

The Rights of Women with Disabilities

Pilot Research by *Women, Business and the Law 2020*

Women, Business and the Law (WBL) is a World Bank Group project collecting data on the laws and regulations that restrict women’s economic opportunities. The *Women, Business and the Law* Index, developed by the project, is a unique dataset offering objective and measurable benchmarks for global progress toward gender equality.¹ Comparable across economies, the data is useful for research and policy discussions on improving women’s economic opportunities and empowerment. The methodology is supported by research and builds on the experience of other indicator projects of the World Bank.

Established in 2009, WBL has continuously expanded its scope and coverage. The most recently published study, *Women, Business and the Law 2020*, measures legal differences in access to economic opportunity between men and women in 190 economies and across eight topics structured around the life cycle of a working woman: Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets, and Pension. A recently published data panel on 50 Years of Women’s Rights makes a strong case on why promoting women’s rights is beneficial for an inclusive economic development that benefits all.² The data and analysis highlight the work still to be done to ensure economic empowerment for all.

To better understand how countries can use their legal systems to protect women from overlapping discrimination, WBL recently collected pilot data on women with disabilities. The research is part of The World Bank Group’s *10 Commitments on Disability-Inclusive Development*.³ As part of Commitment 4, Women and Girls with Disabilities, WBL has included standardized questions on legislation and protections for women with disabilities in one of its global surveys. This research aims to identify opportunities for reform that promote the full and intersectional socio-economic inclusion of women with disabilities.

¹ For more information about WBL and the *Women, Business and the Law* Index, see: <https://wbl.worldbank.org/>.

² See: Hyland, Marie, Simeon Djankov, and Pinelopi K. Goldberg. 2020. “Gendered Laws and Women in the Workforce.” Working Paper. Petersen Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC.

³ World Bank, “World Bank Group Commitments on Disability-Inclusive Development,” July 24, 2018: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialsustainability/brief/world-bank-group-commitments-on-disability-inclusion-development>.

New questions on women with disabilities added to Women, Business and the Law 2020 survey based on international standards

During its 2020 data collection cycle (May-November 2019), *Women, Business and the Law* (WBL) piloted the following questions on the legal framework related to women with disabilities as part of its family law survey:

1. Does the constitution guarantee equal rights for persons with disabilities?
2. If yes, does it recognize and protect the rights of women with disabilities?
3. Is there a law, other than the constitution, which addresses the rights of persons with disabilities?
4. If yes, does it recognize and protect the rights of women with disabilities?

The questions reflect internationally agreed upon standards as established by the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which has been ratified by 182 UN Member States.⁴ Article 6 of the CRPD specifically addresses women with disabilities, urging State Parties to “recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination” and “take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women” so they can freely exercise their rights guaranteed by the CRPD. The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in its 2016 General comment No. 3 on women and girls with disabilities expressed concerns that “the discrimination experienced by women and girls with disabilities on account of their gender, disability and other factors (...) are not sufficiently addressed in legislation and policies.”⁵

WBL’s pilot research was designed as a response to these concerns, aiming to identify whether the constitution and subsidiary legislation of a given economy take into account the multiple and intersectional discrimination that women with disabilities face compared to men with and without disabilities. Primary areas of overlapping discrimination as defined by the CRPD Committee include “the persistence of violence against women and girls with disabilities, including sexual violence and abuse (...); the lack of inclusion of a gender perspective in disability policies; the lack of a disability-rights perspective in policies promoting gender equality; and the lack of or insufficient number of specific measures to promote the education and employment of women with disabilities.”⁶

The survey was distributed to WBL’s established network of over 4,000 local experts on family and constitutional law in 190 economies. The WBL team then compiled the data and analyzed the results (May-June 2020).

⁴ UN Treaty Collections, Chapter IV Human Rights, 15. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities New York, 13 December 2006. Status as at November 30, 2020: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&clang=_en.

⁵ UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, General comment No. 3 (2016) on women and girls with disabilities.

⁶ Ibid.

Methodology development based on internationally agreed guidelines on disability inclusion

The responses received from local experts in the 190 economies covered by WBL were evaluated through legal desk research by the WBL team. With the available resources, it was possible to complete a preliminary assessment of 176 economies (see list in Annex).⁷ For 14 economies, data was not provided or could not be verified.

A preliminary methodology for the new questions was developed based on existing WBL methodology, which relies on several case study assumptions to make the data comparable across economies. Only the formal legal and regulatory environment is considered as it applies to a woman living in the economy's main business city. Customary or personal law is not taken into consideration. More about the strengths and weaknesses of the WBL methodology is available in the *Women, Business and the Law 2020 Data Notes*.⁸

For the four pilot questions, each data point is substantiated by a legal basis, such as the relevant article in a constitution or law. Answers for each country were limited to a binary system of “Yes” or “No.” The team also conducted qualitative analysis and extracted several good practices that could serve as positive examples for legal reform in economies that are currently lacking such standards.

When developing the methodology, internationally agreed upon guidelines were consulted. For example, the IPU Handbook for Parliamentarians on the CRPD explains: “The obligation to prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and to guarantee equal and effective protection to persons with disabilities (article 5 of the Convention) requires both that the prohibition be included in national laws and, preferably, also in national constitutions, and that detailed legislative provisions covering discrimination in all fields of public and private life be adopted.”⁹

For Questions 1 and 2, constitutions in the 176 economies were analyzed to determine whether they contain a comprehensive provision guaranteeing equality and nondiscrimination for persons with disabilities. The definition of disability follows the internationally agreed upon principles of the CRPD. To this end, constitutions should provide for the full socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities, including equal access to the physical, social, economic, and cultural environment, to health, education, information, and communication. If a constitution merely focuses on the medical impairments of persons with disabilities, for example, by guaranteeing access to social security or health care, it has not

⁷ The data is current as of September 1, 2019.

⁸ *Women, Business and the Law 2020*, Methodology: <https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology>.

⁹ United Nations, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2007. “From Exclusion to Equality: Realizing the rights of persons with disabilities.” Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. New York, NY and Geneva, Switzerland.

been counted as a positive example under the current methodology.¹⁰ The answer to the questions on a constitutional provision for these economies is therefore “No.”

The IPU Handbook for Parliamentarians on the CRPD further recommends that a country adopt or amend:

- A comprehensive, general discrimination law, including the prohibition of using disability as a ground of discrimination in public and private life;
- Non-discrimination laws in different sectors, such as work, education and access to justice, including disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination; and/or
- Disability-equality law, prohibiting discrimination based on disability and establishing a broad framework to address disability.

Overall, the team found that countries use different approaches when addressing disability and inclusion from a regulatory perspective. Some economies have only specific provisions to protect persons with disabilities in a law that is devoted to another topic, e.g. employment, but not a broader legal framework on the rights of persons with disabilities. Under the current methodology, this is not considered sufficient to trigger a “Yes” answer to questions 3 or 4. The law or laws further have to bind both the public and private sectors in order to be considered for these questions.

Only one-fourth of economies worldwide recognize the rights of women with disabilities

This research is the first of its kind to map the legal framework on the rights of women with disabilities on a global scale. No other project is known to have collected an equally large dataset of laws that spans 176 economies and contains disaggregated data on women with disabilities.

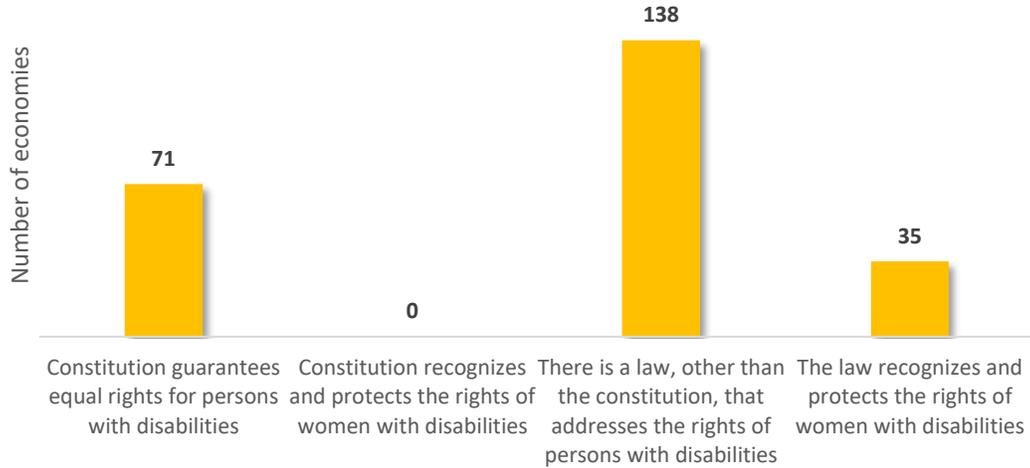
Based on the current analysis, 71¹¹ of the 176 economies have a constitutional provision that guarantees equal rights for persons with disabilities (figure 1). However, none of the analyzed constitutions mentions women with disabilities.

The analysis also found that 138 economies have a law, other than the constitution, that addresses the rights of persons with disabilities. However, only one-fourth of the analyzed economies, that is 35 economies, explicitly recognize and protect the rights of women with disabilities in their legal framework.

¹⁰ See also: Raub, Amy; Isabel Iatz; Aleta Sprague; Michael Ashley Stein; and Jody Heymann. 2016. “Constitutional Rights of Persons with Disabilities: An Analysis of 193 National Constitutions.” *Harvard Human Rights Journal* 29: 203-240.

¹¹ Note that the United Kingdom does not have a written constitution and no constitution is in force in Eritrea; these are treated as “No” under the methodology.

Figure 1: Preliminary findings on the legal framework related to women with disabilities

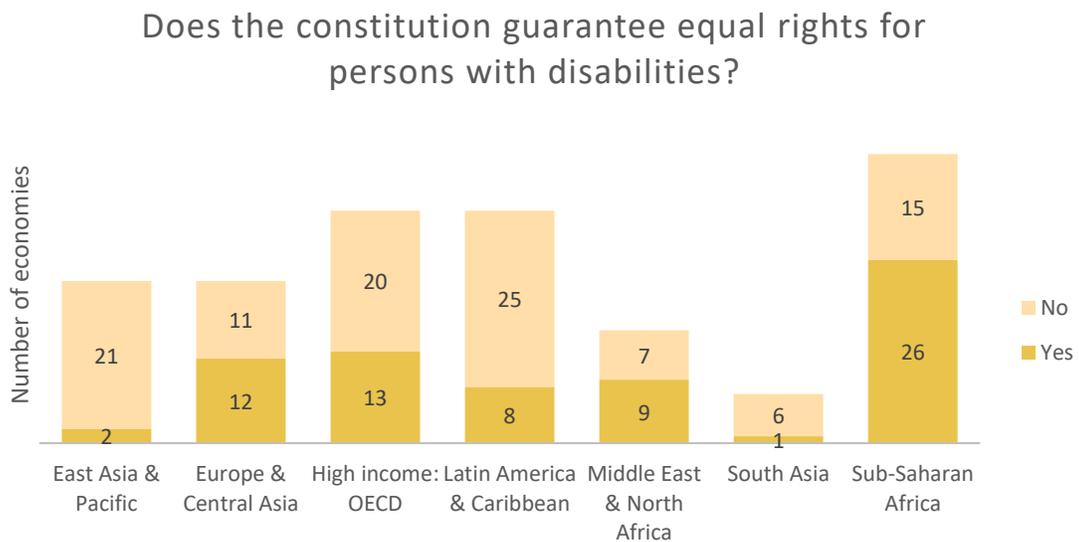


Source: Women, Business and the Law database.

Constitutional guarantees on the rights of persons with disabilities

Good practice examples for constitutional guarantees on the rights of persons with disabilities are seen across all regions and income groups (figure 2; box 1).

Figure 2: Economies with constitutional guarantees of the rights of persons with disabilities across regions



Source: Women, Business and the Law database.

Such provisions are particularly prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa: 26 of 41 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (63%) constitutionally protect the rights of persons with disabilities. For example, the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda includes disability as a prohibited ground for discrimination, among sex, race, color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, and political opinion. It also includes a separate provision on the rights of persons with disabilities. Further, the 1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the basis of disability.

In contrast, only 13 of the 33 analyzed OECD high-income economies, i.e. less than half (39%), have constitutional provisions on disability that fit the developed methodology. For example, the 1976 Constitution of Portugal contains a specific provision laying out protections for persons with disabilities. The rights of persons with disabilities are also recognized in the sections on workers' rights, social security, and education. More than half of the economies in Europe and Central Asia (12 of 23 economies; 52%) and the Middle East and North Africa (9 out of 16; 56%) have a constitution that guarantees equality for persons with disabilities. In Latin American and the Caribbean, only one fourth (8) of 33 economies provides for such rights in the constitution. In East Asia and the Pacific, 23 economies were assessed, but only Fiji and Timor-Leste have constitutional protections for persons with disabilities. In South Asia (7 economies), only Nepal's 2015 constitution protects persons with disabilities. Whether this can serve as a good practice example for the region merits further discussion. Instead of "disability" it mentions "physical condition" and "condition of health" as protected classes in its nondiscrimination clause. However, persons with disabilities are guaranteed special rights in several other articles, including access to free higher education, the right to participate in state bodies based on the inclusion principle, and equal access to public services and facilities.

Several of the constitutions that were analyzed mention disability but adopt a different approach and guarantee only limited rights for persons with disabilities - for example, access to health, social security, or other services. Whenever these are not accompanied by measures to provide for full equality and inclusion of persons with disabilities, a positive example was not recorded under the current methodology.

For example, the 1985 Constitution of Guatemala uses the obsolete terms "minusválidos" (disabled/handicapped) and "personas con limitaciones" (persons with limitations) instead of "persons with disabilities." Article 53 puts an obligation on the state to guarantee "the protection of the disabled and of those persons who suffer from physical, psychic, or sensory limitations." It further declares "their medical-social care, as well as the promotion of the policies and the services that make their rehabilitation and their integral reincorporation into society" a national interest. This shows an outdated approach to disability as a medical condition that needs to be treated or managed. It falls short of including the concepts of nondiscrimination and equality and promoting full inclusion of persons with disabilities. Similarly, the 1982 Constitution of the Republic of Turkey provides that "the State shall take measures to protect the disabled and secure their integration into community life". This Article is located within the chapter on persons requiring special protection in the field of social security. In a similarly reductive manner, Art. 50 confers that "physically and mentally disabled persons shall enjoy special protection with regard to working conditions." A comprehensive approach to promoting the

rights of persons with disabilities is not ensured. This is also the case for the 2013 Constitution of Vietnam, which states that “the State shall create equal opportunities for citizens to enjoy social welfare, develop a system of social security, and provide a policy assisting the elderly, the disabled, the poor and people with other difficult circumstances”.

Some constitutions were difficult to classify. For example, the 1998 Constitution of Albania stipulates that the state aims at “health rehabilitation, specialized education and integration of disabled people into society, and continual improvement of their living conditions” (Art. 59(f)), but does not mention disability in its equality and nondiscrimination clause (Art. 18). Further methodology development and research will be necessary to correctly assess such provisions.

Relationship between constitutions and statutory laws

There is not necessarily a connection between the two questions on constitutions and the two questions on statutory laws (figure 3). On the one hand, 76 economies do not have a constitutional provision on the rights of persons with disabilities but provide for a comprehensive law. This implies that the lack of a constitutional provision on discrimination does not necessarily prevent the enactment of a law that can serve as a good practice example.

The reason could be that from a legislator’s point of view, it is more complicated to amend the constitution than to enact a parliamentary law or statute. Many constitutions around the world precede the CRPD, which was adopted in 2006. So, while it is preferable to enshrine the principle of nondiscrimination based on disability into the constitution, a lack thereof does not preclude good legislative practices.

Figure 3: The enactment of a law on the rights of persons with disabilities is not necessarily preceded by a corresponding constitutional provision



Source: Women, Business and the Law database.

Box 1: Good practices for constitutional guarantees of the rights of persons with disabilities

2013 Constitution of Fiji

Art. 42 – Rights of persons with disabilities:

(1) A person with any disability has the right a. to reasonable access to all places, public transport and information; b. to use sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication; and c. to reasonable access to necessary materials, substances and devices relating to the person's disability.

(2) A person with any disability has the right to reasonable adaptation of buildings, infrastructure, vehicles, working arrangements, rules, practices or procedures, to enable their full participation in society and the effective realisation of their rights. ...

1976 Constitution of Portugal

Art. 71 – Disabled citizens:

(1) Citizens with physical or mental disabilities fully enjoy the rights and are subject to the duties enshrined in the Constitution, save for the exercise or fulfilment of those for which their condition renders them incapable.

(2) The state undertakes to implement a national policy for the prevention of disability and the treatment, rehabilitation and integration of disabled citizens and the provision of support to their families, to educate society in such a way as to make it aware of the duties of respect and solidarity towards them, and to undertake the charge of ensuring that their rights are effectively fulfilled, without prejudice to the rights and duties of their parents or guardians.

1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

Art. 9(3) – Equality: The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.

1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

Art. 32 – Affirmative action in favour of marginalised groups: (1) ...the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them.

Art. 35 – Rights of persons with disabilities: (1) Persons with disabilities have a right to respect and human dignity, and the State and society shall take appropriate measures to ensure that they realise their full mental and physical potential. (2) Parliament shall enact laws appropriate for the protection of persons with disabilities.

Art. 59(4) – Right to vote: ...Parliament shall make laws to provide for the facilitation of citizens with disabilities to register and vote.

For example, Malta does not explicitly list disability as a prohibited ground for discrimination – among others such as race, place of origin, political opinions, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity – in its 1964 constitution. However, Malta’s Equal Opportunities (Persons with Disability) Act is a comprehensive law protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. The law even references the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities, stating that “every person with a disability shall enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual without discrimination, as declared in the Constitution of Malta” (Art. 3(5)). It also explicitly recognizes the intersectional discrimination that women may face. The law provides that “a person discriminates with another person in a multiple manner if apart from the disability there exists discrimination inter alia due to gender, age, civil status, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity...” (Art. 3A). Further, the law creates a Commission of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with the mandate to “raise awareness and foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on gender and age, in all areas of life” (Art. 22(q)).

On the other hand, nine of the 71 economies with a constitutional clause on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities have not (yet) enacted a statutory law to further implement these principles.¹² The case of South Africa is interesting – it has an integrated national disability strategy, but no statutory act addressing the rights of persons with disabilities. A national code of good practice for the employment of persons with disabilities has been enacted but it does not have the force of law.

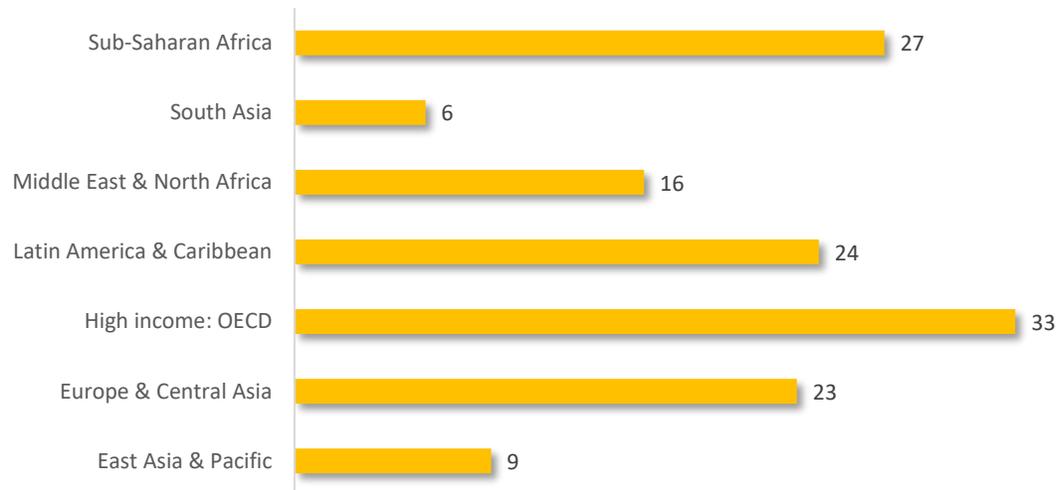
Legal recognition and protection of the rights of women with disabilities

The data show that 138 economies have a law, other than the constitution, that addresses the rights of persons with disabilities (figure 4). But only one-fourth of the analyzed economies (35) explicitly recognize and protect the rights of women with disabilities in their legal framework.¹³ Such laws are prevalent across all regions and income groups (figure 5). The Gambia, for instance, is the only economy without a comprehensive law on the rights of persons with disabilities that still recognizes the rights of women with disabilities.

¹² These are: Central African Republic; The Gambia; Mozambique; Seychelles; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Timor-Leste; Zimbabwe.

¹³ These are: Austria; Bolivia; Brazil; Burundi; Chile; Colombia; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; The Gambia; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Jordan; Korea, Rep.; Kuwait; Lao PDR; Mali; Malta; Marshall Islands; Mexico; Moldova; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Nicaragua; Pakistan; Paraguay; Peru; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; Togo; Uruguay; Uzbekistan.

Figure 4: Economies with a law on persons with disabilities



Source: Women, Business and the Law database.

The approaches used to address the rights of persons with disabilities vary significantly across different legal systems. Most economies have a distinct law on the rights of persons with disabilities. Other economies only include specific provisions to protect persons with disabilities in a law that is devoted to another topic, such as social security or employment. In a number of economies, the legal framework lacks clarity due to the co-existence of laws that focus on the nature of medical impairments, and laws that focus on the social effects of disability. For the purposes of this analysis, the following elements in the legal framework were considered:

1. Broad scope of the law/s (not limited to a certain area, e.g. social security)
2. Applicable not only to the public but also the private sector
3. Prohibition of discrimination or guarantee of equal access, respecting the principle of full inclusion

In order to be counted as good practice, the rights of persons with disabilities should be understood in a wide sense, respecting the principle of full inclusion. For example, Paraguay's 2017 Law No. 4934 has a broad scope. It aims to fully include people with disabilities in society and allows for affirmative measures, including to provide for the needs of women with disabilities (box 2). St. Lucia is an example of a country that has not yet developed a comprehensive framework on the rights of persons with disabilities. The 2000 Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment and Occupation Act lists disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination in occupation and employment, but there are no laws that regulate other spheres of social life, such as employment and housing. Germany is an example of a country that has enacted separate laws for the public and the private sectors. The public sector is bound by the 2002 Equality for Persons with Disabilities Act (BGG), and for the private sector, the 2006 General

Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) is applicable. This law prohibits discrimination based on sex or disability among other factors, in employment, education, and access to goods and services, and it references “multiple discriminations” to address the intersectional discrimination that women face.

With regards to the rights of women with disabilities, it is noted that many laws use gender-neutral language and therefore may not see the need to provide explicitly for the protection of the rights of women with disabilities. However, as outlined above, this does not sufficiently account for the needs of women with disabilities who face additional and multiple discrimination compared to men with and without disabilities.

Box 2: Good practice example – promoting full inclusion and affirmative measures

Paraguay, 2017 Law No. 4934 on accessibility to the physical environment for people with disabilities

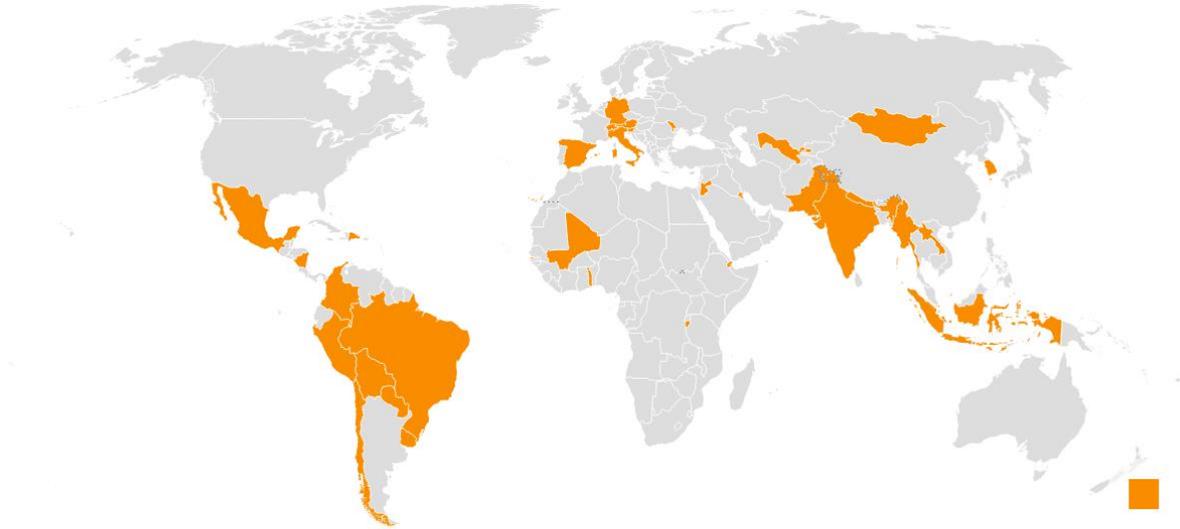
Art. 3: This law is inspired by the principles of independent living, normalization, universal accessibility, design for all, civil dialogue, and transversality of policies regarding people with disabilities, for the purpose of their full social inclusion...

For these purposes, it is understood by:

- a) Independent living: the situation in which the person with a disability exercises decision-making power over their own existence and actively participates in the life of their community, in accordance with the right to freedom of personal development.
- b) Normalization: the principle by virtue of which people with disabilities should be able to lead a normal life, accessing the same places, areas, goods and services that are available to any other person.
- c) Universal accessibility: the condition that all environments, processes, goods, products and services, as well as objects, instruments, tools and devices, must be understandable, usable and practicable for all people in safe and comfortable conditions and in the most autonomous and natural way possible...

Art. 9: Each entity of the public, departmental, or municipal administration must adopt supplementary positive action measures for those persons with disabilities who objectively suffer a higher degree of discrimination or have less equality of opportunities, such as women with disabilities...

Figure 5: Thirty-five economies have laws that recognize and protect the rights of women with disabilities



Created with Datawrapper

Recognizing the rights of women with disabilities, India’s 2016 Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act states generally that the government “shall take measures to ensure that the women and children with disabilities enjoy their rights equally with others” (Art. 4). Other economies provide for specific needs of women with disabilities. For example, Indonesia recognizes the importance of protecting women with disabilities from violence, Kuwait affords additional maternity benefits to women with disabilities, and Moldova recognizes the reproductive health needs of women with disabilities (box 3).

The legal framework of Morocco does not yet fully protect the rights of women with disabilities. While the Penal Code provides for aggravated sanctions in cases of violence against women with disabilities, there is no comprehensive provision on the rights and needs of women in the 2016 Framework Law 97-13 on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Further research should be devoted to implementation measures of the law, such as the possibilities to impose sanctions, receive damages, launch an internal complaint, or invoke the formal justice system when the rights of women with disabilities have been violated. The good practices listed above also showcase the importance of affirmative measures. This implies that the law should go beyond merely prohibiting discrimination, and recognize the past discrimination and structural barriers that persons – including women – with disabilities face.

Box 3: Good practice examples – recognizing the rights and needs of women with disabilities

The Gambia, 2010 Women’s Act

Article 54: The government shall take appropriate measures to:

(a) ensure the protection of women with disabilities and take specific measures commensurate with their physical, economic and social needs to facilitate their access to employment, professional and vocational training, as well as, their participation in decision-making; and

(b) ensure the right of women with disabilities to freedom from violence, including sexual abuse, discrimination based on disability and the rights to be treated with dignity.

Indonesia, Law No. 8 of 2016 on Disability

Art. 5(2): (2) In addition to the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in paragraph (1), women with disabilities have the right to: a. reproductive health; b. accept or reject the use of contraceptives; c. receive protection from multiple discrimination; and d. receive protection from acts of violence, including violence and sexual exploitation.

Art. 125: The Government and Local Governments are required to provide information service units and fast action for women and children with disabilities who are victims of violence.

Art. 127: The Government and Local Governments are required to provide safe houses that are easily accessible for women and children with disabilities who are victims of violence.

Kuwait, Law No. 8 of 2010 concerning Rights of People with Disabilities

Art. 38: ...an employed woman with a disability deserves a special vacation with full salary, not counted from her other vacation, if she is pregnant and the competent technical committee recommends that her condition requires that; and an employed woman with a disability employed in the governmental, civil, or oil sector deserves birth vacation for seventy days with full salary and maternity care vacation after birth vacation for four months with full salary followed by six months with half salary...

Moldova, 2012 Law on Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

Art. 8(12): The State takes measures to ensure that persons with disabilities, including women and girls with disabilities, are not subject to discrimination and enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Art. 42(12): In the process of providing medical assistance to women with disabilities, their special needs are taken into account, including gynecological treatment and counselling on family planning and reproductive health.

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The data is current as of September 1, 2019.

Disclaimer: The findings, interpretations and conclusions are entirely those of the authors. They do not necessarily represent the views of the World Bank Group, its Executive Directors or the governments they represent.

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Annex: List of 176 economies analyzed

<i>East Asia & Pacific</i>	<i>Europe & Central Asia</i>	<i>High income: OECD</i>	<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>
1. Brunei Darussalam	1. Albania	1. Australia	1. Antigua and Barbuda
2. Cambodia	2. Armenia	2. Austria	2. Argentina
3. China	3. Azerbaijan	3. Belgium	3. Bahamas, The
4. Fiji	4. Belarus	4. Canada	4. Barbados
5. Hong Kong SAR, China	5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	5. Czech Republic	5. Belize
6. Indonesia	6. Bulgaria	6. Denmark	6. Bolivia
7. Kiribati	7. Croatia	7. Estonia	7. Brazil
8. Lao PDR	8. Cyprus	8. Finland	8. Chile
9. Malaysia	9. Georgia	9. France	9. Colombia
10. Marshall Islands	10. Kazakhstan	10. Germany	10. Costa Rica
11. Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	11. Kosovo	11. Greece	11. Dominica
12. Mongolia	12. Kyrgyz Republic	12. Hungary	12. Dominican Republic
13. Myanmar	13. Moldova	13. Iceland	13. Ecuador
14. Papua New Guinea	14. Montenegro	14. Ireland	14. El Salvador
15. Philippines	15. North Macedonia	15. Israel	15. Grenada
16. Samoa	16. Romania	16. Italy	16. Guatemala
17. Singapore	17. Russian Federation	17. Japan	17. Guyana
18. Solomon Islands	18. San Marino	18. Korea, Rep.	18. Haiti
19. Taiwan, China	19. Serbia	19. Latvia	19. Honduras
20. Timor-Leste	20. Tajikistan	20. Lithuania	20. Jamaica
21. Tonga	21. Turkey	21. Luxembourg	21. Mexico
22. Vanuatu	22. Ukraine	22. Netherlands	22. Nicaragua
23. Vietnam	23. Uzbekistan	23. New Zealand	23. Panama
		24. Norway	24. Paraguay
		25. Poland	25. Peru
		26. Portugal	26. Puerto Rico (U.S.)
		27. Slovak Republic	27. St. Kitts and Nevis
		28. Slovenia	28. St. Lucia
		29. Spain	29. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
		30. Sweden	30. Suriname
		31. Switzerland	31. Trinidad and Tobago
		32. United Kingdom	32. Uruguay
		33. United States	33. Venezuela, RB

<i>Middle East & North Africa</i>	<i>South Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>
1. Algeria	1. Afghanistan	1. Angola
2. Bahrain	2. Bangladesh	2. Benin
3. Djibouti	3. Bhutan	3. Botswana
4. Egypt, Arab Rep.	4. India	4. Burkina Faso
5. Iran, Islamic Rep.	5. Nepal	5. Burundi
6. Iraq	6. Pakistan	6. Cabo Verde
7. Jordan	7. Sri Lanka	7. Cameroon
8. Kuwait		8. Central African Republic
9. Libya		9. Chad
10. Malta		10. Congo, Rep.
11. Morocco		11. Côte d'Ivoire
12. Qatar		12. Equatorial Guinea
13. Tunisia		13. Eritrea
14. United Arab Emirates		14. Eswatini
15. West Bank and Gaza		15. Ethiopia
16. Yemen, Rep.		16. Gabon
		17. Gambia, The
		18. Ghana
		19. Guinea-Bissau
		20. Kenya
		21. Lesotho
		22. Madagascar
		23. Malawi
		24. Mali
		25. Mauritania
		26. Mauritius
		27. Mozambique
		28. Niger
		29. Nigeria
		30. Rwanda
		31. Senegal
		32. Seychelles
		33. Sierra Leone
		34. Somalia
		35. South Africa
		36. South Sudan
		37. Tanzania
		38. Togo
		39. Uganda
		40. Zambia
		41. Zimbabwe