The principal of gender equality in Albanian legal framework is foreseen by:

- The Albanian Constitution in the framework of the classic article of equality and non-discrimination;
- The Law on Gender Equality in the Society (2008);
The Electoral Code (December 2008) provided:

- For national elections two options for representation of the candidates of both genders among the lists submitted by political parties; Failure to respect the gender quota resulted in repeal of the list by CEC;

- In Parliamentary Elections of 2009 women earned 16.4% of seats;

- For local elections at least one in every three names on each candidates list for local government bodies should belong to each gender; failure to respect the quota should result in a fine;

- For the candidates for mayors of the local government Electoral Code (2008) did not define gender quota.
Participation of women in electoral process and public life
- Albanian case, achievements and challenges -

Speaker:
Ms. Lefterije LUZI (LLESHI)
Chairwoman
Central Elections Commission
Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidates for councillors</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Gjithsej</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>74739</td>
<td>22604</td>
<td>30,24%</td>
<td>52135</td>
<td>69,76%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Participation of women in electoral process and public life
- Albanian case, achievements and challenges -

Members of Local Assemblies after Local Elections of 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>total</th>
<th>females</th>
<th>men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elected councilors</td>
<td>6150</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>5392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Speaker:
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Albania
Participation of women in electoral process and public life
*Albanian case, achievements and challenges*

**Albanian local elections of 2003, 2007, 2011 — women elected as mayors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Females</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Speaker:**
Ms. Lefterije LUZI (LLESHI)
Chairwoman
Central Elections Commission
Albania
The amendments of Electoral Code in 2012, included provisions on ensuring equal gender representation in both national and local elections:

• For each electoral zone, at least of 30% of multi name list and one of three first names on the multi-name list shall belong to each gender;

• Failure by the electoral subject to comply with this criteria regarding the composition of the list, is punishable by the CEC with a fine. The provision that obliged the CEC to deny registration of non-compliant lists was repealed;

• For the candidates for mayers of the local government Electoral Code did not define gender quota.
Participation of women in electoral process and public life  
- Albanian case, achievements and challenges -


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Candidates for MP</th>
<th>MP elected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8.34%</td>
<td>6.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>31.91%</td>
<td>16.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39.64%</td>
<td>17.86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Speaker: Ms. LefterijeLUZI (LLESHI)  
Chairwoman Central Elections Commission Albania
Participation of women in electoral process and public life
- Albanian case, achievements and challenges -

Speaker:
Ms. Lefterije LUZI (LLESHI)
Chair
Central Elections Commission
Albania
The 23 Annual Conference and the General Assembly Meeting of the Association of European Elections Officials

Bucharest, Romania, 4-6 September 2014

Participation of women in electoral process and public life - Albanian case, achievements and challenges -

Women’s deputy in Albanian Parliament – 2005, 2009, 2013 -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Females</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Females</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Females</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.43%</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16.43%</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16.43%</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>16.43%</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17.86%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>140</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>17.86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Speaker:
Ms. Lefterije LUZI (LLESHTI)
Chair
Central Elections Commission
Albania
The Albanian case demonstrate that having a quota can effect great change;

CEC of Albania identified vulnerabilities in the system in order to bypass gender quotas;

The following electoral code should be clearly stated that "at least one in every three names across all multi-name lists to be by the less represented gender”;

The system of fines should be replaced by the rejection of the multi-name list of candidates in case of failure by the electoral subject to comply with gender quota;

These issues will be address in the upcoming electoral reform agenda.
Participation of women in electoral process and public life
- Albanian case, achievements and challenges -