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Women's Rights Groups call on Governments to reject the WTO Declaration on “Women’s Economic Empowerment”

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA--- More than 160 women’s rights and allies organizations sent an urgent letter to WTO member governments, calling state parties to the World Trade Organisation to refrain from adopting the proposed “Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment”. They argue that the proposed Declaration fails to address the adverse impact of WTO rules on women and instead appears to be designed to mask the failures of the WTO and its role in deepening inequality and exploitation.

Kate Lappin, Global Coordinator, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development said, "Women's rights organisations from all continents have rejected this declaration as simply a 'pink herring' designed to distract attention from the harm the WTO does. If there was genuine interest in women's human rights governments would change the rules of international trade that currently drive down women's wages, displace women from their land, privatise public goods to enrich multinational corporations. We are sick of gender equality being used as a cynical ploy to justify neoliberalism."

Vandana Shiva, Indian scholar, environmental activist, food sovereignty advocate from Navdanya said: "Women were the first to show how WTO was institutionalised capitalist patriarchy on a world scale. We will not allow "women" to be used as a trojan horse to expand and extend a system that is destroying the lives and livelihoods of women and children, peasants and workers, and the planet."

Zenaida Soriano, AMIHAN National Alliance of Peasant Women, Philippines - “Women peasants have been devastated by free trade policies that open up agricultural markets to foreign investment. Trade liberalization worsens corporate land-grabs that deprive women of their land and livelihood resulting to widespread hunger that destroys communities and deepens women’s misery.”

Joms Salvador, GABRIELA Alliance of Filipino Women, Philippines - "Gabriela Philippines rejects WTO's gender washing aimed at making palatable neoliberal policies that inflict deep sufferings on women from poor and underdeveloped countries. WTO's promotion of liberalization and deregulation have strengthened transnational corporations' control over vast lands and resources. It has driven wages and labour standards to historic lows, with foreign investors exploiting women as cheap and flexible labour source. All these have further heightened women's vulnerability with the privatization of social services such as education and health. No amount of gender-inclusive language will conceal WTO's real anti-people and anti-women character."

Please find the text of the letter and signatures below:

12 December 2017

We, women’s rights organisations and allies, call on state parties to the World Trade Organisation to refrain from adopting the proposed “Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment”. We appreciate that governments are increasingly recognising the gendered impact of international trade and trade rules imposed through the WTO and preferential trade agreements. However, this declaration fails to address
the adverse impact of WTO rules and instead appears to be designed to mask the failures of the WTO and its role in deepening inequality and exploitation.

The declaration takes a very narrow approach to assessing the gendered impacts of trade. Even if the benefits the WTO bestows on the richest 1% of the world’s population were evenly split between men and women, the majority of the world’s women would not benefit. Increasing access to credit and cross border trade for a few women will not benefit women’s human rights overall. The declaration is a 'pink herring', an attempt to obscure the harm WTO provisions have on women while ensuring the WTO can bring in ‘new issues’, likely to deepen inequality.

The removal of tariffs and import limits alone have been detrimental to women’s rights. Tariff reductions reduce government revenue essential for public investments in health, education, energy, water, transport and social protection. Reduced public expenditure impacts most heavily on the economically poor and particularly poorer women. Governments are increasingly replacing that revenue with regressive taxes, such as Goods and Services Taxes which have discriminatory effects. The influx of subsidised food and inputs displaces local production and the WTO has forced governments to remove valuable policy instruments that allow them to regulate the flow of imported goods in order to support local production and to provide local, pro-poor subsidies.

It is now clear, that the neoliberal project involving austerity, privatisation, deregulation of finance, markets and corporations, and trade and investment liberalisation has had a devastating and discriminatory impact on women. Neoliberalism is sexist and is simply incapable of supporting gender-equitable and just sustainable development, no matter how it is spun.

The proposal for the WTO to deal with ‘new issues’ threatens women’s human rights even further. Those 'new issues', include harmful services provisions that deepen corporate power and the inclusion of ecommerce that will limit regulation of the world's largest, tax avoiding corporations. If governments are genuinely interested in advancing women’s human rights through just trade arrangements, they would allow for pro-poor public stockholding of food, allow any domestic regulations a state deems necessary to advance women’s human rights and the public interest, ensure that states can fully utilise intellectual property flexibilities to provide access to medicines, seeds, technologies that advance women’s human rights and refrain from entering into any bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreements that further restrict the capacity to use domestic regulations in the interests of the public in any way they deem necessary.

We do not seek a retreat to combative nationalism in the name of trade protectionism. We support multilateralism. However, multilateralism must be based on solidarity, democracy and human rights, rather than the interests of unaccountable multinational corporations or wealthy states.

ENDORSING ORGANISATIONS

1. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)
2. Project Survival Pacific - Fiji
3. RITES Forum - India
4. Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA), for Equality - Fiji
5. Pacific Partnerships on Gender, Climate Change and Sustainable Development (PPGCCSD) - Pacific SIDS
6. Gender and Environmental Risk Risk Reduction Initiative (GERI) - Nigeria
7. Feminist League - Kazakhstan
8. Society For Rural Education and Development - India
9. Tamil Nadu Women’s Forum - India
10. Alliance of Concerned Teachers - Philippines
11. Indian Social Action Forum - India
12. Echoes of Women in Africa (ECOWA) - Nigeria
13. Nijera Kori - Bangladesh
15. Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), International
16. Adéquations - France
17. Trade Collective
19. Women for Women’s Human Rights - New Ways, Turkey
20. Women’s Coalition - Turkey
21. PWESCR International (Programme on Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
22. JANPAHAL - India
23. Feminist Learning Partnerships - India
24. We Women Lanka- Sri Lanka
25. Akina Mama wa Afrika - Uganda
26. South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE)
27. Centre d’appui aux initiatives locales de développement et d’Assistance aux personnes vulnérables (CIDEP) - BURUNDI
28. CPDE Feminist Group (CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness)
29. European Network of Migrant Women (ENOMW)
30. Free the Marginalised Women Advocates (FREMWA) - Ghana
31. Alliance of CSOs in Clean Energy Access (ACCESS) Global Coalition
32. ActionAid International
33. Roots for Equity - Pakistan
34. African Women’s Rights Collective
35. Association Nigérienne des Scouts de l’Environnement (ANSEN) - Niger
36. Alliance de Lutte contre la Faim et la Malnutrition du Niger (ACFM Niger)
37. Centre for Research and Advocacy - India
38. Insan Foundation - Pakistan
40. Sathi ALI for Partnerships India
41. Afrihealth Optonet Association [CSOs Network]
42. Society for Conservation and Sustainability of Energy and Environment in Nigeria (SOCSEEN)
43. Dr. Uzo Adirieje Foundation (DUZAFOUND)
44. Coordinadora de la Mujer - Bolivia
45. Centre for 21st Century Issues (C21st) Nigeria
46. Women Fund Tanzania
47. Centre for Human Rights and Development - Mongolia
48. Development Observer - Mongolia
49. People’s Coalition for Food Sovereignty - Mongolia
50. WIDE+ (Women In Development Europe plus) Network
51. Centro de Estudios e Investigación sobre Mujeres (CEIM) - Spain
52. Citizen News Service (CNS)
53. National Forum of Women with Disabilities - Nepal
54. Haurralde Foundation
55. Fundacion para Estudio e INVestigacion de la Mujer (FEIM) - Argentina
57. GDMR-Grupo Para o Desenvolvimento da Mulher e Rapariga
58. Haus of Khameleon - Fiji/Pacific
59. Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar AC MEXFAM
60. TIYE International - The Netherlands
61. ANANDI - India
62. Mahila Kisan Adhikar Manch (MAKAAM)
63. StandUp Movement Lanka (SULM) - Sri Lanka
64. Organisation des Femmes Autochtones pour la Lutte contre la Violence (OFALV) Rwanda
65. Alliance des Peuples Autochtones et Locales d’Afrique centrale (APALAC coalition) Pays-Bas.
66. Keturah Cecilia Babb - Individual
67. Equality Bahamas
68. Pacific Womens’ Indigenous Networks
69. Fiji Women’s Rights Movement (FWRM)
70. Pacific Women’s Watch - New Zealand
71. YWCA of Solomon Islands
72. Participatory Research Action Network (PRAN) - Bangladesh
73. IT for Change - India
74. EMPOWER - India
75. Women Against Rape Inc.
76. Gramya Resource Centre for Women
77. Rainbow Pride Foundation Fiji (RPF)
78. Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia - Mexico
79. IMA Research Foundation - Bangladesh
80. Penn Thozhilalargal Sangam (Women Workers Union) - India
81. Independent Democratic of Informal Economic Association (IDEA) - Cambodia
82. Fiji Trades Union Congress - Fiji
83. Center for Trade Union and Human Rights (CTUHR) - Philippines
84. KABAR BUMI (Migrant Workers Families Association) - Indonesia
85. Reacción Climática - Bolivia
86. Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice - Indonesia
87. Indonesian Migrant Workers - Hong Kong
88. Indonesian Migrant Workers in Hong Kong (ATKI-HK)
89. Centre for Community Economics & Development Consultant Society (CECODECON) - India
90. Public Advocacy Initiative for Rights & Values in India (PAIRVI) - India
91. Mahila Dakshata Samiti/Women2030 - India
92. National Alliance for Women (NAWO) - India
93. NGO Federation of Nepal - Nepal
94. Nepal SDGs Forum - Nepal
95. Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS) - Bangladesh
96. International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAW) Asia Pacific
97. Federation of Women Farmers Rights -Tamil Nadu (makkam) - India
98. Rural Women’s Liberation Movement -Tamil Nadu - India
99. Women’s Coalition For Change-Tamil Nadu - India
100. Tamil Nadu Dalit Women’s Movement - India
101. Govind Kelkar - Individual
102. Dristi Nepal (Rights to Existence) - Nepal
103. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) - Thailand
104. Maati, Uttarakhhand- India
105. National Alliance of Women Human Right Defenders - Nepal
106. Agricultural Missions - USA
107. Servicios Ecumenicos para la Reconciliacion y Reconstruccion (SERR) - USA
108. ENLACES por la Sustentabilidad - El Salvador
109. Solidaritas Perempuan - Indonesia
110. Women Forum for Women - Nepal
111. Naga Indigenous Women Network (NIWN)
112. Women Rising - India
113. Asociacion Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos - Argentina
114. DEWA Project (Development and Empowerment for Women’s Advancement)
115. Women for Peace and Gender Equality Initiative (WOPEGEE) - Nigeria
116. Peoples Development Community (PDC) - Bangladesh
117. AwazCDS - Pakistan
118. LDC Watch
119. IBON International
120. WAVE (Women in Adult & Vocational Education Inc.) - Australia
121. Society for Appraisal and Women Empowerment (SAWERA) - Pakistan
122. Youth Association for Development - Pakistan
123. Human Rights Focus Pakistan
124. Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) - Bangladesh
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