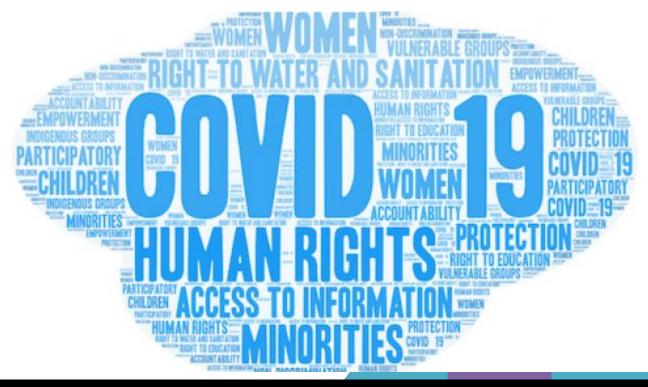
COVID-19 and Its Impact on Women in International Trade: Can Free Trade Agreements Help Reboot the Economy?

Dr. Amrita Bahri Co-Chair, World Trade Organization (Mexico); Assistant Professor of Law ITAM University

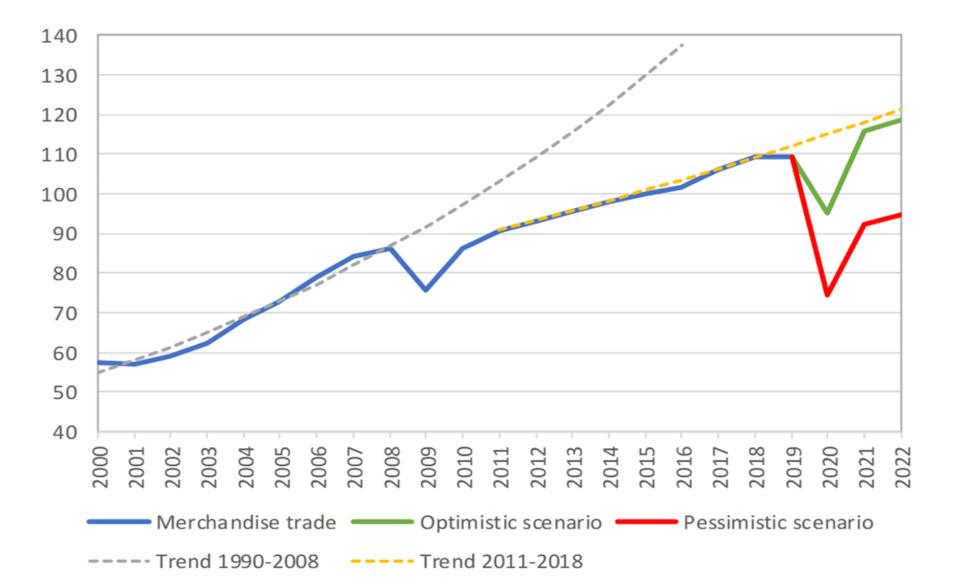


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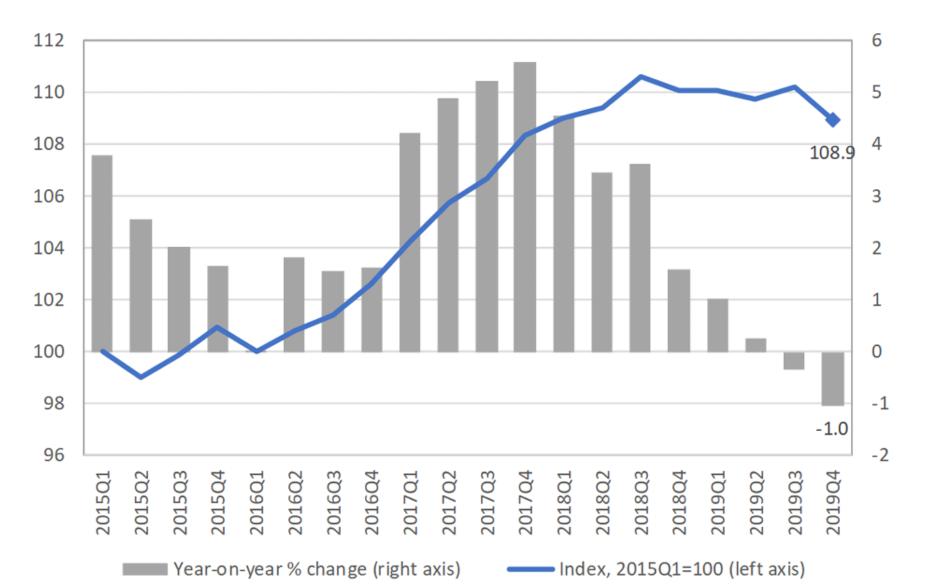
- 1. Trade is falling
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Trade is falling



World merchandise exports and imports, 2015Q1-2019Q4



Sea and air cargo are dropping sharply

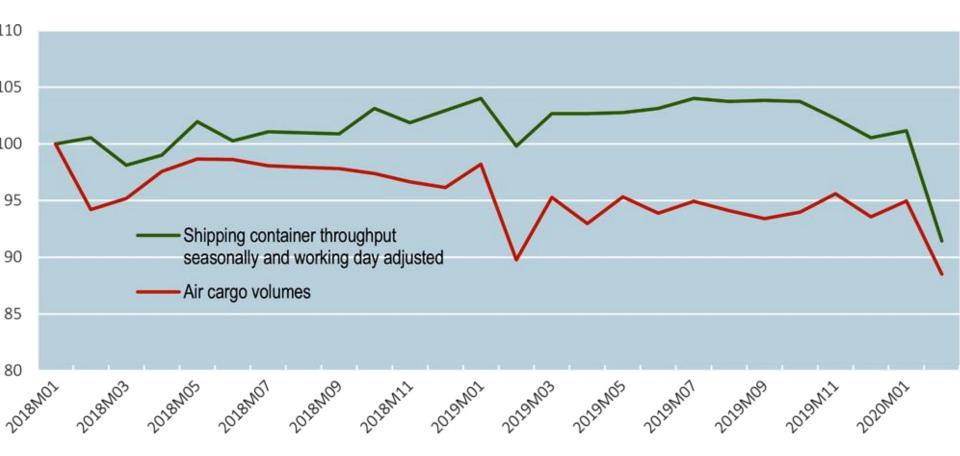
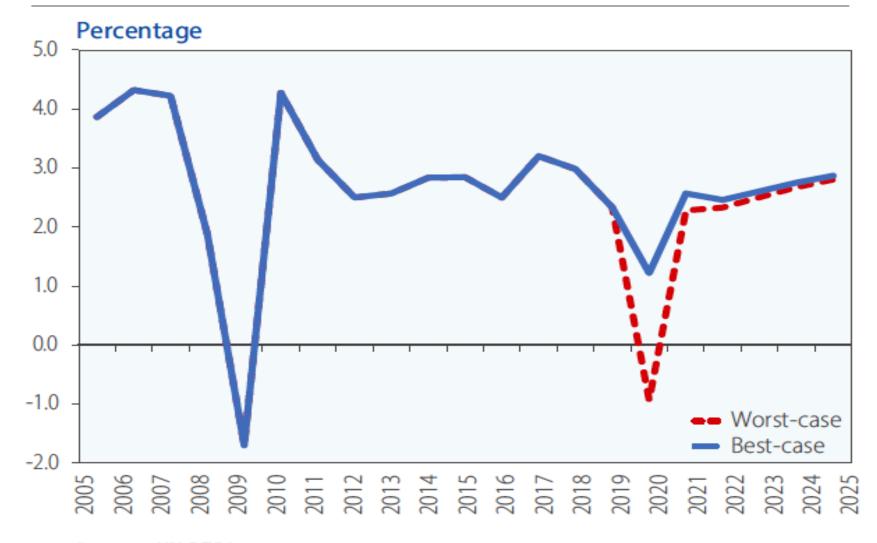
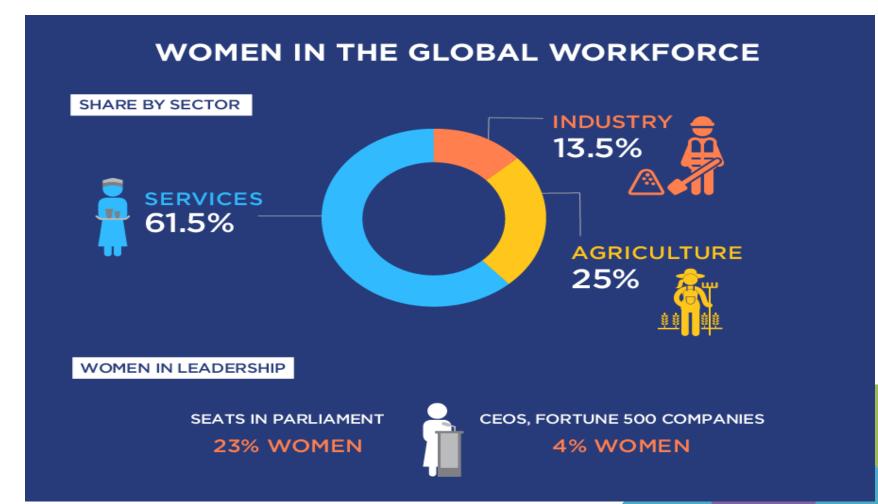


Figure 1 World growth outlook for 2020 in the best- and worst-case scenarios, as of late March 2020



Source: UN DESA.

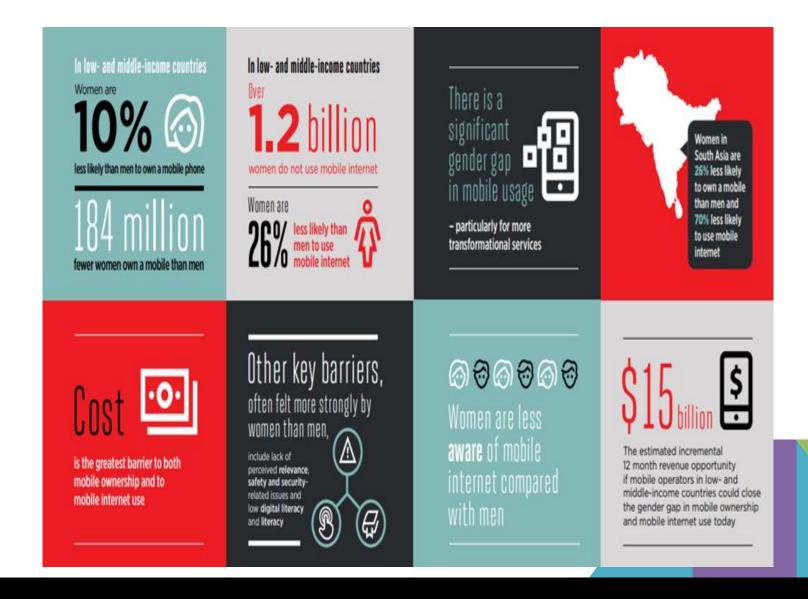












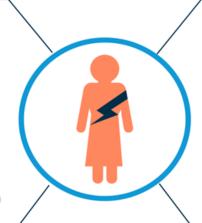




Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, violence against women and girls (VAWG), and particularly domestic violence, has <u>INTENSIFIED</u>.

In **France**, reports of domestic violence have increased by **30%** since the lockdown on March 17.

In **Argentina** emergency calls for domestic violence cases have increased by **25%** since the lockdown on March 20.

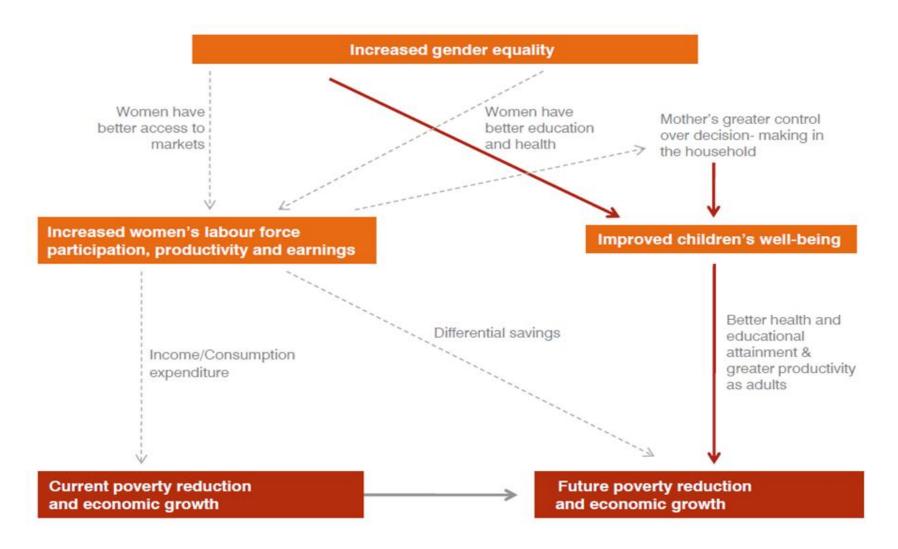


In **Cyprus** and **Singapore** helplines have registered an increase in calls of **30%** and **33%**, respectively.

Increased cases of domestic violence and demand for emergency shelter have also been reported in **Canada**, **Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom** and **the United States.**



Gender Justice and Economic Growth



The Business Case: Gender Equality Benefits Economy



Source: McKinsey Global Institute

International Instruments Acknowledge this Relation....

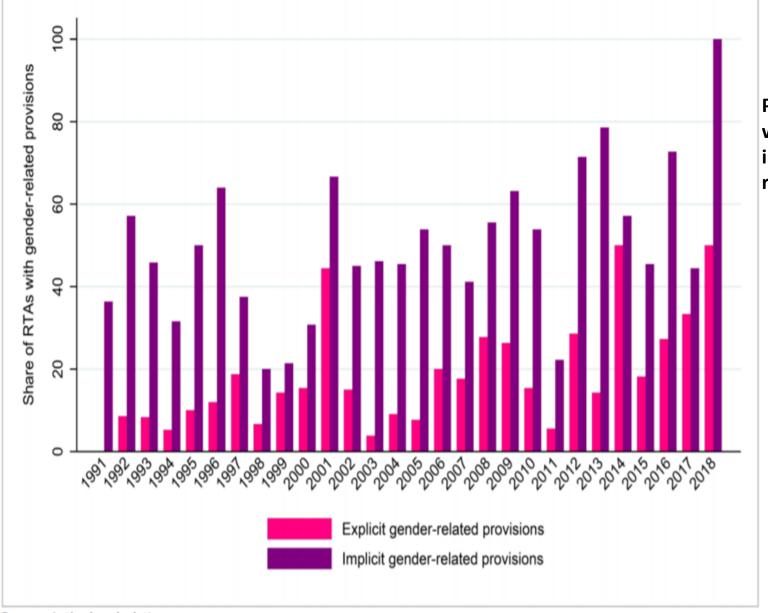












Percentage of RTAs with explicit and implicit genderrelated provisions

Source: Author's calculations.

Note: The total number of RTAs with gender-related provision per year is the sum of RTAs incorporating gender-related provisions that entered into force that year. Figures are not cumulative. Implicit gender-related provisions refer to provisions addressing human rights, vulnerable groups and the social dimension of sustainable development, including labour discrimination, fair trade and corporate social responsibility without any explicit reference to gender.

Source: WTO Economic Research and Stats Division 2018

Measuring Gender-Responsiveness of FTAs: ITC's Maturity Framework

Category		Definition	Dimensions	
	Awareness	This category reflects parties' awareness and the importance they assign to the incorporation of gender concerns in the given free trade agreement (FTA).	1. Frequency of Relevant Provisions	2. Location of Relevant Provisions
			3. Affirmations and Reaffirmations	
	Affirmative Action	This category reflects whether parties to the given FTA consider or commit to any affirmative action to incorporate gender concerns.	4. Cooperation Activities	5. Institutional Arrangement
			6. Procedural Arrangements	7. Review and Funding
	Enforcement	This category reflects whether parties to the given FTA consider or commit to the robust enforcement of gender-components included in the FTA.	8. Settlement of Disputes	9. Minimum Legal Standards
			10. Waivers, Reservations & Exceptions	

Limited

FTA at this level is either completely or close to being gender-blind or gender-neutral in nature as it fails to mainstream gender concerns.

Evolving

FTA at this level employs some best practices for mainstreaming gender concerns, but it has a significant scope for further improvement.

Advanced

FTA at this level achieves the highest level of maturity in the way it mainstreams gender concerns with the use of best practices for incorporating gender concerns, and there is no or only a negligible scope for further improvement.

We looked at 92 Countries and 184 FTAs!

Canada-Israel & Canada-Chile: CSR, Access to STEM and ICT education, Gender Committee, Promote women entrepreneurship

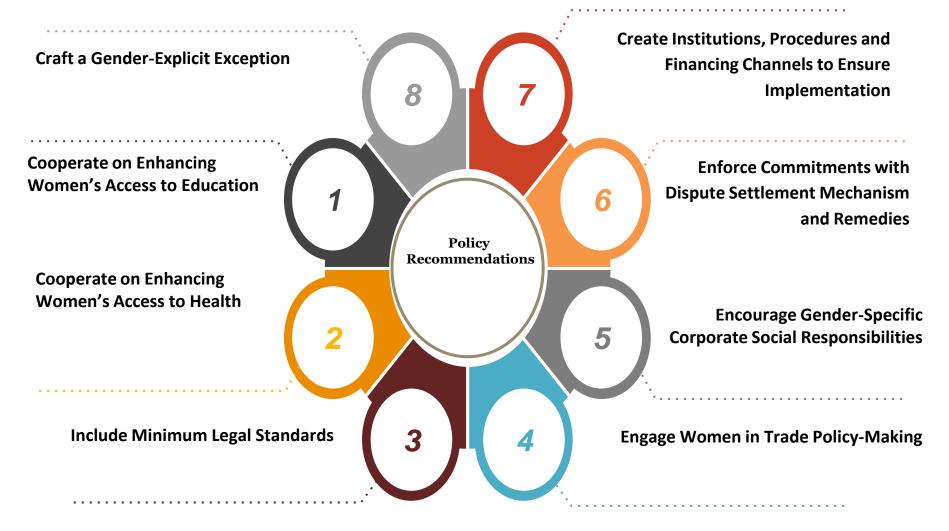
Gender Responsiveness

EU-Central America: political dialogue, protect the lives of women in conflict and violence, access to health **European Economic Area:** equal pay for equal work (minimum legal standard)

USMCA: Reservation for indigenous women (service), protection of women employees **US-Bahrain**: Cooperation on no labor discrimination on basis of sex SADC: women in decision-making; AfCFTA: gender in preamble, financing gender commitments, export-capacity of women-owned SMEs; COMESA: standalone chapter "Women in Development and Business", digital divide EAC: gender balance in legislative assembly

Low

Preparing FTAs for Rebooting Inclusive Economy: Taking the Next Steps...



Three big questions:

USMCA includes highly enforceable labor commitments. If this can be negotiated, why countries are still reluctant to include enforceable gender-related commitments such as equal pay for equal work?

If we can have exceptions to protect public morals, or animal health or life, oreven plant health or life in almost 100% of existing FTAs, why can't we negotiate an exception to reduce gender inequality?

Even if gender provisions are not made enforceable, wouldn't they remain a distant reality if parties do not craft procedures and institutions or mobilize funds to put these commitments to action?

COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Monday July 6th, 2020 3:00 PM - 4:15 PM CET @Zoom

Please register at: www.owit-lakegeneva.org

Dr. Amrita Bahri joins with the Gender Champions:

H.E. AMBASSADOR CHAD BLACKMAN BARBADOS Gender Champion H.E. AMBASSADOR SOCORRO FLORES LIERA MEXICO Gender Champion





