Chilean experience with Trade and Gender

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Gender Departament

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CHILEAN COMMERCIAL POLICY
26 Trade Agreements with 64 Economies

- **Current Arrangements**
- **Agreement in Update**
- **Negotiations Concluded**

63% of the World
86% of World GDP

Population

EFTA
Islandia
Liechtenstein
Noruega
Suiza

Unión Europea

Turquía

India
Tailandia
Malasia

Australia

Indonesia

Vietnam

Corea del Sur

China

Japón

Canadá

Estados Unidos

México

Centroamérica
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua

P4
Brunei
Nueva Zelanda
Singapur

Alianza del Pacífico
Colombia
México
Perú
Chile

MERCOSUR
Argentina
Brasil
Paraguay
Uruguay

Panamá

Colombia

Ecuador

Perú

Cuba

Venezuela

Bolivia

Argentina
Brasil
Paraguay
Uruguay
Why is it important to incorporate women in international trade?

• Women have a key role in creating inclusive growth, and in sustainable development

• Sustainable development goals 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

• The International Monetary Fund (IMF) argues that better opportunities for women can also mean greater economic development in developing economies

“The economic equality of women is good for business. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in top management have a higher score in all dimensions of organizational effectiveness” (McKinsey & Company. Women Matter; 2014).
Participation of women in Chilean exports*

It will be understood that a company is led by a woman when the data of the position of owner, partner, founder, manager or director is registered in the information systems of ProChile. In addition to the above, the analysis considers all exporting women who appear as a natural person in the records of the National Customs Service. According to this sample, 3,195 companies led by women composed the universe of this report, 205 of them recorded exports in 2016.

Source: National Customs Service (Servicio Nacional de Aduana)
The important the more equitable, sustained growth

“MUJER EXPORTA” Program
• 804 companies led by women benefited through coaching, trade missions and workshops

“Participation in integration mechanism and multilateral integration forums”
• Technical Group of Gender Alliance of the Pacific
• Policy Partnership on women and the Economy Working Group (PPWE, APEC)
Timeline of Trade and Gender chapters from Chile

- **Uruguay - Chile**
  - October 4, 2016

- **Argentina - Chile**
  - November 2, 2017

- **Canada - Chile**
  - June 5, 2017

- **European Union**
  - 2018 - 2019

- **Singapore**
  - 2018 - 2019

- **Australia**
  - 2018 - 2019

- **New Zealand**
  - 2018 - 2019
Chapter Trade and Gender

• Chapter seeks to recognize the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in trade policy, with the objective of ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are shared fairly.

• On June 5, 2017, President Michelle Bachelet and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau signed the modernization of the Free Trade Agreement and the signing of the Trade and Gender Chapter.
1. The Parties acknowledge the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into the promotion of inclusive economic growth, and the key role that gender-responsive policies can play in achieving sustainable socioeconomic development. Inclusive economic growth aims to distribute benefits among the entire population by providing equitable opportunities for the participation of women and men in business, industry and the labour market.

2. The Parties recall Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The Parties reaffirm the importance of promoting gender equality policies and practices, and building the capacity of the Parties in this area, including in non-government sectors, in order to promote equal rights, treatment and opportunity between men and women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
Article N bis-01: General Provisions

4. The Parties acknowledge that international trade and investment are engines of economic growth, and that improving women’s access to opportunities and removing barriers in their countries enhances their participation in national and international economies, and contributes to sustainable economic development.

5. The Parties also acknowledge that women's enhanced participation in the labour market and their economic independence and access to, and ownership of, economic resources contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic growth, prosperity, competitiveness, and the well-being of society.