under-represented gender (International IDEA 2004: 48–49). Following the 2011 amendments to the Law on Elections at both the national and sub-national levels, the law was amended so that for every three candidates at least one should be of the under-represented gender. Furthermore, the 2011 amendments introduced closed lists, meaning that members of parliament should be extracted from the list of candidates in the same order as they appear on the lists.

Sierra Leone (Republic of Sierra Leone)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Parliament

Total seats	121
Total women	15
% women	12%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	No legislated quotas for the Parliament
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=SL > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2281_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	The 2004 Local Government Act created new local councils. Women's groups had advocated for special seats in the local councils, but the proposal did not succeed. However, equal representation for women was granted at the lower level, for the Ward Development Committees, elected at town meetings: out of 10 members, 5 must be women (Article 95 (2:c) of the 2004 Local Government Act).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

The constitutional review process is under way and women's groups are advocating for the adoption of legislated quotas for women. At least five parties have made a commitment to have women constitute at least 30 per cent of their candidates, while two parties have made a commitment to achieve 50 per cent parity between female and male candidates.

Slovenia (Republic of Slovenia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Drzavni Zbor/National Assembly

Total seats	90
Total women	29
% women	32%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=SI > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2287_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'In a list of candidates, no gender shall be represented by less than 35% of the actual total number of female and male candidates on the list. The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to a list of candidates containing three male or three female candidates, since a list of candidates containing three candidates must contain at least one representative of the opposite sex' (National Assembly Elections Act 2006, Articles 43:6 and 43:7).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the lists do not comply with this law, the electoral commission shall reject the list (Article 56).
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The electoral law adopted in 2005 introduced a quota system for local elections, with the quota set at 20% for the first elections (held in 2006) and then gradually increased to 30% for the 2010 election and 40% for the 2014 elections (Local Elections Act 2005, Article 70).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If the lists do not comply with this law, the electoral commission shall reject them (Article 74).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	From the 2014 elections, the candidates in the first half of the lists must alternate by sex. During the transitional period up until 2014, it is regarded as sufficient that at least each third candidate is of the other sex (Article 70).

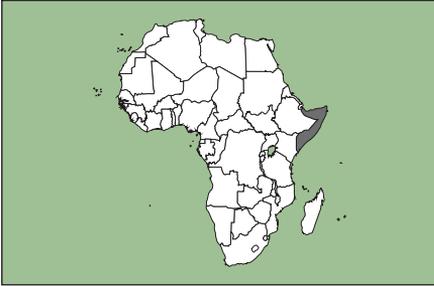
Additional information

The National Assembly comprises 90 deputies, of which 88 are elected from eight constituencies by proportional representation from open party lists. Each constituency is divided into 11 electoral districts and one deputy is elected per district. Voters may vote for only one candidate, rather than voting for the party's entire candidate list. The remaining two deputies are elected by simple majority preferential vote from the Italian and the Hungarian national communities respectively. Parties must obtain at least 4 per cent of the valid votes cast in order to win a seat.

The National Assembly Elections Act adopted in 2006 contained transitional provisions applicable to the 2008 National Assembly elections, whereby party lists had to include at least 25 per cent female candidates. The number of women members in Slovenia's parliament in 2008 increased only by one (therefore increasing the female membership in percentage from 12 per cent to 14 per cent compared to the previous election in 2004). In 2004, Slovenia's parliament voted for a change to the Constitution allowing affirmative action in politics. In 2003, a 40 per cent quota for European Parliament elections was adopted by the parliament (including rank-order rules: at least one candidate of each sex figures in the first half of any list, and sanctions are applied for non-compliance).

Somalia (Federal Republic of Somalia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - House of the People

Total seats	275
Total women	38
% women	14%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Transition
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2380_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Garowe Principles I (2011) and Garowe Principles II (2012) are the 2 documents which outline the key constitutional and governance principles for the future set-up of Somalia as a federal state. The documents provide for 30% reserved seats for women in the parliament sworn in in August 2012.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

During the initial stage of Somalia's transitional government, Article 29 of the 2004 Transitional Federal Charter provided a quota of 12 per cent reserved seats in the Transitional Federal Parliament. However, the Transitional Federal Parliament which functioned between 2004 and 2009 (and which was later extended by three years, until July 2012) did not include the corresponding number of female parliamentarians. The number of female parliamentarians initially stood at 7 per cent of the seats, a proportion which later dropped to 5 per cent.

During the next stage, the two documents entitled Garowe Principles I (2011) and Garowe Principles II (2012), which outline the key constitutional and governance principles for the future set-up of Somalia as a federal state, and which were signed by all main stakeholders in the country, committed to securing 30 per cent reserved seats for women as members of the National Constituent Assembly (2012) and the parliament (sworn in in August 2012).

In the aftermath, women formed 25 per cent of the total members of the National Constituent Assembly, which approved the new Federal Provisional Constitution of Somalia. However, the text of the Constitution itself did not include any legal provisions guaranteeing the 30 per cent reserved seats for women in the next parliament.

Eventually, the Federal Parliament of Somalia, in particular its lower house, inaugurated in August 2012, and composed of 275 representatives of the four largest clans in the country as well as some smaller ones, included only 14 per cent female parliamentarians. Candidates for parliamentary seats in the 2012 Federal Parliament of Somalia were nominated by the country's major clans and vetted by the Technical Selection Committee in compliance with the criteria outlined in the Constitution.

The failure to meet the stated commitments on the 30 per cent reserved seats for women in the 2012 Federal Parliament is largely due to the lack of agreement among the clans which govern the country.

South Africa (Republic of South Africa)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly

Total seats	400
Total women	174
% women	44%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	No Legislated Quotas for Parliament
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=ZA > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2291_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	In the elections for local councils, parties must seek to ensure that 50% of the candidates on the party list are women (Local Government Act, Schedule 1, Section 11 [3]; Schedule 2, Sections 5 [3] & 17 [5]).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Local Government Act	In the elections for local councils, parties must seek to ensure that women and men candidates are evenly distributed through the candidate list (Local Government Act, Schedule 1, Section 11 [3]; Schedule 2, Sections 5 [3] & 17 [5]).

Additional information

The Municipal Structures Act 1998 required that parties “seek to ensure that 50% of the candidates on the party list are women, and that women and men candidates are evenly distributed though (sic) the list.” The weakness of this wording is that it encourages, but does not oblige parties to adopt a zebra system for the [proportional representation] seats, and places no obligation on them to field women candidates in the ward seats. The influence has been especially felt within the ANC’ (Gender Links 2011:67). In 2011, women constituted 38 per cent of all representatives at the local level (Gender Links 2011:62).

At the national level, the Africa National Congress (ANC) remains the only party which practises voluntary party quotas, having first put in place a 30 per cent quota ahead of the parliamentary elections in 1994. In 2006, the ANC adopted a 50 per cent gender quota in local elections, and this was extended to national elections in 2009. The party statute stipulates ‘the provision of a quota of not less than fifty per cent of women in all elected structures’ (ANC Constitution, Article 6 [1]). Currently, the ANC holds 264 seats in the National Assembly, a little less than a two-thirds majority.

While it does not have explicit provisions for voluntary quotas, the party Congress of People (COPE), which was established in 2008 by the former ANC members, ensured that 50 per cent of its elected members of parliament were women (Gender Links 2009).

South Sudan (Republic of South Sudan)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Al-Majlis Al-Tachirii/National Legislative Assembly

Total seats	332
Total women	88
% women	27%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Transition
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2390.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The new Constitution of South Sudan states that 'All levels of government shall: promote women's participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least twenty-five per cent as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions' (Constitution of South Sudan, 2011, Article 16 (4:a)).
	Electoral Law	The current National Legislative Assembly is composed of all the members of the former Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly (SSLA), former members of the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Sudan elected from constituencies in Southern Sudan, and members appointed under Article 94 (2:b) of the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan. The new electoral law adopted in 2012, which will be implemented in the 2015 legislative elections, states that 'the National Legislative Assembly of South Sudan is composed of the members elected as follows: sixty per cent of members shall be elected to represent geographical constituencies in the Republic of South Sudan; twenty-five per cent representing women members shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation at the national level from closed party lists and fifteen per cent shall be elected through proportional representation at the national level from closed party lists' (Article 60 (2), National Elections Act of South Sudan, 2012).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

UPPER HOUSE - Al-Majlis Al-Watani/Council of States

Total seats	50
Total women	5
% women	10%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Indirectly elected and appointed
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2391_A.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	During the transitional period, the Council of States is composed of all South Sudanese representatives who were members of the Council of States of Sudan, and 20 representatives appointed by the president of South Sudan. The new Constitution of South Sudan states that 'all levels of government shall: promote women's participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least twenty-five per cent as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions' (Article 16 (4:a)).
	Electoral Law	After the transitional period, 'there shall be four representatives from each State in the Council of States elected by members of the State Legislative Assembly. One representative shall be a woman. Every member of the State Legislative Assembly shall have four votes one of which must be cast for a woman. The top four candidates with the highest number of valid votes shall be declared elected' (Article 60 (3), National Elections Act of South Sudan, 2012).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The new Constitution of South Sudan states that 'the territory of South Sudan is composed of ten states governed on the basis of decentralization. There shall be legislative and executive organs at each state level. In fulfilment of the principle of affirmative action, women shall be allocated at least twenty-five per cent of the seats and positions in each legislative and each executive organ of each state, without prejudice to their right to compete for the remaining seats and positions in such organs' (Articles 162, 163).
	Electoral Law	'The total number of members of the States Assemblies for the whole country shall be four hundred (400) men and women to be apportioned to states by the Commission in accordance with the population size of each state: Sixty per cent (60%) of the members shall be elected to represent geographical constituencies at the level of the state concerned; twenty-five per cent (25%) of women members shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation at the state level from closed women lists; and fifteen per cent (15%) of the members shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation at the state level from closed party lists' (Article 61, National Elections Act of South Sudan, 2012).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

Following the independence of South Sudan in 2011, the new Constitution and the Electoral Law were adopted in 2011 and 2012 respectively. South Sudan's first general elections are expected to be held in 2015, and the gender quota provisions described above will be implemented in these elections for the first time.

Sudan (The Republic of the Sudan)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Majlis Watani/National Assembly

Total seats	354*
Total women	86
% women	24%
Election year	

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=SD > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2297_E.htm >
Election year	

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	According to Article 29 (2:b) of the 2008 National Election Act, 'twenty five per cent of the women members shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation at the state level from separate and closed party lists'. Voters vote for only 1 women's list of their choice. Only parties whose women's lists clear the 4% threshold qualify to access seats reserved for women. Seats are allocated according to proportional representation among these parties. Furthermore, 'the seats designated to women's lists shall be won by the candidates of those lists in the order their names appear in the list concerned from top to bottom' (National Election Act 2008, Article 33).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

Following the independence of South Sudan in 2011, the mandates of the parliamentarians from the south in Sudan's National Assembly were terminated and the statutory number of members was accordingly reduced from 450 to 354. The sitting Assembly will end its five-year term with this reduced number of mandates in 2014.

* 354 is the total number of members of the National Assembly of Sudan following the independence of South Sudan in 2011 and the split from the National Assembly of the south Sudanese members.

Spain (Kingdom of Spain)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Congreso de los Diputados/Congress of Deputies

Total seats	350
Total women	126
% women	36%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=ES > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2293_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'Lists of candidates put forward under this Act for elections to Congress (...) shall have a balanced proportion of women and men, so that candidates of either sex make up at least 40 per 100 of total membership. Where the number of seats to be covered is less than five, the ratio between women and men shall be as close as possible to equal balance' (Organic Law on Regime of General Elections, Article 44 bis (1)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Political parties are given a short period to adjust lists that do not meet the quota requirement. If they fail to do so, the lists will not be approved by the Electoral Commission (Article 47 (2 and 4)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Quotas are not only applied to the whole party lists but also to every 5 posts. If the number of eligible posts is less than 5, then the list must be as close as possible to the 40–60% equilibrium (Article 44 bis (2)).

UPPER HOUSE - Senado/Senate

Total seats	266
Total women	88
% women	33%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	Directly and indirectly elected
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2294_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Where candidates for the Senate are grouped in lists those lists shall also have a balanced ratio of women and men, so that the total proportion is as close as possible to equal balance (Article 44 bis (4)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Political parties are given a short period to adjust lists that do not meet the quota requirement. If they fail to do so, the lists will not be approved by the Electoral Commission (Article 47 (2 and 4)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Quotas are not only applied to the whole party lists but also to every 5 posts. If the number of eligible posts is less than 5, then the list must be as close as possible to the 40–60% equilibrium (Article 44 bis (2)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	‘Lists of candidates put forward under this Act for elections to (...) municipal elections and elections to Insular Councils of the Canary Islands or Legislative Assemblies of Self-Governing Communities, shall have a balanced proportion of women and men, so that candidates of either sex make up at least 40 per 100 of total membership. Where the number of seats to be covered is less than five, the ratio between women and men shall be as close as possible to equal balance’. Villages with less than 3,000 inhabitants will not be obliged to comply with the Equality Law (Articles 44 bis (1) and 187 (2)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Political parties are given a short period to adjust lists that do not meet the quota requirement. If they fail to do so, the lists will not be approved by the Electoral Commission (Article 47 (2 & 4)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Quotas are not only applied to the whole party lists but also to every 5 posts. If the number of eligible posts is less than 5, then the list must be as close as possible to the 40–60% equilibrium (Article 44 bis (2)).

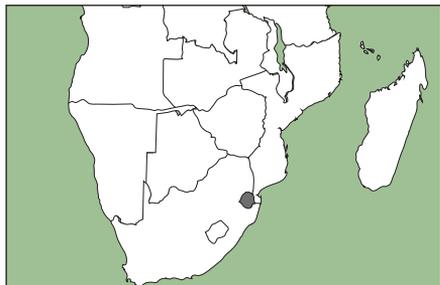
Additional information

In March 2007 the Equality Law (*Ley de Igualdad*) modified the electoral law and introduced the ‘principle of balanced presence’ of female and male candidates. Party electoral lists are required to have a minimum of 40 per cent and a maximum of 60 per cent of either sex among their candidates in elections to the lower house (Congress of Deputies). The law was first applied in the general elections of March 2008. The Electoral Law (as amended in 2007) also applies to regional and local elections. It was first applied in the local and regional elections of May 2007. The provisions do not apply to villages with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Since 2011 only villages with less than 3,000 inhabitants are not obliged to comply with the Equality Law. Quota requirements are also included in regional laws. By March 2007 several autonomous communities—including the Balearic Islands, Castilla-La Mancha, Andalusia and the Basque Country—had adopted quotas in regional elections. In these elections, women have to represent at least 50 per cent of any party’s electoral list. In the first elections in which the quota was to be enforced, some provincial electoral authorities failed to reject lists that did not comply with the rules. Some parties challenged those lists before administrative courts and lists failing to comply with gender-based parity were forced to be amended or be invalidated.

The Equality Law passed in the Basque Country in 2005 obliges the government to incorporate a 40 per cent quota for either sex in the composition of the cabinet. It also states that in party electoral lists women must constitute at least 50 per cent of all candidates.

Swaziland (Kingdom of Swaziland)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - House of Assembly

Total seats	65
Total women	4
% women	6%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?id=211 > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2301_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The Constitution requires that women should constitute 30% of the Parliament: '[T]he House of Assembly shall consist of not more than seventy-six members [including] four female members specially elected from the four Regions' (Constitution 2005, Article 95, para. 1c). 'The nominated members of the House shall be appointed by the King [...] so that at least half of them are female' (Constitution 2005, Article 95, para. 2a). 'Where at the first meeting of the House after any general election it appears that female members of Parliament will not constitute at least thirty per cent of the total membership of Parliament, then, and only then, the provisions of this section shall apply. [...] For the purposes of this section, the House shall form itself into an electoral college and elect not more than four women on a regional basis to the House in accordance with the provisions of section 95(3)' (Constitution 2005, Article 86, para. 1, 2).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

UPPER HOUSE - Senate

Total seats	30
Total women	10
% women	33%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	Indirectly elected and appointed
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2302_E.htm >

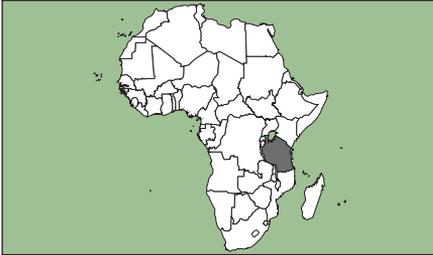
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	'Ten Senators, at least half of whom shall be female, shall be elected by the members of the House in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law at their first meeting so as to represent a cross-section of the Swazi society. [...] Twenty Senators, at least eight of whom shall be female, shall be appointed by the King acting in his discretion after consultation with such bodies as the King may deem appropriate' (Constitution 2005, Article 94, para 2, 3).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

Contrary to the requirement of Article 86 of the Constitution that women constitute 30 per cent of the Parliament, the composition of the parliament has not complied with this principle. Implementation of the constitutional provision requiring that women constitute 30 per cent of the parliament has not been consistent, in large part due to the lack of an adequate legal framework for elections guaranteeing the implementation of this principle (Gender Links 2012).

Tanzania, United Republic of (United Republic of Tanzania)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: UNICAMERAL



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Bunge/National Assembly

Total seats	350
Total women	126
% women	36%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=TZ > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2337_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Women members must not make up less than 30% in the National Assembly. The special seats for women are distributed among the political parties in proportion to the number of seats awarded to them in parliament (Constitution, Articles 66 (1:b) and 78 (1)).
	Electoral Law	The National Assembly consists of 350 members. Of these, 102 are reserved for women, 239 members are elected in single-member constituencies, 7 are appointed by the President, 5 represent Zanzibar (2 of whom are women) and 1 mandate belongs to the attorney general: 'Every Political Party which contests Parliamentary elections may propose and submit the Commission names of eligible women candidates for nomination of Members of Parliament for Women Special Seats' (Elections Regulations 2010, Article 86A (2)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'The names of the women candidates proposed to the Commission shall be in order of preference' (Elections Regulations 2010, Article 86A (4)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	At the local level, women must hold not less than one-third of the seats and these seats are allocated among political parties based on the seats that they have gained.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

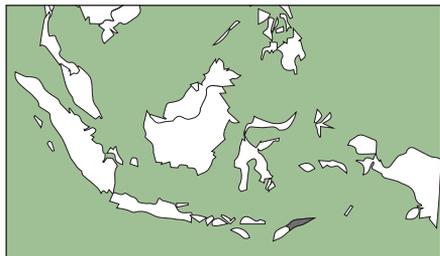
The first piece of legislation on reserved seats for women, which was enacted before the 1995 elections, set the number of reserved seats at 15 per cent and these seats were distributed among various parties based on the number of constituency seats they had won. Prior to the 2005 elections, the Constitution was amended to provide special seats for women in parliament to be not less than 30 per cent and the rule of allocation of these seats among parties was amended to be based on the percentage of votes won by these parties.

Similarly, the number of reserved seats for women in Zanzibar’s House of Representatives was raised to 30 per cent prior to the 2005 elections and the allocation of these seats among parties is calculated in proportion to the number of constituency seats won by these parties, but only parties with more than 10 per cent of the total seats in the House of Representatives qualify for women’s seats (Constitution of Zanzibar 1984, Articles 64(c), 67).

Some political parties such as Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), Civic United Front (CUF), National Convention for Construction and Reform (NCCR-Mageuzi) and Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CCDM-Chadema) have adopted voluntary quotas, including at least one woman candidate to stand for election in each constituency.

Timor-Leste (Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Parliament

Total seats	65
Total women	25
% women	38%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=TL > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2369_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Under Article 12 (3) of the 2006 Law on the Elections of the National Parliament (as amended in 2011), on electoral lists, 1 out of every group of 3 candidates must be a woman.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	The list will be rejected if it does not comply with the quota provisions (Article 12 (3)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	On electoral lists, 1 out of every group of 3 candidates must be a woman (Article 12 (3)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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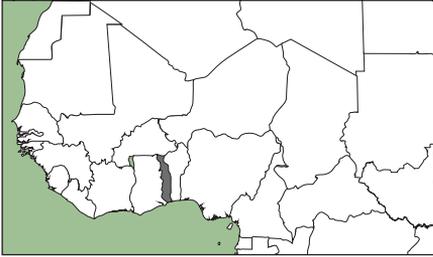
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	Both men and women, without discrimination, may participate as candidates and be elected local ('Suco') chiefs or members of the local ('Suco') councils. The Law further stipulates that local ('Suco') councils shall be composed of the local ('Suco') chief, the chiefs of all the villages that are included in the local districts ('Sucos') and, additionally, 2 women, 2 youth representatives, 1 of each sex, and 1 elder (Law No. 2/2004 on the Elections of the local ('Suco') chiefs and the local ('Suco') councils, Articles 2 (2) and 3 (1)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Not applicable

Additional information

A debate on the introduction of quotas for women took place in Timor-Leste during the period of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) between October 1999 and April 2001 (Ballington and Dahlerup 2006: 251–52). During this period, Rede Feto Timor Leste (a network of 16 women’s organizations) proposed that a mandatory quota be stipulated in the electoral regulation, relying on the Beijing Platform of Action and the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). At least 30 per cent of women candidates were to be proposed in the political party lists and placed in winnable positions, with every third candidate listed from the top being a woman. However, in 2001 the National Council rejected quotas. Article 12.3 of the electoral law was eventually adopted in 2006, providing that one out of every four candidates on electoral lists must be a woman. This quota was revised in 2011 to provide for an improved rule that includes a woman in every three candidates on candidate lists.

Togo (Republic of Togo)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Assemblée Nationale/National Assembly

Total seats	91
Total women	14
% women	15%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/country_view.cfm?CountryCode=TG > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2315_E.htm >

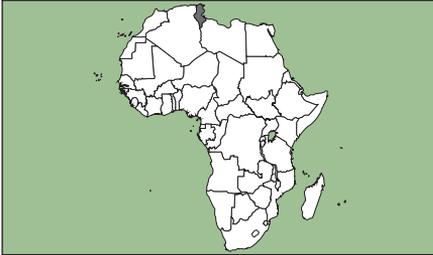
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The National Assembly is composed of 91 members elected through a proportional representation system from closed candidate lists in multi-member constituencies. The lists of candidates must contain equal numbers of men and women (Article 220 (5) of the Electoral Code as amended by Law 2013-004).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

The electoral law was amended in 2013, requiring that candidate lists include equal numbers of men and women. This provision will be applied from the next legislative election onwards. The 2013 Law on Political Party and Electoral Campaign Funding provides that 20 per cent of the public funding allocated to political parties be distributed in proportion to the number of women elected in the previous legislative elections, and that 10 per cent of the public funding be distributed in proportion to the number of women elected from each political party in the previous local elections.

Tunisia (Republic of Tunisia)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? No

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Al-Majlis Al-Watani Al-Taasisi/National Constituent Assembly

Total seats	217
Total women	58
% women	27%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2392_A.htm >

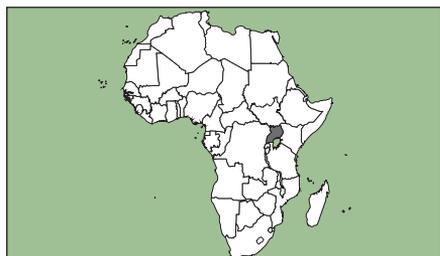
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	The National Constituent Assembly is composed of 217 members elected from 33 constituencies by the list proportional representation system. According to Article 16 of Decree 35: 'Candidates shall file their candidacy applications on the basis of parity between men and women.'
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists that do not follow the principle of gender parity will only be admitted when the number of seats, in the relevant constituency, is odd (Article 16).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'Lists shall be established in such a way to alternate between men and women' (Article 16).

Additional information

As a result of the newly introduced legislation for parity and alternation provisions in candidate lists, about 5,000 women candidates (48 % of the total candidates) participated in the 2011 National Constituent Assembly elections. Although this was a positive development for the promotion of gender equality in Tunisia, the implementation of the principle of gender parity and the inclusion of such a high number of women candidates in party lists did not eventually result in equal representation of women in the National Constituent Assembly. Due to low district magnitude, it was very difficult for a party list to win more than one seat per constituency and 93 per cent of the candidate lists were headed by men. This resulted in women forming 27 per cent of the elected members of the Assembly.

Uganda (Republic of Uganda)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Parliament

Total seats	375
Total women	131
% women	35%
Election year	2011

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=UG > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2329_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Article 78(1) of the Constitution states that the parliament shall consist of 1 woman representative for every district. There are 112 districts in Uganda.
	Electoral Law	The parliament of Uganda is formed in the following way: there are 238 constituency representatives; 112 district women representatives directly elected by all voters on a special ballot in each district (for women candidates only); 10 representatives of the Uganda People's Defence Forces, of whom 2 must be women; 5 youth representatives, of whom 1 must be a woman; 5 representatives of persons with disabilities, of whom 1 must be a woman; and 5 representatives of workers, of whom 1 must be a woman (Article 8 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	Article 180 (2:b) of the 1995 Constitution states that one-third of the membership of each local government council shall be reserved for women.
	Electoral Law	Women councillors are elected from special constituencies. 'The population quota for demarcation of electoral areas for women representatives shall be determined by the requirement of women constituting one-third of any local council being considered' (Article 108 (3) of the Local Governments Act, 1997).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

In the 2011 election, 131 seats were won by women, including 11 elected through constituency representatives; 112 district women representatives; two youth representatives; two representatives of disabled persons; two workers' representatives; and two representatives of the Uganda People's Defense Forces.

In the 2006 election, 99 seats were won by women, including 14 constituency representatives; 79 district women representatives (one district seat remained vacant); one youth representative; one representative of disabled persons; two workers' representatives; and two representatives of the Uganda People's Defense Forces.

Prior to 2006, women contesting district representative seats reserved for women were not directly elected but were elected by an electoral college which was often male-dominated.

Uruguay (Oriental Republic of Uruguay)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Cámara de Representantes/House of Representatives

Total seats	99
Total women	14
% women	14%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=UY > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2341_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 2 (2-3) of Law no. 18.476 stipulates, for the elections to be held in 2014, that candidates of both sexes must be represented in every 3 places on electoral lists, either throughout the entire list or in the first 15 places. Where only 2 seats are contested, 1 of the 2 candidates must be a woman.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists that fail to comply with the gender quota requirements shall be rejected by the Electoral Court (Article 3).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Women must be represented in every third place on candidate lists, either throughout the entire list or in the first 15 places (Law No. 18.476, Article 2 (2)).

UPPER HOUSE - Cámara de Senadores/Senate

Total seats	31
Total women	4
% women	13%
Election year	2009

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2342_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	Article 2 (2-3) of the electoral law stipulates, for the elections to be held in 2014, that candidates of both sexes must be represented in every 3 places on electoral lists, either throughout the entire list or in the first 15 places. Where only 2 seats are contested, 1 of the 2 candidates must be a woman.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists that fail to comply with the gender quota requirements shall be rejected by the Electoral Court (Article 3).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Women must be represented in every third place on candidate lists, either throughout the entire list or in the first 15 places (Law No. 18.476, Article 2 (2)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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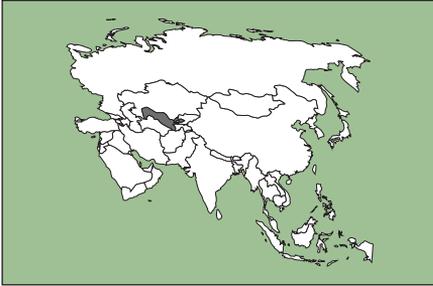
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	For elections to departmental legislative bodies, candidates of both sexes must be represented in every 3 places on electoral lists, either throughout the entire list or in the first 15 places. Where only 2 seats are contested, 1 of the 2 candidates must be a woman. However, Article 2 (2-3) limits the application of the quota to the 2015 departmental elections.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	Lists that fail to comply with the gender quota requirements shall be rejected by the Electoral Court (Article 3).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	Women must be represented in every third place on candidate lists, either throughout the entire list or in the first 15 places (Law No. 18.476, Article 2 (2)).

Additional information

The current quota law also establishes quotas for internal party elections: among the candidates to parties' conventions and executive bodies, one out of every three candidates must be a woman. The quota is applicable as of the internal elections in June 2009 and is not subject to temporal limits.

Uzbekistan (Republic of Uzbekistan)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Oliy Majlis/Supreme Assembly

Total seats	150
Total women	33
% women	22%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	Two-round system
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=UZ > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2343_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'The number of women shall constitute not less than 30 per cent of the total number of candidates nominated by a political party' (Law on Elections of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, Article 22 (4)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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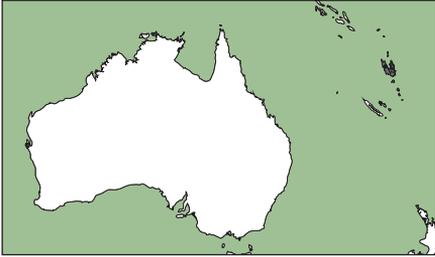
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Electoral Law	'The number of women ought to be not less than 30 per cent of the total number of candidates for the election nominated by a political party' (Law on Elections to Regional, District and City Council of Deputies, Article 22 (6)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules		None

Additional information

The Legislative Chamber consists of 150 members, of whom 135 are elected by a popular vote in constituencies through a two-round system and 15 are indirectly elected. The 30 per cent minimum gender quota for the Supreme Assembly and the regional, district and city councils was first introduced in 2004.

Vanuatu (Republic of Vanuatu)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? No
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Parliament

Total seats	52
Total women	0
% women	0%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Single non-transferable vote
Quota type	No legislated quotas for parliament
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?id=240 > < http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2345_E.htm >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Reserved seats
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Electoral Law	For Municipal Council elections, 1 seat in every ward in a municipality must be reserved for a woman (Amendment to the Municipalities Act, 2013).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

Additional information

In 2013, the Vanuatu parliament passed a historic amendment to the Municipalities Act, providing for reserved seats for women in the municipal councils. The quota provision is regarded as a 'special temporary measure' and will be implemented for the first time in the Port Vila Municipal Council elections scheduled to take place in December 2013. The Port Vila Municipal Council has 14 seats, 13 of which are currently occupied by male councillors. In the forthcoming elections, five seats will be reserved for women candidates who will be elected from a separate ballot. A female candidate can either contest a reserved seat or a general seat in a ward.

In addition, gender equality features in the Priority Action Agenda 2012–2016 – the highest national plan. This Agenda aims to implement a quota of minimum 30 per cent women in Parliament.

Zimbabwe (Republic of Zimbabwe)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **BICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- For the **Upper House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? Yes

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - National Assembly

Total seats	270
Total women	85
% women	31%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	First-past-the-post
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=ZW > < http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2361_E.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	The new Constitution of Zimbabwe adopted in May 2013 provides the following system of reserved seats for women: 'The National Assembly consists of 210 members elected by secret ballot from the 210 constituencies into which Zimbabwe is divided and for the life of the first two Parliaments after the effective date, additional sixty women members, six from each of the provinces into which Zimbabwe is divided, elected through a system of proportional representation based on the votes cast for candidates representing political parties in a general election for constituency members in the provinces' (Constitution, 2013, Part 4, Article 124). This new addition will increase the size of Zimbabwe's parliament from 210 to 270 members.
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		Not applicable
Rank order/ placement rules		Not applicable

UPPER HOUSE - Senate

Total seats	80
Total women	38
% women	48%
Election year	2013

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
Election details	< http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2383_A.htm >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	The new Constitution of Zimbabwe adopted in 2013 provides that out of the total 80 senators, 60 senators (6 from each of the 10 provinces) are elected through a proportional representation system 'in which male and female candidates are listed alternatively, every list being headed by a female candidate' (Part 3, Article 120 (1) (2)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution	As provided in the new Constitution, 60 senators (6 from each of the 10 provinces) are elected through a proportional representation system 'in which male and female candidates are listed alternatively, every list being headed by a female candidate' (Part 3, Article 120 (1) (2)).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas
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	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas	Constitution	In line with the new Constitution, in provincial councils in which 10 members are ordinarily elected through a proportional representation system within a province, 'male and female candidates are listed alternatively, every list being headed by a female candidate' (Part 3, Article 268 (1 & 3)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance		None
Rank order/ placement rules	Constitution	In line with the new Constitution, provincial councils in which 10 members are ordinarily elected through a proportional representation system within a province, 'male and female candidates are listed alternatively, every list being headed by a female candidate' (Part 3, Article 268 (1 & 3)).

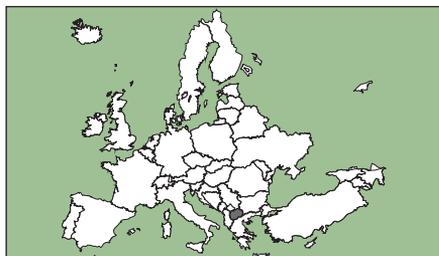
Additional information

The new system of reserved seats for women in the National Assembly, and of gender parity in candidate lists for Senate and provincial elections, promises to be a breakthrough for increasing the overall number of women in politics in Zimbabwe. Nevertheless, the text of the 2013 Constitution does not provide for any sanction with regard to parties found to be in non-compliance with the section of the Constitution requiring gender parity in candidate lists for the Senate and provincial councils. As defined in the Constitution, the reserved seats for the National Assembly will only apply to the two subsequent parliaments elected after the 2013 constitutional amendment.

Territories:

Kosovo (Republic of Kosovo)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Kuvendi/Assembly

Total seats	120
Total women	40
% women	33%
Election year	2010

Electoral system	List proportional representation
Quota type	Legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=KS >

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats	Constitution	'The composition of the Assembly of Kosovo shall respect internationally recognized principles of gender equality' (Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, Article 71:2).
	Electoral Law	In Kosovo's 120-member Assembly, 100 members are elected by proportional representation to serve 4-year terms and 20 members are reserved to represent Kosovo's national minorities to serve 4-year terms (Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, Article 64). In each Political Entity's candidate list, at least 30% shall be male and at least 30% shall be female, with 1 candidate from each gender included at least once in each group of 3 candidates, counting from the first candidate in the list (General Elections Law, Article 27.1).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	'If, after the allocation of seats, the candidates of the minority gender within a Political Entity have not been allocated at least 30% of the total seats for that Political Entity, the last elected candidate of the majority gender will be replaced by the next candidate of the opposite gender on the recorded candidate list until the total number of seats allocated to the minority gender is at least 30%' (General Elections Law, Article 111.6).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	'In each Political Entity's candidate list, at least thirty (30%) percent shall be male and at least thirty (30%) percent shall be female, with one candidate from each gender included at least once in each group of three candidates, counting from the first candidate in the list' (General Elections Law, Article 27.1).

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

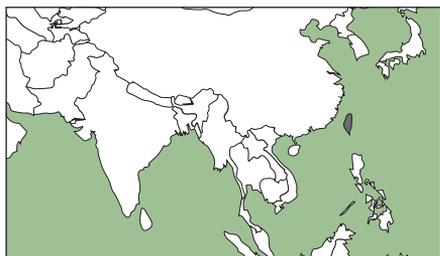
Quota type		Legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Legislated Candidate Quotas and Reserved Seats	Electoral Law	Each candidate list shall comprise at least 30% certified candidates of each gender (Local Elections Law, Article 7.2).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	If, after the allocation of seats, the candidates of minority gender within a political entity have not been allocated at least 30% of the total seats for that political entity, the last elected candidate of the majority gender will be replaced by the next eligible candidate of the opposite gender on the reordered candidate list until the total number of seats allocated to the minority gender is at least 30% (Local Elections Law, Article 8.4).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Additional information

Kosovo, formerly an United Nations-administered province of Serbia, claimed independence in February 2008 and has been recognized by some 60 UN member states, while Serbia does not recognize its independence.

Taiwan (Chinese Taipei)

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT: **UNICAMERAL**



Are there legislated quotas...

- For the **Single/Lower House**? Yes
- At the **Sub-National Level**? Yes

Are there voluntary quotas...

- Adopted by **political parties**? No

Is there additional information? Yes

SINGLE/LOWER HOUSE - Legislative Yuan

Total seats	113
Total women	37
% women	33%
Election year	2012

Electoral system	Parallel
Quota type	Reserved seats
Election details	< http://www.idea.int/vt/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=TW >

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	Article 64 of the Constitution provides that among the members of the Legislative Yuan to be elected in line with the relevant provisions, the number of women shall be prescribed by law. Furthermore, Article 134 stipulates that 'in the various kinds of elections, the number of women to be elected shall be fixed, and measures pertaining thereto shall be prescribed by law'.
	Electoral Law	Of the total 113 seats in the lower house, 73 seats are elected under the first-past-the-post system in single-member constituencies, and 6 seats are elected by Aboriginal voters through single non-transferable vote in two 3-member constituencies. The remaining 34 seats are legislator-at-large seats (including overseas compatriots), elected through nationwide votes, and calculated using the largest remainder method. For these 34 seats, the law stipulates that 'the quota of women electees of each political party list shall not be less than 50%' (Civil Servants Election and Recall Act, Article 67 (6)).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	'Within the quota of women electees distributed to a political party, if the women electees determined by distributing the quota in accordance with the sequence in the list of candidates are less than the due quota of women electees, the women candidates ranking behind in sequence shall have the priority to be elected' (Civil Servants Election And Recall Act, Article 67 (6)).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	None

Quotas at the Sub-National Level

Quota type		Reserved seats
	Legal source	Details
Quota type: Reserved seats	Constitution	'In the various kinds of elections, the number of women to be elected shall be fixed, and measures pertaining thereto shall be prescribed by law' (Constitution, Article 134).
	Electoral Law	At the local level, 1 seat out of every 4 is reserved for women, if there are more than 4 seats. Further, 1 seat out of every 4 seats reserved for the indigenous population is reserved for a woman from the indigenous population, if there are more than 4 seats (Local Governments Act, Article 33).
Legal sanctions for non-compliance	Electoral Law	In local elections, if the result of ballot counting shows that the women electees are less than the specified quota, the votes of the women candidates not elected in the electoral district shall be calculated separately, and the women candidates who get the comparative majority of votes shall be elected in sequence (Civil Servants Election and Recall Act, Article 68).
Rank order/ placement rules	Electoral Law	One in every four seats is reserved for women.

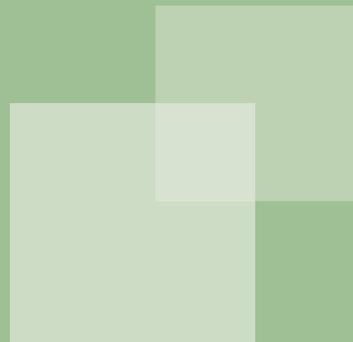
Additional information

Until 1992 the National Assembly, a large elected body with delegates from the mainland and the Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) constituencies, was the main legislative organ responsible for amending the Constitution and electing the president. However, the National Assembly became largely defunct because of its inability to renew its composition due to the term extension of mainland delegates. In 1992, the president became directly elected by the people, and in 2000 the National Assembly was stripped of most powers, transferring legislative powers to the Legislative Yuan. In 2005, the National Assembly was abolished completely and amendments to the Constitution are now ultimately decided by popular ballot. During its existence, the National Assembly had several reserved seats for delegates from women's organizations. Under the single non-transferable vote system, until the elections in 2005, there were multi-member constituencies; in those with more than four members, one was reserved for women candidates who obtained the highest number of votes. The aggregate number of seats this system reserved for women equalled 10 per cent (Matland 2006: 288–89).

In the light of a constitutional amendment in the early 1990s, it was proposed that 25 per cent of all legislative seats be reserved for women. This bill did not pass through parliament.



Annexes



Annexes

Annex A: Lists of countries with legislated candidate quotas, countries with reserved seats, countries where parties practice voluntary party quotas.

Certain countries may appear in more than one list as they may practise different types of quotas within one level/house of parliament or at different levels (Global Database of Quotas for Women, <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>).

Table A1: List of countries with legislated candidate quotas in the lower house of parliament, upper house of parliament or at the sub-national level

LH=lower house; UH=upper house; sub-nat=sub-national level

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
1.	Albania (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% and 1 in the first 3 B: 30% and 1 in the first 3	In case of non-compliance with the gender quota provisions, the Election Commission (CEC) will impose a fine of ALL 1,000,000 (approximately €7,120). In addition, the CEC will replace each candidate with the next candidate in the list belonging to the least represented gender, until the gender quota is reached.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: 1 in every 3 candidates must be women	In case of non-compliance with the gender quota provisions, the CEC shall impose a fine of ALL 50,000 (approximately €357). In addition, the CEC shall replace each candidate with the next candidates in the list belonging to the least represented gender, until the gender quota is reached.
2.	Algeria **	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 20%-50% of candidates should be women, depending on the number of seats in the district. B: None	Lists found to be in violation of the gender quota criteria will be rejected. Parties can make required amendments to the list until one month prior to the election.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% -35% of candidates should be women, depending on the number of seats to be filled. B: None	Lists found to be in violation of the gender quota criteria will be rejected. Parties can make required amendments to the list until one month prior to the election.
3.	Angola (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	None	None

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
4.	Argentina (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended within 48 hours. If the party does not comply with this requirement, the competent court shall place in the appropriate places the women candidates who are next on the party list.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: 2 candidates of a different sex in 3-seat constituencies	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended within 48 hours. If the party does not comply with this requirement, the competent court shall place in the appropriate places the women candidates who are next on the party list.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	Varies throughout the country	Varies throughout the country.
5.	Armenia (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 20% B: Each gender must not exceed 80% in the list of every 5 candidates on the proportional representation list.	The Central Election Commission will reject lists which do not comply with quota requirements.
6.	Belgium (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: Difference between the number of candidates of each sex should not be more than 1. B: Top 2 candidates cannot be of the same sex. Alternation does not apply to the rest of the list.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: Difference between the number of candidates of each sex should not be more than 1. B: Top 2 candidates cannot be of the same sex. Alternation does not apply to the rest of the list.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	Governed by various regional election laws, but largely follows the federal system of parity in number of candidates.	Governed by various regional election laws, but largely follows the federal system.
7.	Bolivia (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For List PR system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates For FPTP system: A: 50% B: Not applicable	Notice, with a 72-hour period provided for revising the list. If found non-compliant again, the party's registration will be rejected.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	For List PR system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates For FPTP system: A: 50% B: Not applicable	Notice, with a 72-hour period provided for revising the list. If found non-compliant again, the party's registration will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	For List PR system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates For FPTP system: A: 50% B: Not applicable	Notice, with a 72-hour period provided for revising the list. If found non-compliant again, the party's registration will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 40% B: 1 in first 2, 2 in first 5, 3 in first 8 candidates must be women.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended within 5 days. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 40% B: One in first 2, 2 in first 5, 3 in first 8 candidates must be women.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended within 5 days. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-Nat	Legislated Candidate Quotas	Electoral Law	If the gender quota requirement is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed (but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex).
9.	Brazil (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, candidates of the over-represented sex can be removed but not replaced by candidates of the under-represented sex. The number of candidates on the list will hence be reduced.
10.	Burkina Faso (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirements, its public funding for election campaigns will be cut by 50 percent.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	Legislated candidate quotas	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirements, its public funding for election campaigns will be cut by 50 percent.
11.	Cabo Verde (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: No % indicated. 'Lists proposed for elections shall contain a balanced representation of both sexes'. B: None	Public funding will be awarded only to those political parties or coalitions whose lists presented for national elections, if elected, contain at least 25 percent women candidates.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: No % indicated. 'Lists proposed for elections shall contain a balanced representation of both sexes'. B: None	Public funding will be awarded only to those political parties or coalitions whose lists presented for national elections, if elected, contain at least 25 percent women candidates.
12.	Colombia (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Candidate lists that do not comply with the legal requirements, including the gender quota requirement, shall be rejected.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Candidate lists that do not comply with the legal requirements, including the gender quota requirement, shall be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Candidate lists that do not comply with the legal requirements, including the gender quota requirement, shall be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
13.	Congo (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 15% B: None	None
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 20% B: None	None
14.	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: None	None
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: None	None
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: None	None
15.	Costa Rica (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	The electoral authorities will reject lists that do not comply with the quota rules.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	The electoral authorities will reject lists that do not comply with the quota rules.
16.	Dominican Republic (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: None	The lists of the political parties, which do not comply with gender quota requirements, will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: None	The lists of the political parties, which do not comply with gender quota requirements, will be rejected.
17.	Ecuador (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	The candidate lists will be rejected by the Electoral Commission if they do not comply with the gender parity and alternation provisions of the Constitution and the electoral law.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	The candidate lists will be rejected by the Electoral Commission if they do not comply with the gender parity and alternation provisions of the Constitution and the electoral law.
18.	El Salvador (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Political parties that do not comply with the gender quota provisions will be fined an amount equal to 15 to 55 basic salaries and will have 15 days to correct their list.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Political parties that do not comply with the gender quota provisions will be fined an amount equal to 15 to 55 basic salaries and will have 15 days to correct their list.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
19.	France (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: The difference between the number of candidates of each sex that a party or group of parties present for single-member constituency elections cannot be greater than 2%. B: None	The public funding provided to parties based on the number of votes they receive in the first round of elections will be decreased 'by a percentage equivalent to 3/4th of the difference between the total number of candidates of each sex.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the districts with majority systems: A: None B: None For the proportional representation system A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required in lists submitted for PR contests.	Cases of non-compliance are brought to the Administrated Court for a review.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required	Lists, which do not comply with gender quota requirements, are rejected.
20.	Greece (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: None	Lists, which do not comply with gender quota requirements, are rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: None	Lists, which do not comply with gender quota requirements, are rejected.
21.	Guinea (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 30% B: 'The requirement of minimum 30 % of women candidates on the list should be applied when compiling the rank order of candidates on the list'.	None
22.	Guyana (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: None	Amendment required. If not implemented, the list will be rejected.
23.	Honduras (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If a political party violates the gender balance, it will be charged a fine of 5% of the total state funding for the parties.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If a political party violates the gender balance, it will be charged a fine of 5% of the total state funding for the parties.
24.	Indonesia (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: 1 in every 3 candidates should be a woman.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: 1 in every 3 candidates should be a woman.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
25.	Iraq**	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 25% B: 1 in the first 3; no fewer than 2 out of first 6 and so forth until the end of the list.	If the number of elected women is not sufficient to satisfy the quota criteria, 25% of the seats are reserved for women through a set of procedures by which each governorate determines the number of women to be included in the final list of winners, including those who gained most votes among other female candidates but did not win sufficient votes to win seats.
26.	Ireland (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Political parties, which do not comply with the gender quota requirement will lose 50 % of their public funding.
27.	Italy (Bicameral)	Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	Various (See Italy country page for more details).	Some regional laws include sanctions such as rejection, while others provide for financial sanctions or provide no sanctions at all.
28.	Kenya (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas*	For the proportional representation system: A: 50% B: Alternation between female and male candidates is required	A party is not eligible for public funding if more than 2/3 of its elected officials are of one gender.
29.	Korea, Republic of (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 50% B: Alternation between female and male candidates is required. For single-member districts: A: 30% B: None	Lists, which do not comply with the quota provisions will be considered invalid.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	For local council seats contested through proportional representation system: A: 50% B: None	Lists which do not comply with gender quota regulations will be rejected.
30.	Kyrgyzstan (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: No more than 3 candidates can separate male and female candidates.	Lists which do not comply with gender quota regulations will be rejected.
31.	Lesotho (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	None
32.	Libya (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	Lists which do not respect the principle of alternation between male and female candidates will not be accepted.
33.	Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: 1 in every 3 places	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: 1 in every 3 places	If a political party fails to meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
34.	Mauritania (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: In constituencies with three seats, candidate lists must include at least one woman in the first or second position on the list. In constituencies with more than three seats, lists should be composed of candidates of both sexes in alternating order.	The electoral administration may reject candidate lists that do not comply with the quota regulations.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas *	A: See B B: Women must be nominated in at least one out of four constituencies.	The electoral administration may reject candidate lists that do not comply with the quota regulations.
35.	Mauritius (Unicameral)	Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	For village council elections: A: 33% for lists with more than 2 candidates B: None	None
36.	Mexico (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 40% B: 'Each segment of 5 candidates on the list shall have 2 candidates of each sex, alternating between men and women candidates'. For single-member districts: A: 40% B: None	Parties not complying with the quota requirement have 48 hours to rectify their lists. If still found to be non-compliant with quota requirements, parties will be publicly reprimanded and given another 24 hours to rectify their list. If still not in compliance with the rule, lists will be rejected.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 40% B: 'Each segment of 5 candidates on the list shall have 2 candidates of each sex, alternating men and women'. For single-member districts: A: 40% B: None	Parties not complying with the quota requirement have 48 hours to rectify their lists. If still found to be non-compliant with quota requirements, parties will be publicly reprimanded and given another 24 hours to rectify their list. If still not in compliance with the rule, lists will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	Varies throughout the country	Varies throughout the country.
37.	Mongolia (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the proportional representation system: A: 20% B: None For single-member districts: A: 20% B: None	The Election Commission rejects lists, which do not comply with gender quota requirements.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	For local council elections: A: 30% B: None	None
38.	Montenegro (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
39.	Namibia (Bicameral)	Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: For Local councils with 10 or less members, party lists must include at least 3 female persons; in the case of a municipal council or town councils consisting of 11 or more members, lists must include the names of at least 5 female persons. B: None	None
40.	Nepal Unicameral	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: Women must constitute at least 33% of candidates for the FPTP system and PR system combined. B: None	If the lists of candidates submitted for the election fail to meet the quota rule, the Commission will return the list to the party concerned in order to align the list with the gender quota regulation. In case of non-compliance, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: For lists of candidates of municipal councils, women should comprise 40%. B: None	None
41.	Nicaragua (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50 % B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	None
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50 % B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required	None
42.	Palestine	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	For the Proportional Representation system A: See below B: At least 1 woman among the first 3 candidates on the list, at least 1 woman among the next 4, and 1 woman among every 5 for the rest of the list	The Central Elections Commission shall reject the registration request of an electoral list if these requirements are met.
43.	Panama (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% (only applicable to lists during primaries) B: None	None
44.	Paraguay (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 20% B: None	Party lists that do not meet the quota requirement will not be approved by the Electoral Commission.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 20% B: None	Party lists that do not meet the quota requirement will not be approved by the Electoral Commission.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 20% B: None	Party lists that do not meet the quota requirement will not be approved by the Electoral Commission.
45.	Peru (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	Parties, whose lists do not comply with gender quota requirements will be rejected, with the possibility to amend the lists within 2 days. Lists still not meeting the gender quota requirement will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
46.	Poland (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 35% B: At least 1 female candidate must be included in the first 3 candidates on the list.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended within 3 days. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended within 3 days. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
47.	Portugal (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: In multi-member constituencies, the lists cannot have more than 2 consecutive names of the same sex.	If a list does not comply with the quota requirement, the error is to be made public and there will be financial sanctions in the form of reduction of the public funding in proportion to the level of inequality on the lists.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: In multi-member constituencies, the lists cannot have more than 2 consecutive names of the same sex.	If a list does not comply with the quota requirement, the error is to be made public and there will be financial sanctions in the form of reduction of the public funding in proportion to the level of inequality on the lists.
48.	Rwanda (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas*	A: 30% B: None	None
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas*	A: 30% B: None	None
49.	Senegal (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	In the proportional representation system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required. Majority system in multi-member constituencies: A: 50% B: None	Candidate lists, which do not comply with the gender quota requirements, will not be admitted.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	In the proportional representation system: A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required. Majority system in multi-member constituencies: A: 50% B: None	Candidate lists, which do not comply with the gender quota requirements, will be rejected.
50.	Serbia (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: At least 1 in every 3 candidates must be of under-represented sex.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. Amendment required. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, not implemented, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33 % B: At least 1 in every 3 candidates must be of under-represented sex.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. Amendment required. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, not implemented, the list will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
51.	Slovenia (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 35 % B: None	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% at present, rising to 40% from 2014 B: From the 2014 elections, the candidates in the first half of the lists must alternate by sex.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
52.	South Africa (Bicameral)	Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: 'Parties must seek to ensure even distribution of male and female candidates across the list'.	None
53.	Spain (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 40% B: A balanced proportion (40 per 100) shall be maintained in every 5 candidates.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 40% B: A balanced proportion (40 per 100) shall be maintained in every 5 candidates.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 40% B: A balanced proportion (40 per 100) shall be maintained in every 5 candidates. Self-governing communities may adopt provisions, which require higher rates of women candidates in electoral candidate lists.	If the gender quota requirement is not met, the list has to be amended. If the amended list does not meet the quota requirement, the list will be rejected.
54.	Timor- Leste (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% B: 1 in every 3 candidates must be a woman.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
55.	Togo (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: None	None
56.	Tunisia (Unicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Alternation between male and female candidates is required.	Lists that do not follow the principle of gender parity will only be admitted when the number of seats, in the relevant constituency, is odd.
57.	Uruguay (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% (In addition, where only 2 seats are contested, the quota rises to 50%) B: 1 in every 3 places on the candidate list must be filled by women.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
		UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% (In addition where only 2 seats are contested, the quota rises to 50%) B: 1 in every 3 places on the candidate list must be filled by women.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 33% (In addition where only 2 seats are contested, the quota rises to 50%) B: 1 in every 3 places of the candidate list must be filled by women.	Lists not complying with gender quota requirements will be rejected.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
58.	Uzbekistan (Bicameral)	LH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B: None	None
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 30% B:None	None
59.	Zimbabwe (Bicameral)	UH	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Lists must be headed by female candidates and must be composed based on an alternation of male and female candidates.	None
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas	A: 50% B: Lists must be headed by female candidates and must be composed based on an alternation of male and female candidates.	None

* Kenya, Mauritania and Rwanda have quota systems that include both reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas within one level/house of parliament. A set number of women are elected through the system of reserved seats, while another set of women members are elected through a legislated candidate quota (Global Database of Quotas for Women at <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>).

** Algeria and Iraq use unique quota systems, which combine features of legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats, hence they have been included into both, lists of countries with legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats. (See the relevant country profiles for more details).

Note: Georgia – Legislation on political parties sets a gender quota of 30% in every 10 candidates on the list, and provides for financial incentives to those parties which comply with this requirement. No sanctions are provided for parties which decide not to comply with these requirements. Due to the non-mandatory nature of these rules, Georgia is not classified as a country with legislated candidate quotas.

Table A2: List of countries with reserved seats system for women in the lower or upper house of parliament or at the sub-national level

	Country	Level	Quota Type	Quota Details/Placement Rules/Method of Selection
1.	Afghanistan (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Best loser system. 68 out of 249 seats are reserved for women, at least 2 per district. The Electoral Commission decides the number of women elected in each district after the election. The female candidates who receive the most votes in each electoral constituency shall be assigned to the reserved seats identified for that constituency. The remaining seats (if any) in a constituency shall be assigned according to the rules of the electoral system (SNTV) regardless of the candidate's sex (Article 23).
		UH	Reserved seats	Indirectly elected/ appointed. One-third of the members are appointed by the president, of which 50% must be women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Best loser system. At least 20% of the seats of each provincial council shall be allocated to the female candidates with the most votes.
2.	Algeria (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	A set number of seats are reserved for women on candidate lists as well as in the elected legislature, depending on the size of the electoral districts.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	A set number of seats are reserved for women on candidate lists as well as in the elected legislature.
3.	Bangladesh (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to election results. 50 out of 350 seats are reserved for women, indirectly elected by political parties.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. 3 additional seats are reserved for women in each council, elected in a women-only election based on 3 wards combined.
4.	Burundi (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Best loser system. At least one in every 4 candidates must be a woman. If 30% quota requirements are not met, the Electoral Administration adds, from the candidate lists that have obtained at least 5% of the votes cast, more members from the under-represented gender until the quota requirement is met.
		UH	Reserved seats	Best loser system. Indirectly elected. If 30% quota requirement is not met, the Electoral Administration, in consultation with the parties concerned, adds more members from the candidate lists that have obtained at least 5% of the votes cast, until the quota requirements are met.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Best loser system. Indirectly elected. If 30% quota requirement is not met, the Electoral Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, can, through a mechanism of co-optation, appoint the necessary number of members from the candidates list that obtained the highest number of votes, until the quota requirements are met.
5.	China (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	No provisions for direct elections. 22% of the seats are reserved for women.
6.	Djibouti (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	10% of the seats are reserved for the under-represented sex. Parties are instructed to place men and women on lists in an order, which ensures that candidates of an under-represented sex form at least 10% of elected members.
7.	Eritrea (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	30% of the seats are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota regulation is enforced.
8.	Guinea (Unicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	33% of the seats in district councils are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota regulation is enforced.
9.	Haiti (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	30% of the seats are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota regulation is enforced.
		UH	Reserved seats	30% of the seats are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota regulation is enforced.
10.	India (Bicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Constituencies for women candidates only on a rotational basis. At least 33% of the total seats in rural councils are reserved for women. 33% of total seats reserved for scheduled castes and tribes are also reserved for women belonging to these castes. The reservation is enforced by allotting the seats reserved for women candidates only (elected directly) to constituencies within the council on a rotational basis.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	Quota Details/Placement Rules/Method of Selection
11.	Iraq (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Best loser system. 25% of the candidates must be women, and 25% of the seats are reserved for women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Best loser system. Every third elected member from each list must be a woman.
12.	Jordan (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Best loser system. For the allocation of the 15 reserved seats for women, the election commission will calculate the percentage of votes for unsuccessful women candidates in district elections by dividing the number of votes they obtain by the total number of votes cast in their constituency. The 15 women candidates who obtain the highest percentage of votes nationwide will be declared elected on the condition that no governorate obtains more than 1 reserved seat for women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	297 of the 970 municipal council seats are reserved for women.
13.	Kenya (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats*	A tier for women candidates only. 47 seats are reserved for women, elected through 47 single-member constituencies. For the remaining seats a legislated candidate quota is applied (see table 1 for details).
		UH	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to election results. 18 out of 47 seats are reserved for women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to election results. One third of the seats in each county are reserved for women.
14.	Lesotho (Bicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to election results. 30% of the seats are reserved for women.
15.	Libya (Unicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Number of seats in local councils are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how many women are to be elected or how the quota regulation is enforced.
16.	Mauritania (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats*	A tier for women candidates only. 20 seats are reserved for women, elected through single nationwide constituency. For the remaining seats, a legislated candidate quota is applied (see table 1 for details).
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	20% of the seats in each municipal council are reserved for women. The election of women is facilitated with placement rules for candidate lists. For municipal councils with 9–11 seats, women must be placed No. 1 and 4 or 2 and 4. For 15–17 seats, No. 1 or 2, and 5 and 7. For 19 or more seats, No. 1 or 2, and 5, 7 and 9.
17.	Morocco (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. 60 out of 395 seats are reserved for women elected on party lists through a single nationwide constituency (PR).
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	One-third of the seats in regional councils are reserved for women. For the election of lower district and communal councils, women are elected through a tier for women candidates only.
18.	Niger (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Parties must ensure that at least 10% of the elected candidates are women. The law does not stipulate how the quota is enforced.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Parties must ensure that at least 10% of the elected candidates are women. The law does not stipulate how the quota is enforced.
19.	Pakistan (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to election results. 60 out of 342 seats are reserved for women, allocated to four provinces. Parties in each of the four provinces submit a list of women candidates before the election.
		UH	Reserved seats	Indirectly elected. 17 out of 104 seats are reserved for women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to election results. The number of reserved seats varies across different provinces.
20.	Palestine	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	In a local body in which the number of seats does not exceed 13, women should occupy no less than 2 seats: a. 1 shall be among the first 5 names, b. One woman shall be among the next 5 names; 2. In the local body in which the number of seats exceeds 13, a seat shall be allocated for a female candidate among the 5 names that follow the first 10 candidates organized in line with the above.
21.	Philippines (Bicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	1 out of 3 sectoral seats are reserved for women.

	Country	Level	Quota Type	Quota Details/Placement Rules/Method of Selection
22.	Rwanda (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats*	A tier for women candidates only. 30% of the seats are reserved for women, elected through a separate tier within each province. For the remaining seats, a legislated candidate quota is applied (see table 1 for details).
		UH	Reserved seats	Indirectly elected or appointed. 30% of the seats are reserved for women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats*	In every sector, one female and one male member shall be elected for the Council through direct elections. For the seats in the district councils a legislated candidate quota is applied (see table 1 for details).
23.	Samoa (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Best loser system. 5 out of 49 seats are reserved for women. If quota requirements are not met, the prescribed number of women candidates with the highest number of votes shall become additional members. If less than the prescribed number of women candidates are elected, the remaining prescribed number of women candidates with the highest number of votes shall become additional members.
24.	Saudi Arabia (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Appointed by the King. 20% of the seats are reserved for women.
25.	Sierra Leone (Unicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	5 out of 10 seats in Ward Development Committees are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota is enforced.
26.	Somalia (Unicamera)	LH	Reserved seats	30% of the seats in parliament are reserved for women.
27.	South Sudan (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. 25% of seats are reserved for women, elected through a single nationwide constituency.
		UH	Reserved seats	A vote for women candidates only. Indirectly elected and appointed. 1 out of 4 members from each state must be a woman. Members of each state legislative assembly vote for 4 candidates of which one must be a woman.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. 25% of seats within each state council is reserved for women elected by the proportional representation system at the state level through a closed all-women list.
28.	Sudan (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. Elected through a single nationwide constituency.
29.	Swaziland (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Members of the house are appointed by the King whereby at least half of them are female. If women do not constitute 30% of the parliament after the general elections, the elected members of the house shall elect not more than 4 women on a regional basis to the house.
		UH	Reserved seats	Indirectly elected and appointed. 13 out of 30 senators should be women. Five are elected by the members of the house and 8 are appointed by the King.
30.	Tanzania (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to votes received by parties in general elections. 30% of the seats are reserved for women.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	Reserved seats for women distributed to parties in proportion to votes received by parties in general elections. 33% of the seats are reserved for women.
31.	Timor-Leste (Unicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	3 seats in each local council are reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota is enforced.
32.	Uganda (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. 112 district women representatives directly elected by all voters on a special women-only ballot in each district.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	A tier for women candidates only. Women should make up one third of elected members.
33.	Vanuatu (Unicameral)	Sub-nat	Reserved seats	1 seat in every ward in a municipality is reserved for women. The law does not stipulate how the quota is enforced.
34.	Zimbabwe (Bicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	60 women (6 from each province) are elected through a system of proportional representation based on the votes cast for candidates representing political parties in a general election.

* Kenya, Mauritania and Rwanda have quota systems that include both reserved seats and legislated candidate quotas within one level/house of parliament. A portion of the seats are reserved for women while for the election of the remaining seats, a legislated candidate quota is applied (Global Database of Quotas for Women, available at <<http://www.quotaproject.org>>).

** Algeria and Iraq use unique quota systems, which combine features of legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats, hence they have been included into both, lists of countries with legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats. (See the relevant country profile for more details).

Table A3: List of special areas/territories with legislated candidate quotas or reserved seats in the lower/upper house or at the sub-national level

	Country	Level	Quota Type	A: Minimum percentage of women or of each gender required on the lists B: Ranking/Placement Rules	Sanctions
1.	Kosovo*	LH	Legislated candidate quotas/ reserved seats	A: 30% B: 1 in every 3 candidates	If, after the allocation of seats, the candidates of the minority gender within a political entity have not been allocated at least 30% of the total seats for that political entity, the last elected candidate of the majority gender will be replaced by the next candidate of the opposite gender on the reordered candidate list until the total number of seats allocated to the minority gender is at least 30%.
		Sub-nat	Legislated candidate quotas/ reserved seats	A: 30% B: One in every three candidates	If, after the allocation of seats, the candidates of the minority gender within a political entity have not been allocated at least 30% of the total seats for that political entity, the last elected candidate of the majority gender will be replaced by the next candidate of the opposite gender on the reordered candidate list until the total number of seats allocated to the minority gender is at least 30%.
2.	Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) (Unicameral)	LH	Reserved seats	For the proportional representation system: A: 'the quota of women elected of each political party list shall not be less than 50%' B: None	If quota requirements are not met, women candidates ranking behind in sequence shall have the priority to be elected.
		Sub-nat	Reserved seats	A: In districts with 4 or more seats, 1 in every 4 seats is reserved for women; in every 4 seats reserved for aboriginal communities, 1 is reserved for women of these communities. B: Not applicable	If quota requirements are not met, women candidates who have received the comparative majority of votes shall be elected in sequence.

* Kosovo uses a quota system, which combines features of legislated candidate quotas and reserved seats.

Table A4: List of countries with political party quotas (voluntary party quotas)

The list includes all countries where at least one parliamentary party practises a voluntary candidate quota for legislative elections. Countries with legislated quotas for the national legislature where some parties may also practice a voluntary party quota are excluded.

1.	Australia
2.	Austria
3.	Botswana
4.	Cameroon
5.	Canada
6.	Chile
7.	Croatia
8.	Cyprus
9.	Czech Republic
10.	Cote d'Ivoire
11.	Equatorial Guinea
12.	Estonia
13.	Ethiopia
14.	Germany
15.	Guatemala
16.	Hungary
17.	Iceland
18.	Israel
19.	Italy *
20.	Lithuania
21.	Luxemburg
22.	Malawi
23.	Mali
24.	Malta
25.	Mozambique
26.	Namibia*
27.	Netherlands
28.	Norway
29.	Philippines*
30.	Romania
31.	Slovakia
32.	South Africa*
33.	Sweden
34.	Switzerland
35.	Thailand
36.	Turkey
37.	United Kingdom

* Italy, Namibia, Philippines and South Africa have the legislation requiring candidate quotas for sub-national elections.

Annex B: Glossary of terms

Best loser system – Provisions under which previously unsuccessful candidates with the most votes in a certain group (e.g., among women) will be elected to the legislature even if they have fewer votes than other candidates, until the previously set quota is reached. (For example, among female candidates, those who received the most votes up to the number set by the quota are elected even though male candidates may have won more votes).

Bicameral legislature – A legislature made up of two houses, usually known as an upper house and a lower house.

Block vote – A plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts in which electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. Voting is candidate-centred. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

Borda count – A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multi-member districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper; each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. For example, in a ten-candidate field, a first preference is worth 1, a second preference is worth 0.9 and so on, with a tenth preference worth 0.1. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

Candidate quota – A quota rule that specifies the minimum percentage of candidates for election that must be women, which applies to a political party's list of candidates for elections. Candidate quotas can either be in the form of either a legislated candidate quota or of a voluntary party quota.

Closed list – A form of list PR in which electors can only vote for a party or political grouping, and cannot express a preference for any candidate within a party list. See also Open list and Free list.

Constituency – A synonym for electoral district used predominantly in some Anglophone countries. See Electoral district.

District – Used in this book to mean electoral district.

District magnitude – For an electoral district, the number of representatives to be elected from it.

Electoral district – One of the geographic areas into which a country, local authority or supranational institution may be divided for electoral purposes. An electoral district may elect one or more representatives to an elected body. See Single-member district and Multi-member district.

Electoral formula – The part of the electoral system that translates votes into seats.

Electoral gender quota – The number of seats in an electoral body or the proportion of candidates nominated by a party or grouping that is required to be filled by representatives of a particular sex, or of the under-represented sex (see also Gender-neutral quota). It is most commonly used to ensure the nomination and election of a minimum number of women.

Electoral law – One or more pieces of legislation governing all aspects of the process of electing the political institutions defined in a country’s constitution or institutional framework.

Electoral management body – The organization tasked under electoral law with the responsibility of conducting elections. In most countries the body is either an independent commission or part of a specified government department.

Electoral regulations – Rules subsidiary to legislation made, often by the electoral management body, under powers contained in the electoral law that governs aspects of the organization and administration of an election.

Electoral system – The part of the electoral law and regulations that determines how parties and candidates are elected to a body as representatives. Its three most significant components are the electoral formula, the ballot structure and the district magnitude.

Electorate – Either (a) the total number of electors registered to vote in an electoral district or (b) a synonym for electoral district used predominantly in some Anglophone countries. See Electoral district.

First-past-the-post – The simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system, which uses single-member districts and candidate-centred voting. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes.

Free list – A form of list PR in which voters may vote for a party or grouping and also for one or more candidates, whether or not those candidates are nominated by that party or grouping. Also known as panachage. See also Closed list and Open list.

Gender – Refers to socially constructed rather than biologically determined attributes of women and men, as well as the relationships between them in a given society at a specific time and place, while sex refers to the biologically determined difference. The qualities, identities and behaviours expected from men and women are determined through the process of socialization.

Gender-neutral quota – Quotas that aim to correct the under-representation of both women and men or stipulate a maximum for both sexes.

Legal gender quota – Quotas that are mandated by the constitution or electoral law.

Legislated candidate quota – Quota provision reserving a certain number of places on electoral lists for female candidates.

List proportional representation (list PR) – A system in which each participant party or grouping presents a list of candidates for an electoral district; voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. Winning candidates are taken from the lists. See Closed list, Open list and Free list.

Lower house – One of the two chambers in a bicameral legislature, usually seen as comprising ‘the representatives of the people’. It is the more powerful chamber when the powers of the two chambers are unequal.

Majoritarian – Designed to produce an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one) of votes.

Mixed-member proportional – A mixed system in which all the voters use the first electoral system, usually a plurality/majority system, to elect some of the representatives to an elected body. The remaining seats are then allocated to parties and groupings using the second electoral system, normally list PR, so as to compensate for disproportionality in their representation in the results from the first electoral system.

Mixed system – A system in which the choices expressed by voters are used to elect representatives using two different systems, one proportional representation system and one plurality/majority system. There are two kinds of mixed system: parallel systems and mixed-member proportional systems.

Multi-member district – A district from which more than one representative is elected to a legislature or elected body. See also Single-member district.

Multiple-tier system – An electoral system in which two or more sets of representatives are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. The multiple tiers may be electoral districts defined at different levels within a country, for example single-member districts and regions, or regions and the country as a whole. Systems in which two distinct sets of representatives are elected from the same level are also multiple-tier systems. All mixed systems are multiple-tier systems.

Open list – A form of list PR in which voters can express a preference both for a party or grouping and for one (or sometimes more) candidate within that party or grouping. See also Closed list and Free list.

Panachage – The term used in Francophone countries for the version of list PR in which voters may vote for a party or grouping and also for one or more candidates, whether or not those candidates are nominated by that party or grouping. See also Free list.

Parallel system – A mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems, usually one plurality/majority system and one proportional representation system. No account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system. See also Mixed-member proportional.

Party block vote – A plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centred vote for their party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

Party magnitude – For an electoral district, the average number of representatives elected by each party and grouping. For a country, the average of the party magnitudes for all electoral districts.

Party quota – Rules or targets set by political parties to include a certain percentage of women as election candidates. This does not include quotas for internal party structures. See also Voluntary party quota.

Placement mandate – Rules about the rank order of candidates. See also Ranking order.

Plurality/majority systems – Plurality/majority systems are based on the principle that a candidate(s) or party with a plurality of votes (i.e., more than any other) or a majority of votes (i.e., 50 per cent plus one—an absolute majority) is/are declared the winner(s). Such a system may use single-member districts—for example, first-past-the-post, alternative vote or the two-round system—or multi-member districts—for example, the block vote or party block vote.

Proportional representation – An electoral system family based on the principle of consciously translating a party's overall votes or grouping into a corresponding proportion of seats in an elected body. For example, a party that wins 30 per cent of the votes will receive approximately 30 per cent of the seats. All PR systems require the use of multi-member districts. There are two major types of PR system: list PR and the single transferable vote.

Quota – May have one of two distinct meanings:

- a. The number of votes that guarantees a party or candidate will win one seat in a particular electoral district in a proportional representation system. There are three variants in common use: the Hare, Droop (or Hagenbach-Bischoff) and Imperiali quotas.
- b. The number of seats in an elected body or the proportion of candidates nominated by a party or grouping that is required by law to be filled by representatives of a particular kind. For the purposes of this publication, the term refers to electoral gender quotas.

Quota type – Refers to the type of quota system, i.e., legislated candidate quotas, reserved seats and voluntary party quotas.

Ranking order – Rules concerning the rank order of candidates on lists for nomination. In this publication it refers to the rules concerning the order of women relative to men, that is, whether the nominated women have a real chance of election.

Reserved district – Refers to a form of reserved seat quota that requires that only women are fielded as candidates in the district in question. These districts can be made to rotate from one election to another, so that the same districts are not women-only all the time.

Reserved seats for women – Seats in which a determinable criterion such as religion, ethnicity, language or gender is a requirement for nomination or election. In this publication it refers to a gender quota provision that reserves a number of seats in a legislated assembly for women.

Reserved tier – Refers to one form of the reserved seats quota, which requires a separate tier for female candidates only.

Sanction for non-compliance – In this publication this refers to any legal sanctions for non-compliance with gender quota regulations (such as financial penalty, rejection of candidate lists or disqualification of candidates) that the appropriate authority (such as an electoral management body) is mandated to implement.

Single-member district – An electoral district from which only one member is elected to a legislature or elected body. See also Multi-member district.

Single non-transferable vote – An electoral system in which voters cast a single candidate-centred vote for one candidate in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected.

Single transferable vote – A preferential candidate-centred proportional representation system used in multi-member districts. Candidates who surpass a specified quota of first-preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from the least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed among successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected.

Sub-national level – Refers to local, district or state/provincial levels.

Threshold – The minimum level of support a party needs to gain representation in the legislature. It may be a formal threshold, which is stipulated in the constitution or the law (usually in the form of a percentage of the valid votes cast) or an effective or natural threshold, which is a mathematical property of the electoral system in use.

Two-round system – A plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one) in the first election round.

Upper house – One of the two chambers in a bicameral legislature, often seen either as containing ‘the representatives of regions/federal states’ or ‘a chamber of review’. It is the less powerful chamber when the powers of the two chambers are unequal.

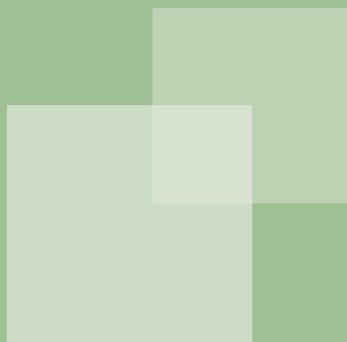
Voluntary party quota – Rules or targets set by political parties to include a certain percentage of female candidates. This does not include quotas for internal party structures. See also Party quota.

Women-only shortlist/ all-women shortlist – A list of women that are to be included in the pool of candidates up for discussion within a party or grouping. Such lists are often used to affect the nomination process in countries that use the plurality/majority electoral system, as it is rather complicated to construct a gender quota system that matches a majority system.

Zipper/zebra system – Quota requiring party lists to alternate between men and women.



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International IDEA is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide. Its objective is to strengthen democratic institutions and processes. The Institute acts as a catalyst for democracy building by providing knowledge resources and policy proposals or by supporting democratic reforms in response to specific national requests. It works together with policy makers, governments, UN agencies and regional organizations engaged in the field of democracy building. International IDEA's key areas of expertise are: Electoral Processes, Political Parties, Constitution-building processes, Democracy and Development Democracy Assessments. The key cross-cutting themes in this work are Democracy and Gender, Democracy and Diversity, Democracy, Conflict and Security. International IDEA works worldwide. It is based in Stockholm, Sweden and has offices in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The Institute's member states are all democracies and provide both political and financial support to its work. They are: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Germany, Indonesia, India, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Mongolia. Japan has observer status. More information can be found at: <<http://www.idea.int>>.

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Established in 1889, the IPU, the world organization of 163 parliaments, is a global forum for parliamentary dialogue, cooperation and action. It advances democracy and helps parliaments and parliamentarians throughout the world to fulfil their mandates.

The IPU facilitates political parliamentary debate, dialogue and cooperation. It promotes and defends democracy and the rule of law. It develops standards, disseminates information on good practices, and helps build parliamentary capacity and efficacy. It defends the human rights of MPs and promotes respect for universal values, norms and principles. The Union works to support gender equality and the participation of women, minorities and indigenous peoples in political and public life. It helps parliaments cope with a growing international agenda and contribute a parliamentary dimension to the work of the United Nations and similar multilateral institutions. In short, the IPU stands for better parliaments and stronger democracies. More information can be found at <<http://www.ipu.org>>.

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