David H. Bearce Professor of Political Science & International Relations University of Colorado Boulder

Questions

Is there a deepening/widening tradeoff within international organizations?	We estin and WT
Do IOs become less effective as they acquire more members?	Imports _{ijt}
As more countries joined the GATT and WTO, did these institutions become <i>less</i> trade effective?	Hypothe

Argument

The GATT and WTO both became less trade effective with more members due to their consensus practice.

- The consensus practice in bargaining limited their *de jure* depth, allowing members to shift from prohibited tariffs to other non-prohibited forms of trade protection.
- The consensus practice hindered 2. enforcement as any member could block a panel report under the GATT and appointments to the Appellate Body under the WTO.

Mode
GATTWTO
GATT
GATT*GATT
Members (logged)
WTO
w 10
WTO*WTO
Members (logged)
PTA
٦
Constant
NAMES OF A DESCRIPTION OF
Directed Dyad
Fixed Effects
Importer/Year
Fixed Effects
Exporter/Year
Fixed Effects
\mathbf{R}^2
Ν
Unit of analysis is
OLS coefficients v
GATT Members an
respective interact

A Deepening/Widening Tradeoff? Evidence from the GATT/WTO

Max Chernoff Doctoral Student in Political Science University of Colorado at Boulder

Model

mate gravity models of bilateral trade interacting GATT ΓO joint membership with their width.

 $_{t} = B_{1} * Joint Membership_{ijt} + B_{2} * (Joint Membership_{ijt})$ * $Width_{iit}$ + B_3 * $Width_{iit}$ + $Controls_{iit}$ + e_{iit}

nesis: $B_1 > 0$ and $B_2 < 0$

1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
0.07	0.09		0.33	0.48	
(0.03)	(0.03)		(0.19)	(0.19)	
			-0.06	-0.10	
			(0.05)	(0.05)	
0.14		0.19	7.50		7.27
(0.05)		(0.04)	(2.34)		(2.10)
			-1.49		-1.44
			(0.48)		(0.43)
0.41	0.28	0.22	0.41	0.28	0.23
(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
16.64	16.48	16.88	16.66	16.49	16.93
(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
					S
0.87	0.87	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.92
681,086	399,946	279,380	681,086	399,946	279,380
lyad/year.					
	0.07 (0.03) 0.14 (0.05) 0.41 (0.02) 16.64 (0.01) Yes Yes Yes 0.87 681,086	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.07 & 0.09 \\ (0.03) & (0.03) \\ \hline \\ 0.03) & (0.03) \\ \hline \\ 0.14 \\ (0.05) \\ \hline \\ 0.41 & 0.28 \\ (0.02) & (0.03) \\ \hline \\ 16.64 & 16.48 \\ (0.01) & (0.01) \\ \hline \\ Yes & Yes \\ \hline \\ 0.87 & 0.87 \\ \hline \\ 681,086 & 399,946 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

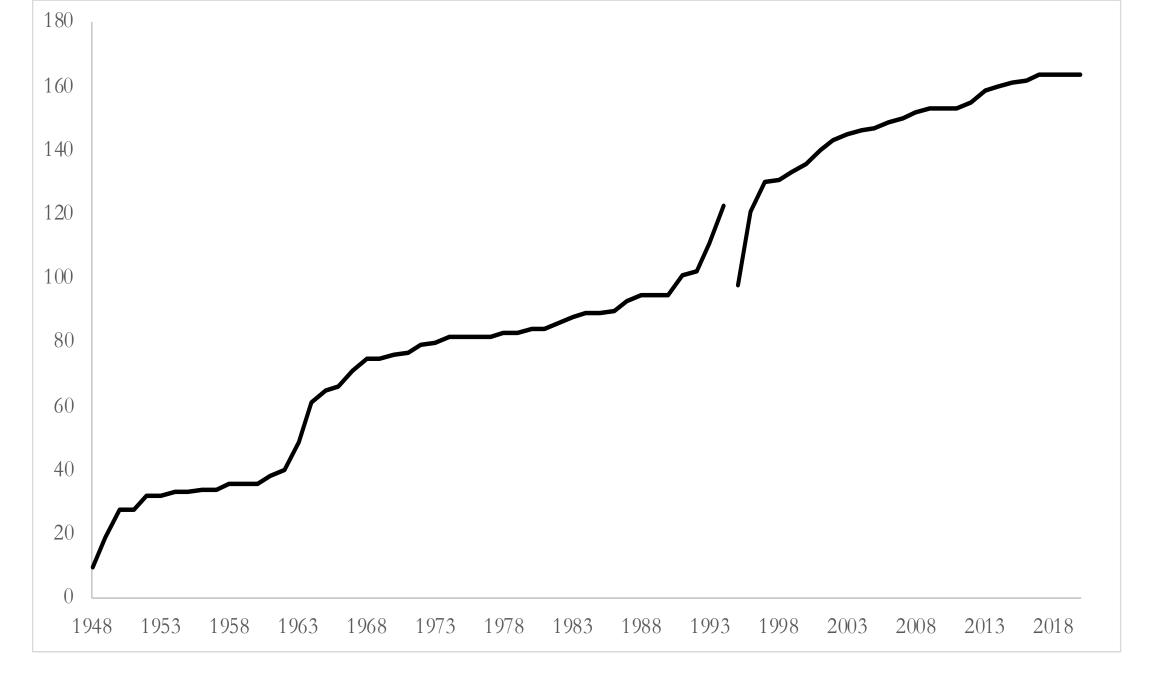
Results

with robust standard errors clustered on the directed dyad in parentheses. nd WTO Members constitutive variables drop due to collinearity with their respective interaction variables.

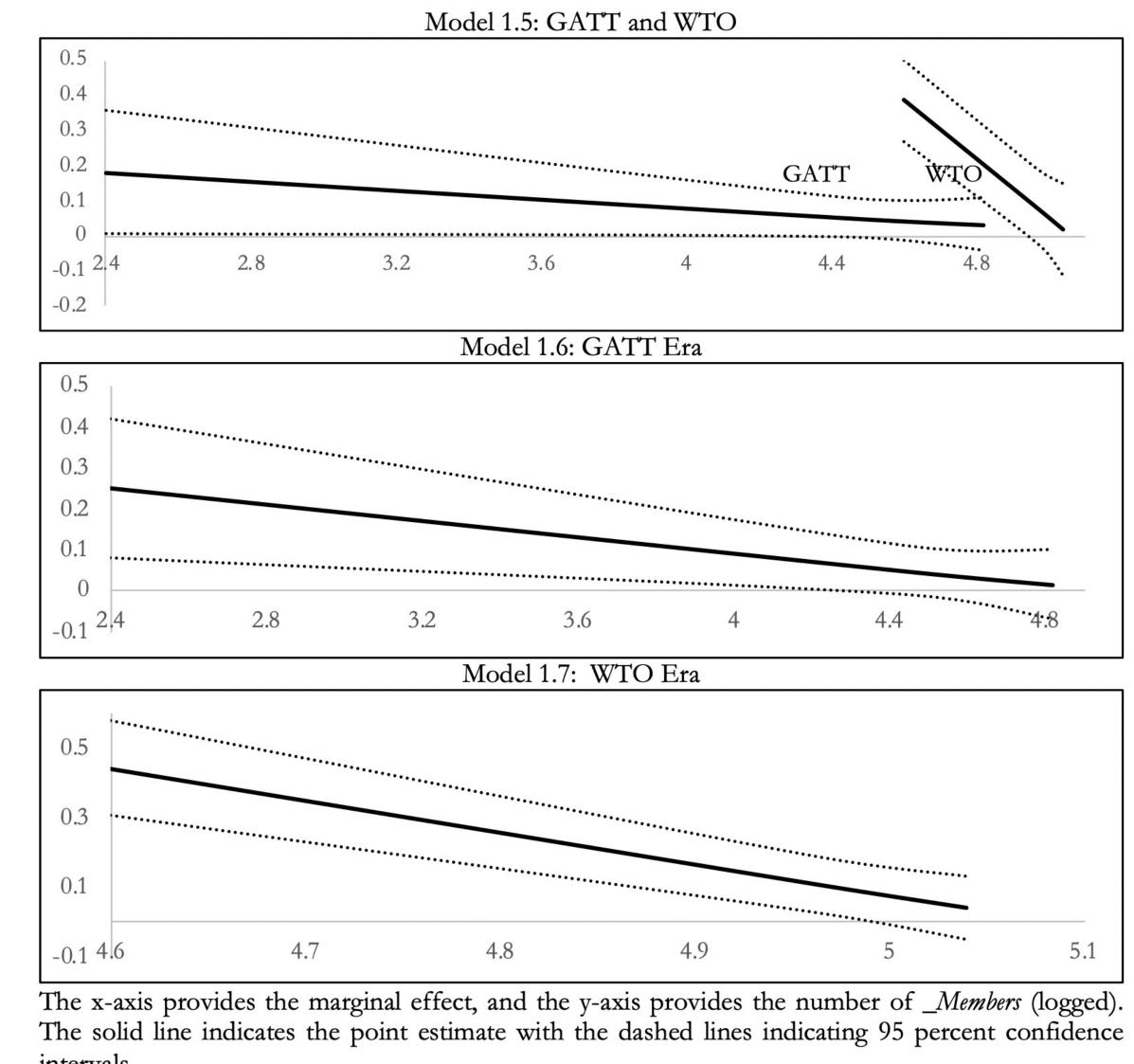
Cody D. Eldredge Assistant Professor of Political Science Oakland University

GATT and WTO Width

Figure 1: Effective Number of Member-States in the GATT (1948-1994) and WTO (1995-2020).



Marginal Effects



intervals.