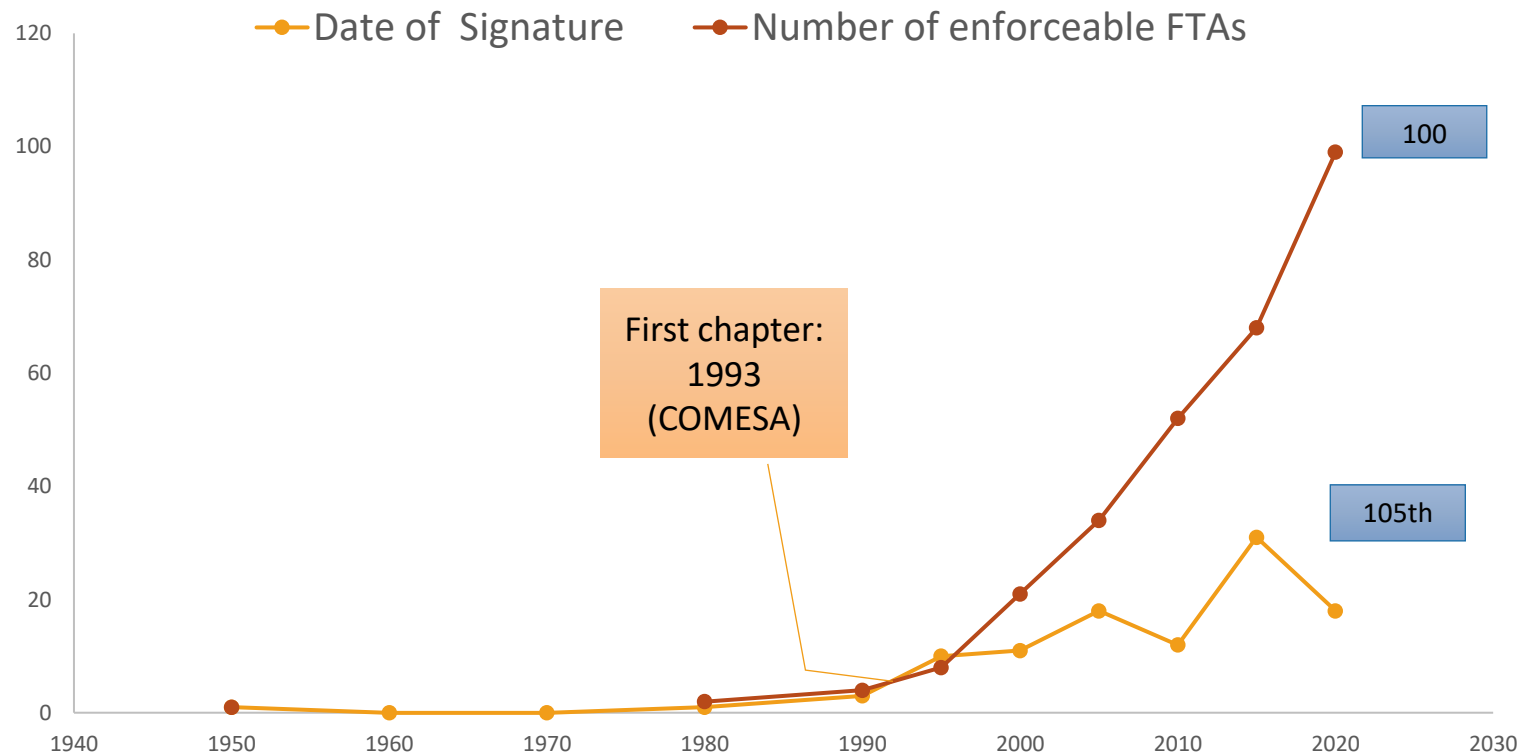


Gender Mainstreaming in FTAs: State of Play and Way Forward

By Lolita Laperle-Forget, WTO

Why gender provisions in FTAs are important?

Integration of gender provisions in FTAs over time



Gender provisions in numbers

100

Enforceable FTAs

+ 5 not in force

239

Gender provisions in force

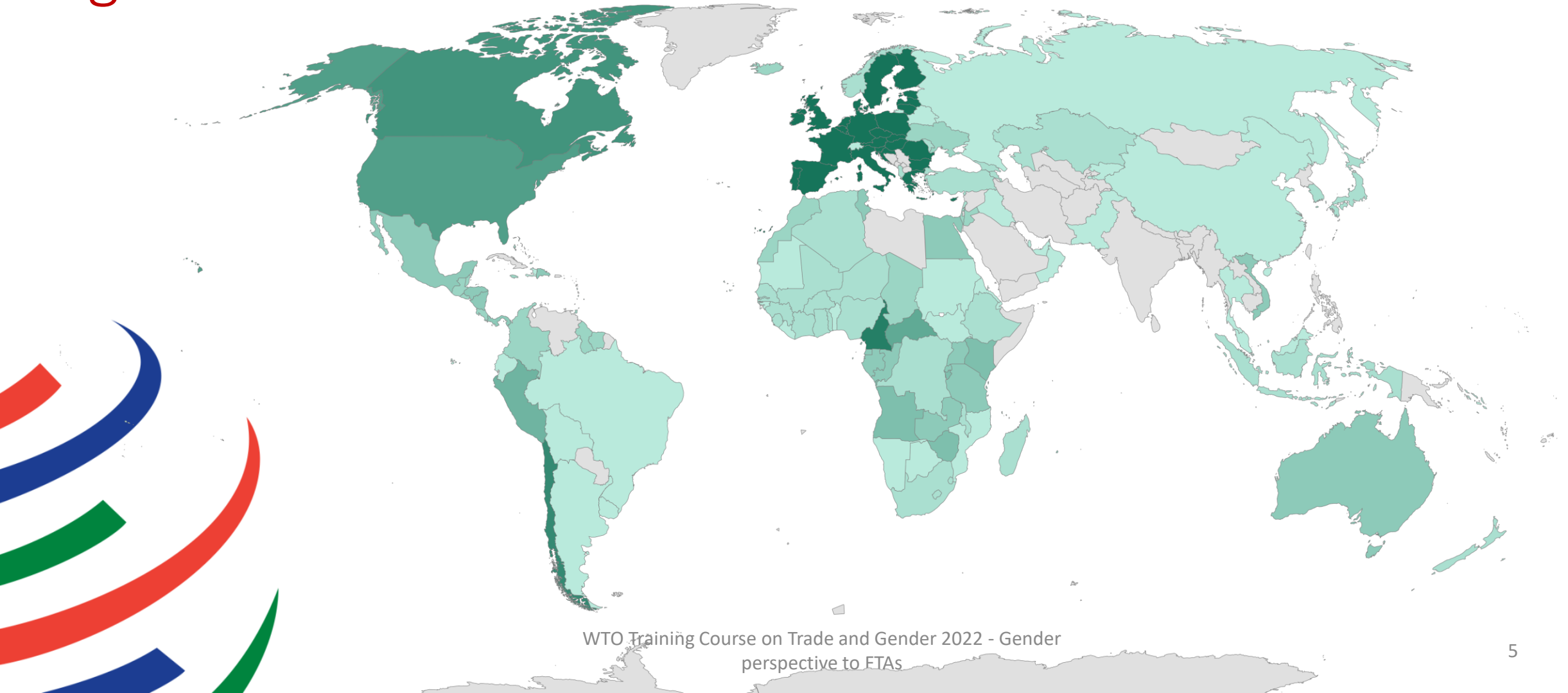
+26 not in force

7

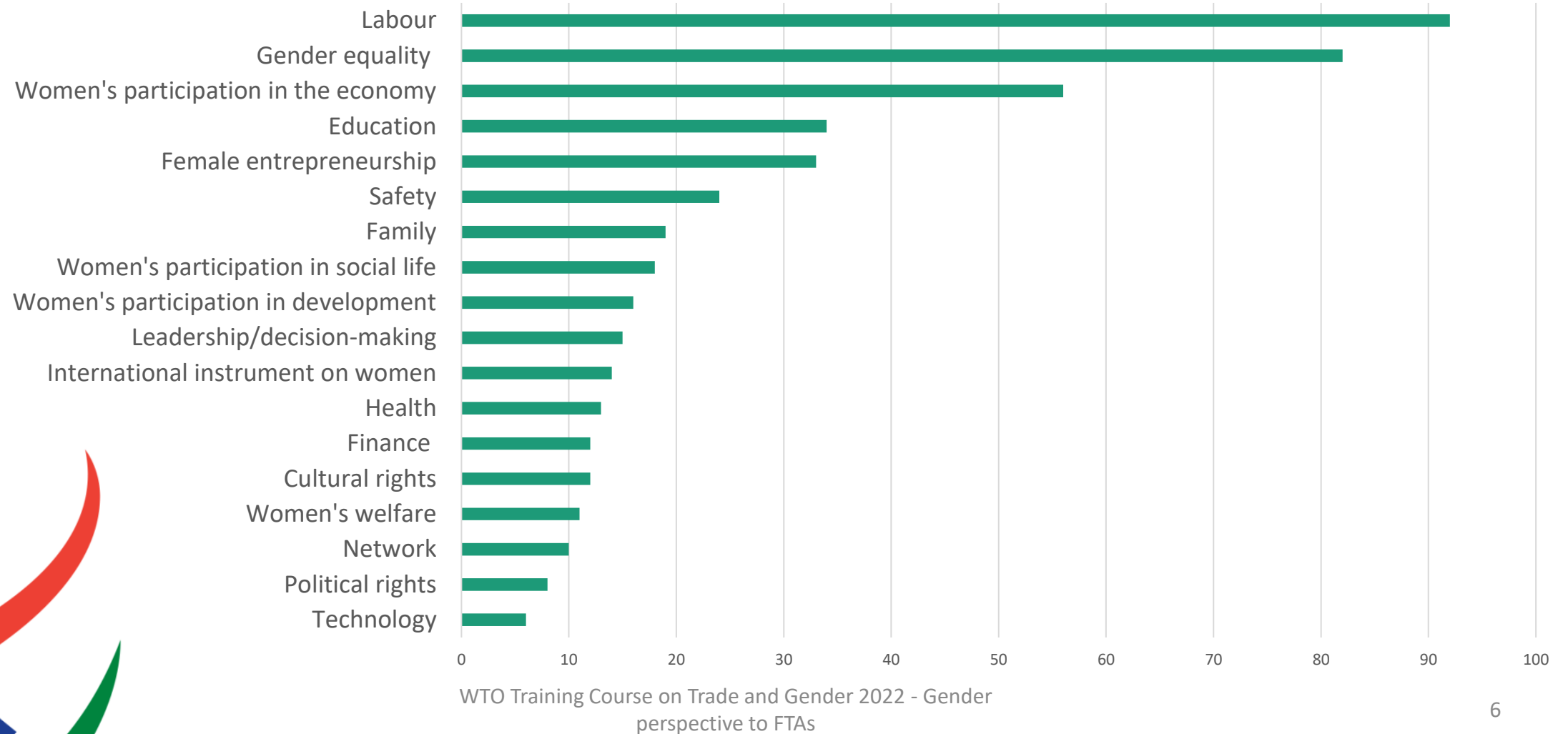
Chapters on trade and gender

+2 not in force

FTAs with gender provisions around the globe



Gender issues addressed in free trade agreements



Example: UK-Japan FTA

Article 8.30: Conditions for licensing and qualification

[...] 2. If a Party adopts or maintains a measure relating to licensing requirements and procedures, and qualification requirements and procedures, it shall ensure that: [...]

(c) such a measure **does not discriminate between men and women**

[footnote: For the purposes of this subparagraph, differential treatment that is reasonable and objective, and aims to achieve a legitimate purpose, and adoption by a Party of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women, shall not be considered as discrimination]

Example: China-Peru FTA

Article 164: Agricultural Cooperation

The aims of the cooperation on agriculture will be:
(a) to promote sustainable rural development through the exchange of experience, generation of partnership and execution of projects in areas of mutual interest such as: agricultural innovation and technology transfer for the development of small farming, the conservation and management of the water resource for agricultural use, the application of good agricultural and agro industrial practices, **including gender approach in development policies and strategies**, among others; [...]

Example: CPTPP

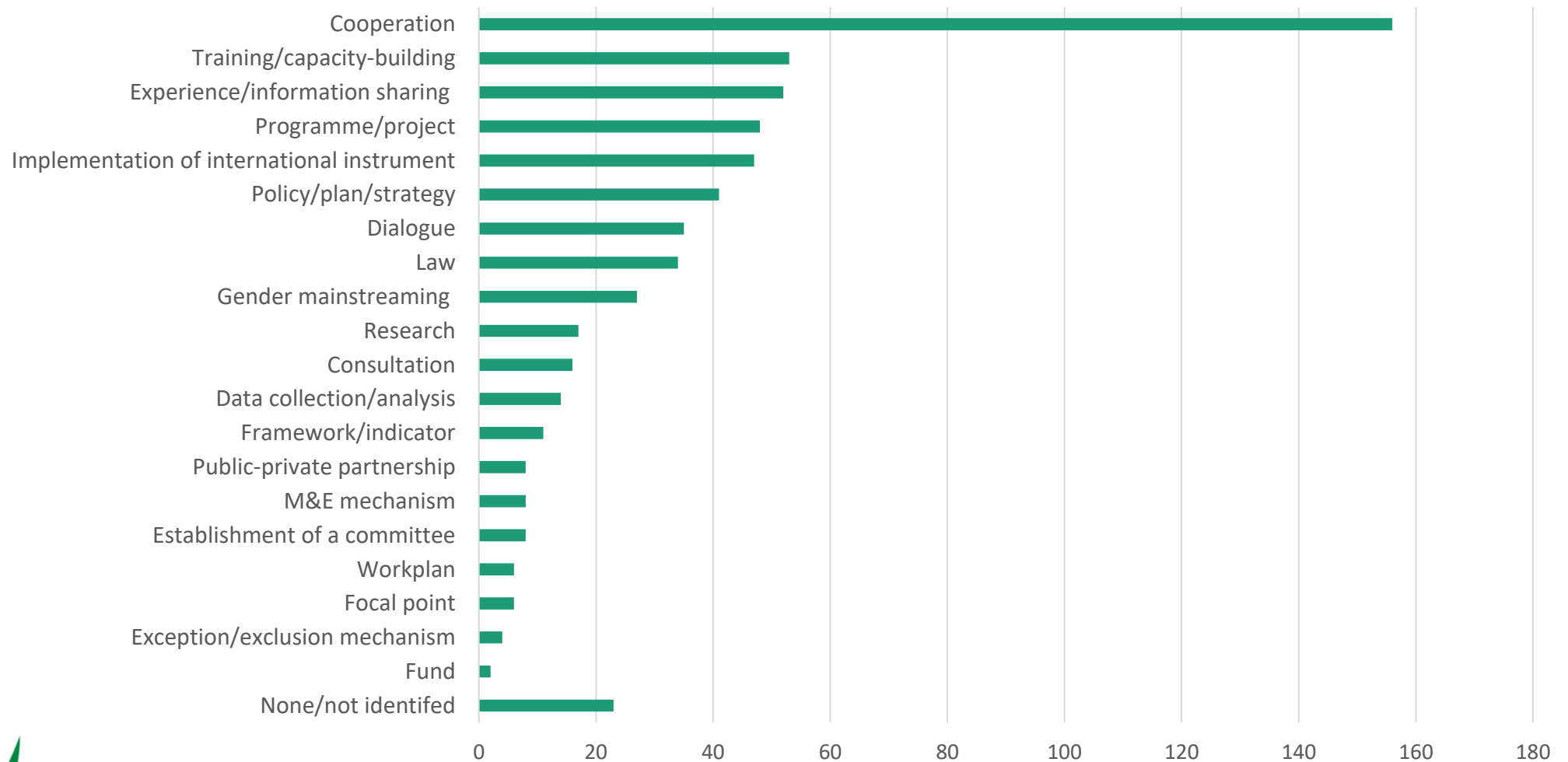


Preamble: [...] REAFFIRM the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility, cultural identity and diversity, environmental protection and conservation, **gender equality**, indigenous rights, labour rights, inclusive trade, sustainable development and traditional knowledge, as well as the importance of preserving their right to regulate in the public interest. [...]

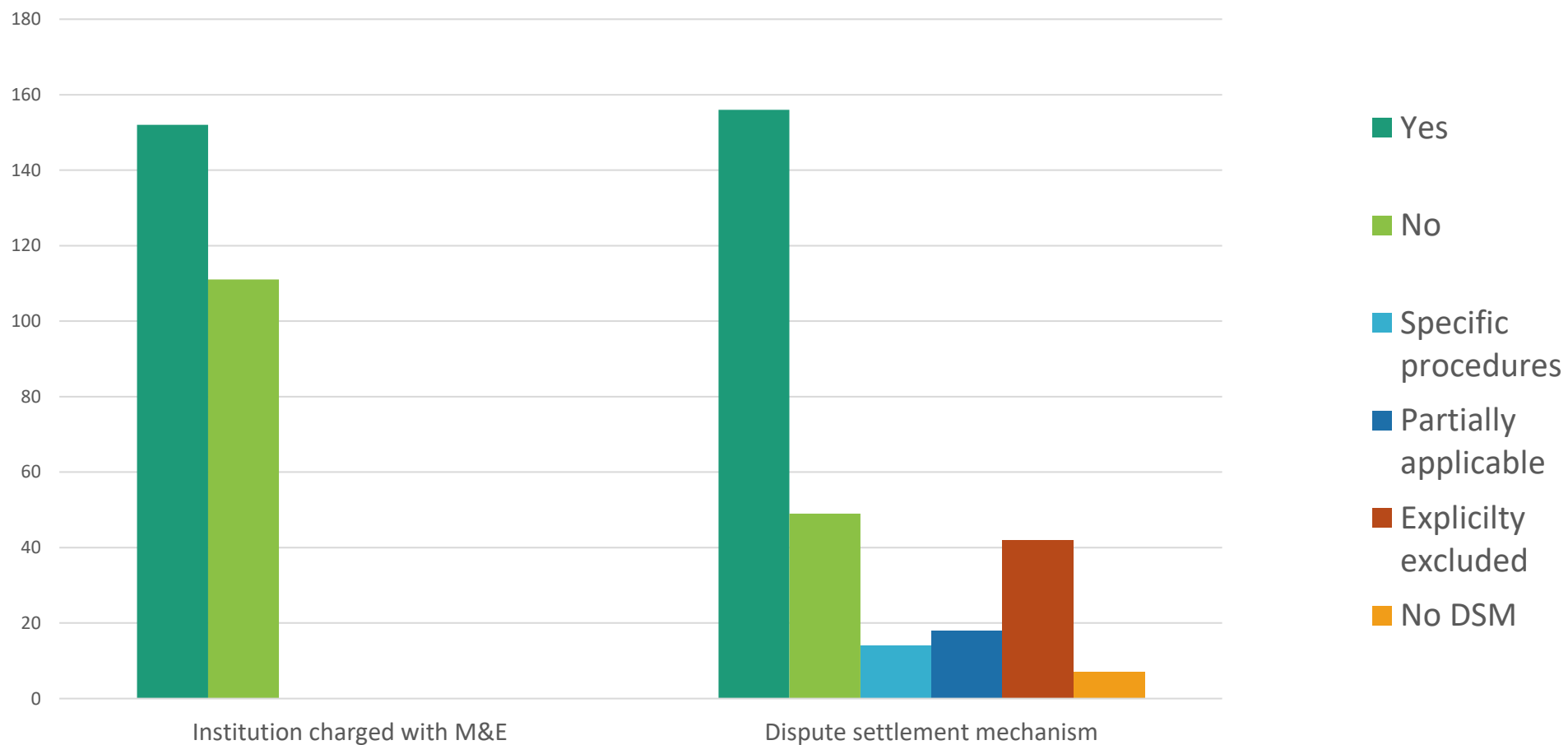
Article 23.4: Women and Economic Growth

1. The Parties recognise that enhancing opportunities in their territories for women, including workers and business owners, to participate in the domestic and global economy contributes to economic development. The Parties further recognise the benefit of sharing their diverse experiences in designing, implementing and strengthening programmes to encourage this participation.
2. Accordingly, the Parties shall consider undertaking cooperative activities aimed at enhancing the ability of women, including workers and business owners, to fully access and benefit from the opportunities created by this Agreement. These activities may include providing advice or training, such as through the exchange of officials, and exchanging information and experience on:
 - (a) programmes aimed at helping women build their skills and capacity, and enhance their access to markets, technology and financing;
 - (b) developing women's leadership networks; and
 - (c) identifying best practices related to workplace flexibility.

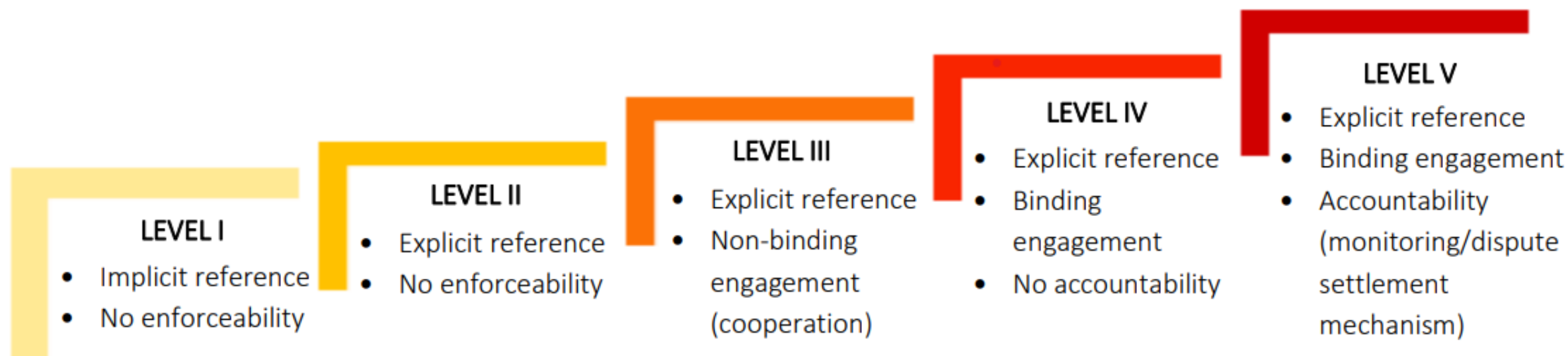
Implementation instruments



Mechanisms of enforceability



Commitments for gender equality in FTAs



Some guidelines to design gender-responsive FTAs

1. Ex-ante evaluation (gender gaps, women's needs, etc)
2. Specific provisions addressing the gaps and needs
3. Implementation with gender-responsive/transformative trade policies
4. Gender-impact assessment

Thank you!

Lolita.laperle-forget@wto.org