



# THE BUENOS AIRES DECLARATION ON WOMEN AND TRADE AT YEAR ONE

INVITATION TO A TRADE AND GENDER CONFERENCE ON CLOSING THE GENDER GAPS



By the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the World Trade Organization and the World Bank Group

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the World Trade Organization and the World Bank Group hereby invites you to a one and a half-day conference in Geneva on 6 and 7 December 2018, to discuss the impact of trade and trade policies on women and men one year after the Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade. Trade and gender equality are two cornerstones for sustainable development, job creation and economic growth. In order to ensure that increased opportunities from economic growth are realised and that the results are beneficial for all it is important to adopt a gender responsive approach when planning and implementing trade policies. Responsible government, a competitive business environment, supportive institutions and civil society are all needed to fully realise these economic opportunities.

The aim of this conference is to present and discuss the impact of trade policies and entrepreneurship on women and men one year after the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment. The event will provide a forum for new empirical and theoretical research on gender and trade. The targeted audience is government officials, private sector representatives, international organizations, civil society actors, academia, and others involved in practical or theoretical work in this field.

## Registration

For registration please email your name and organization to [trade-gender@wto.org](mailto:trade-gender@wto.org) no later than **December 4**.

DECEMBER 6 & 7, 2018

FUNDED BY MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS

## Conference on Trade and Gender

### Closing the Gender Gaps The Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade at Year One

Geneva 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> December 2018

#### Agenda – Thursday December 6

Venue: The Graduate Institute: Centre for Trade and Economic Integration  
Time 17:00 – 19:00

16:30 – 17:00	<b>Registration</b>
17:00 -17:15	<b>Key Note Speaker:</b> Minister Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands
17:15 -17:25	<b>Welcome Note:</b> Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, tbc
17:25 -17:40	<b>Trade as a Tool for Women’s Economic Development</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Developing WTO member, tbc
17:40 -19:00	<b>The Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade at Year One</b>
<i>Moderator</i>	Stephen De Boer, Canadian Ambassador to the WTO
<i>Panelists</i>	Minister Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands Mr. Yonov Frederick Agah, Deputy Director-General, WTO Ms. Arancha Gonzalez, Executive Director of the International Trade Centre, ITC Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD
	Private sector representative, tbc
	<b>Mingle and Snacks</b>

## Agenda – Friday December 7

**Venue: World Trade Organization, Room D**

**Time: 9:00-17:00**

8:30 - 9:00	<b>Coffee/Registration</b>
9:00 - 9:30	<p><b>Opening Remarks and Introduction to the Workshop</b></p> <p>Marcel Vernooij, Deputy Permanent Representative of Kingdom of The Netherlands to the WTO and of the Head Economic &amp; Development unit of the Netherlands Mission</p> <p>Robert Koopman, Chief Economist and Director of the Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO</p> <p>Antonio Nucifora, Practice Manager, Macroeconomics, Trade &amp; Investment Global Practice, WBG</p>
<b>Session 1</b> <i>Moderator</i>	<p><b>The Gender Effects of Trade</b></p> <p>Deborah Vorhies, Managing Director, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, ICTSD</p>
9:30 - 10:00	<b>Paper 1: Linkages Between Trade and Gender</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Nadia Rocha, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
<i>Discussant</i>	Julia Nielson, Head, Development Division, OECD
10:00 - 10:30	<b>Paper 2: Trade Cost for Women, Tariffs and Non-Tariffs</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Roberta Piermartini, Chief of Section, Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Vanessa Erogbogbo, Head, Women and Trade Programme, ITC
10:30 - 11:00	<b>Paper 3: Exporters and the Gender Wage Gap</b>
<i>Presenter</i> <i>Co-author</i>	Caro Janse van Rensburg, Lecturer at North-West University, South Africa Victor Stoltzenburg, Research Economist, Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Deborah Winkler, Senior Consultant, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
11:00 - 11:10	<b>Summary session 1 - Moderator</b>

11:10 - 11:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>Session 2</b> <i>Moderator</i>	<b>Opportunities of the 21st Century Female Traders</b> Maria Liungman, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
11:30 - 12:00	<b>Paper 4: Gender and Global Value Chain</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Penny Bamber, Senior Researcher at the Duke University, Global Value Chain Center
<i>Discussant</i>	Claire Hollweg, Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
12:00 - 12:30	<b>Paper 5: FDI and Women's Access to Market</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Heba Shamseldin, Lead Private Sector Specialist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
<i>Discussant</i>	Claudia Trentini, Economic Affairs Officer, Investment Research Branch Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD
12:30 - 13:00	<b>Paper 6: Leveraging New Technologies in Closing the Gender Gaps</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Michael Ferrantino, Lead Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
<i>Discussant</i>	Mary Sicat, ICT Analysis Section, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD
13:00 - 13:10	<b>Summary session 2 - Moderator</b>
13:10 - 14:00	<b>LUNCH</b>
<b>Session 3</b> <i>Moderator</i>	<b>Gender in policy formulation</b> Pierre Sauve, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
14:00 - 14:30	<b>Paper 7: The Trade and Gender Toolbox - Assessing the Impact of Trade Reforms</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Nursel Aydiner Avsar, Trade, Gender and Development Programme, UNCTAD
<i>Discussant</i>	Carmine Soprano, Economist, Trade and Gender Specialist, WBG
14:30 - 15:00	<b>Paper 8: Gender in Preferential Trade Agreements</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Jose Monteiro, Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Graduate Institute, Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, tbc

15:00 - 15:10	<b>Summary session 3 - Moderator</b>
15:10 - 15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>Session 4</b> <i>Moderator</i>	<b>Aid for Trade to Support Women Traders</b> Michael Roberts, Aid-for-Trade Coordinator, Development Division, WTO
15:30 - 16:00	<b>Paper 9. WTO paper on Aid for Trade</b>
<i>Presenter</i>	Anoush der Boghossian, Trade and Gender Focal Point, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Enhanced Integrated Framework, EIF, tbc
16:00 - 16:30	<b>Panel: International Community Engagement in Trade and Gender</b>
<i>Panel</i>	The Netherlands, tbc Eva Johansson, Lead policy advisor for gender equality, Sida Dan Hart, Trade for Development DFID/DIT
16.30 - 17:00	<b>Closing Remarks</b> Marcel Vernooij, Deputy Permanent Representative of Kingdom of The Netherlands to the WTO and of the Head Economic & Development unit at our Permanent Representation  Robert Koopman, Chief Economist and Director of the Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO  Antonio Nucifora, Practice Manager, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG



## Summary of research paper to be presented

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Each paper will i) highlight evidence and key knowledge/data gaps related to trade and gender in the specific area of analysis; ii) include a description of the methodology used for data collection and for the analysis; iii) highlight the main messages that come out from the analysis; iv) include detailed references for further reading. To ensure a high quality of the background papers, each paper will go through a peer-review process.

### **Paper 1: Linkages Between Trade and Gender**

#### **Paper 2: Trade costs for women: tariffs and non-tariff measures (WTO/ITC)**

This research will provide data on average tariffs and NTMs on goods that women mainly consume as well as tariffs and NTMs faced by women in the sector where they work. Trade barriers in overseas markets that limit access for a country's exports also tend to disadvantage women. The incidence of tariffs and non-tariff measures in the overseas market falls most heavily on women. Products such as food and processed agricultural products, light manufacturing and services that face the highest barriers. For India, for example, tariffs in international markets are higher, and non-tariff measures more numerous, on goods produced by women than on goods produced by men. The global reduction in tariffs from 1996 to 2012 failed to reduce these differences. To the extent possible the paper will also provide evidence on the impact of removing tariff barriers on women.

#### **Paper 3: Exporters and the gender wage gap: Evidence from a developing country (WTO)**

Research suggests that exporters in high-income countries have a higher gender wage gap than non-exporters. As a result, trade liberalization might widen the overall wage gap by shifting resources to exporters. Using employer-employee matched data from South Africa, we test whether this results also holds in a developing country context. Given the prevalence of foreign owned exporters in developing economies, we hypothesize that the opposite is true and therefore trade liberalization can lower the gap in developing countries.

#### **Paper 4: Gender and Global Value Chains (WBG, Duke University)**

In order to fill the existing knowledge gap on the implications of GVCs and gender equality, this background paper will analyze whether upgrading in specific value chains leads to an increase or decrease in female employment, and how it may impact the conditions of female work. The research will also identify policy interventions that would limit gender-based constraints to achieve equal benefits for women and men from GVC integration and upgrading. The proposed study will include a literature review of key analysis on gender dimensions of GVCs as well as explicitly examine the impact of technological upgrading on female employment in advanced manufacturing sectors, such as the medical devices. In addition, the research project will examine the potential gender impacts of emerging new technologies and business models in GVCs, e.g. Industry 4.0, from the perspective of developing countries and with a specific focus on the mining GVC.

#### **Paper 5: FDI and Women Entrepreneurs – How to Get Access to Market**

Women-owned or led SMEs face specific challenges to grow or access market opportunities. This is explained by various factors, key amongst them is their limited access to business networks as well as larger firms lack of knowledge of female-run SMEs in the market. Gender-targeted linkages programs that work on offering women-led SMEs linkages to foreign investors in the country is one of the solution

areas that could be used to target key interventions. This project will identify women-led SMEs, including them in supplier databases, build awareness of investment promotion agencies regarding their role in this area and build the capacity of women-led SMEs to be able to meet the demand of foreign investors in the country as well as larger local firms. The project will also work with foreign investors to create awareness about the role of FDI in promoting women empowerment

#### **Paper 6: Leveraging New Technologies in Closing the Gender Gaps**

The paper will analyze how technological developments like e-commerce platforms and other digital solutions enable women's participation in trade through reducing time and mobility constraints. E-commerce has gender implications in that it replaces unpaid household hours of shopping time with paid market hours of work in warehousing and transport. As the distribution of the household hours and the market hours are different by gender, everybody benefits. Digital solutions may also reduce the face-to-face interaction and therefore improve participation of women entrepreneurs in traditionally male-dominant trade networks. Digital payment technology will be highlighted as a way to more easily provide financial services for women. The study will partly be based on a newly finalized WBG South Asia and Southeast Asia e-commerce survey, done in partnership with Kati Suominen and NexTrade, that captures gender-based information of platform users and people in the ecosystem industries.

#### **Paper 7: The Trade and Gender Toolbox to assess the impact of trade reforms on women (UNCTAD)**

The Trade and Gender Toolbox is an instrument developed by UNCTAD, 2017, to carry out an ex-ante assessment of the impact of trade reforms on women. It helps answering the question: what would happen to women if a given trade reform were implemented? When a negative impact on women is estimated, the Toolbox allows designing accompanying measures to prevent these effects from occurring or to minimize them. In the opposite case, when a positive impact on women is anticipated, accompanying measures can be introduced to scale up these positive effects. This paper will present the methodology of the Toolbox, elaborate on its data requirements, and discuss possible future extensions to further ex-ante gender impact assessment of trade policy. The core of the Toolbox consists in the use of a CGE model to estimate how the economy may react to changes in policies (or any other shocks) using actual economic data and equations describing the relationship between the different components of the economy.

#### **Paper 8: The Treatment of Trade and Gender in Preferential Trade and Investment Agreements (WTO)**

This paper examines whether and how preferential trade agreements (PTAs) address gender issues. Over the years, PTAs have often been dubbed as laboratories in which some countries establish new types of provisions in order to address recent trade-related issues and challenges. While a couple of recent studies discuss gender-related provisions found in selected PTAs (Bensalem, 2017; Frohmann, 2017), the literature does not provide a comprehensive and detailed typology of gender-related provisions in (all) existing PTAs.. This paper aims at filling this gap by identifying both commonalities and differences involved in addressing explicitly gender issue in PTAs. The analysis will cover more than 550 PTAs, including all the PTAs currently in force and notified to the WTO (292 agreements as of November 2018) as well as newly signed PTAs that have not entered into force yet and/or not been notified to the WTO. The main text of these PTAs as well as side documents associated with the PTAs at the time of the signature, such as protocols, annexes, communication letters and other documents, will be analyzed.

**Paper 9: Trade, Gender and Aid for Trade (WTO)**

87 per cent of Aid for Trade donors surveyed for the Aid for Trade Global Review in 2017 indicated that they have integrated women's economic empowerment into their Aid-for-Trade programmes. Similarly, in most developing members' response it was said that Aid for Trade can meaningfully contribute to women's economic empowerment. All surveyed members consider that Aid for Trade contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (figures from the Aid for Trade M&E 2017). Results presented in the M&E focus on specific positive results in gender empowerment and mostly on increasing employment of women, accessing finance and financial services, and including women entrepreneurs in global supply chains. The chapter will look at developing countries gender/Aid for Trade priorities, specific Aid for Trade gender projects, mechanisms to assess results or impact and how much gender is cross cutting in aid for trade projects.