



SMARTCITY
EXPO WORLD CONGRESS

Open Forum at the Stand Lab

November 19 | 11:45 - 13:00

FEMINIST DIGITAL ECONOMY: TOWARDS A FEMINIST PLATFORM, ENTERPRISE OR/AND POLICY

The pursuit to achieve more sustainable and inclusive models for our cities requires a change of perspective and a transformation of our economic system. In this matter, the feminist economics questions the individualist competitiveness of the current neoliberalist economical system, and proposes a more collaborative and sustainable way of life. At this point, it seems that feminist economics can initiate a fruitful dialogue with the collaborative digital economy. In this session we discuss how collaborative economy and feminist economics can achieve synergies and start a dialogue.

#SharingCitiesAction19 www.sharingcitiesaction.net

PANEL MEMBERS

- **Mayo Fuster** - Director of DIMMONS Research Group.
- **Sonia Ruiz** – Head of Gender Mainstreaming department of Barcelona City Hall
- **Mónica Grau-Sarabia** – Post Doctoral Researcher in DIMMONS.

STRUCTURE OF THE SESSION

1. **What is feminist economics?**
2. **Some feminist dimensions of Platform Economy**
3. **Public policies to promote an economic feminist transformation**
4. **Reflections on Feminist Digital Economy**

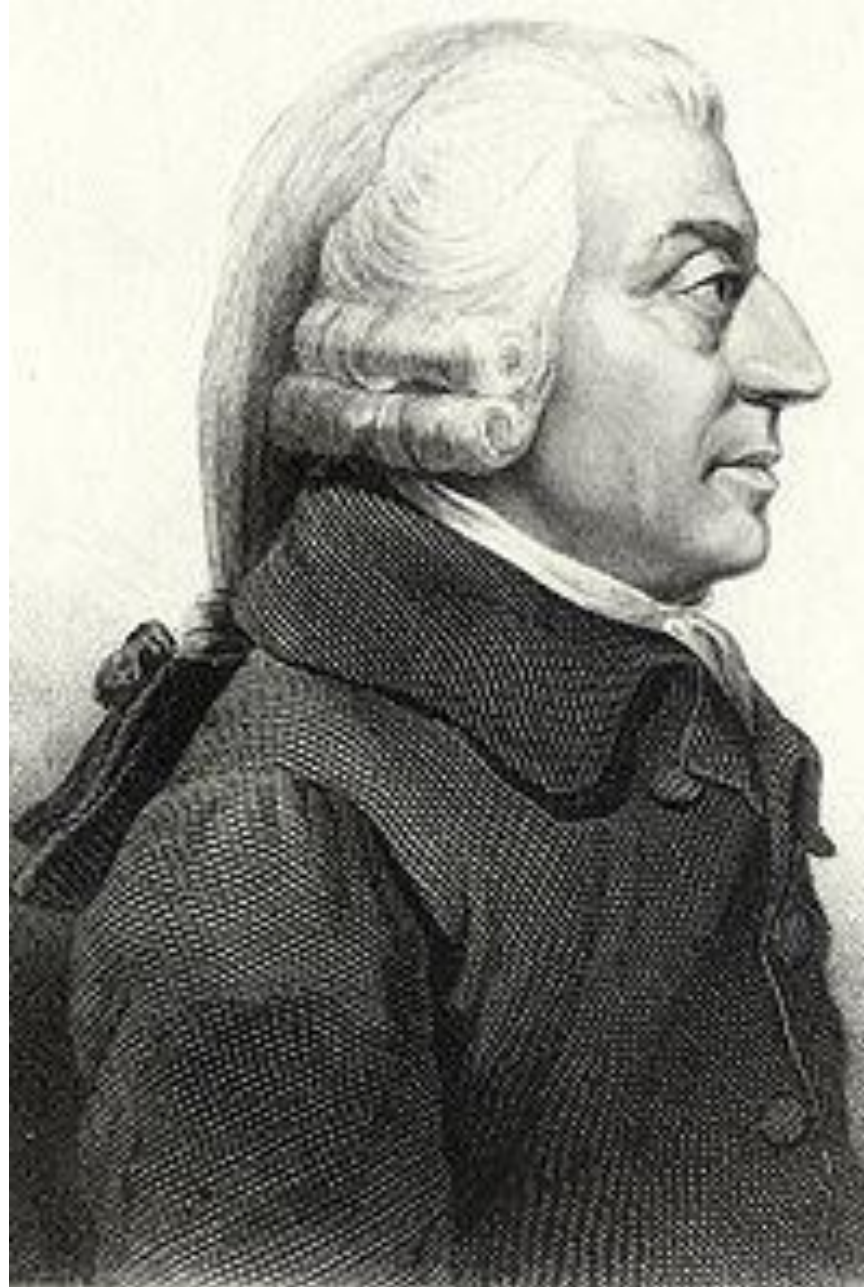




The Wealth of Nations

Who do you get your dinner?

self-interest of all the actors



Who cooked Adam Smith's dinner?
Katrine Marcal (2017)

It is a theoretical and empirical framework that challenges the androcentric foundations of the main school of economics which focus on **market performance, growth or production**. The general objective of FE is to transcend a reductionist, biased and hierarchical vision and **to create new economic aspects** that **place people's daily life in the center**.

It is also a ethical-practical framework for **social transformation** and for the construction of an economy that functions on the bases of **justice and equality**.

(Angenjo-Calderón & Gálvez-Muñoz, 2019).

Feminist economics questions neoclassical economic assumptions and challenges the underpinnings of conventional economic knowledge.

The term “**neoclassical paradigm**” is used to refer to the current main school of economic thought. It has a major influence on academia (teaching and research), political debate, and even on people’s “common sense,” through its well-designed and well-financed legitimizing discourse about what is “good” for the economy and for society.

Among the **common features of the neoclassical paradigm**, it is possible to mention the following ones:

1. a mechanistic and determinist epistemology rooted in **methodological individualism**;
2. the artificial creation of an **autonomous realm** in which economic relationships are separated from nature and social relationships
3. the agent of economy, **the homos economicus**, an individual that is defined as self-sufficient, selfish and rational and able to make rational decisions in his best interests;
4. and the **imposition of growth and progress** as the ultimate objectives and universal principles of social evolution.



The first constitutional Spanish Government. April 1979



The Governing Council of ECB the central bank for the euro. President Christine Lagarde (November 2019)



Carmen Chacón, Spanish Minister of Defense. April 2008

Practical implications of feminist economics in macroeconomy

Critiques to Gross Domestic Product –GPD

- Does include all types of works?
- Is it the best indicator to track the health of a nation's economy?

Well-Being Indicators – Capabilities Approach - Human Development Index

Amartya Sen

Martha Nussbaum

The value of Care Economy

Corina Rodriguez (2014) studied the Care Economy with time use surveys in Mexico. Unpaid care work corresponds to 20% GDP.

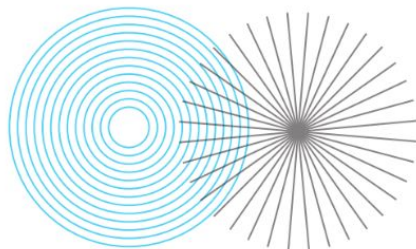
20 points of GDP supposes a dimension greater than the value of Mexican oil exports or more of what the millions of Mexicans have emigrated to the world remit to their homes.

According to a European regulation SEC 2010 there are satellite accounts that are include in the measurement of the GPD of European countries for measuring the value of activities that are not in the market as prostitution and drugs.

Why not for CARE ECONOMY?



2019 Annual Conference



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28TH IAFFE
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Solidarities and Challenges at
the Intersection of Inequalities

international association for feminist economics | iaffe.org



ECONOMÍA

"Es un engaño que el trabajo asalariado sea la clave para liberar a las mujeres"

Entrevista con la pensadora feminista Silvia Federici, que reivindica que el trabajo reproductivo y de cuidados que hacen gratis las mujeres es la base sobre la que se sostiene el capitalismo

"Ahora las mujeres tienen dos trabajos -el de fuera de casa y el de dentro- y aún menos tiempo para luchar, y participar en movimientos sociales o políticos"

Ana Requena Aguilar [Seguir a @RequenaAguilar](#) - Madrid 40 comentarios

24/05/2014 - 20:08h [f](#) [t](#)



La escritora y activista feminista Silvia Federici. / Marta Jara

The work of many scholars that are trying to change the way in which people talk and use economics to make the world a better place

The Economist explains

The thinking behind feminist economics

The Economist explains > Oct 20th 2015 | by S.K.



ECONOMICS, a discipline beloved by policy wonks, talking heads and *The Economist*, is meant to offer an objective way of looking at the world. But some worry that it falls short. Proponents of feminist

economics believe that, in terms of both methodology and focus,

a man's world. This is not just because women he science: in 2014, women constituted only cs professors, and to date there has only been

The Guardian view on feminist economics: Adam Smith never had to scrub children's plates

Editorial

Yvette Cooper risked ridicule for bringing up feminist economics. But if there had been a few founding mothers alongside the founding fathers, the discipline would look very different



Two main relevant questions for a Feminist Digital Economy

1. Feminist theory and Feminist Economics has strongly critiqued the widespread **dichotomies economic–social**, productive–reproductive, male-female, paid–unpaid, public-private, as sources of gender inequality. Which dynamics drive and emerge from these dichotomies and how do you think we can overcome, or at least help to overcome, the dichotomies with new economic models (Mayo) and with policies (Sonia).

2. **The housework/ domestic and all care activities** have not been recognized as work in economics in economic theories.

In the context of the Sharing Economy we can see the increase of home-based services work, apparently, it has exponential growth in future years (socio-demographic changes, aging of the population). It seems there is a mercantilization of the care work bigger than ever in history although there was always the phenomenon of global care chain

What may be the consequences? What are the working conditions of this sector?
What are the political implications?

And forwardlooking what can we expect

EQUALITY VERSUS EQUITY



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.



In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.



In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.