

# Bolivia's Electoral Regime Parity and Rotation Law — Ley 026/2010

Gender Equality · Good practice · Bolivia

Quality score: 96/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

## Summary

Bolivia's Law 026/2010 mandates 50/50 parity and rotation in all electoral candidate lists. Women's share in the Plurinational Assembly rose from 14% (2009) to 53% in the lower house and 47% in the upper house by 2020, one of the world's highest.

## Key dimensions

| Dimension                       | Score |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Transferability / replicability | 2/3   |
| Impact on gender equality       | 1/1   |
| Effectiveness                   | 1/1   |
| Efficiency                      | 1/1   |
| Evaluated outcomes              | 1/1   |
| Sustainability                  | 1/1   |
| Achievement / evidence          | 1/1   |
| Gender-mainstreaming embedding  | 1/1   |
| Curator validation              | 1/1   |

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

## Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[Tribunal Supremo Electoral de Bolivia](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[ACE Project — Bolivia Ley 026/2010 Régimen Electoral \(full text\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[International IDEA — Bolivia electoral system and gender quotas database](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[UN Women — Bolivia Strategic Note 2022–2026](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[SDG16.plus / Pathfinders — Bolivia's 30% gender quota led to world's largest share](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

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