Norway led the world in adopting the first corporate board quota, a statute copied across Europe and most recently in California. The feminist reasoning behind corporate inclusion efforts has yielded impressive diversification of corporate leadership. A critique of such efforts, at least in the United States, has been that they fail to address broader diversity imperatives, including ethnic and class diversity. Some argue that inclusion of women may yield broader inclusivity. Has inclusion of women led to improvements in other kinds of diversity in corporate leadership? Feminist reasoning in favor of sex quotas has advanced women’s inclusion but has also served to advance some exclusions, including that of Muslims. This paper will draw on qualitative and quantitative data from research on the French corporate board quota, along with legal and social science theoretical literature on diversity to assess the potential for broader corporate diversity.