

Quantifying GATT Trade Liberalization

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Abstract

Large-scale tariff reductions within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have come as a result of a series of eight rounds of negotiations that began in 1947. Bown and Irwin (2017) have documented the available data—all applied tariffs—and found it to be frustratingly sparse. Somewhat surprisingly, data on the tariff commitments made by the GATT signees has not been widely available, preventing empirical studies on the workings of the GATT and the dynamics of this important episode of trade liberalization. We have been able to locate the original documents that contain the consolidated tariff schedules for each GATT round. To date, we have digitalized and standardized the tariff data for the first five rounds for the United States as well as the Smoot Hawley tariffs that were in effect in the United States before the start of the GATT. Work is underway to add the Kennedy, Tokyo and Uruguay rounds for the U.S. and all rounds for several other countries. We summarize this rich data and study the patterns across time and industries and look for explanations for these patterns.

1 Introduction

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2 Literature

There is a large qualitative literature on the history of U.S. trade policy and the GATT. Irwin (2017) provides a comprehensive history of U.S. trade policy, while Hoda (2018) reports a general history of the GATT. Dobson (1976) focuses on the deep history of the USITC, while Rosengarten et al. (2017) focus on the USITCs tariff activities.

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- Go back and list some of the books we read on, e.g., each round
- 1994 Irwin NBER working paper
- Irwin (2020)?
- Petros' chapter on tariffs
 - Three strands of quantitative literature
 - Old stuff
 - * Krause 1962, etc
 - Go through reference list
 - * Dur, Balassa, Kreinin
 - BSY (is there a second one?)
 - Data since HS (some TSUS from Feenstra?)
 - * Bown and Irwin (2017)
 - * But what about “30 years of trade policy”?

3 Institutional Context

In this paper, we are examining the extended episode of tariff liberalization that took place in the post-World War II period primarily from the point of view of the United States of America. The U.S. was arguably *the* driving force behind the GATT, and it was responding to a very specific sequence of events both at home and on the world stage.

3.1 The Smoot-Hawley Tariffs of 1930 and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934

In the midst of the Great Depression, U.S. President Herbert Hoover’s proposal to increase tariffs to protect the agricultural sector turned into the large and general upward revision of the U.S. tariff schedule in the Tariff Act of 1930, known as the Smoot-Hawley Tariff. President Hoover intended that tariffs would be reduced under the flexible tariff provisions of Smoot-Hawley. However, regret at the economic damage wrought by the tariff increases

as well as frustration with the cumbersome and time consuming process for reducing those tariffs, led to calls for a change (Dobson 1976).

That change came in the form of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 (RTAA). Framed as an amendment to the Smoot-Hawley Act—as would all tariff bills be until 1962—the RTAA authorized the President of the United States to change tariff rates by as much as 50% with only the need to notify the public of his intentions. With this delegation of tariff setting powers to the president, the Smoot-Hawley act was Congress’s last general revision of the U.S. tariff.

Twenty eight country subcommittees were created to formulate tariff cut proposals based on the principal supplier rule. One of the top three suppliers of a commodity would be offered a tariff cut in return for reciprocal liberalization for U.S. goods. Then—somewhat surprisingly in retrospect—the unconditional most-favored-nation (MFN) principle would be applied to any tariff concession so that it was automatically and freely extended to all other suppliers, with the exception of a few communist countries (Dobson 1976).

3.2 The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) / Geneva 1947

By the mid 1940’s, the United States had negotiated bilateral trade agreements with more than twenty countries and wished to continue the reciprocal trade agreements program. Because it had already made the maximum allowable reduction—50 percent—under the RTAA for about 42 percent of dutiable imports (also in Irwin 2017), President Truman asked for additional authority to cut tariffs. In the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1945, Congress gave the president the authority to reduce any tariff by 50 percent of the January 1, 1945 rate. Irwin (2017) argues that this was the “high point of legislative support for the trade agreements program,” facilitated in part because supply shortages—not import competition—were the focal issue in the midst of World War II.

With this negotiating authority in hand, President Truman’s administration instigated multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland starting in April 1947. The talks lasted until October 19, 1947 and produced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The negotiations in Geneva were multilateral in principle, but in fact the way they were carried out was similar to the way the U.S. had operated since 1934 under the RTAA: a team from each country negotiated bilaterally with the representatives of several other countries

on a product-by-product basis using the principal supplier rule (Irwin 2017). Once these bilateral talks were complete, each country created a single, consolidated schedule of tariffs that would be granted to all other contracting parties on a most-favored-nation basis. These schedules were annexed to the GATT.

As U.S. legislation only required the president to give public notice of his intention to negotiate a trade agreement and then to “seek information and advice,” the United States made its concessions effective as of January 1948 by executive order (Dobson 1976). The GATT was purely a trade agreement, not a treaty or an organization, and thus instead of members it has “contracting parties” (Irwin 2017).

3.3 The Annecy Round

The second round of GATT negotiations in April to October 1949—known as the Annecy Round—was decidedly different from the first. Most notably, this round was focused on the accession of eleven new contracting parties. The parties to the original GATT only negotiated with the new members and not with each other (Irwin 2017).

This is not the only reason, however, that the U.S. made far fewer concessions than in the Geneva Round. As its overseas expenditures related to the war had led to a difficult balance of payments situation, there was more political opposition by the time the president’s negotiating authority had to be renewed in 1948. For the first time, Congress instituted the ‘peril point’ procedure, by which trade negotiations had to be preceded by an investigation into the potential harms to industry of trade liberalization (Dobson 1976).

3.4 The Torquay Round

U.S. negotiators were able to work with less constraints in the third GATT round at Torquay from late 1950 to the spring of 1951, as The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1949 extended negotiating authority for two years and also revoked the peril point rules. Seven new contracting parties were added—including West Germany—and concessions were exchanged among both the old and new adherents. When the Torquay agreement went into effect, the GATT had 34 contracting parties who accounted for about 80% of world trade (Irwin 2017).

3.5 The Second Geneva Round (“Geneva 1956”)

Congress re-implemented the peril point provision in 1951 and it was not revoked until 1962 so that both Geneva 1956 and the Dillon Rounds were negotiated under the peril point

constraint, reducing the flexibility of U.S. trade negotiators. The 1955 Extension of the RTAA allowed only a 15% reduction in tariffs—except for very high tariffs that could be reduced to 50%—and required that the reductions be phased-in in 3 installments. This was the first time under the RTAA that tariff cuts were phased in (Irwin 2017). Geneva 1956 notably added Japan as a contracting party.

3.6 The Dillon Round

The Dillon Round took place from 1960 to 1962 and differed from the second Geneva round in that President Eisenhower occasionally allowed the negotiators to make tariff cuts below the peril point levels in order to get key concessions. These tariff cuts had to be justified to Congress, but did not threaten implementation of the agreement via executive order.

The 1958 renewal of the RTAA again granted limited negotiating authority: it allowed 20% reductions in tariffs with larger reductions for tariffs that remained about 50%. Negotiating authority under this renewal lasted for four years; the Dillon Round ended in June 1962 just before time ran out.

3.7 The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Kennedy Round

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was the first trade bill since 1930 to stand on its own instead of being cast as a revision of the Smoot-Hawley Act. It authorized President Kennedy’s administration to reduce tariff rates by 50 percent of the July 1, 1962 rate, except for a few excluded products and products that already had a rate of 5 percent *ad valorem* or less. For the latter, the tariff could be removed entirely. It also removed the peril point requirement.

Taken together, this meant that U.S. trade negotiators would have far more flexibility in the Kennedy Round than in any round since Geneva 1947. Another difference between Kennedy and preceding rounds is that it would be negotiated using a new tariff classification system. The Tariff Classification Act of 1962¹ replaced the Smoot-Hawley paragraph system with the Tariff System of the United States (TSUS), effective August 31, 1963 (Dobson 1976). This was the culmination of a process that started with the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1953, which directed the Tariff Commission (the predecessor to the USITC) to make a proposal to revise and consolidate U.S. trade laws after producing a comprehensive study of those laws.

In contrast to the Smoot-Hawley system, the TSUS was hierarchical. It was arranged into

¹See “US 1962 Tariff Act” in Section 9.1 for details on the source document.

eight *sectors* in contrast to Smoot-Hawley’s fifteen *schedules*, moving from unprocessed goods to finished goods and then broken into 5-digit codes. The Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) added two further digits as statistical—as opposed to legal—categories. That is, tariffs did not vary below the five-digit level; rather, the additional digits applied to the collection of import data. The TSUS provided descriptions of articles by name, seeking to avoid the more general descriptions found in the Smoot-Hawley paragraphs, such as by material of manufacture (Rosengarten et. al 2017).

With the new tariff nomenclature in place, in October 1963 President Kennedy asked the Tariff Commission to provide a study of the possible economic effects of liberalizing nearly every article in the new TSUS in a new round of GATT negotiations. Talks got underway in May 1964 for what became known as the Kennedy Round and ran until June 30, 1967, the day that U.S. negotiating authority under the Trade Expansion Act expired (Dobson 1976).

The Kennedy round began with 46 countries participating and ended with 70, although developing countries did not negotiate (Irwin 2017). For the first time, the major trading countries made across-the-board cuts instead of negotiating item-by-item, which resulted in it being “one of the most comprehensive rounds of international trade negotiations ever held” (Dobson 1976) up to that time. Cuts were to be staged over five years from 1968 to 1972 and covered most items, although separate provisions for trade in textiles had been carved out in the 1962 Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA).

3.8 The Tokyo Round

Negotiating authority had lapsed in 1967 (Irwin 2017), so President Nixon was without authority to negotiate when the Tokyo Round began in September 1973. The Trade Act of 1974 granted five years of authority to negotiate tariff reductions of as much as 60 percent and to reduce to zero any tariff whose rate was less than five percent on January 1, 1975.[^][Note that by the time the act passed, Gerald R Ford had become president.]

The Trade Act of 1974 authorized the president to grant most-favored-nation status to countries who were not already receiving it and also instituted the fast track procedure. Fast track required Congress to give an up/down vote on legislation implementing non-tariff provisions, which still could be instituted by executive order. After the non-tariff provisions of the Kennedy Round were not able to be passed through Congress, the countries affected were loathe to negotiate with the U.S. without such a procedure in place.

Tariffs were again reduced by formula instead of item-by-item, and talks concluded in April 1979. During the course of the negotiations, the LTA had been replaced by the Multifiber

Arrangement (MFA) in 1974. A second MFA was concluded in 1977.

3.9 The Uruguay Round

Amidst strong protectionist pressures, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 withheld negotiating authority from President Regan. The Uruguay Round therefore began in 1986 without the U.S having the authority to negotiate. However, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 guaranteed fast track procedures and provided authority to reduce tariffs by up to 50 percent within three years with a two-year extension unless Congress objected (Irwin 2017).[^][Several bills to object to the two-year extension were defeated in in 1991 (Irwin 2017).]

The 1988 act also replaced the TSUS, effective January 1, 1989, with a new tariff system. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) was the U.S.’s implementation of the new international Harmonized System (HS). Although the Uruguay Round was underway, the tariff that were in place at the time had to be aligned with the new system, requiring extensive notifications and negotiations with GATT partners since some rate changes were necessary to complete the alignment (Rosengarten et. al 2017).

The Uruguay Round was concluded on December 15, 1993 after seven years of negotiations. The resulting agreement updated the GATT, abolished the MFA, and formed the World Trade Organization (among other achievements). It was signed by 117 nations in April 1994 and took effect on January 1, 1995 (Irwin 2017).

4 Data

We are currently adding the Kennedy, Tokyo and Uruguay rounds for the U.S. and all rounds for several other countries. The sketch of preliminary findings reported herein is on the U.S. data on Smoot Hawley tariffs through the Dillon round.

In standardizing the tariff lines across rounds, we end up with 3031 lines. The changes through time that require this standardization effort are often interesting in themselves. For instance, Paragraph 353, which covers “electrical articles’ ’ such as motors, tools, telegraphs, telephones and xray apparatus, is one line with a common 35 percent *ad valorem* tariff in 1930. By the end of the Dillon Round in 1964, this paragraph has been split into 30 distinct lines with tariffs ranging from 5.5% (xray: other) to 17.5% (wiring).

4.1 Data sources

We have been able to locate the original documents that contain the consolidated GATT tariff schedules at the end of each of the eight round of negotiations. The GATT tariff schedule data is collected from the United Nation Treaty Collection (UNTC) website, which offers detailed tariff schedule of every country of each round of GATT negotiation from the first round of Geneva to the last Uruguay round.

We add to this the tariff rates from the original text of the Smoot-Hawley Act as well as those from *United States Import Duties (June 1946)*, which is a list of all the rates of duty as of that time. It had been compiled by the forerunner to the US International Trade Commission in order to give U.S. negotiators the correct baseline from which to make concessions in Geneva for the first round of the GATT.

We also collected data and background documents to support the process of aligning tariff lines across rounds from official U.S. government documents, some of which are publicly available and a few that we access using an institutional subscription to HathiTrust Digital Library (<https://www.hathitrust.org/>). Details for all data sources are in Section 9.1 of the Data Appendix.

4.2 Digitization process

We are for now focused on the tariff schedules of United States of America. These schedules went through two systematical changes from the first round of GATT negotiation, Geneva 1947, to the last round of negotiation, Uruguay 1992. Between 1930 and 1962 the tariff classification system followed the paragraph numbers of the Tariff Act of 1930, known as “Smoot-Hawley” for the bill’s sponsors.

Via the Tariff Act of 1962, the US government shifted its tariff system from Smoot-Hawley to the “Tariff Schedule of United States” (TSUS). The schedule documents became known as “Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated” (TSUSA). In the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the United States adopted the international Harmonized System (HS); the U.S. implementation of the system is called the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS).

The classifications systems used for the various GATT round are: - Smoot-Hawley system (five rounds): Geneva 1947, Annecy 1948, Torquay 1950, Geneva 1956 and Dillon 1960; - TSUS system (two rounds): Kennedy 1964, Tokyo 1979; - Harmonized system (one round): Uruguay 1992.

To date, we have digitalized and standardized the tariff data for the first five GATT rounds

for the United States. We have done the same for the tariff schedule that was in effect in the United States before the start of the GATT—the so-called Smoot Hawley tariffs as well as 1946 tariff schedule that was published as the baseline for the GATT negotiations.

We have also digitized the two rounds under the TSUSA system with work on the standardization between these rounds and the earlier rounds ongoing. For more details, see Section 9.3 in the Appendix.

4.3 Concordance

We are building a concordance between the Smoot-Hawley and TSUS systems in order to create a consistent time series up through the Tokyo round. First we executed a keyword match line by line between the last round under the Smoot-Hawley system (Dillon) and the Tariff Act of 1962 which established the TSUS system.² This gives us good matches for many lines, especially for the products that have relatively short and specific descriptions; The second step is to use the cross-reference table in Volume 9 of the US ITC’s *Tariff Classification Study*.³ The cross-reference table provides linkage information between the paragraphs in Smoot-Hawley and the tariff item code in TSUSA, and we use this to assign TSUSA code(s) to each product in the Smoot-Hawley system schedule.

The second stage of the concordance building is both time and skill intensive and is still in process. When it is completed, we will move on to using the concordance between TSUS and HTS provided by the USITC⁴ in order to integrate the Uruguay round into the dataset.

4.4 Trade weighting and *ad valorem* equivalents (AVEs)

We are in the early stages of collecting contemporaneous data on the volume and value of trade. This requires both digitizing the data (annual data is available from 1930-1946 in the U.S. Census Bureau’s “Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States” report on HathiTrust) and creating a digital concordance between the Smoot-Hawley paragraph system used to determine tariff rates and the import classification system of that era.

Once this is completed, we will be able to (a) trade-weight our summary statistics and (b) compute *ad valorem* equivalents for all specific tariffs.⁵ For the time being, we analyze *ad*

²See Sections 3.7 and 9.1 for details on the source document that established the TSUS system.

³See more details about this document in “data sources”, data appendix.

⁴“Cross-Reference Between the Harmonized System and TSUSA Schedule” courtesy of Robert Feenstra at <https://cid.econ.ucdavis.edu/usixd/wp5515d.html>.

⁵See Appedix C of Teti (2020) for a clear, concise explanation of conversion of specific tariffs into *ad valorem* equivalents.

valorem and *specific* tariffs separately.

4.5 Units

Any analysis of specific tariffs will be complicated by differences in units. We find that the Smoot-Hawley tariff system employed 59 types of units for specific tariffs. We have reduced the number of units to 27 through a standardization and normalization process.

The reason of normalization has two layers: first we want to keep the framework as simple as possible, second we want to make sure the values of tariff rate are comparable so that statistical inference based on the specific tariff rates will not be affected by the units. The normalization process contains steps including integrating units that have similar descriptive meanings, integrating units that have different basic units (cents per each, cents per 100 and cents per 1000), and finally transform all dollars based units to cents based units. The units keys system we created for Smoot-Hawley system also applies for the TSUSA system in later rounds. The detailed mappings of normalization process can be found in our data package.

4.6 Other issues

Some other issues arose during the digitization process, including dealing with **tariff intervals**, increasing detail in product description that necessitated **splitting paragraphs** and the occurrence of **multiple stages** of tariff reductions over time. These issues are mostly important for robustness and completeness of our data, so we include the detailed explanations, examples and corresponding solutions in the Data Appendix.

5 Results

[add roadmap for this section]

5.1 Summarizing U.S. tariff liberalization: 1930-1964

5.1.1 First look: item level

Our dataset covers the Smoot-Hawley round up through the Dillon (fifth) round of GATT negotiations. We begin with the 671 paragraphs in the Smoot-Hawley Act and then add observations to our dataset whenever more detail is required. As new negotiations take place, products listed as one item—and thus have a single tariff rate—are often split into multiple items with different tariff rates. It is this phenomenon that leads to virtually all the added

observations in our final dataset, which has 3031 observations. We refer to an observation in our dataset as an ‘item.’

When the schedule for a round does not have information for a given item, we assume that the previous tariff rate is in effect. That is, we copy forward an item’s tariff rate until a new rate appears as we move chronologically through the schedules. Our dataset is therefore a balanced panel.

This panel has ten variables that correspond to each of the available schedules: Smoot-Hawley (1930), the tariffs in place just before GATT negotiations began (1946), Geneva 1947, Annecy (1949), Torquay (1951), three phases for Geneva 1956 (1956, 1957, 1958) and two phases for Dillon (1963, 1964).

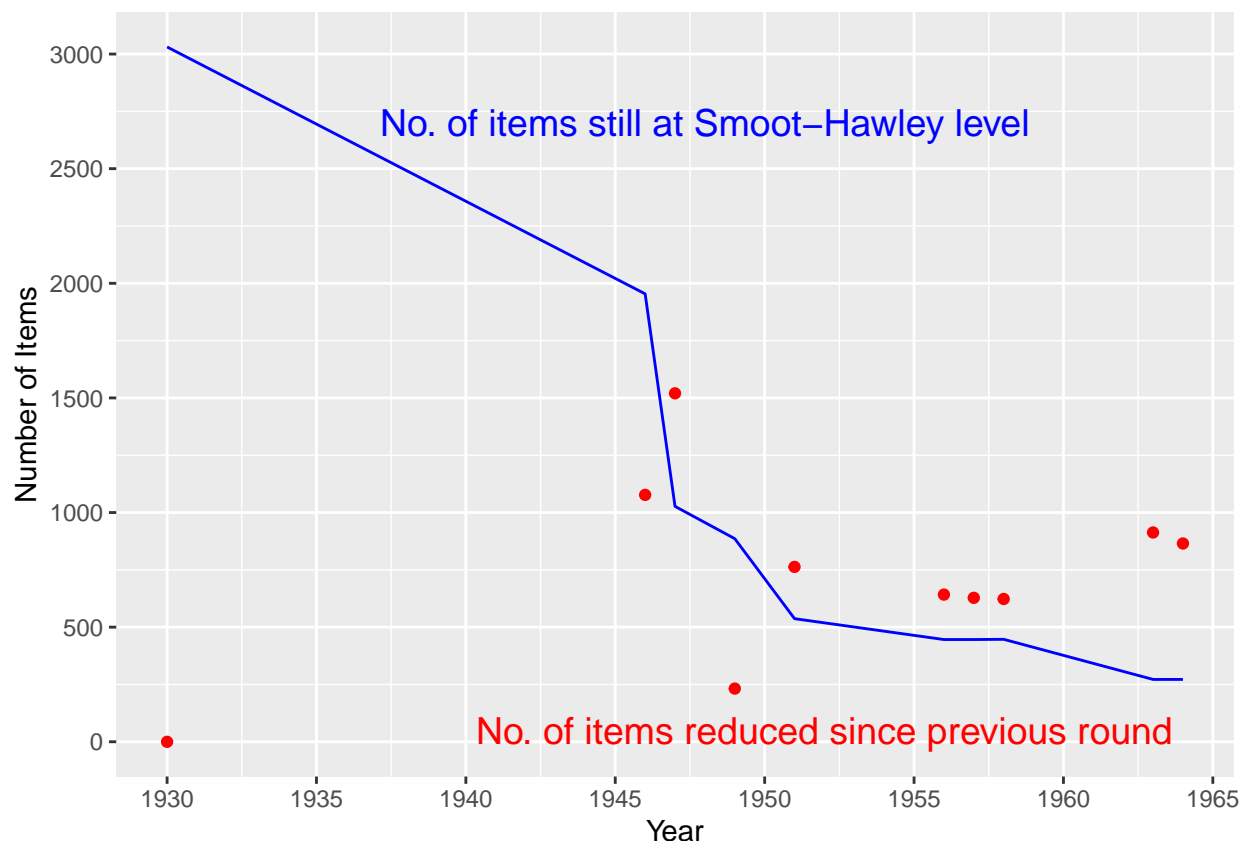


Figure 1: Tariff Reductions by Number of Items

The two related, but distinct measures shown in Figure 1 provide a first glimpse into the breadth of negotiations.⁶ The red dots show how many items saw new commitments in each round. Geneva 1947, at 1511, saw the largest number of lines with commitments of any

⁶Note that the 1946—just pre-Geneva 1947—embodied bilateral negotiations with nearly twenty countries, the results of which were extended on an MFN basis.

round. The Annecy round saw the fewest new commitments at 2799 as one would expect since the U.S. only negotiated with new contracting parties in this round.

The blue line connects the dots indicating the number of items that had no negotiated change from Smoot Hawley at each point in our data. For instance, between Smoot Halwey and the start of the Geneva talks in 1946, a little more than one-third of the items in our dataset had some negotiated commitment.⁷ The Geneva 1947 Round saw just under one-third of the items with commitments for the first time. By the end of the Dillon Round phase-in, only 272 items remained with no negotiated commitment.

[ADD IF TIME: HOW MANY LINES SAW NEW COMMITMENTS IN EACH ROUND (THIS WOULD INCLUDE DUPLICATES)]

[ADD IF TIME: Which lines from Smoot Hawley don't see any action? THESE ARE IN sameDB]

5.1.2 From Smoot-Hawley to Dillon: what was accomplished?

We find that from the Smoot-Hawley tariffs in 1930 to the last phase in of the Dillon Round in 1964, both specific and *ad valorem* tariffs were cut roughly in half. The mean *ad valorem* tariff binding decreases from 39% in 1930 to 18.9% in 1964. The medians are quite close to the means, dropping from 35% to 15%. Roughly two-thirds of the items in our dataset have an *ad valorem* tariff.

Things look a bit different for specific tariffs. The mean specific tariff binding decreases from 32 cents in 1930 to 15 cents in 1964, while the median bindings are much smaller, dropping from 0.44 cents to 0.25 cents. Specific tariffs are present for roughly half of the items in our data. Note that summary statistics throughout the paper for specific tariffs are *not* trade weighted; we are in the process of acquiring the trade data required to both trade weight summary statistics and compute *ad valorem* equivalents.

The number of items that have both *ad valorem* and specific components to their tariff in a given round varies from 475 to 505. These lines are included in the previous statistics.

[ADD IF TIME: FROM 'BOTH'-PROPORTIONS IN EACH SCHEDULE THAT HAVE BOTH]

⁷Note that this does not imply that negotiators made 1000 commitments

5.1.3 Heterogeneity over time: Round-by-Round liberalization

In terms of the time pattern of liberalization, we can confirm a well-known stylized fact: the largest proportional cuts took place between the Smoot-Hawley legislation and the first round of the GATT in Geneva in 1947: average tariffs, both specific and *ad valorem*, were reduced by about 30% (see the following two tables).

	Decrease in specific tariffs by round			
	Mean	% decrease	Median	% decrease
Smoot Hawley	31.97	0.00	0.44	0.00
1946	25.86	19.11	0.44	0.00
Geneva	19.65	24.03	0.38	14.29
Annecy	19.48	0.84	0.34	8.33
Torquay	17.33	11.06	0.29	14.96
GenevaA	17.05	1.59	0.29	2.00
GenevaB	16.78	1.56	0.28	1.82
GenevaC	16.54	1.47	0.27	2.78
DillonA	15.95	3.55	0.25	8.57
DillonB	15.45	3.13	0.25	0.00

	Decrease in ad valorem tariffs by round			
	Mean	% decrease	Median	% decrease
Smoot Hawley	38.97	0.00	35.00	0.00
1946	33.95	12.88	30.00	14.29
Geneva	26.46	22.07	25.00	16.67
Annecy	25.56	3.40	20.00	20.00
Torquay	22.14	13.38	18.75	6.25
GenevaA	21.63	2.29	17.50	6.67
GenevaB	21.36	1.24	17.50	0.00
GenevaC	21.14	1.04	17.50	0.00
DillonA	19.46	7.95	15.50	11.43
DillonB	18.88	2.95	15.00	3.23

What will be surprising to many is the the United States was *very* active in negotiating bilateral agreements between 1934 and the start of the GATT negotiations in Geneva in 1947. In terms of median tariffs, a little less than half of the 30% reduction between Smoot Hawley and Geneva 1947 is directly attributable to the bilateral trade agreements because the U.S. converted all its bilateral concessions into MFN tariffs.⁸ Taking into account the 1946 tariff

⁸Only a few pre-existing agreements, such as with Cuba and Philippines, did not have their commitments extended in this way.

levels, the reduction in *ad valorem* tariffs we find matches the figure of 21% from page 485 of Irwin (2017).

The pattern of reductions after Geneva 1947 is somewhat uneven. From Geneva 1947 to Annecy, the reduction in means was much smaller at about 3% with the reduction in medians being 20%. Annecy saw small tariff cuts on average in large part because this round was focused on accession: countries like the United States that had joined in Geneva only negotiated with those countries that were newly acceding in the Annecy Round.

In percentage terms, the Torquay Round saw cuts about two-thirds of the size of those in Geneva 1947. Geneva 1956 saw percentage cuts closer to those in Annecy, and for the first time these were phased in. The cuts in tariff averages in the Dillon round were about 5% for specific tariffs and 10% for *ad valorem*, while the median for both types of tariffs decreased by about 15%.

	Summary Statistics of Specific Tariffs by Round						
	Min	1st Quartile	Mean	Median	3rd Quartile	Max	N
Smoot Hawley	0	0.12	31.97	0.44	2.81	3000	1554
1946	0	0.12	25.86	0.44	2.50	1600	1541
Geneva	0	0.09	19.65	0.38	2.08	1000	1543
Annecy	0	0.09	19.48	0.34	2.00	1000	1542
Torquay	0	0.08	17.33	0.29	1.88	1000	1542
GenevaA	0	0.07	17.05	0.29	1.88	1000	1542
GenevaB	0	0.07	16.78	0.28	1.88	1000	1542
GenevaC	0	0.07	16.54	0.27	1.88	1000	1539
DillonA	0	0.07	15.95	0.25	1.88	1000	1541
DillonB	0	0.06	15.45	0.25	1.88	1000	1541

5.1.4 Heterogeneity across products: Schedule-by-Schedule liberalization

- Round by round graphs for specific, interesting lines

These headline numbers hide variation in magnitude and speed of liberalization across types of products. This will be explored in detail in the paper, but a few interesting details are in order here. The data are grouped into 15 industry groups called *schedules* in Smoot Hawley. They range in length from 12 lines for Schedule 6 (Tobacco and Manufactures of) to 660 lines for Schedule 3 (Metals and Manufactures of).

Schedule 8 (Spirits, Wines and other Beverages) has all but one of its 34 lines covered by a specific tariff and it sees the largest mean tariff in each round. The mean tariff cut is

	Summary Statistics of Ad Valorem Tariffs by Round						
	Min	1st Quartile	Mean	Median	3rd Quartile	Max	N
Smoot Hawley	5.00	25.0	38.97	35.00	50.00	105	1982
1946	2.50	20.0	33.95	30.00	45.00	105	1988
Geneva	2.50	15.0	26.46	25.00	35.00	105	1972
Annecy	2.50	12.5	25.56	20.00	33.33	105	1972
Torquay	1.88	12.5	22.14	18.75	27.50	90	1970
GenevaA	1.88	11.5	21.63	17.50	27.50	90	1970
GenevaB	1.88	11.0	21.36	17.50	27.00	90	1970
GenevaC	1.88	10.5	21.14	17.50	25.50	90	1971
DillonA	1.00	10.5	19.46	15.50	25.00	90	1965
DillonB	0.50	10.0	18.88	15.00	25.00	90	1965

correspondingly largest here, with a decrease of more than 89% in the average specific tariff from 49% in Smoot Hawley to 5% in Dillon.

In contrast, the 11 lines with specific tariffs for Schedule 5 (Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures of) start at one of the lowest averages across schedules of 22.9% but decreases to only 22.8% by Dillon. The other six lines have *ad valorem* tariffs and have the smallest decrease across all schedules for mean *ad valorem* tariffs: from 50.8% to 31.9%, which is the largest mean *ad valorem* tariff across all schedules in the Dillon round.

Interestingly, all but one schedule (Schedule 1 – Chemicals, Oils and Paints) has the mean *ad valorem* tariff decrease by less than the median decrease *ad valorem* tariff, implying a reduction in tariff spikes. For specific tariffs, exactly half of the schedules show this pattern (Schedule 12 – Silk Manufactures has no specific tariffs).

- Any obvious patterns to which lines have largest/smallest cuts?

5.1.5 Which items get staged tariff reductions?

- Are there differences in which lines get staging once staging starts?
 - Before Kennedy at least, where it was uniform...
 - Was it **really** uniform?

5.2 Unexpected

5.2.1 How important was RTAA between 1934 and 1946?

- Can we test:
 - 1945, the executive branch had cut in half—the maximum allowable reduction—the rates for about 40 percent of the dutiable imports

5.2.2 Some lines see tariff increases

- Para 209, item 6 has tariff double in Geneva^{56A}
 - 331 item 10 increases specific tariff from 3 to 4 in Torquay
 - 911
 - 1005.a.3 (something to do with hemp) S-H → Geneva unchanged; then increase

5.2.3 Switching from *ad valorem* to specific is rare

- Metallic magnesium and metallic magnesium scrap, para 375, switches from specific to ad valorem in Geneva^{56C}; reduced from 50 to 45% in Dillon
 - 1102b (wools nspf) go from ad valorem in every round to specific in Dillon
 - 202.a swiches from specific in S-H to ad valorem in Geneva
 - Specific vs. ad valorem vs. compound (both specific and ad valorem)
 - Teti (2020) reports that 8% of U.S. tariffs were specific in 1988-2017
 - Teti (2020) also reports: "Mixed tariffs are expressed as either a specific or an ad valorem rate, depending on which generates the most (or sometimes the least) revenue. Then there are technical tariffs that depend on certain product characteristics for example duties might be 8% for butter with fat content between 9-40%. Tariff rate quotas are made up of a low tariff rate on the initial imports (the within-quota quantity) and a very high tariff rate on imports entering above the initial amount (outside-quota quantity).
 - Para 32, “change of tax formula”? Also 202.a, 232.c,302.d,

5.2.4 Is this “certain tariff levels” the same as Teti?

- [this is in 2017] Both the fact that countries have a preference for certain tariff levels, i.e. multiples of five and zero, as well as the fact that countries often set the same tariff

for entire tariff headings, yield to a relatively low number of unique tariffs. For HICs it equals on average 567, which is compared to a total number of 5,018 HS6-products relatively low. Even the country with the largest number of unique tariffs, Liechtenstein, only has 1,710 unique levels; the European Union has the second highest number of unique tariffs (670), the United States place third (662) (Teti 2020)

5.3 Analysis

- What can we say about which / why lines have *ad valorem* vs. specific?
 - Is there variation over time?

, but we intend to analyze them separately and provide explanation for which lines get *ad valorem* protection, which lines get specific tariffs, and which get both. We know that the incidence of specific tariffs declines with inflation; this is an important and under-studied aspect of liberalization that we intend to explore.
- Which products ‘suffer’ from large tariff cuts and which products continue to receive protection?
- Can we posit an explanation for the variation in both the quantity and speed of liberalization across products?
 - Perhaps the number of countries who are negotiating?
 - * Look at correlations between the number of pages for the schedule for each country?
- Patterns of Reduction: Countries can reduce tariffs in many different ways. Assuming that changes in tariffs are governed by the objective of increasing welfare, the literature puts forward two types of tariff reforms (for example Neary (1998)). Countries can either implement a uniform radial reduction (reduce all tariffs by the same proportion) or a concertina reform (reduce the highest tariff rates). The concertina reform compresses the tariff structure—lower and more uniform tariffs are the result of reducing the extremely high tariffs the most and making only small cuts to the already low tariffs. In case of a radial reform, the tariff structure remains the same. In multilateral tariff negotiations both reforms are applied, albeit the concertina reform has become more popular in recent years (Hoda 2001). (Teti 2020)

6 Non-U.S. Contracting Parties

Need table that Matt is creating with number of pages for each schedule for each round

- remember that time series doesn't make sense

7 Conclusion

Future plans

- What role did the presence of specific tariffs, combined with inflation, have in reducing the total level of tariff protection?
 - Need trade volume / value / price data
 - include our plans for TOT analysis, what data we're going to use - proof of concept using modern elasticity data would be great, even in a subset of lines

8 References

ADD

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9 Data Appendix

9.1 Data sources

File name	Content	Sources
Geneva47_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Geneva 1947	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 61. ⁹
Annecy_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Annecy 1949	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 63. ¹⁰
Torquay_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Torquay 1951	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 144. ¹¹
Geneva56_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Geneva 1956	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 245. ¹²
Dillon_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Dillon 1960	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 440. ¹³
Kennedy_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Kennedy 1964	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 624. ¹⁴
Tokyo_UNTC	Individual round schedules of Tokyo 1979	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 1189. ¹⁵
Uruguay_UNTC_1	Individual round schedules of Uruguay 1988, till chapter 63	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 1632. ¹⁶
Uruguay_UNTC_2	Individual round schedules of Uruguay 1988, rest of the chapters	UNTC official website, Registration number A-814, Volume number 1634. ¹⁷

File name	Content	Sources
Torquay (black white)	Consolidated version of rounds: Geneva47, Annecy and Torquay	The hard copy was borrowed from the Library of University of Texas. We then scanned and digitized the copy. ¹⁸
Tariff Act of 1930 cleaner	Initial tariff schedule of 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act	Citation information: volume: 46 page: 590 npages: 175 file: STATUTE-46-Pg590.pdf congress: 71 type: publaw number: 361 citation: Pub. Law 71-361 topic: Tariff Act of 1930 title: AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes. June 17, 1930 590 Link for the file ¹⁹ ; link for citation information: ²⁰
US pre-GATT tariff schedule	United States Import Duties, June 1946.	University of Minnesota, Hathitrust Online Library: ²¹ Citation information: United States Tariff Commission. (1946). United States import duties, June 1946. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off.

File name	Content	Sources
Tariff Classification Study volume 9	Cross reference schedule between TSUSA system and Smoot-Hawley system in 1962	The Ohio State University, Hathitrust Online Library: ²² Citation information:United States Tariff Commission. (196061). Tariff classification study. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off..
US 1962 Tariff Act	The first TSUSA tariff schedule system that bridged Dillon round and Kennedy round	The document can be found in various sources, the one we used for digitization is uploaded by University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, on Hathitrust Online Library ²³

⁹<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%2061/v61.pdf>

¹⁰<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%2063/v63.pdf>

¹¹<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20144/v144.pdf>

¹²<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20245/v245.pdf>

¹³<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20440/v440.pdf>

¹⁴<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20624/v624.pdf>

¹⁵<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201189/v1189.pdf>

¹⁶<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201632/v1632.pdf>

¹⁷<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201634/v1634.pdf>

¹⁸https://search.lib.utexas.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?context=L&vid=01UTAU_INST:SEARCH&search_scope=MyInst_and_CI&tab=Everything&docid=alma991056424989706011

¹⁹<https://govtrackus.s3.amazonaws.com/legislink/pdf/stat/46/STATUTE-46-Pg590.pdf>

²⁰<https://github.com/unitedstates/legisworks-historical-statutes/blob/master/data/046.yaml>

²¹<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100721221?type%5B%5D=all&lookfor%5B%5D=united%20states%20import%20duties%20june&ft=>

²²<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/102256592>

²³<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112105143967&view=1up&seq=3>

9.2 Examples

Here we share images of our source files for an illustrative example. The product displayed is the pharmaceutical chemical *Hexamethylenetetramine*. Under the Smoot Hawley enumeration, it is assigned paragraph number 40, as shown in both the Geneva 1947 tariff schedule and the consolidated file from Torquay. Under the TSUSA system, it is assigned code 425.73.

As the figures below illustrate, the schedules usually consist of three parts: the item number (Smoot Hawley paragraph number or TSUSA code), the product description, and the rate of duty. We structure our data to follow this framework.

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Description of Products	Rate of Duty
39	Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for	10% ad val.
40	Hexamethylenetetramine	5-1/2¢ per lb.

Figure 2: Example of an item in Geneva 1947 schedule

SCHEDULE XX - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
PART I (continued)		
Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Description of Products	Rate of Duty
40	Formaldehyde solution or formalin	7/8¢ per lb.
	Hexamethylenetetramine	5-1/2¢ per lb.
	Solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde .	4¢ per lb.

Figure 3: Example of an item in Torquay consolidated schedule

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
425.18	Nitrogenous compounds (con.): Hexamethylenetetramine.....	4.5¢ per lb.	11¢ per lb.

Figure 4: Example of an item in 1962 Tariff Act

9.3 Details of the Digitization Process

9.3.1 The Smoot-Hawley System

We refer to the first document we found—a tariff schedule for the United States that consolidates the concessions in the Geneva, Annecy and Torquay rounds—as “Torquay (black white).” This document was in hard copy, borrowed from the University of Texas Libraries. We scanned the hard copy, conducted optical character recognition (OCR) and digitized the file in R. By running the R package *pdftools*,²⁴ we obtain an editable Microsoft Excel file that consists of detailed product descriptions and their corresponding tariff rates. Since “Torquay (black white)” contains the schedules of the first three rounds, we were able to construct a benchmark schedule that includes most of the products from Smoot-Hawley through the Dillon Round.

Subsequently, we found more complete and systematic data in the United Nations Treaty Collection (UNTC). Here there are schedules for each round individually. For these we manually entered the United States tariff rate for each round line by line based on the framework we had constructed via “Torquay (black white).” To check the reliability of our benchmark file, we compared the three individual rounds we have from the UNTC (i.e., “Geneva47_UNTC,” “Annecy_UNTC” and “Torquay_UNTC”) with the consolidated version “Torquay (black white)” and found no differences in tariff rates.

Next, we located the original 1930 Tariff Act document (“Tariff Act of 1930 cleaner”) and entered its tariff rates in order to identify the Smoot-Hawley tariffs as a benchmark. The Smoot-Hawley tariffs make sense as a benchmark because they continued to be the prevailing legal tariffs of the U.S. unless modified by subsequent agreement or legislation. We therefore made sure to enter all products in the original Smoot-Hawley into our database. That is, even if some products did not show up in later rounds, they are still included for completeness.

To pin down more precisely the magnitude of the tariff reductions of the first round of GATT negotiations (Geneva 1947), we also digitized the US tariff schedule of the year 1946, using

²⁴<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/pdftools/pdftools.pdf>

the file “United State Import Duties June 1946.” The file contains all tariff changes between 1930 and 1946, both unilaterally and through bilateral negotiations.

With the information above, we are able to identify the magnitude of tariff reductions of every GATT round that uses the Smoot-Hawley tariff system.

After manually cleaning the data in Excel, we save the file as a comma separated values file (csv) in the UTF-8 format and import into R for further data clean, standardizing units for specific tariffs and analysis.

9.3.2 TSUS system

The TSUS system was first utilized in GATT negotiations in the Kennedy round (1964). To incorporate this new system, we started a separate file for the TSUSA tariffs by digitizing the schedule in the Tariff Act of 1962.²⁵

The Tariff Act of 1962 is not related to GATT negotiations. Rather, we digitized it because it provides a comprehensive framework for the TSUS system and helps to fill the gap between the last round under the Smoot-Hawley system (Dillon) and the first round under the TSUS system (Kennedy). Everything we’ve learned so far indicates that the schedule associated with the Tariff Act 1962 represents the US tariff level after the Dillon round but organized under TSUSA system.²⁶

Here we used an approach similar to the one described in the previous subsection. We began with the document “Tariff Act 1962” from United States International Trade Commission.²⁷ We applied the same optical character recognition tools and constructed the framework of the tariff schedule system in Excel. We then used the tariff schedule files of the Kennedy and Tokyo rounds collected from the UNTC website to manually enter the tariff rate data for each product, line by line. In the Tokyo round, some tariff codes from 1962 and the Kennedy Round are replaced by the introduction of new codes, so we also created an “exit and entry” column in our dataset to record these changes. Finally, we followed the same data cleaning and unit-normalization process as in the previous section.

²⁵This act formally changed the tariff system and became effective on August 31, 1963.

²⁶Two main facts support our belief: (1) we observe that the tariff rates for similar products are exactly the same in the Tariff Act 1962 and the second stage of the Dillon round; (2) the time span between the effective dates of two documents is short: the second stage of Dillon round was effective in 1962 and the Tariff Act of 1962 was effective on August 31, 1963. We will be able to say something more definitive once we have completed the concordance between the Smoot-Hawley and TSUS systems.

²⁷Several pages are missing in this document, so we also used files from the Hathitrust Digital Library to complete the schedule.

9.4 Industrial Classification Systems

9.4.1 Smoot-Hawley: Schedule

Schedule	Category	Smoot-Hawley Paragraph
1	Chemicals, Oils, and Paints	1 to 97
2	Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware	201 to 236
3	Metals and Manufactures of	301 to 398
4	Wood and Manufactures of	401 to 412
5	Sugar, Molasses, and Manufactures of	501 to 506
6	Tobacco and Manufactures of	601 to 605
7	Agricultural Products and Provisions	701 to 783
8	Spirits, Wines, and Other Beverages	801 to 815
9	Cotton Manufactures	901 to 924
10	Flax, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures of	1001 to 1022
11	Wool and Manufactures of	1101 to 1122
12	Silk Manufactures	1201 to 1211
13	Manufactures of Rayon or Other Synthetic Textile	1301 to 1313
14	Papers and Books	1401 to 1413
15	Sundries	1501 to 1559
16	Title II - Free List	1601 to 1814

9.4.2 TSUSA: Section

Section	Category	TSUSA Code
1	Animal and Vegetable Products	100.01 to 193.25
2	Wood and Paper; Printed Matter	200.03 to 274.90
3	Textile Fibers and Textile Products	300.10 to 390.60
4	Chemicals and Related Products	401.02 to 495.20
5	Nonmetallic Minerals and Products	511.11 to 548.05
6	Metals and Metal Products	601.03 to 696.60
7	Specified Products: Miscellaneous and Nonemunerated Products	700.05 to 799.00
8	Special Classification Provisions	800 to 870.25

9.5 Free lists

Under the Smoot Hawley classification system, items that were free of duty were gathered together into Schedule 16 instead of being integrated into a schedule with like products. That is, the products in Schedule 16 all are free of duty, and unlike the products in Schedules 1-15, the free list products come from many industries. For now, we have not included Schedule 16 in the main data.

Products free-of-duty were organized differently under the TSUSA system. Using both keyword searches and the cross-reference table in Volume 9 of the 1962 Tariff Classification Study, it appears that almost all of the free-of-duty item from Smoot-Hawley are included in the section of TSUSA that corresponds to the industrial characteristics of the product. We will thus integrate the free-of-duty products once we have finished the concordances to the TSUSA Harmonized System classification systems.

Interestingly, the products in the free-of-duty Schedule 16 under the Smoot Hawley classification system entered the tariff schedule gradually. To be more specific, in each round only some of the free-of-duty products from the Tariff Act of 1930 (Smoot Hawley) are included in the tariff schedule.

Between 1930 and when a product enters one of the GATT schedules, the status is not entirely clear. We have not found conclusive evidence to resolve this issue. Given that the Smoot Hawley Act unilaterally set tariff policy free of international commitments, our educated guess is that the U.S. authorities could increase the duty on these products unilaterally. What is clear is that once these products enter a GATT schedule, the U.S. was committed to not subsequently charge a duty on these products. We thus infer that if a product was free of duty in the Tariff Act of 1930 but not included in the free list in the GATT negotiated schedules, the US government either wanted to have more flexibility on this product or had not yet found a negotiating partner who was willing to exchange commitments involving the product.

9.6 Tariff intervals

When, in addition to the usual ad valorem or specific tariff, a line also has a minimum or maximum tariff, we classify the line as being of the “tariff interval” type. For example Paragraph 210 *Rockingham earthenware* in the Geneva 1947 schedule has its rate description as “*20 cents per doz. articles, but not less 7.5% nor more than 25%.*”

To incorporate this type of tariff formula, we followed the approach used in the consolidated

Torquay schedule and the TSUSA system, that is to divide the single line for that product into multiple lines according to the values of the minimums and maximums. In the consolidated Torquay schedule, *Rockingham earthenware* is listed as three separate lines: “*Rockingham earthenware, valued per dozen articles: under 80 cents - 25% ad valorem*”, “*Rockingham earthenware, valued per dozen articles: over 80 cents and under 266.67 cents - 20 cents per doz, articles*” and “*Rockingham earthenware, valued per dozen articles: over 266.67 cents - 7.5% ad valorem*”. Notice that the threshold value for each line is calculated based on the minimum and maximum of tariff rate. With this method, we manually transformed all the tariff interval type lines into separate lines based on their values.

One thing to note is that, as the tariff rates were reduced across rounds, some of the threshold values may also change. Usually these changes are trivial and adding more lines for each newly-calculated threshold would induce more distortion to the data than using the original thresholds. Therefore we use the original threshold value unless the tariff interval formula itself changed over time. We created an “Intervals” dummy variable to keep track of lines that are affected by the tariff interval issue.

9.7 Line splitting

Another frequent issue in aligning the tariff schedules through time is what we call line splitting. The original product descriptions in the Tariff Act of 1930 paragraphs are often quite general and sometimes ambiguous and we find that the descriptions are often split in later schedules to create product lines whose descriptions are narrower. This seems to happen when the negotiators wanted to apply two different tariffs to what was formerly a single line.

An example of this is Paragraph 24, which is described in the Tariff Act of 1930 as “*Flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations.*” In the Dillon round tariff schedule, the paragraph is divided into “*Flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations: unfit for beverage purposes, containing of alcohol . . .*” and “*Flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations: fit for beverage purposes, containing of alcohol . . .*”.

More restrictions on the descriptions or new types of delineation were introduced as the tariff system evolved. To deal with these splitting lines, we create new lines for each split and enter a uniform tariff rate in earlier schedules for any line that was previously included in the more general (un-split) line. In this way we keep the completeness of the schedule and avoid losing information on differentiated products.

9.8 Staging

Beginning in the Geneva 1956 round, the tariff reductions were made in multiple stages. In the source documents for Geneva 1956 and Dillon, there is a column for each stage.²⁸ Typically there is one year between implementation of each stage. Although most products that are negotiated in each round have different tariffs in each stage, some products do have the tariff rate for more than one stage. To deal with staging, we created separate columns for these stages and track the tariff reduction across stages. However, when comparing the tariff reduction across rounds, we focus on the tariff rate in the final stage.

9.9 GATT contracting parties

TO BE ADDED WHEN READY

²⁸Geneva 1956 has three stages while Dillon has two stages.