

Serbia's 40% Electoral Gender Quota — From One-in-Three to Near-Parity Party Lists (2020-2025)

Gender Equality · Good practice · Serbia

Quality score: 100/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Serbia's 2020 electoral reform raised the mandatory gender quota on party lists from one-in-three to 40%, with non-compliant lists barred from the ballot. Women's share of the National Assembly rose to 38% (95/250) by 2025, though gains still lag the legal target.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	3/3
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 2026-07-05

[National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Equal Future - Serbia: Women's representation in politics](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[European Data Journalism Network - Women remain stubbornly outnumbered in Serbia's parliament](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Wikipedia - Elections in Serbia](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

Cite this — Evidoria. *Serbia's 40% Electoral Gender Quota — From One-in-Three to Near-Parity Party Lists (2020-2025)*. Persistent ID: 8ec0acb9-f9ec-4f9f-8ca5-6f8195ddf3d8.