

# Dominican Republic

*Women, Business and the Law 2021* presents an index covering 190 economies and structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across the eight indicators. Overall scores are then calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 representing the highest possible score. Data refer to the laws and regulations that are applicable to the main business city (Santo Domingo). Different rules may apply in other jurisdictions so local legislation should be reviewed. Based on this approach, **Dominican Republic scores 86.3 out of 100**. The overall score for Dominican Republic is higher than the regional average observed across Latin America & Caribbean (80.1). Within the Latin America & Caribbean region, the maximum score observed is 95 (Peru).

## Dominican Republic - Scores for Women, Business and the Law 2021



### Relative Strengths

When it comes to constraints on freedom of movement, laws affecting women's decisions to work, constraints on women's starting and running a business, and gender differences in property and inheritance, Dominican Republic gets a perfect score.

### Areas for Improvement

However, when it comes to laws affecting women's pay, constraints related to marriage, laws affecting women's work after having children, and laws affecting the size of a woman's pension, Dominican Republic could consider reforms to improve legal equality for women.

For example, one of the lowest scores for Dominican Republic is on the indicator related to laws affecting women's work after having children (the WBL2021 Parenthood Indicator). To improve on the Parenthood Indicator, Dominican Republic may wish to consider making the government administer 100% of maternity leave benefits, and making paid parental leave available.

### Recent Reforms

No reforms were observed during the past year.



Further data details for Dominican Republic are available at:  
<https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploreconomies/dominican-republic/2021>

	QUESTION	ANSWER	LEGAL BASIS
Mobility	Can a woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	Ley Núm. 208-71 sobre Pasaportes, Arts. 1, 2 y 5; Passport application procedures
	Can a woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
Workplace	Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment based on gender?	Yes	Código de Trabajo, Principio VII
	Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	Código Penal, Art. 333-2; Código de Trabajo, Art. 47(9)
	Are there criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	<i>Criminal:</i> Código Penal, Art. 333-2 <i>Civil:</i> Código de Trabajo, Arts. 47, 96, 97(13) y 101
Pay	Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
	Can a woman work at night in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman work in an industrial job in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
Marriage	Is there no legal provision that requires a married woman to obey her husband?	Yes	No applicable provisions could be located
	Can a woman be head of household in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Is there legislation specifically addressing domestic violence?	Yes	Ley 24-97 sobre Violencia Intrafamiliar y contra la Mujer, Arts. 3 y 8
	Can a woman obtain a judgment of divorce in the same way as a man?	No	Ley sobre Divorcio, Art. 23
Parenthood	Does a woman have the same rights to remarry as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Is paid leave of at least 14 weeks available to mothers?	Yes	Código de Trabajo, Arts. 236 y 237; Resolución Núm. 211-14, Art. 4
	Does the government pay 100% of maternity leave benefits?	No	Código de Trabajo, Art. 239; Ley Núm. 87-01, Art. 132
	Is paid leave available to fathers?	Yes	Código de Trabajo, Art. 54
	Is there paid parental leave?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
	Is dismissal of pregnant workers prohibited?	Yes	Código de Trabajo, Art. 233
Entrepren.	Does the law prohibit discrimination in access to credit based on gender?	Yes	Reglamento de Protección al Usuario de los Productos y Servicios Financieros, Arts. 4(h), 5(i) y 24(f)
	Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman open a bank account in the same way as man?	Yes	Código Civil, Art. 218
Assets	Do men and women have equal ownership rights to immovable property?	Yes	Ley Núm. 189-01, Art. 1
	Do sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents?	Yes	Código Civil, Art. 745
	Do female and male surviving spouses have equal rights to inherit assets?	Yes	Código Civil, Art. 767
	Does the law grant spouses equal administrative authority over assets during marriage?	Yes	Ley Núm. 189-01, Art. 1
	Does the law provide for the valuation of nonmonetary contributions?	Yes	Código Civil, Arts. 1400-1408
Pension	Is the age at which men and women can retire with full pension benefits the same?	Yes	Women: Ley Núm. 87-01, Art. 45 Men: Ley Núm. 87-01, Art. 45
	Is the age at which men and women can retire with partial pension benefits the same?	Yes	Women: No applicable provisions could be located Men: No applicable provisions could be located
	Is the mandatory retirement age for men and women the same?	Yes	Women: No applicable provisions could be located Men: No applicable provisions could be located
	Are periods of absence due to child care accounted for in pension benefits?	No	No applicable provisions could be located