



Assessing gender impacts in EU trade policy analysis

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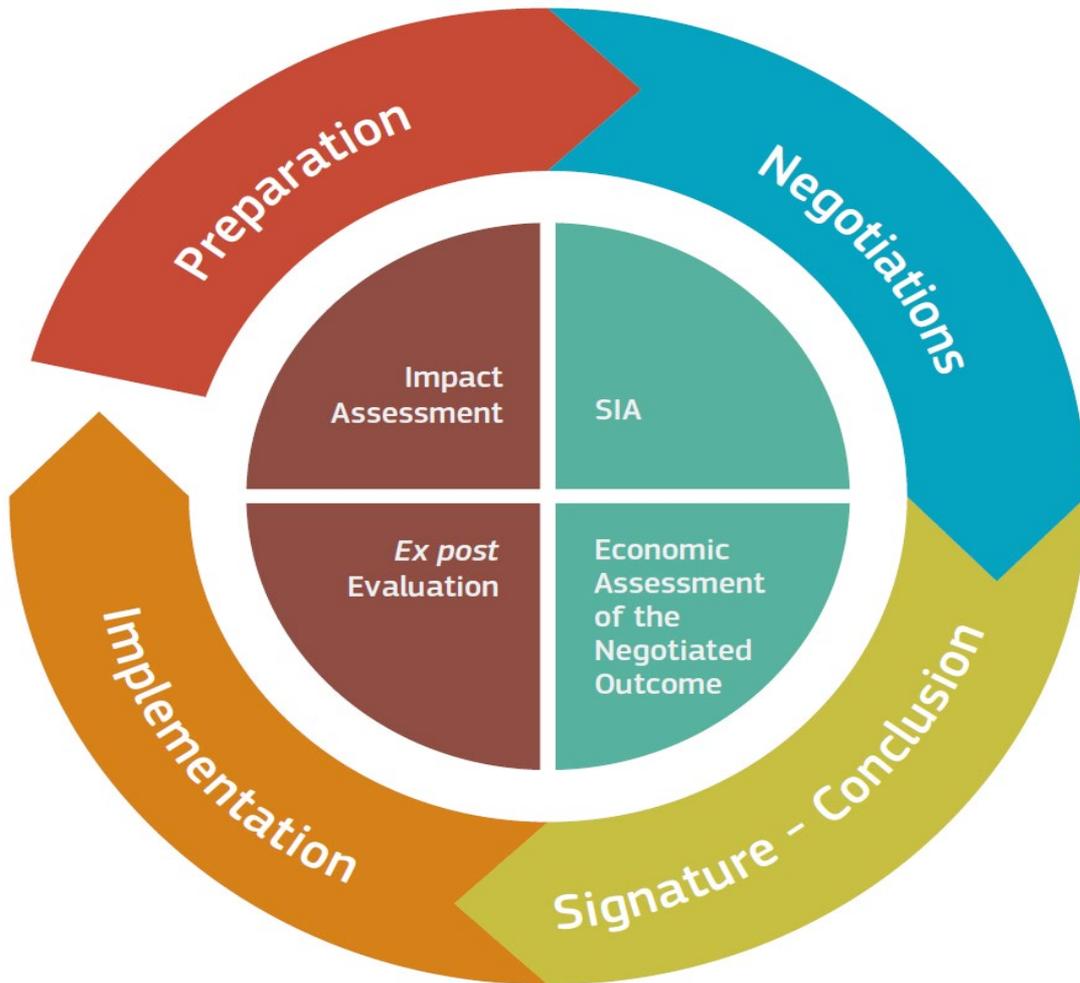
European Commission

Workshop on Gender Based Analysis of Trade Policies

Geneva

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The trade policy evaluation cycle



Commission-wide
instruments

DG Trade-specific
instruments

Ex-ante impact assessment: example

1. Economic	GDP growth, sectoral effects (output, employment), impact on 3rd countries (including developing countries and LDCs), impact on SMEs
2. Social	Welfare, employment, wages, poverty, gender , public health and safety
3. Human rights	<i>Specific DG Trade guidelines</i>
4. Environmental	Climate change (CO ₂), natural resources, waste, biodiversity
5. Other	incl. administrative costs, public administration / administrative capacity, impact on budget of EU (i.e., revenue foregone)

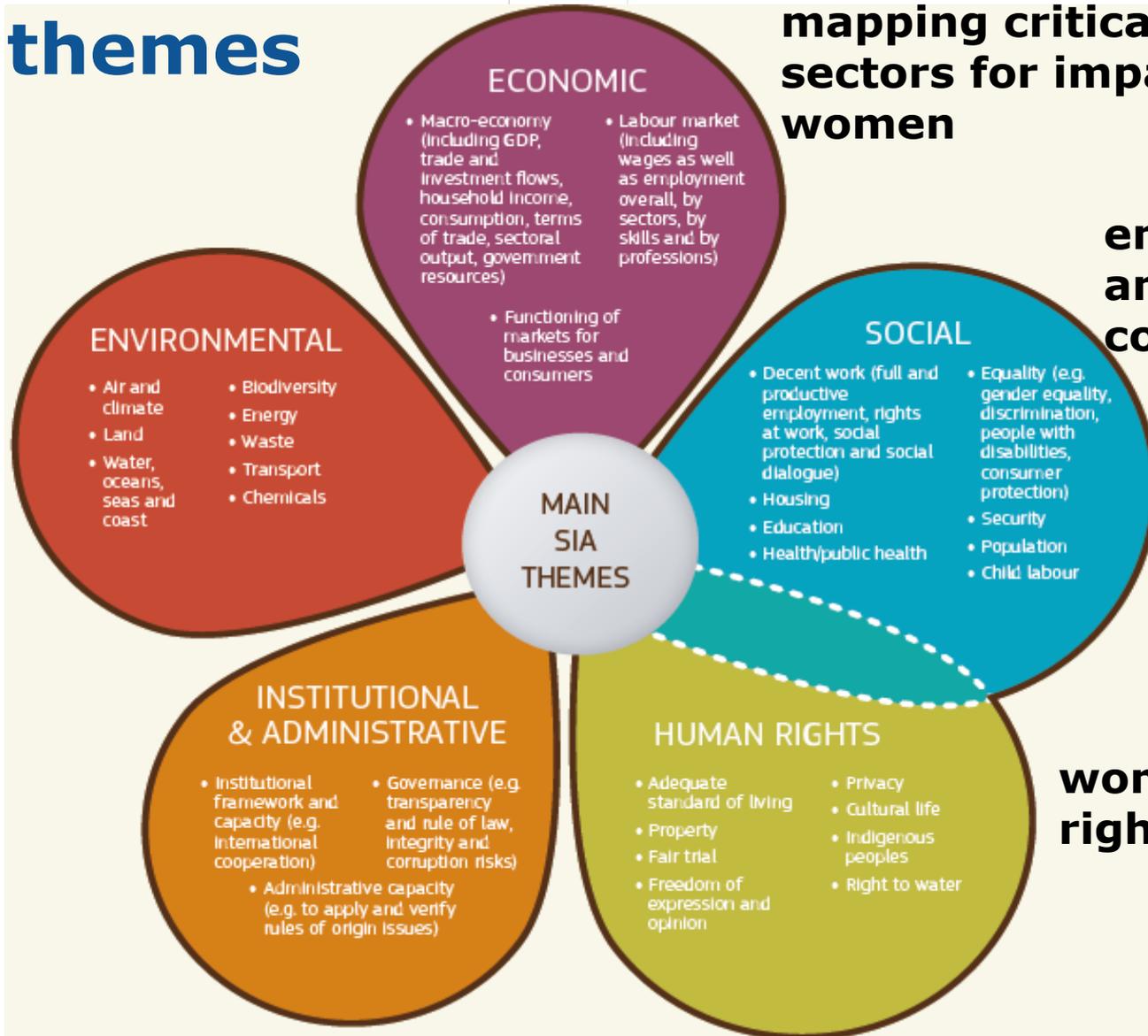


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SIA: themes

mapping critical sectors for impact on women

employment and working conditions



women's rights

Data and information used for the gender analysis

- **Baseline conditions:** labour force participation rate, gender wage gap, full vs part-time work, temporary vs permanent employment, education, representation in senior positions, childcare and family care conditions
- **Impact:** job gains and losses, enhanced application of ILO Conventions on non-discrimination
- **Sources:** Eurostat, OECD, World Bank, World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap reports, ad-hoc reports
- ILO: ratification and implementation of core labour conventions, special reports

SIA: consultation is key



Some considerations

- Developed descriptive analysis: baseline conditions (gender gap), enjoyment of rights, compliance with international conventions
- Assessing impacts of trade agreement at initial stages
- Verifying the impacts ex-post important, but issue of cause-effect determination
- Looking beyond employment statistics
- Modelling/quantitative analysis complemented with qualitative analysis and stakeholder consultation



ADDITIONAL WORK ON TRADE AND GENDER



1. ARE EU EXPORTS GENDER-BLIND? SOME KEY FEATURES OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN EXPORTING ACTIVITIES IN THE EU

- Joint work with Jose Manuel Rueda Cantuche from DG JRC.

- Available at:

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/june/tradoc_155632.pdf

- Builds on the work that we have been developing over the past years on exports and jobs in the EU (for more: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/trade-and-jobs/>).

- This is done using a Multi-Regional Input-Output (MRIO) model with the information provided by the WIOD-World Input-Output Database (Timmer et al., 2015) and the EXIOBASE-3 database (Stadler et al., 2017).



Some very useful insights

- In 2011 the jobs of nearly **12 million** women in the EU depended on exports to the rest of the world.
- These represented around 1 in every 9 jobs (**11%**) held by women in the EU.
- But only **38%** of the EU jobs supported by exports to the rest of the world were taken up by women. This share was even lower (35%) in 1995.
- This gender gap in terms of opportunities to benefit from exports-supported employment was visible across the whole of the EU, albeit in different degrees.

Main conclusions from this analysis

- There is evidence of an important gender gap when it comes to exports-supported job opportunities.
- This analysis suggests that it is largely due to the concentration of female employment in the less export-oriented sectors, notably in services.
- This points to the important scope for policy intervention to promote greater gender equity in the distribution of the employment opportunities offered by exports also in areas other than trade policy.
- We need more detailed analysis on the role of trade and trade policy.

Going forward

- Update these figures with new data.
- Explore other methodologies that allow digging deeper into the role of trade: more detailed data, notably at the level of firms.

2. Micro-data collection

- Pilot project to gather micro data to better understand women's participation in trade and to identify the barriers they face.
- This project will be grounded on a survey on EU women-led businesses' participation in trade.
- We expect to use the insights we'll get from this to strengthen the gender specific provisions in trade agreements and/ or develop alternative strategies to address the barriers to trade faced by women-led businesses.

Information links

Better Regulation Toolbox:

http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/guidelines/toc_tool_en.htm

Guidelines on Human Rights:

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1344>

SIAs:

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/policy-making/analysis/sustainability-impact-assessments>

SIA Handbook:

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/april/tradoc_154464.PDF