

Social Institutions and Gender Index

Mauritius

SIGI Country Profile

6 October 2025

SIGI Country Profiles are produced by the OECD Development Centre. Commended and supported by Italy's G7 presidency, these SIGI Country Profiles for Africa focus on violence against women and women's economic empowerment.

The information and analysis contained in this profile are based on data from the fifth edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) published in March 2023. The cut-off date for legal data is 31 August 2022; the cut-off date for quantitative data is 1 January 2023.

Suggested citation: OECD Development Centre (2023), "Mauritius SIGI Country Profile", *SIGI 2023 Country Profiles*, OECD, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>

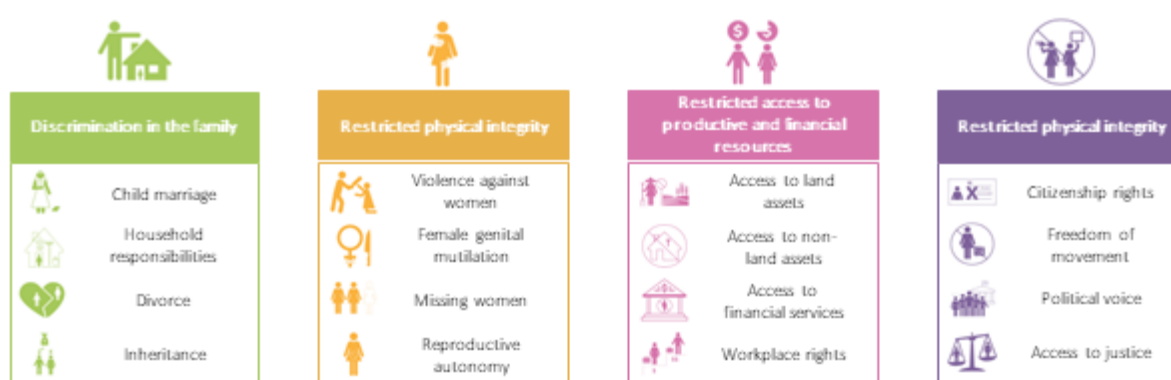
Foreword

The SIGI 2023 profile for Mauritius provides a comprehensive overview of the state of gender equality in the country with a focus on violence against women and women's economic empowerment, as measured by the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). The fifth edition of the SIGI, released in 2023, assesses 140 countries based on the level of gender-based discrimination in their social institutions. These discriminatory social institutions encompass both formal and informal laws, as well as social norms and practices that restrict women's and girls' access to rights, justice, empowerment opportunities and resources, thereby undermining their agency and authority.

Specifically, the SIGI measures gender-based discrimination across four dimensions covering the major socio-economic areas that affect women and girls throughout their lifetime:

- The **"Discrimination in the family"** dimension captures social institutions that limit women's decision-making power and weaken their status in the household and the family.
- The **"Restricted physical integrity"** dimension captures social institutions that increase women's and girls' vulnerability to multiple forms of violence and limit their control over their reproductive autonomy.
- The **"Restricted access to productive and financial resources"** dimension captures social institutions that limit women's economic opportunities and rights.
- The **"Restricted civil liberties"** dimension captures social institutions restricting women's access to, and participation and voice in, the public and political spheres.

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of the fifth edition of the SIGI

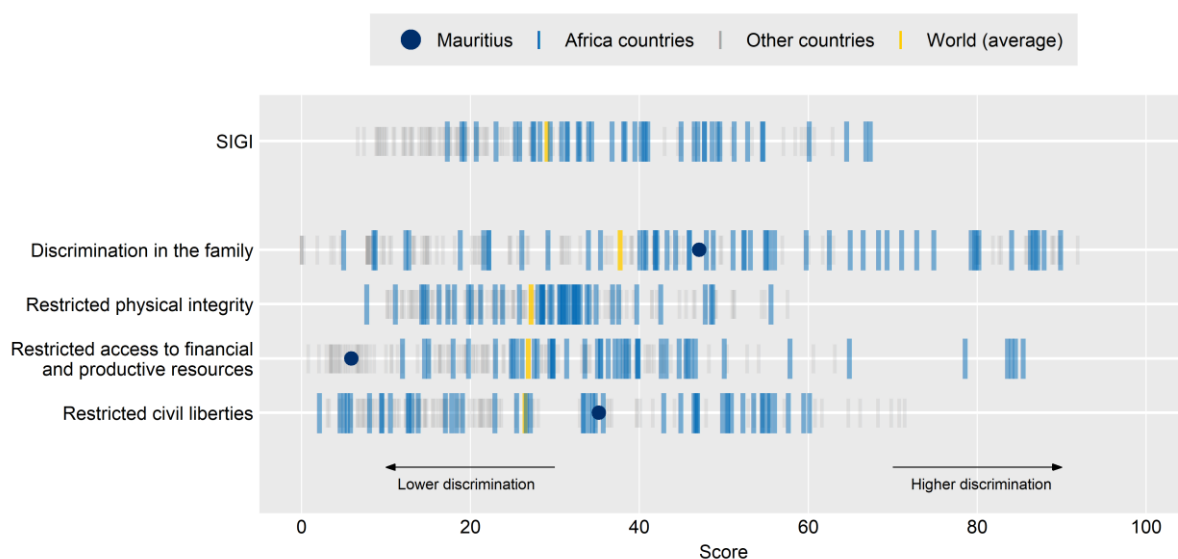


Each dimension builds on four indicators which, in turn, build on one to three variables depending on data availability (Figure 1). When there are no data gaps, each indicator includes one legal variable, one attitudinal variable and one practice variable. Levels of discrimination in the SIGI and its dimensions are assessed based on scores as follow: very low [0-20]; low [20-30]; medium [30-40]; high [40-50]; and very high [50-100].

The state of gender equality in Mauritius

For the fifth edition of the SIGI, published in 2023, no SIGI score could be computed for Mauritius given missing data points on the attitudes and prevalence of intimate-partner violence over the last 12-months and over a lifetime, as well as data points on the attitudes and prevalence of female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C). Nonetheless, based on available data, SIGI scores could be calculated for three out of the four dimensions. For reference, the average SIGI score in the Africa region is 40 while the global average is 29.

Figure 2. SIGI and dimension scores for Mauritius, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The Africa region covers Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Source: OECD (2023), "Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Positive highlights and significant challenges

Positive highlights

- In recent years, Mauritius passed several labour law amendments including significant extensions to paid maternity and paternity leave (from 5 days to 4 weeks), and obligations for employers with more than 250 workers to provide free-of-charge childcare facilities for workers with children under the age of three.
- The legal frameworks in place also grant women and men equal access to assets and financial services and fully protect children from early marriage without exceptions.
- The government is further seeking to enhance the institutional and legal framework on gender equality, with a draft bill on Gender Equality and on Domestic Violence Abuse under way.

Significant challenges

- Mauritius did not receive a SIGI score due to data gaps on gender-based violence.
- Gender data gaps also persist regarding women's access to economic assets as well as population's views on gender roles and responsibilities. This prevents a more comprehensive understanding of women's rights and opportunities in practice. For instance, time-use data suggest the persistence of more traditional gender roles: women spend 3.9 times more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men.
- Legal gender gaps persist regarding inheritance, divorce and citizenship rights.

Summary of results for Mauritius

Discrimination in the family	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on child marriage	Score	0	50.9
Girl child marriage rate ¹	%	7.3	18.7
Boy child marriage rate ¹	%	0.8	1.8
Laws on household responsibilities	Score	0	52.3
Share of the population that agrees or strongly agrees that 'if a woman earns more than her husband, it is a problem'	%	-	53.1
Share of the population that agrees or strongly agrees that 'when a mother works 'for' pay, the children will suffer'	%	-	54.6
Female-to-male ratio of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work	Ratio	4	4.1
Number of hours spent by men on unpaid care and domestic work in a 24-hour period	Hours	1.2	1.1
Number of hours spent by women on unpaid care and domestic work in a 24-hour period	Hours	4.5	4.4
Laws on divorce	Score	100	57.9
Laws on inheritance	Score	50	51.9
Restricted physical integrity	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on violence against women	Score	50	53.7
Share of women who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances	%	-	37.2
Lifetime intimate-partner violence rate ²	%	-	32.8
12-month intimate-partner violence rate ²	%	-	17
Laws on female genital mutilation	Score	25	28.7
Share of the female population who has heard about female genital mutilation and think the practice should continue	%	-	26.7
Prevalence of female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM)	%	-	40.5
Boy-to-girl ratio at birth (natural = 105) ³	Ratio	103.3	102.7
Laws on reproductive autonomy	Score	75	58.8
Unmet needs for family planning ⁴	%	9.5	19.7
Restricted access to productive and financial resources	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on land assets	Score	0	36.1
Share of women among landowners	%	-	38.1
Laws on non-land assets	Score	0	29.2
Share of women among house owners	%	-	40.3
Laws on financial assets	Score	0	16.2
Share of women among bank account owners	%	50.5	41.6
Laws on workplace rights	Score	0	73.1
Share of the population declaring that 'when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women'	%	-	55.4
Share of the population declaring that 'men make better business executives than women do'	%	-	55.7
Share of women among managers	%	30.2	32.8
Share of firms with a woman as top manager	%	-	13.8
Restricted civil liberties	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on citizenship rights	Score	75	42.1
Laws on political voice	Score	0	25
Share of the population declaring that 'men make better political leaders than women do'	%	-	62.4
Share of women in Parliament (lower chamber)	%	20	25.4
Laws on freedom of movement	Score	0	17.6
Share of women among those who declare not feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	%	61.9	56.8
Laws on access to justice	Score	0	23.1
Share of women among those who declare not having confidence in the judicial system and courts of their country	%	52.4	47.3

Note: Scores of legal variables range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination.

¹ % of girls/boys aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union.

² % of ever-partnered women and girls who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetime/over the previous 12 months. Population base for lifetime IPV: 15-49 years. Population base for 12-month IPV: 15 years and older.

³ A natural boy-to-girl sex ratio at birth is generally estimated to be below 105. A ratio exceeding 105 implies the existence of more boys aged 0-4 than one would expect, indicating a potential phenomenon of son preference resulting in the systemic elimination of new-born girls.

⁴ % of married or in-union women of reproductive age who want to either stop or delay childbearing but are not using any contraception method.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), "Gender, Institutions and Development Database", <https://doi.org/10.1787/7b0af638-en>.

Social and institutional determinants of violence against women and girls

Violence against women is a global pandemic, with disastrous effects on girls' and women's health and well-being. Moreover, violence against women is rarely an isolated incidence, but often part of patterns of abuse sustained by deeply entrenched but harmful social norms and gender stereotypes.¹ As such, it is more than an interpersonal issue - it is a wider societal problem with consequences on countries' development and welfare.

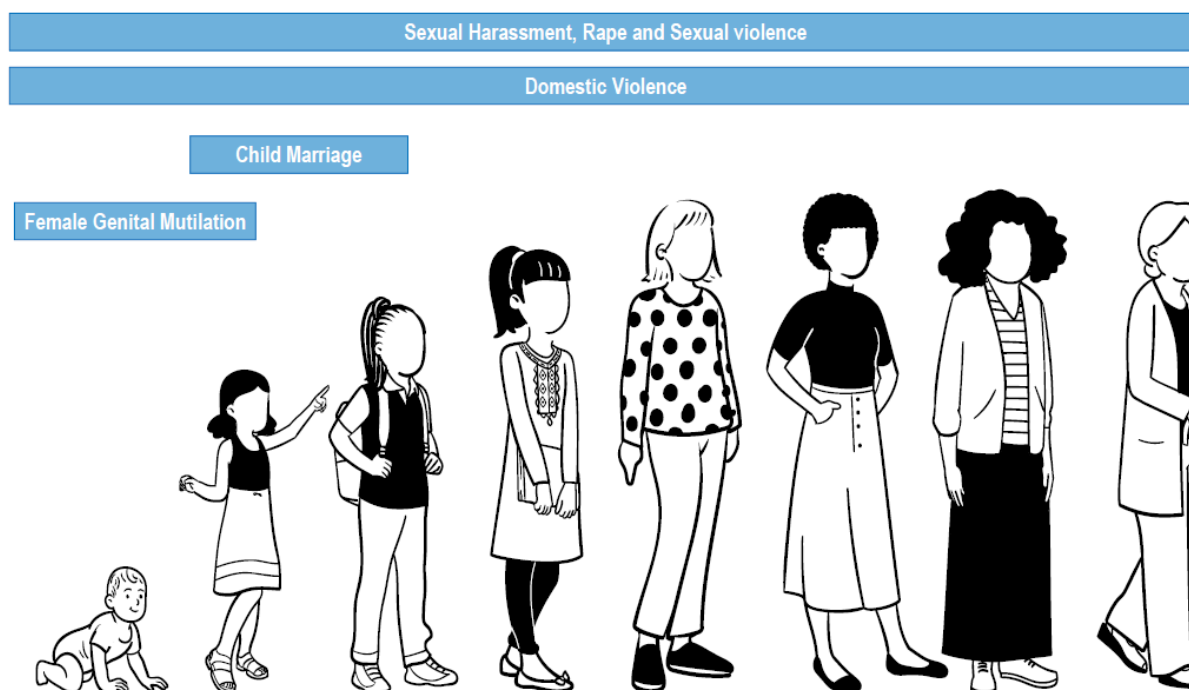
The United Nations define violence against women as wide range of harmful acts that are rooted in unequal power relations between men and women and that result in - or are likely to result in - physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women.² At the global level, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 and particularly the General recommendation No. 35 of 2017 recognise the importance of ending gender-based violence against women. In Africa, the Maputo Protocol³ calls on state parties to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and adopt the needed measures to end and prevent violence against women. The SIGI adopts a life-cycle approach to violence against women and girls covering several types of violence (see Figure 3). This section assesses how social norms and legal frameworks determine girls' and women's risk of being subjected to any of these types of violence.

¹ OECD (2023), Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en>.

² United Nations (1993), Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, United Nations, New York, https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocitycrimes/Doc.21_declaration%20elimination%20vaw.pdf.

³ African Union (2003), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union, Maputo, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/WG/ProtocolontheRightsofWomen.pdf>.

Figure 3. Violence against women and girls is a lifelong continuum



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on OECD (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Violence against women

Practices and social norms related to violence against women

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Mauritius does not have data comparable to other countries on the prevalence of intimate-partner violence against women – whether it is calculated over their lifetime or during the last 12 months.

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Mauritius does not have data comparable to other countries on attitudes towards inter-partner violence. For reference, an average of 37% of women aged 15-49 across Africa think that it is justified for a husband to hit or beat his wife under certain circumstances, such as burning the food, arguing with the spouse, going out without telling him, neglecting the children, or refusing to have sex.

Legal frameworks concerning violence against women

Mauritius does not have a dedicated law addressing all forms of violence against women. Different forms of violence against women, such as domestic violence or sexual harassment, are covered in separate or general pieces of legislation. For instance, Article 249 of the Criminal Code⁴, as amended, stipulates the penalties for rape. However, it does not provide a clear definition of rape and consent is only considered in case of sexual intercourse with minors. In addition, the law does not specifically criminalise marital rape. Finally, the legislation on sexual harassment^[Republic of Mauritius (2008), "Equal Opportunities Act"]^{[Republic of Mauritius}

⁴ Republic of Mauritius (1838), "Criminal Code".

(1838), “Criminal Code”.] does not cover online spaces – an important gap as technological-facilitated harassment and violence is becoming an increasing concern.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Is there a law specifically addressing violence against women?	No	!
If there is a specific law addressing violence against women, are there specific provisions for investigation, prosecution and punishment of the perpetrator?	NA	NA
If there is a specific law addressing violence against women, are there specific provisions for protection and support services for victims/survivors?	NA	NA
Does the law include reduced penalties in case of so-called “honour crimes”?	No	✓
Domestic violence		
Is domestic violence a criminal offence?	Yes	✓
Does domestic violence legislation cover physical abuse?	Yes	✓
Does domestic violence legislation cover sexual abuse?	Yes	✓
Does domestic violence legislation cover psychological abuse?	Yes	✓
Does domestic violence legislation cover economic abuse?	Yes	✓
Are there any exceptions included in informal laws (traditional, religious, and/or customary rules/laws) that reduce penalties for domestic violence?	No	✓
Rape		
Is rape a criminal offence?	Yes	✓
Is the legal definition of rape based on lack of consent?	No	!
If the legal definition of rape is based on lack of consent, does this require proof of physical force?	NA	NA
If the legal definition of rape is based on lack of consent, does this require proof of penetration?	NA	NA
Does the legal definition of rape include marital rape?	No	!
Does the law permit the reduction or removal of legal punishment if the perpetrator marries the victim?	No	✓
Sexual harassment		
Does the law prohibit sexual harassment?	Yes	✓
Does the law on sexual harassment include criminal penalties?	Yes	✓
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in the workplace?	Yes	✓
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in educational establishments?	Yes	✓
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in public spaces?	Yes	✓
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply online / on the internet?	No	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Child marriage

Practices related to child marriage

Child marriage primarily affects girls in Mauritius. Based on the latest available data in 2023, 7% of girls aged 15-19 were or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union, compared to 1% of boys.

Legal frameworks concerning child marriage

The legal frameworks governing child marriage fully protect girls and boys without any exceptions.

Question	Answer	Assessment
What is the legal age of marriage for men?	18	✓
What is the legal age of marriage for women?	18	✓
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of parent and/or legal guardian?	No	✓
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of judge or court?	No	✓
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of another person or institution?	No	✓

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the legal age of marriage apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that allow or encourage the early marriage of girls?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C)

Practices and social norms related to FGM/C

Female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) is traditionally concentrated in a limited number of countries that have been well-identified and documented by international organisations at the forefront of the fight against this harmful practice. Yet, evidence highlights that FGM/C takes place across all regions, among indigenous and/or diaspora communities originating from countries where FGM/C is known to be common. In some contexts, girls are taken across national borders to undergo FGM/C in a country where the legislation against the practice is either non-existent or less strict.⁵

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Mauritius did not have data comparable to that of other countries on the prevalence or attitudes towards FGM/C practices.

Legal frameworks concerning FGM/C

There is no data indicating that FGM/C is practiced in Mauritius. However, the harmful practice could be prosecuted on broad grounds, based on Article 228 on harming a person's organs or Article 234 on bodily injury and assault of the Criminal Code⁶.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law criminalise FGM/C on broad or narrow grounds?	Yes	✓
Does the law criminalise FGM/C on narrow grounds only?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws) that allow or encourage FGM/C?	No	✓
Does the law take precedence over informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws) that allow, condone or prescribe FGM?	n.a.	n.a.

Note: The SIGI methodology assesses laws on FGM/C according to two scenarios: (1) criminalisation on narrow grounds includes laws that contain criminal penalties for acts of "female genital mutilation", "permanent altering/removal of external genitalia", "female circumcision", "excision", "infibulation" and "genital mutilation"; (2) criminalisation on broad grounds includes "mutilation", "harming of a person's organs", "serious bodily injury" and "bodily injury/hurt/assault." The presence of informal laws that allow or encourage FGM/C is proxied by the existence of nationally representative data on FGM/C or the existence of indirect estimates (usually used in countries where FGM/C is mainly practiced by diaspora communities), small-scale studies, or anecdotal evidence and media reports as reported by Equality Now, the End FGM European Network and the US End FGM/C Network in 2020.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>, and Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response*, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

⁵ Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response*, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

⁶ Republic of Mauritius (1838), "Criminal Code".

Social and institutional determinants of women's economic empowerment

Women's economic empowerment is a cornerstone of gender equality and a critical driver of sustainable development. It enables women to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from economic growth, thereby reducing income inequality, boosting productivity, and fostering innovation (UN Women, 2018)⁷ (Equality Now, 2020)⁸. As such, advancing women's economic empowerment is essential to realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and building resilient, inclusive societies. Beyond structural factors, social and institutional determinants hold an important sway on women's economic empowerment - including their access to resources and economic opportunities. This section offers insights to what extent social norms and legal frameworks support or restrict women's economic empowerment in Mauritius, providing detailed information on the following SIGI indicators: Inheritance; Access to land assets; Access to non-land assets; Access to financial services; and Workplace rights.

Inheritance

Legal frameworks concerning inheritance rights

Under the Civil Code⁹, as amended, surviving spouses as well as sons and daughters have equal inheritance rights. However, Article 228 of the Civil Status Act¹⁰ recognises the validity of religious, and notably Muslim marriages. For such religious marriages, the Islamic law could be applied for inheritance matters.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Do daughters and sons have the same rights to inherit?	Yes	✓
Do female and male surviving spouses have the same rights to inherit?	Yes	✓
Regarding inheritance rights of daughters, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Regarding inheritance rights of female surviving spouses, does the law apply to all groups of women?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between sons and daughters when it comes to inheritance?	No	✓

⁷ UN Women (2018), Facts and Figures: Economic Empowerment, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>.

⁸ Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

⁹ Republic of Mauritius (1945), "Civil Code".

¹⁰ Republic of Mauritius (1982), "Civil Status Act".

Question	Answer	Assessment
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between male and female surviving spouses when it comes to inheritance?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to land assets

Practices related to women's access to secure land assets

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Mauritius did not have data comparable to that of other countries on women's and men's access to land assets. For reference, an average of 43% of men and 26% of women are landowners across Africa, with women representing 38% of landowners in the region.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to land assets

The legal frameworks governing land assets grant women and men equal rights.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to own land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to use land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to own land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to use land?	Yes	✓
Regarding land, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the ownership or use of land assets?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to non-land assets

Practices related to women's secure access to non-land assets

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Mauritius did not have data comparable to that of other countries on women's and men's access to non-land assets. For reference, an average of 45% of men and 29% of women are homeowners across Africa, with women representing 40% of homeowners in the region.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to non-land assets

The legal frameworks governing non-land assets grant women and men equal rights.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to own property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to use property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to own property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to use property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Regarding property and other non-land assets, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the ownership or use of non-land assets?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to financial services

Practices related to women's access to formal financial services

Gender imbalances in terms of access to financial services has reached parity in Mauritius. Based on the latest available data in 2023, 89% of women have a bank account at a financial institution, compared to 91% of men. This translates into women accounting for 51% of bank account holders. In comparison, at the global level, 67% of women have a bank account, compared to 72% of men. Across Africa, on average, 28% of women have a bank account, compared to 39% of men, translating into women accounting for 42% of bank account holders.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to financial services

The legal frameworks governing access to financial services grant women and men equal rights.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution?	Yes	✓
Does the law require married women to obtain the signature and authority of their husband to open a bank account at a formal financial institution?	No	✓
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to obtain credit?	Yes	✓
Regarding access to formal financial services, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, ethnicity caste, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to opening a bank account?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to obtaining credit?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Workplace rights

Practices and social norms related to women's workplace rights

Women remain largely excluded from positions with decision-making power in the economic sphere. As of the latest available data in 2023, women only account for 30% of employees in a managerial position, however no data is available on the prevalence of companies headed by women in the country.

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Mauritius does not have data comparable to other countries on attitudes towards women's abilities and rights. For reference, across Africa, an average of 56% of the population believes that men make better business executives than women and 55% of the population agrees that when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.

Legal frameworks concerning women's workplace rights

The legal frameworks governing workplace rights grant women and men equal rights. Amendments to the Worker's Rights Act¹¹ in 2024 extended paid maternity leave from 14 to 16 weeks, and paternity leave from 5 days to four weeks.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of sex?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	✓
Does the law prohibit women from entering certain professions?	No	✓
Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate paid maternity leave?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate paid paternity leave?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate paid parental leave?	No	!
Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to take a paid job?	No	✓
Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to register a business?	No	✓
Regarding women's legal right to take a paid job or work and/or register a business, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, ethnicity caste, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to entering certain professions?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to take a paid job?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to register a business?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

¹¹ Republic of Mauritius (2019), "Worker's Rights Act".