



Chile's "Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth" Priority



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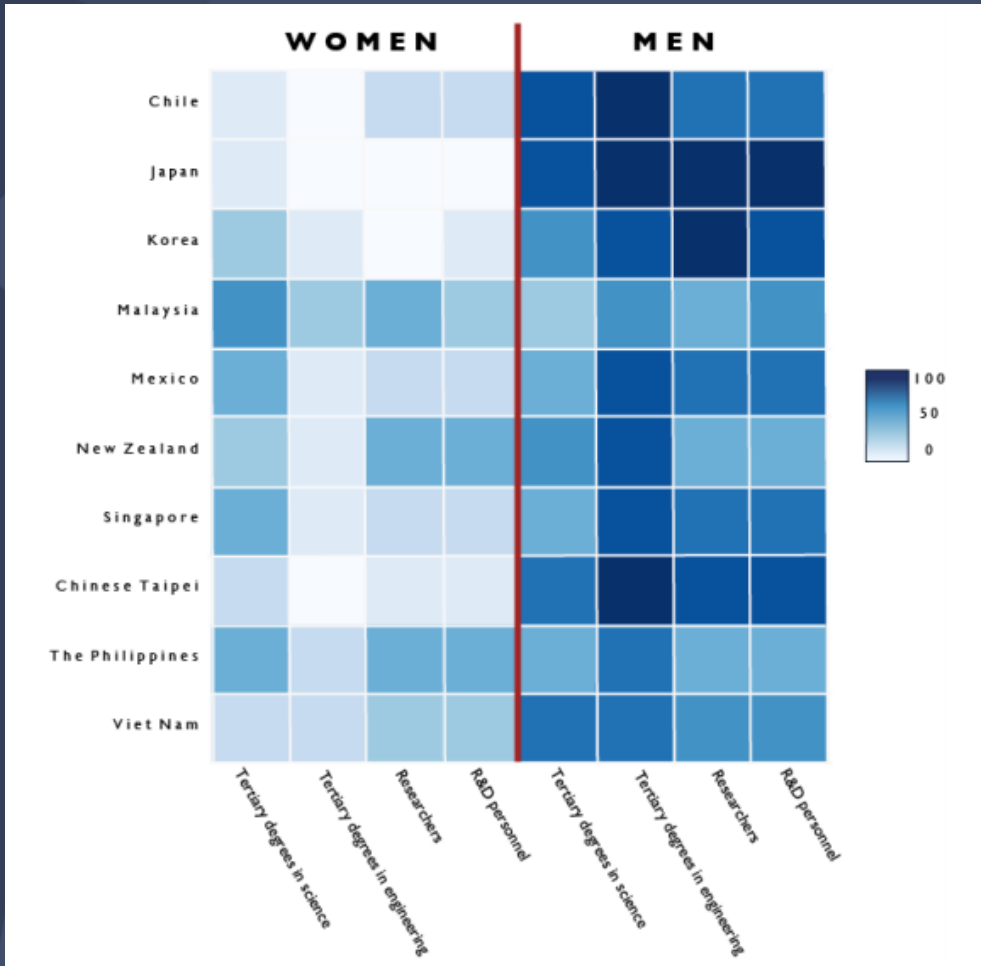
The need for evidence-based research



“Without Data equality, there is no gender equality and we should all endeavor to make data equality a reality”, Papa Seck, Chief Statistician at UN Women.

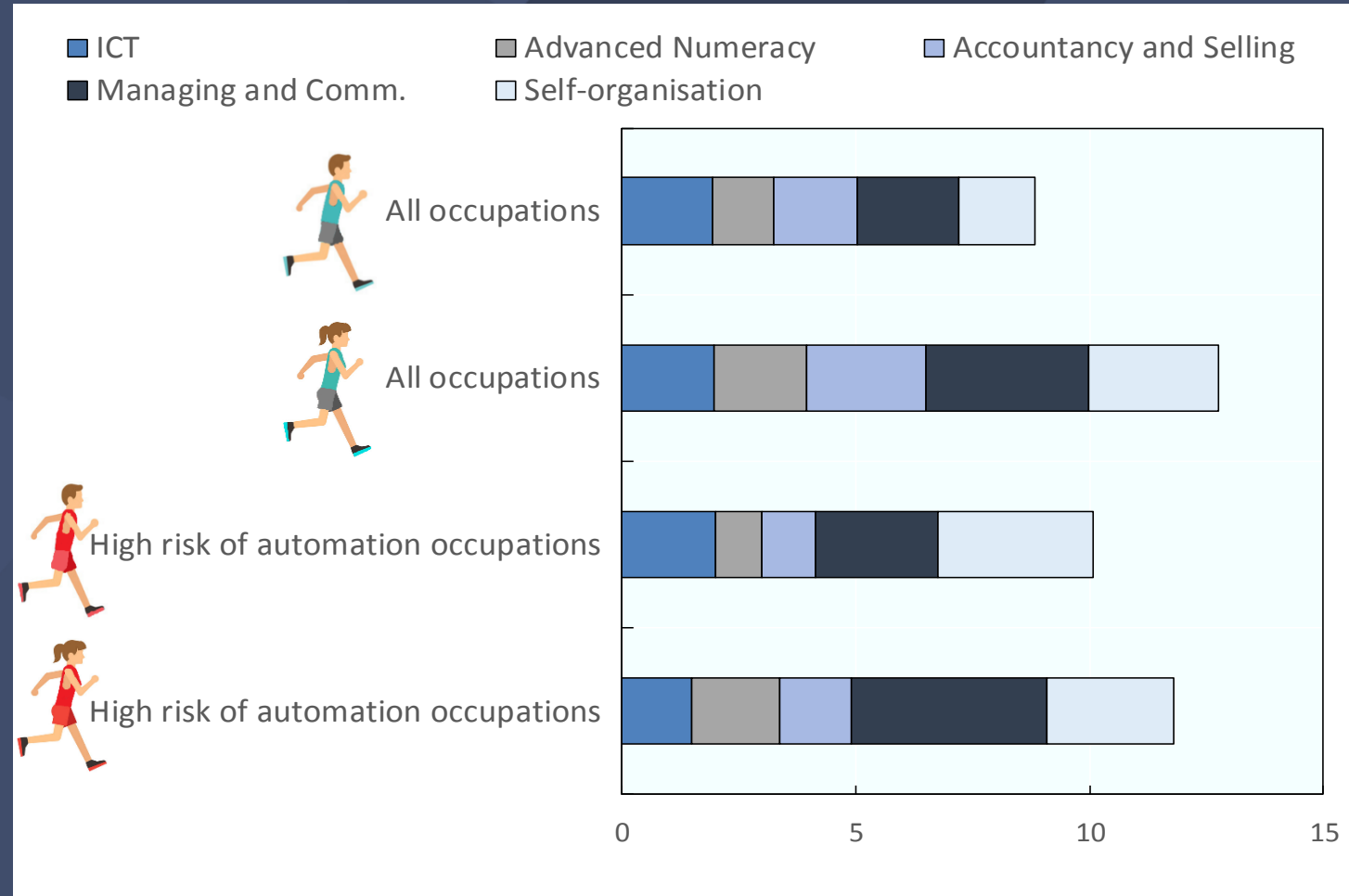
Why data matters?

Education and Career in STEM by gender



Source: UNESCO

Task-based skill training needs implied by acceptable occupational transitions Moderate training of up 1 one year, by gender



Source: OECD calculations based on [Bechichi et al \(2019\)](#)

Closing the gender Gap / APEC



During the last decades APEC has widely recognized the critical role and contribution that women play in achieving rapid and sustainable economic development in the region.



Outcomes have included the 1998 APEC Ministerial Meeting on Women celebrated in the Philippines; the 1999 Framework for Integration of Women in APEC; the 2011 San Francisco Declaration was adopted and the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy was created.



Twenty years later however, women continue to lag behind men in nearly all measures of economic opportunity.

Milestones Timeline

1998-1999, Manila, Philippines

First APEC Ministerial Meeting on Women and Implementation of the Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC



2011, San Francisco, USA

High Level Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy and creation of the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE)



2002, Guadalajara, México

Second APEC Ministerial Meeting on Women "Advancing Women's Economic Interests and Opportunities in the New Economy"



2017, Danang Vietnam

Launching of the APEC Gender Inclusion Guidelines (GIG)



2019, Santiago Chile

APEC Ministerial Meeting on Women

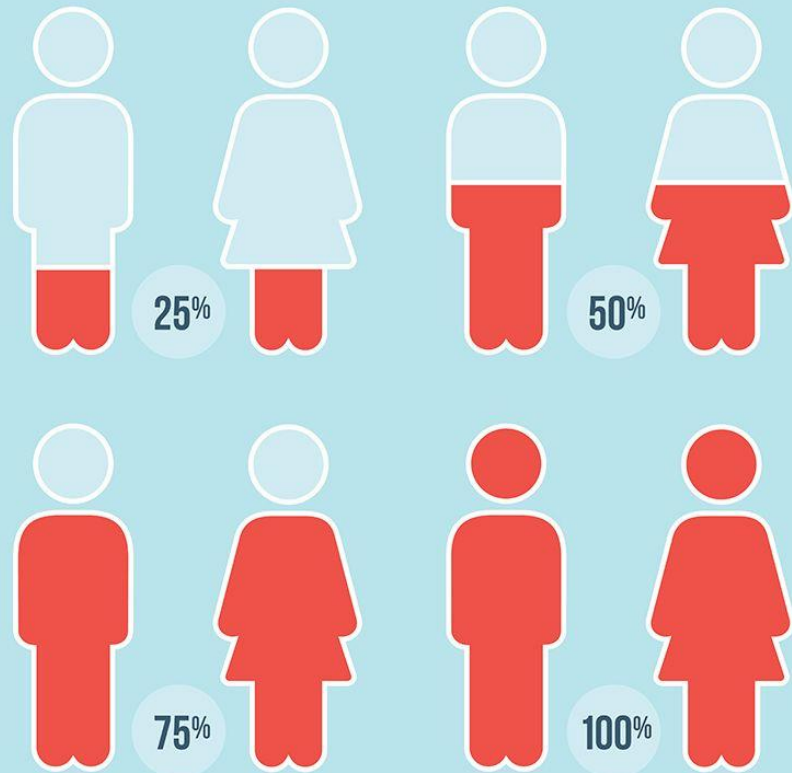


Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth

- Ensure equal access to technology calls for a multidimensional approach, which involves infrastructure capacity, digital skills education, affordability, to name a few...
- “Understanding and bridging the digital literacy gender gap on APEC economies”
- a) the gender gap on digital skills, b) the role of education- specifically digital skills training in educational curricula- on bridging the digital gender divide and c) elaborate policy recommendations to bridge the gap.



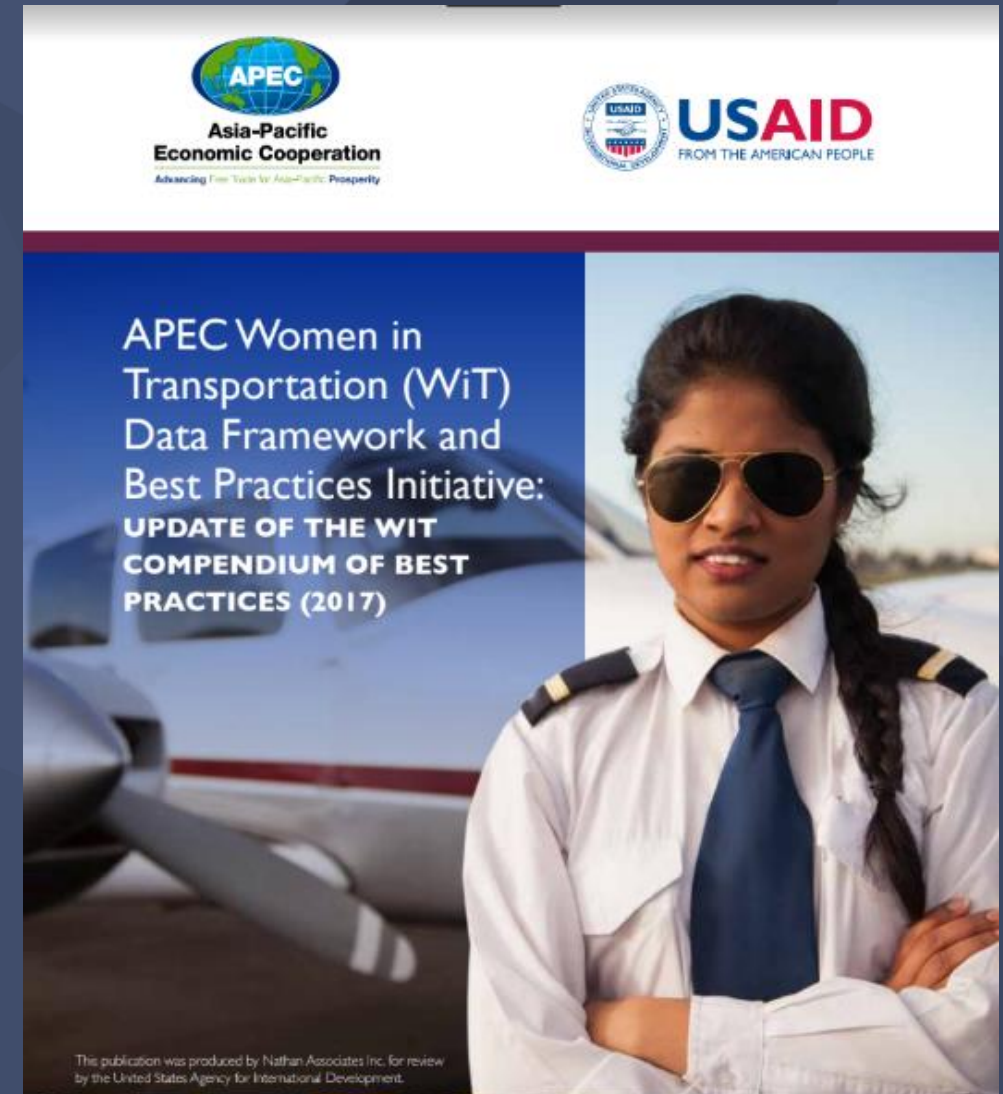
Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth



- Less than one-third of the international community disaggregate statistics by sex on informal employment, entrepreneurship, unpaid work, among others figures. The lack of sex-disaggregated data “has resulted in an incomplete picture of women’s and men’s economic, political and social situations in the world” (World Bank).
- **“Data Good practices Assessment report”**
- (1) the need for improved gender statistics; (2) the challenges on gender data production and collection, (3) a stock date of existing gender indicators among APEC economies; (4) and best practices recommendations.

Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth

- Although transportation supplies 10–20% of jobs in each of the APEC economies, women are typically found in fewer than 20% of transportation jobs, with the remainder held by men.
- **“Action Strategies Toolkit”**
- Assist economies in the development and implementation of effective gender diversity strategies. The aim is to attract, retain and promote talented women in industries traditionally dominated by men, specifically mining, transportation, and energy.



Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth

- The Santiago Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth will encourage actions for increasing the participation of women in all levels of economic activities—including exports, SMEs, non-traditional sectors, digital environments, collection of data and gender mainstreaming across APEC's work.



Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth



- Strengthen and enhance the content and functionality of **APEC MSME Marketplace**, and encourage economies to share information and case studies on best practices for MSME internationalization.
- Create awareness on Fintech' impact on access to financing for SMEs and woman-led SMEs as well as building capacity on public policy and regulation development to support SMEs through Fintech, by developing a **"Fintech Digital Toolkit"**, which will summarize best practices and recommendations.

Gender Considerations in Trade Agreements



Trade can open new opportunities for women's empowerment by opening new markets for their products and by providing formal employment (UNCTAD, 2017)



Trade policy could be a strategy to increase women economic participation and the achievement of the positive spillovers that this brings, can create opportunities to accomplish this objective (Lopez, 2018).

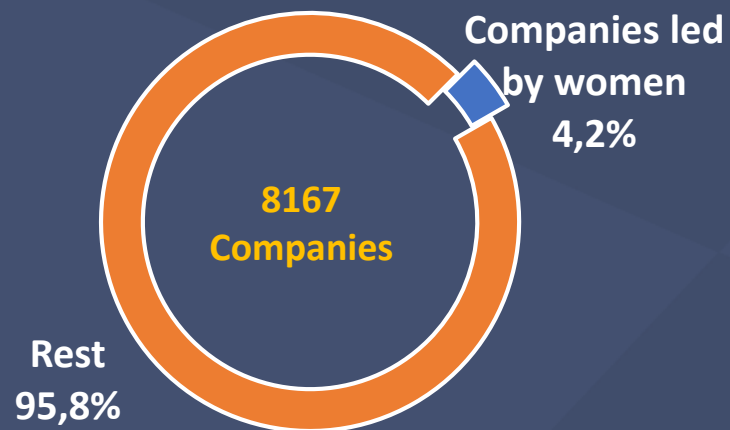


Women's participation in trade can provide openness and sustainability of the economic growth. Economies with better opportunities for women are more competitive. (INTRACEN, 2015)

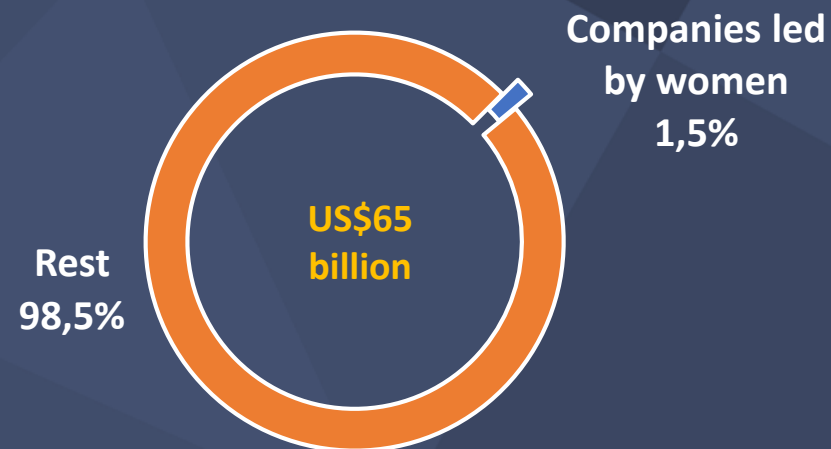
Gender Considerations in Trade Agreements

Participation of women in Chilean exports

NUMBER OF EXPORT COMPANIES 2017



EXPORTS BY COMPANIES 2017



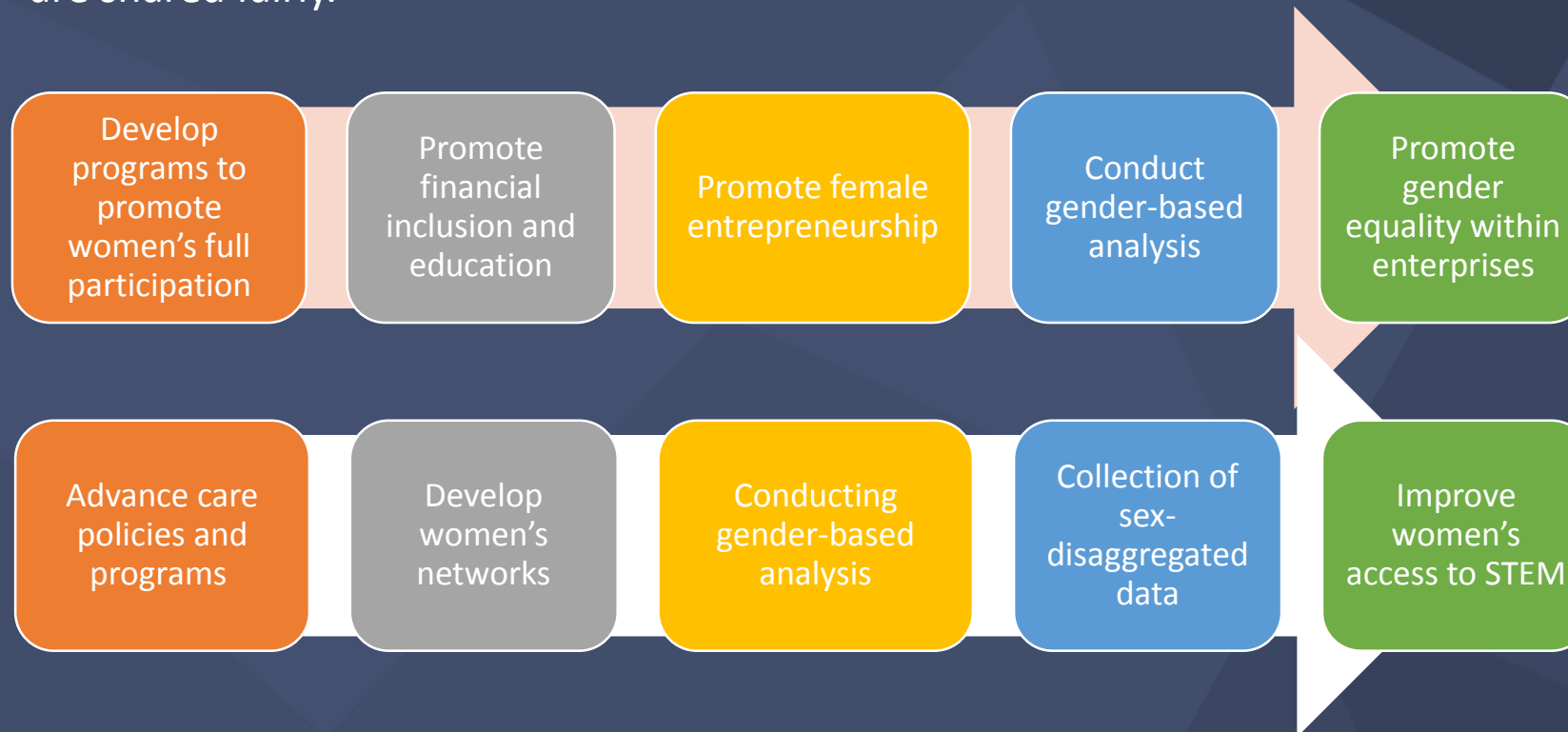
In 2017, **343 companies** led by women exported around US\$982 million. Only 14 of them exported services, representing 0,41% of services exports, around US\$4,2 million.

Gender Considerations in Trade Agreements



Gender Considerations in Trade Agreements

Chapters 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.





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