



TRADE AND GENDER A FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

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WTO IG Trade and Gender

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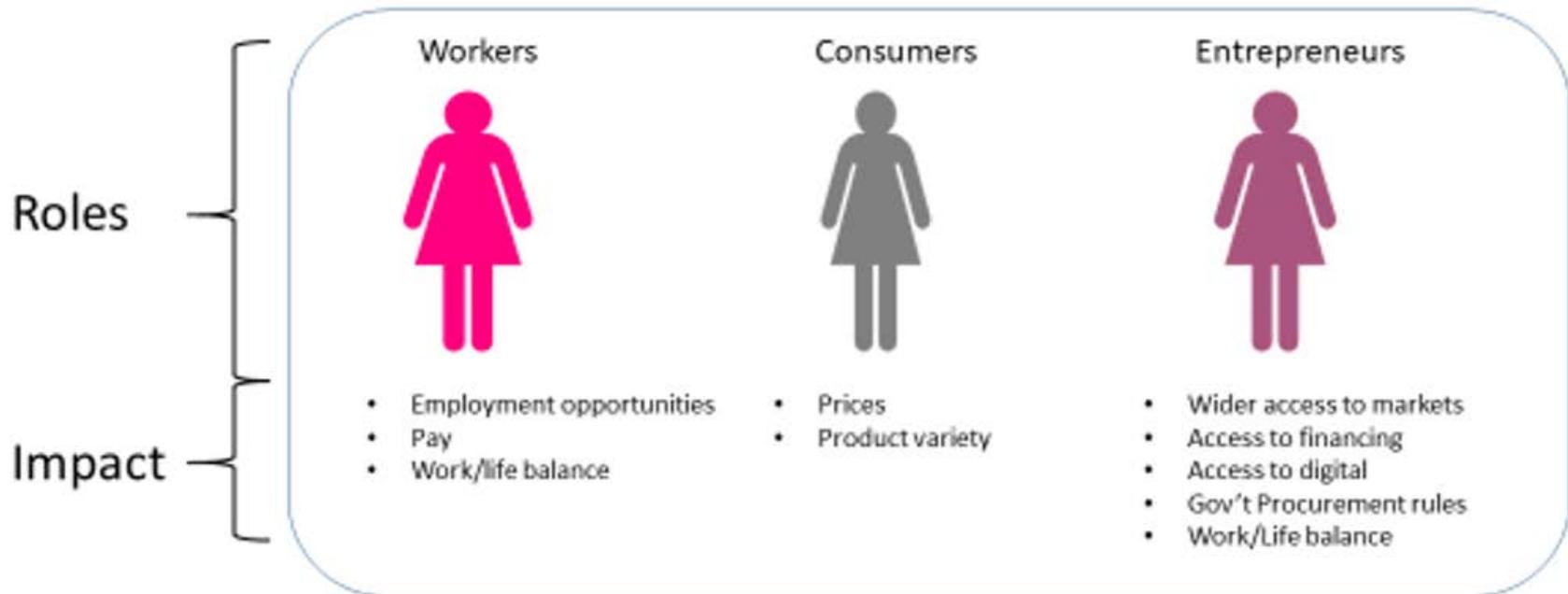
OECD TRADE
POLICY PAPER

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Three economic roles of women through which to apply a gender lens





Trade policies affect women and men differently

- Women work in different sectors than men and earn less
- Market access through trade policies and agreements impact women and men differently
- Lower prices through trade especially aids vulnerable groups
- **Measure gender-differentiated impacts of trade policies and agreements !**



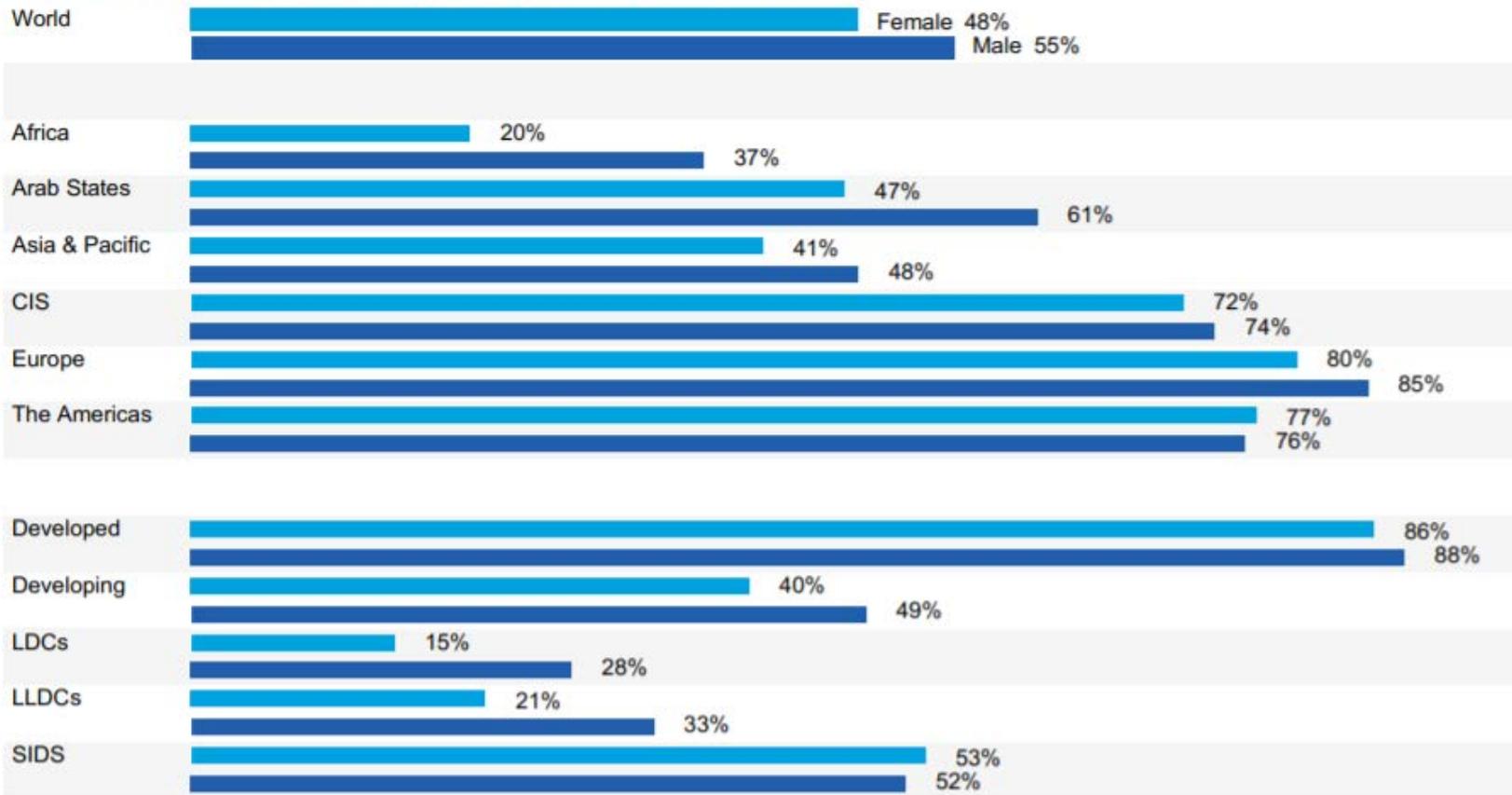
Trade policies that support SMEs support women-owned firms

- Trade facilitating measures, in particular automation
- Greater transparency in regulation
- Lowering barriers to trade, especially in services
- Supporting an environment conducive to lower costs of internet access and logistics



Digitalisation can be an equalizer ... but there are gender gaps

Percentage of female and male population using the Internet, 2019*



* ITU estimate. Source: ITU

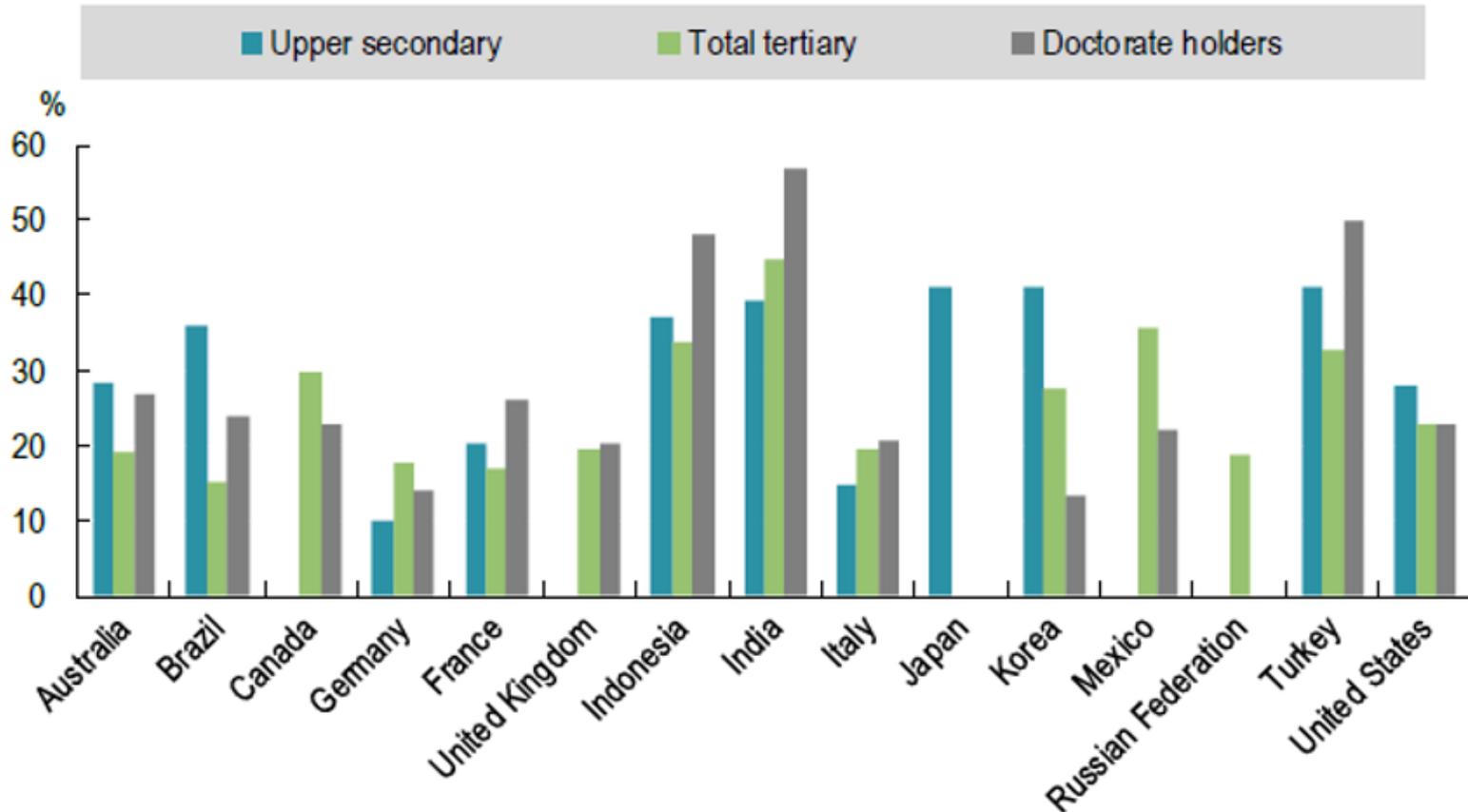
Source: ITU Facts and Figures, 2020.

OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate



Fewer women in STEM, especially in OECD countries

Share of women in ICT studies



Source: OECD computations from OECD Education at a Glance, 2017.



More women in trade means:

Trade



is more diverse



can respond to
diverse markets



includes more
productive firms

Women



expand their
businesses



work in sectors
and firms with
higher wages



work in more
productive firms

Economies



decrease
inequality



increase
economic growth



make better use
of their labour
force



OECD Trade and Gender Reviews (1)

- Measure impacts of trade and trade policies on women's employment, wages and other job characteristics
- Measure price impacts of trade on consumers, esp. most vulnerable
- Ascertain indicators of trade facilitation and regulatory transparency
- Assess barriers to women's participation in trade (access to credit and resources; networks; lack of time)



OECD Trade and Gender Reviews (2)

- **Active engagement with stakeholders**
 - incorporates gender perspectives
 - identifies promising paths for gender-responsive outcomes
 - highlights potential unintended negative effects
- **Representation of women in trade policy development**
- **Whole of government approach = policy coherence**



Some multi-lateral and plurilateral initiatives

- BA Declaration and follow up
- Including gender-specific provisions and gender chapters in RTAs
- Gender has become a higher priority in plurilateral groups such as APEC and G7
- Global Trade and Gender Arrangement (GTAGA)
 - 3 Trade Ministers discuss:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_J7TiIPfnEo



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<https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/trade-and-gender/>