

# GENDER AND TRADE

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ON GENDER EQUALITY:  
Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement



Funded by the European Union







# GENDER AND TRADE

---

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ON GENDER EQUALITY:  
Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement

---



## WE EMPOWER, EUROPEAN UNION, UN Women and ILO

**WE EMPOWER – G7:** *The Promoting the Economic Empowerment of Women at Work through Responsible Business Conduct in G7 Countries* (WE EMPOWER – G7) programme is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by UN Women and the International Labour Organization. WE EMPOWER – G7 convenes multistakeholder dialogues in G7 countries and the EU to exchange knowledge, experiences, good practices and lessons learned. WE EMPOWER – G7 also encourages firms of all sizes and in all industries to sign the Women's Empowerment Principles and to galvanize their shareholders and stakeholders throughout their supply chains to drive change for gender equality. Signatories are role models for attracting talent, entering new markets and serving their communities, while measurably improving the bottom line. See more at: [www.empowerwomen.org/projects](http://www.empowerwomen.org/projects).

The **European Union** is the largest trading block in the world. The EU is committed to sustainable development and gender equality. It is working to integrate gender perspective in its trade policy, including through trade agreements such as the CETA with Canada. Work on trade and gender is advancing through a wide range of actions in the following areas: (1) data and analysis, (2) gender provisions in trade agreements, and (3) trade and gender in the WTO.

**UN Women** is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and it works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities for women: lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

**International Labour Organization - ILO** is the only tripartite U.N. agency that since 1919 brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. The unique tripartite structure of the ILO gives an equal voice to workers, employers and governments to ensure that the views of the social partners are closely reflected in labour standards and in shaping policies and programmes. The primary goal of the ILO is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Gender equality is a key element in reaching this goal and is a cross-cutting policy driver for all ILO policy outcomes. ILO constituents have adopted a number of key gender equality conventions on equal remuneration, non-discrimination, workers with family responsibilities and maternity protection.

## United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - UNCTAD

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) supports developing countries to access the benefits of a globalized economy more fairly and effectively. It helps equip governments to deal with economic integration. To this end, UNCTAD develops statistics, provides analysis, facilitates consensus-building, and offers technical assistance. This helps member states to use trade, investment, finance and technology as vehicles for inclusive and sustainable development.

## Acknowledgements

*This Policy Brief was developed jointly by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) under the WE EMPOWER – G7 programme funded by the European Union and jointly implemented with the International Labour Organization and UN Women. The brief was led by Anu Peltola of UNCTAD and Stephanie Dei of UN Women with contributions from Steve MacFeely of UNCTAD and Anna Fälth, Seemin Qayum, Carla Kraft, Camille Beaudoin, Meral Guzel, Diana Rusu and Diana Marie Ranola of UN Women, and Laura Addati of ILO.*

*This Policy Brief benefited from an extensive peer review process. UN Women and UNCTAD are immensely grateful to the following peer reviewers:*

*Diversity Institute at Ryerson University and the Women's Entrepreneurship Knowledge Hub (Wendy Cukier); European Commission, Directorate -General for Trade (Liva Andersone); Eurostat, Statistical Office of the European Union (Javier Alcantra and Ulrich Eidmann); Export Development Canada (Jennifer Cooke); Global Affairs Canada – Government of Canada (Georgina Wainwright -Kemdirim); International Labour Organization (Laura Addati and Kieran Walsh); Organization of Women in International Trade (Susan Baka); Statistics Canada – Government of Canada (Pierre Turcotte); Statistics Finland (Marjut Pietiläinen and Henri Luomaranta); UNCTAD (Simonetta Zarrilli); United States International Trade Commission (Tamara Gurevich); Women and Gender Equality – Government of Canada (Saman Muhammad); Women's Enterprise Organizations of Canada (Alison Kirkland); and the World Trade Organization (Takako Ikezuki).*

## Disclaimer

This publication was produced with the generous financial support of the European Union. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the European Union, UN Women, UNCTAD, ILO or the United Nations.



# CONTENTS

---

1. Introduction	5
2. Summary and key recommendations	6
3. Trade policies affect women and men differently	7
4. Barriers to trade experienced by women	8
5. Gender equality considerations in trade agreements	12
6. Better data for better trade policy	17
7. Measuring gender impacts of trade agreements	19
8. Moving forward – measuring the gender impacts of CETA	21







# 1. INTRODUCTION

---

The impact of trade and trade policies is shaped by the structure of markets and institutions and the gender inequalities that are embedded within them. Trade policies and agreements influence the opportunities of women and men to access secure and decent employment and to benefit from international trade.

Braunstein (2017) highlights the two-way causality between gender equality and economic growth:<sup>1</sup> Economic growth affects gender equality in many ways, but gender biases also influence macroeconomic outcomes, such as growth, trade, imbalances and inflation. According to Fontana (2014 and 2016), the gendered structure of markets has two main implications for the way gender and trade interact in a country. Firstly, gender inequalities will affect trade strategies for competitiveness, and secondly, inequalities will affect whether trade reforms actually translate into desired economic outcomes.<sup>2</sup>

Trade policies developed with a gender perspective can help overcome gender inequalities by opening new opportunities for employment and prosperity. Robust measurement of the impacts of trade helps us understand the differing affect it has on women and men. Limited num-

bers of women entrepreneurs trading internationally, fewer opportunities for women to participate in trade-related jobs, and high levels of unemployment can have a serious and detrimental impact on the economy, leading to lower consumption, higher poverty and declining well-being of women, men and their families.

This policy brief considers the gender dynamics of trade agreements and how to measure them from an “intersectional lens” – looking at the differing and sometimes multiple injustices often faced by different groups of women. The brief builds on a framework to understand the impact of trade agreements on gender equality and women’s full participation in the economy. It is intended to inform statisticians, trade policymakers, negotiators and academics, among others, about the importance of measuring the impacts of trade agreements on gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.

To set the issues in context, the brief focuses on gender and trade issues relevant to Canada and the European Union, and recommendations are applied specifically to the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).

## 2. SUMMARY AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Summary

Despite the removal of formal trade barriers (for example tariffs, non-tariffs and quotas) through trade agreements such as CETA, women are often underrepresented in jobs related to international trade and women business owners face many **barriers preventing them from trading internationally**. Issues vary by country and may include: limited access to networks and decision-making, capital and trade promotion initiatives such as trade missions; gender-biased investment practices; and gender and other forms of discrimination including violence and harassment in the world of work.

### Recommendations

The Policy Brief makes two key recommendations:

**A conceptual framework** for measuring gender equality in trade will help countries identify what data are needed, organize statistics in a useful way, and identify gaps. Measuring and analyzing data using an intersectional lens is an important part of understanding and addressing gender inequalities.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_8753](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_8753)

