

## Appendix C. Commonwealth Economies with Gender-differentiated Laws

<i>Gender difference</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Pacific</i>
Women and men do not have equal capacity by law	Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	None	Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Jamaica	None	None
Married women and married men do not have equal capacity by law	Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	None	Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Jamaica	None	None
Women and men do not have equal ownership rights over movable and immovable property	Cameroon	None	Sri Lanka	Jamaica	None	None
Women and men do not have equal inheritance rights over movable and immovable property	Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania	None	Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka	None	None	None
Women cannot work the same night hours as men	Cameroon, Nigeria	None	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Jamaica	None	Papua New Guinea
Women cannot work in all industries	Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria	None	India, Malaysia, Pakistan	Jamaica	None	Papua New Guinea

<i>Gender difference</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Pacific</i>
Pregnant and nursing mothers cannot work the same hours in the same industries as men and other women	Cameroon, Ghana, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania	None	None	None	None	None
Women are expected by law to retire at an earlier age than men in the private sector	Nigeria, South Africa	None	Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Jamaica	None	Australia
Women face higher personal income tax liability than men	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Source:** Adapted from World Bank 2010