

Ghodsi, Mahdi

**Article**

## Impact of TBTs on trade in ICT goods: Differentiating by regulatory objectives

Central European Economic Journal (CEEJ)

**Provided in Cooperation with:**

Faculty of Economic Sciences, University of Warsaw

*Suggested Citation:* Ghodsi, Mahdi (2024) : Impact of TBTs on trade in ICT goods: Differentiating by regulatory objectives, Central European Economic Journal (CEEJ), ISSN 2543-6821, Sciendo, Warsaw, Vol. 11, Iss. 58, pp. 97-127,  
<https://doi.org/10.2478/ceej-2024-0009>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/324606>

**Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:**

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

**Terms of use:**

*Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.*

*You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.*

*If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.*



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

ISSN: 2543-6821 (online)

Journal homepage: <http://ceej.wne.uw.edu.pl>

Mahdi Ghodsi

# Impact of TBTs on Trade in ICT Goods: Differentiating by Regulatory Objectives

**To cite this article**

Ghodsi, M. (2024). Impact of TBTs on Trade in ICT Goods: Differentiating by Regulatory Objectives. Central European Economic Journal, 11(58), 97-127.

**DOI:** 10.2478/ceej-2024-0009

 To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.2478/ceej-2024-0009>

**This article was edited by Guest Editor:**

Jan Hagemeyer  
University of Warsaw, Poland

as part of the Special Call to mark the 70th Birthday of Prof. Jan Jakub Michałek



Mahdi Ghodsi 

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw); Rahlgasse 3, A-1060 Vienna, Austria  
corresponding author: ghodsi@wiiw.ac.at

# Impact of TBTs on Trade in ICT Goods: Differentiating by Regulatory Objectives

## Abstract

This paper analyses how different types of technical barriers to trade (TBTs) imposed on imports of information and communications technology (ICT) goods globally affected the value and volume of imported goods during the period of 1996–2018. Key words cited in the TBTs give an indication of the aims behind the imposition of TBTs. The results indicate that TBTs have a strong positive impact on the value of imports. While many key words cited in TBTs notified to the World Trade Organization (WTO) affect the value and volume of imports in a positive way, certain other TBTs function as trade barriers.

## Keywords

Information and communications technology | non-tariff measures | technical barriers to trade | World Trade Organization | Pseudo Poisson Maximum Likelihood

## JEL Codes

F13, F14, L15

## 1. Introduction

Globalisation and digitalisation are intertwined. On the one hand, the globalisation process in recent decades has stimulated trade in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector (known as the digital sector). On the other hand, the digitalisation created by the ICT sector has reduced trade costs, thus stimulating trade and the globalisation process (Ahmad et al., 2011; Mattes et al., 2012; Yushkova, 2014; Nath & Liu, 2017; Xing, 2018; Ozcan, 2018). According to World Bank data,<sup>1</sup> ICT goods imports made up about 12.9% of total goods imports in 2019.

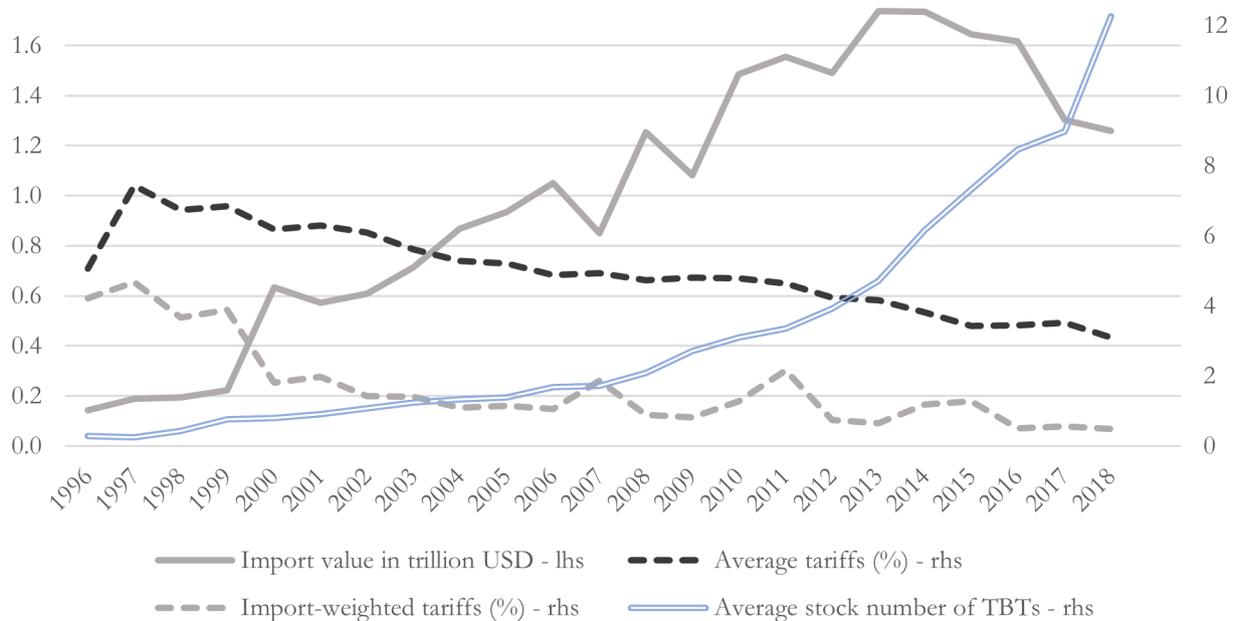
As Figure 1 shows, the total import of ICT goods peaked in 2013 at USD 1.74 trillion. That indicates the importance of the trade in digital goods in the global economy. While tariffs imposed on ICT goods have been substantially reduced over the past two decades, non-tariff measures (NTMs) covering product regulations and standards imposed on goods have proliferated. Technical barriers to trade (TBTs) are among the most common NTMs imposed on

ICT goods. Therefore, this paper analyses the impact of TBTs on imports of ICT goods over the period of 1996–2018.

With the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995, tariffs and traditional barriers to trade have been substantially reduced. In December 1995, members of the WTO concluded the Information Technology Agreement, which envisaged the elimination of tariffs on ICT goods. In December 2015, 50 members of this agreement resolved to extend the agreement to more than 200 products. As the right-hand side (rhs) axis of Figure 1 indicates, the simple average tariffs (in percentages) imposed on ICT goods have been gradually decreasing since 1997, while the import-weighted tariffs have been much lower than the simple average tariffs. This indicates that import flows are directed at tariff lines with lower tariffs in this sector. However, the use of NTMs has been on the rise. In fact, the average number of TBTs imposed on the import of ICT goods increased by 43 times, from about 0.3 at the start of the period to 12.3 in 2018.

This highlights the importance of the regulatory NTMs on the trade pattern of ICT goods, which is

<sup>1</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TM.VAL.ICTG.ZS.UN>



**Figure 1.**

Source: WITS, COMTRADE, UNCTAD, WTO I-TIP, author's elaboration

the focus of this study. Many studies in the literature have shown the heterogeneity of regulatory NTMs and their diverse implications for the trade in goods (Kee et al., 2009; Beghin et al., 2015; Ghodsi et al., 2017; Bratt, 2017; Niu et al., 2018). TBTs imposed by a large, growing economy, such as China, may stimulate imports to facilitate the organisation of supply chains and imports of intermediate materials that are used in other stages of production domestically. By contrast, certain other regulatory NTMs, such as sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures imposed on the import of consumer goods, may significantly hamper trade (Disdier et al., 2008). ICT goods are used as capital, intermediate inputs and consumer goods. Therefore, the implications of NTMs for trade in ICT goods may be very far-reaching. In other words, the impact of regulations and standards embedded within TBTs on the use of goods, demand and price may be very heterogeneous.

The statistics department of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) considers 93 goods at the six-digit level of the Harmonised System (HS) 2012 version, placing them in five broad categories.<sup>2</sup> Each of these goods may have a different functionality and use that can be clearly

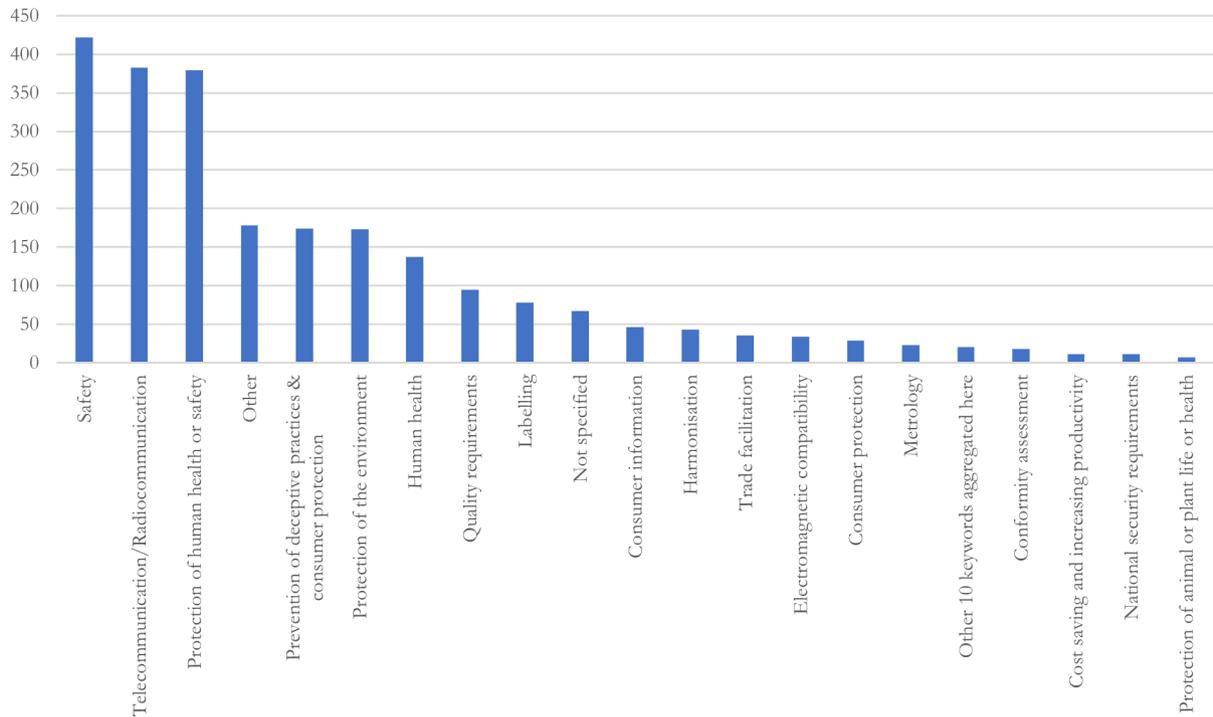
distinguished from other goods. Therefore, UNCTAD classifies these goods into five categories:

- ICT01 - Computers and peripheral equipment
- ICT02 - Communication equipment
- ICT03 - Consumer electronic equipment
- ICT04 - Electronic components
- ICT05 - Miscellaneous

These goods correspond to 77 product codes in the HS 1996 version, for which data exist for a longer time span (since 1996). These goods and the related categories defined by UNCTAD are presented in Table A1 in the Appendix.

TBTs are imposed to regulate the market for legitimate reasons that are in line with all WTO agreements, and specifically with the TBT agreement of the WTO. According to the WTO's Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP) data, 1,351 TBT notifications were imposed on these 77 goods between 1996 and 2018. According to the descriptions of these notifications, the NTMs were imposed in pursuit of 30 different regulatory objectives (suggested by their key words). Figure 2 presents the number of TBT notifications in force in 2018 for each of the 30 objectives, on the basis of the key words cited. Some 95% of the notifications provided at least one key word; for the remaining 5% of the TBTs imposed on

<sup>2</sup> The classification of ICT goods by UNCTADstat can be found here: [https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/Classifications/DimHS2012Products\\_lct\\_Hierarchy.pdf](https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/Classifications/DimHS2012Products_lct_Hierarchy.pdf)



**Figure 2.**

Source: WTO I-TIP, author's elaboration

ICT goods, no key word was specified ('not specified' ranks tenth among all the key words cited in TBT notifications to the WTO—see Figure 2). About 46% of the TBTs imposed on ICT goods had only one key word (including those with 'not specified'); thus, 54% of TBTs provided at least two key words (and up to eight).

The most common key word used in the description of a TBT imposed on ICT goods and notified to the WTO was 'safety,' with 422 notifications. The second most important category, with 383 TBTs imposed on ICT goods, had the key word 'telecommunication/radiocommunication' (which is uncommon for other types of goods). 'Protection of human health or safety' was the third most common key word, mentioned in 379 TBT notifications. 'Prevention of deceptive practices & consumer protection,' 'protection of the environment,' 'human health' and 'quality requirements' are the next most commonly cited key words, in 174, 173, 137 and 95 TBT notifications, respectively.

Each of these TBTs may target more than one product for regulation across a border. For instance, many TBTs are imposed on all products classified under chapter 85 of HS, which covers all 'electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound

recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles', which also includes non-ICT goods. Therefore, these TBTs may be very effective in controlling imports across the whole sector, if complying with them becomes too costly. Compliance costs may increase simply because of the bureaucracy or 'red tape': extra staff may be required to handle it. However, the costs may decline thanks to digitalisation and the automation of many customs offices. To reduce costs, some countries may regulate the market using 'harmonisation,' 'trade facilitation' and 'conformity assessment' TBTs, with the relevant key words cited in, respectively, 43, 35 and 18 TBT notifications that target ICT goods. When the cost of compliance across the border increases due to the burden of the numerous regulations, it becomes an example of red tape hindering trade.

It is important to note that previous studies, which are referenced both above and below, have not distinguished between different types of TBTs. In fact, many studies have grouped all TBTs, or even all NTMs, under a single variable. The major contribution of this paper is in differentiating between various types of TBTs based on their objectives. However, it should be noted that some TBTs have a general objective and apply universally to all goods. Consequently, when

previous research analysed specific TBTs targeting a particular product, these general TBTs were also included in their analysis. This is evident in the NTM data notified to the WTO, where we observe that some broadly targeted TBTs impact ICT goods. Key words such as ‘pesticides’, ‘protection of animal and plant life or health’ and ‘nutrition information’ appear in TBTs aimed at a wide range of products, or even universally. This demonstrates how many objectives cited within TBT notifications target all products. Prior studies have categorised these TBTs as affecting ICT goods, even though in practice, they should not specifically target such goods. The regulations behind the borders ensure that these general TBTs are complied with for all regulated products. Therefore, this study makes a significant contribution to the literature by analysing whether both related and unrelated regulations impact the trade value and volume of products. It delves deeper into the objectives and key words of TBTs notified to the WTO. One major hypothesis of this study is that objectives related to ICT goods, such as ‘safety’ or ‘telecommunication/radiocommunication’, should strongly affect the trade of these goods. In contrast, unrelated objectives such as ‘pesticides’, ‘protection of animal and plant life or health’ and ‘nutrition information’ should not affect the trade of these goods, as they might be misreported as TBTs targeting these goods.

Therefore, this paper analyses the impact of different types of regulatory TBTs on the import of ICT goods during the period of 1996–2018. More precisely, the key words mentioned in the regulations notified to the WTO will be used to provide greater insight into what types of TBT have what kind of impact on imports of ICT goods. For instance, while ‘safety’ was the most frequently cited key word in TBTs imposed on ICT goods, the results show that these TBTs did not have any significant impact on the value or the volume of imports across many econometric specifications. However, TBTs that pursued a ‘conformity assessment’ played a stimulative and facilitating role in terms of the value of imports of ICT goods globally. These effects will be differentiated on the basis of the categories determined by UNCTAD statistics in July 2019. Both the value of trade and its volume will be analysed to provide greater insight into the impact of TBTs on import prices, value and volume. Since TBTs are regulations that are imposed unilaterally on all exporters, unilateral import values of 77 HS six-digit ICT goods during the period of 1996–2018 are used. However, because of mutual recognition and harmonisation of standards, regulations and NTMs

across the single market of the European Union (EU), unilateral imports are calculated in such a way that intra-EU trade and intra-EU trade policy measures are excluded from the analysis. The organisation of the rest of the paper is as follows. The next section describes the methodology and the data used in the analysis, section 3 provides the results of the analysis and section 4 offers a conclusion.

## 2. Methodology and data

As mentioned above, TBTs are imposed unilaterally on imports of goods from all exporting countries. Therefore, to measure the impact of TBTs on imported goods, one can choose a unilateral setting, which is also used in earlier studies, such as Kee et al. (2009). However, there are zero trade flows for some imported products to certain countries, which may cause sample selection bias in the estimation of the impact of NTMs, especially if the NTM imposed on a product prohibits trade completely. To control for zero trade flows in the import data, the Pseudo Poisson Maximum Likelihood (PPML) is used that is implemented in Stata by Santos Silva and Tenreyro (2006) (see also Head & Ries, 2008; Head & Mayer, 2014; Yotov et al., 2016; Larch et al., 2019), further developed by Correia et al. (2019a,b) to run multidimensional fixed effects. The equation for the estimation of unilateral trade is as follows:

$$m_{iht} = \exp[\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{arc}T_{iht} + \alpha_2 TBT_{iht} + \omega_{it} + \omega_{ih}] + \varepsilon_{iht} \quad (1)$$

where  $m_{iht}$  is total import values  $m_{iht}^v$  (or import volumes  $m_{iht}^q$ ) of product  $h$  to country  $i$  in year  $t$ ;  $\text{arc}T_{iht}$  is the hyperbolic sine transformation (Bellemare and Wichman, 2020) of simple average tariffs (in per cent) levied by country  $i$  on imports of product  $h$  in year  $t$ ;  $TBT_{iht}$  is the stock number of TBTs imposed by country  $i$  on the imports of products  $h$  and in force in year  $t$ , which also includes TBTs imposed in earlier years that are not withdrawn;<sup>3</sup>

**3** It is important to note that according to the WTO I-TIP data, no TBT is reported as having been withdrawn. Many earlier studies in the literature have relied on a simple dummy variable to indicate the existence of NTMs, which overlooks details about their extensiveness and stringency. However, it could be argued that some TBTs may provide information about the reduction in barriers. Whereas previous studies

$\omega_{it}$  is the country-time dummy that controls for any time-variant country characteristics, such as the size of the economy or the level of development, factors of production, membership of the WTO or the EU or any other preferential trade agreements, etc.;  $\omega_{ih}$  is the country-product fixed effect that controls for any time-invariant characteristics of a country-product dyad, such as those persistent on the supply side or the demand side of a product in a country; and  $\varepsilon_{iht}$  is the error term. As noted above, intra-EU values are excluded from the analysis. Therefore, when country  $i$  is a member of the EU, its imports from other EU members are not included in the dependent variable, and its tariffs and TBTs that are usually set to zero are also excluded from the calculation of explanatory variables.

It is widely discussed in the literature that, due to reverse causality of TBTs and the dependent variable, there is a potential endogeneity bias in the estimation of TBTs, as TBTs may be correlated with the error term  $E(TBT_{iht} \varepsilon_{iht}) \neq 0$ . Such an endogeneity bias is controlled for using the instrumental variable approach in the literature (Kee et al., 2009; Beghin et al., 2015; Bratt, 2017; Niu et al., 2018; Ghodsi, 2020). Moreover, other sources of endogeneity bias could be measurement error and the omitted variable bias. While the latter is controlled for using the appropriate fixed effects in equation (1), the former could also be controlled for using the instrumental approach. Following the seminal work of Kee et al. (2009), past growth in imports  $\Delta m_{iht-1} = \text{arc}m_{iht-1} - \text{arc}m_{iht-2}$ , and total exports  $\text{arc}x_{iht}$  of product  $h$  from country  $i$  in year  $t$  are two exogenous variables that may affect the imposition of TBTs, but do not correlate with the dependent variable in year  $t$ . Moreover, Kee et al. (2009) also use the GDP-weighted average TBT of the five geographically closest countries to importing country  $i$  as the third exogenous instrument for TBT, to control for the measurement error in the calculation of TBT. However, the five closest countries may be quite arbitrary: in a globalised world, distant countries may impose new TBTs, following other distant trading partners, to harmonise their standards and regulation settings. For instance, China is very distant from the EU and the US, but their global value chains have been intensively intertwined in the past two decades. This means that regulations and standards in Chinese

manufacturing sectors may have converged with those in other countries, so that foreign intermediate inputs can be imported and used in Chinese value chains. Therefore, as the third exogenous instrument, the average stock number of TBTs imposed by countries other than the importing country  $i$  under estimation  $TBT_{iht}^w$  is used, which is weighted by the per capita GDP of countries. The reason for choosing per capita GDP, rather than GDP, is that the level of development may be a better indicator of a qualitative and regulatory framework for the implementation of TBTs than simply the size of the economy.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, the first stage of the instrumental variable approach is as follows:

$$TBT_{iht} = \exp[\beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{arc}T_{iht} + \beta_2 \Delta m_{iht-1} + \beta_3 \text{arc}x_{iht} + \beta_4 TBT_{iht}^w + \omega_{it} + \omega_{ih}] + \mu_{iht} \quad (2)$$

After estimating equation (2) and after retrieving the fitted value of  $\widehat{TBT}_{iht}$ , this variable is included in the second-stage estimation, as follows:

$$m_{iht} = \exp[\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \text{arc}T_{iht} + \gamma_2 \widehat{TBT}_{iht} + \omega_{it} + \omega_{ih}] + \vartheta_{iht} \quad (3)$$

where the fitted value of TBT is not correlated with the error term  $E(\widehat{TBT}_{iht} \vartheta_{iht}) = 0$ . It is important to note that because multiple fixed effects are used in the second stage, it is not possible to use a bootstrapping estimation. However, the error term is clustered by importer-product  $ih$  to control for the heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation in the error term.

The benchmark estimation of equation (3) is done on the sample of all 77 ICT goods in the HS 1996 version, which gives the average global impact of TBTs on the value and volume of imports across all these ICT goods. However, as noted above and discussed in the literature, different products may be differently affected by TBTs. Therefore, to observe the impact of TBTs across the five product categories defined by UNCTAD, the fitted TBT in equation (3) interacted with five product category dummies to

treat the existence of any such information merely as a binary variable, this study quantifies them. This approach allows for a more nuanced analysis of their final impact on trade flows, illuminating whether their objective is to reduce barriers or to increase the stringency of regulations.

4 The GDP weights instead of per capita GDP weights are also used in separate specifications, the results of which are available on request.

obtain five point estimates and confidence intervals for a TBT's impact on the imports of the five product categories. A list of these categories and the ICT goods classified is provided in Table A1 in the Appendix. One can estimate the impact of TBTs on different product categories using separate samples of estimations. However, estimating all the products in the same sample would yield results that are more robust. The main reason for that is that all the available information on all products is used in one single estimation, which not only provides a greater degree of freedom for the calculation of statistics, but also uses more information for the estimation of parameters. Moreover, this methodology gives standard deviation and point estimates of each coefficient of TBT for each product category conditional on the coefficients of TBT for other product categories in the same estimation.

Furthermore, the TBT variable used in the benchmark specification includes all types of TBT notified to the WTO that target ICT goods. Thirty separate variables are generated to take account of the 30 different key words cited in the TBTs imposed on these goods. These 30 variables are estimated in separate regressions to infer their impact on trade flows in ICT goods and their product categories.

## 2.1. Data

The data on bilateral import values and import volumes are downloaded from UN COMTRADE and are provided by the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) at the six-digit level of the HS 1996 version<sup>5</sup>. These bilateral trade data are then aggregated to the unilateral level. As noted, intra-EU trade data are excluded from this aggregation.

Data on bilateral tariffs are also downloaded from WITS. These data come from two sources: UNCTAD – with its Global Database on Non-Tariff Measures (TRAINS) (for tariffs and NTMs), and the WTO – with its Integrated Database (WTO-IDB) and WTO Consolidated Tariff Schedules Database (WTO-CTS). Preferential tariffs take priority in the construction of tariff data for countries that have preferential trade agreements. If preferential tariffs are not available, effectively applied rates are used. When neither is available, most-favoured nation (MFN) tariffs are

included in the tariff data. The ad valorem equivalent tariffs are collected in the data when tariff quota rates are actually used. Then, using simple averages and including zero bilateral trade flows at the six-digit HS level, bilateral tariffs are aggregated to a unilateral tariff for each product by importing country. Intra-EU trade is again excluded from this aggregation.

The data on TBTs are downloaded from the WTO's I-TIP data, which include official notifications to the WTO committees concerning NTMs imposed by WTO members. As is documented in Ghodsi et al. (2017), many notifications lack the HS codes of the products targeted by the NTMs. These HS codes are imputed using other information available in the notification. Since only WTO members notify their NTMs, and since the data include only the TBTs imposed by WTO members, the estimation sample is restricted to countries that were members of the WTO during the period in question. China joined the WTO in 2001, and so its imports of ICT goods are included in the analysis for the whole period of 1996–2018. However, Iran has never been a member of the WTO, and thus it is excluded from the sample of analysis as an importing country.

## 3. Estimation results

Table 1 presents the second-stage instrumental variable estimation results using PPML for imports of all ICT goods during the period of 1996–2018. Estimation results using the stock number of TBTs in levels are presented in the left-hand panel (the two left-hand columns) of Table 1.

The number of TBTs imposed by an importing country that was a member of the WTO in 2018 has a statistically positive effect on the value of its imports of ICT goods  $m_{iht}^v$  at the 5% level of significance. The coefficient suggests that an additional TBT imposed each year on ICT goods increases the value of imports by 2.2%. However, the elasticity of import values with respect to the number of TBTs is statistically insignificant; this result is presented in the right-hand panel of Table 1, which uses hyperbolic sine transformation of the number of TBTs and is defined as  $\text{arcTBT}_{iht}$ . The results using an instrumental variable (IV) approach and the fitted values of TBTs in the second stage are very similar to those obtained from the estimations using the actual values of TBTs in the models presented in Table A2 in the Appendix.

<sup>5</sup> The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

**Table 1.** Second-stage instrumental variable estimation results using PPML on imports of ICT goods during 1996–2018

Dependent variable:	TBT in levels		TBT using arcsine transformation	
	$m_{iht}^v$	$m_{iht}^q$	$m_{iht}^v$	$m_{iht}^q$
$\text{arcTBT}_{iht}$	0.21 (0.17)	8.32 (6.38)	0.22 (0.17)	8.27 (6.34)
$\widehat{\text{TBT}}_{iht}$ or $\widehat{\text{arcTBT}}_{iht}$	0.022** (0.011)	0.032 (0.034)	0.20 (0.18)	0.14 (0.35)
<b>Constant</b>	22.1*** (0.11)	23.5*** (0.28)	21.9*** (0.37)	23.4*** (0.84)
<b>Observations</b>	181971	177246	181971	177246
<b>Pseudo R-squared</b>	0.957	0.964	0.956	0.964
<b>Akaike information criterion (AIC)</b>	7.23635e+12	1.58665e+12	7.33042e+12	1.58866e+12
<b>Importer-year FE <math>\omega_{it}</math></b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Importer-product FE <math>\omega_{ih}</math></b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ .

These estimations are run on equation (3).

Source: Author's elaboration; see section 2.1. Data.

The difference between the two results suggests that the bias that is corrected by the exogenous instruments yields results that underestimate the impact of endogenous TBTs.

PPML first-stage estimation results on TBTs are presented in Table A3. From the three exogenous instruments used, only the average global number of TBTs weighted by the per capita GDP of each country that imposes them is statistically significant. Past growth in import values (volumes)  $\Delta m_{iht-1}^v$  ( $\Delta m_{iht-1}^q$ ) or export values (volumes)  $\text{arc}x_{iht}^v$  ( $\text{arc}x_{iht}^q$ ) are not correlated with the endogenous  $\text{TBT}_{iht}$ , and only the TBTs that are imposed globally are significantly related to the number of TBTs that a country imposes on each ICT good. This result comes despite the inclusion of country–product fixed effects that control for any regulatory measure and characteristics that are persistent in each country that demands or supplies one of these ICT goods. As can be observed from the results of the first-stage IV regressions (Table A3), the number of observations decreased to 63,509 (from 181,971 in the non-IV regression presented in Table A2). The reason is that dropped observations are either singletons or are separated by a fixed effect, as Correia (2015) also explains. This means that those dropped observations for TBTs will be controlled for by the fixed effects if they are included in the estimations as explanatory variables. However, the inclusion of

these fixed effects gave statistically insignificant coefficients for other exogenous instruments in the first stage. Therefore, when the fitted value of a TBT is used in the second stage, the actual values of TBTs could replace the missing observations from the fitted values of the first-stage estimation, simply because those actual values of TBTs are controlled for by the fixed effects in the second-stage estimation.

Another interesting result appears to be the insignificant impact of tariffs on the value or volume of imports in any specification. As explained above, tariffs were reduced to a low level (or zero) by many WTO members after the Information Technology Agreement was concluded in December 1995. The simple average global tariffs levied on these products declined from 7.4% in 1997 to 2.1% in 2018. In December 2015, 50 members of the WTO that were committed to the Information Technology Agreement implemented a reduction in tariffs to zero on the import of further ICT goods.

Even more interestingly, the results of the first-stage estimation (Table A2) illustrate that a 1% reduction in tariffs is correlated in a statistically significant way with a 0.032% increase in the number of TBTs imposed, which serves to indicate the substitutability of TBTs for tariffs. The reason is that, while tariffs fell by 58% from 1997 to 2018, the number of TBTs grew by 48 times over the same period.

Meanwhile, the impact is estimated to be 0.032%, controlling for fixed effects and other variables in the estimation. The substitutability of NTMs for other types of trade policy measures, such as traditional tariffs or other NTMs, has been widely studied in the literature (Rosendorff, 1996; Yu, 2000; Moore & Zanardi, 2011; Aisbett & Pearson, 2012; Orefice, 2017).

### 3.1. Estimation results by product category

Figures A1 to A4 in the Appendix illustrate the point estimates and confidence intervals of TBT coefficients that interacted with the five product categories, using the models presented in Table 1. Full estimation tables of these results are available on request. As may be observed, in none of the product categories is the volume of imports affected by TBTs in a statistically significant way. With a few exceptions, a similar picture may be observed for the impact of TBTs on the value of imports. The value of the import of products in the second category ('communication equipment') is increased in a statistically significant way by the TBT imposed. In fact, from Figure A1 it is possible to see that an additional TBT imposed on the products in that category can stimulate the value of imports by a point estimate of 0.03 which is statistically significant at the 1% level. From Figure A2, one can observe that a 1% increase in the number of TBTs imposed on the import of goods in this product category can increase import values by 0.3%, which is statistically significant at the 10% level. Since the point estimate for the import volume of products in this category is also positive in Figure A4 (0.42), despite its statistical insignificance at the 10% level, one can conclude that TBTs imposed on the imports of this product category increase the volume of imports more than their value. This means that prices decline because of TBTs, resulting in a greater volume and value of imports.

### 3.2. Impact of TBTs on imports by the key word cited

Figure A5 in the Appendix illustrates the point estimates and confidence intervals of the PPML second-stage instrumental variable on import values of ICT goods during the period of 1996–2018 by the key words cited in TBTs, using the hyperbolic transformation of the number of TBTs. The hyperbolic sine transformation

is used because it is asymptotically a log–log estimation that gives comparable elasticity results across different models (Bellemare & Wichman, 2020). As may be observed from the key words, only a very few types of TBT stimulate import values to a statistically significant degree. A 1% increase in TBTs that cite the key words 'conformity assessment', for instance, stimulates the value of imports by 1.03%, which is statistically significant at the 10% level. However, by taking a look at Figure A6 in the Appendix, which illustrates the point estimates and confidence intervals of the PPML second-stage instrumental variable on import volumes of ICT goods during the period of 1996–2018 by key words cited in the TBTs using the hyperbolic transformation of TBTs, one can observe that TBTs with the key word 'conformity assessment' have a positive coefficient that is slightly smaller in magnitude than the coefficient in Figure A5 and that is also statistically less significant. This result suggests that those TBTs that pursue 'conformity assessment' may have a significant impact on the price of imports, which results in a larger value of the imports of these goods. TBTs that cite the key words 'electromagnetic compatibility' and 'other' have a similar characteristic to those that cite 'conformity assessment.' While these TBTs increase the value of imports in a statistically significant way, they increase the volume of imports to a statistically insignificant degree. TBTs that pursue 'electromagnetic compatibility' may lead to an additional cost for the imported goods, in the drive to make them more compatible with the domestic standards settings implemented for all electronic devices. This additional cost may bring about higher quality, making the product more compatible, but it also results in a higher value of imports (and export revenue for the exporting firm).

TBTs with the key word 'crime protection' also have a statistically significant impact on import values: though the impact is smaller than the impact on the volume of imports, it is statistically more significant. This means that TBTs that pursue 'crime protection' and that are imposed on ICT goods may reduce the price of imported goods, resulting in greater demand for imports and also higher import values.

As discussed earlier, some TBTs are imposed on all types of goods, with objectives that are completely irrelevant to the trade of ICT goods. For instance, TBTs with the key word 'food standards' (mentioned in just five TBTs) reduce the value of ICT goods imports, though this is statistically significant only at the 10% level. However, the impact of these TBTs on

the volume of imports of ICT goods is negative but statistically insignificant. Therefore, it could be argued that while the volume of imports is not affected in a statistically significant way by these 'food standards,' the prices of the imported goods may have been reduced by them. TBTs with the key word 'protection of animal or plant life or health' have similar results and are susceptible to a similar interpretation as 'food standards': they increase the value of imports in a statistically significant way and reduce the volume of imports to a statistically insignificant degree. TBTs with the key word 'nutrition information' have a negative effect on the import values of ICT goods that is statistically significant at the 10% level. However, these TBTs do not have any impact on the volume of imports, and their results do not appear in Figure A6. The reason is that these TBTs target products that become collinear with fixed effects in the estimation of import volumes.

Some TBTs are imposed on all goods that aim for a general purpose of easing regulations behind the borders or harmonisation of regulations. For instance, a 1% increase in the number of TBTs citing the key word 'harmonisation' stimulates the value of imports of ICT goods by 0.49%, which is statistically significant at 5%. However, these TBTs do not affect the volume of imports to any statistically significant degree. This suggests that when a government tries to harmonise the regulations and standards governing these products with those of other countries, the adjustment may be costly, resulting in higher import prices and consequently higher import values. TBTs citing the key word 'national security requirements' have similar results and a similar interpretation.

The only types of TBT that increase the volume of imports of ICT goods to a statistically significant extent are the 95 that cite the key word 'quality requirements' and the 67 with no key words specified in their notifications ('not specified'). It is interesting that those TBTs that cite 'quality requirements' do not affect the value of imports in a statistically significant way, but they do increase the volume of imports at a 5% level of significance. In fact, a 1% increase in the number of TBTs imposed that target quality requirements may increase the volume of imports of ICT goods by 1.54%. The main reason behind such a shift in demand is the greater demand for better quality, which is also analysed in earlier studies (Khandelwal, 2010; Hallak & Schott, 2011; Feenstra & Romalis, 2014).

### 3.3. Impact of TBTs on import values by the cited key word across product categories

Figures A7 to A11 in the Appendix present the point estimates and confidence intervals of the PPML second-stage instrumental variable estimations on import values in the five product categories, using the hyperbolic sine transformation of TBTs. Figure A7 shows the results for the product category 'computers and peripheral equipment'. Only one key word cited in the TBTs stimulates the value of imports of products in this category: 'protection of animal or plant life or health'. In fact, a 1% increase in the number of TBTs citing this key word stimulates import values by 0.57%, which is statistically significant at the 5% level. Many other key words that have statistically significant coefficients reduce the value of imports of these goods. 'Consumer information', 'food standards', 'labelling', 'nutrition information', 'organic agriculture', 'packaging', 'quality requirements', 'safety' and 'telecommunication/radiocommunication' are the key words mentioned in TBTs that reduce the value of imports of goods in this category.

Figures A12 to A16 in the Appendix illustrate the point estimates and confidence intervals of the PPML second-stage instrumental variable estimations on import volumes of ICT goods in the five product categories, using the hyperbolic sine transformation of TBTs. Looking at the results obtained for the first product category of 'computers and peripheral equipment,' one can observe that many TBT key words stimulate the volume of imports of these goods in a statistically significant way. These are TBTs with key words 'cost saving and increasing productivity', 'crime protection', 'electromagnetic compatibility', 'other', 'pesticides', 'plant health', 'telecommunication/radiocommunication' and other TBTs whose key words were 'not specified.' However, there is only one key word cited that has a statistically significant and negative impact on the volume of imports of these goods: 'genetically modified organisms'. These results indicate the heterogeneous impact of different types of TBTs: many of them have a negative impact on the value of imports, while some of them have a positive impact on the import volumes of these goods. This could be due to a lower price of the imports caused by TBTs: that would result in higher import volumes, but lower import values.

The results for the impact of TBTs by key word on the value of the import of goods in the category of 'communication equipment' are presented in Figure A8, and the corresponding results for import volume are presented in Figure A13. In all, 21 key words cited in TBTs have a statistically significant stimulation effect on the value of imports in this category. None of the key words have any statistically significant and negative effect on import values. This is not surprising and is in line with the positive and statistically significant effect of all types of TBTs presented in Figures A1 and A2. Figure A13 indicates that 12 key words cited in TBTs have a statistically significant and positive effect on the volume of imports of these goods. However, there are only two key words with a statistically significant and negative effect in this graph: 'labelling' and 'consumer information'. These two key words have a statistically significant and positive impact on the value of imports of these goods, which suggests that these two types of TBTs have resulted in a higher cost and price of the imported goods. The higher cost and price of goods after compliance with these two types of TBTs is much greater than the reduction in the volume of imports, leading to a lower volume of imports, but a higher value.

The point estimates and confidence intervals on the impact of TBTs by key word on the import value of goods in the category 'consumer electronic equipment' are presented in Figure A9, while the corresponding results for import volumes are illustrated in Figure A14. The import values of these goods are statistically increased by only two key words cited in TBTs: 'conformity assessment' and 'crime protection'. 'Labelling', 'organic agriculture' and 'quality requirements' are the key words cited in TBTs that lead to a statistically significant decrease in the value of imports of these goods. TBTs citing 'labelling' as a key word also reduce the volume of imports at the 10% level of significance. 'National security requirements', 'pesticides', 'plant health', 'protection of animal or plant life or health' and other TBTs that did not specify key words ('not specified') lead to a statistically significant improvement in import volumes. Since these goods are consumer goods, it is not surprising that these objectives of the TBTs should have increased consumer demand.

'Electronic components' is the next import product category, and the estimation results for point estimates and confidence intervals of the key words of TBTs affecting import values are presented in Figure A10, while the corresponding results for import

volumes are presented in Figure A15. Semiconductors and technologically advanced electronic chipsets form part of this category. More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic and the border closures have disrupted the global value chains of these high-tech products and have led to semiconductor shortages; these have affected many sectors, such as the automobile industry, which uses these goods as intermediate inputs. Nine key words cited in the TBTs imposed on these goods lead to a statistically significant increase in the import values of these goods. There is no key word cited in the TBTs that has a statistically significant negative effect on the value of imports of these vital goods. However, 'cost saving and increasing productivity', 'harmonisation' and 'organic agriculture' are key words cited in TBTs that lead to a statistically significant reduction in the volume of imports of these goods. 'Crime protection' and key words that are not specified ('not specified') in other TBTs have a positive and statistically significant effect on the volume of imports of these goods.

'Miscellaneous' is the fifth category of ICT goods, and its estimation results with point estimates and confidence intervals of TBTs by key word, are presented in Figure A11 for the value of imports, and in Figure A16 for the volume of imports. 'Conformity assessment' is the only key word cited in TBTs that results in a statistically significant increase in the value of imports of these goods. In fact, TBTs citing the key word 'conformity assessment' stimulate the value of imports of all ICT goods across all product categories. 'Quality requirements' and 'other' are the key words cited in TBTs that lead to a statistically significant reduction in the value of imports. TBTs citing 'crime protection' increase the volume of imports in this category in a statistically significant way, while those citing 'packaging' and 'telecommunication/radiocommunication' reduce the volume of imports of these goods.

## 4. Concluding remarks

In the modern digitalised world, ICT goods are the engine of the global economy. According to the data provided by UNCTAD to the World Bank, trade in ICT goods was about 12.9% of total imports of goods in 2019, which indicates their importance in the global economy. While tariffs levied on ICT goods have been eliminated or significantly reduced since the conclusion of the WTO's Information Technology

Agreement in December 1995, NTMs have become more relevant and important for trade in these goods. As the most important trade policy measure imposed on imports of ICT goods, TBTs form the focus of this study. This paper analyses how the different types of TBT imposed on imports of ICT goods globally affected the value and volume of imports of these goods at the six-digit level of the Harmonised System during the period of 1996–2018. Key words cited in the TBTs that are notified to the WTO indicate the aims behind the imposition of the TBTs. Therefore, as a major contribution to the literature, this study delves deeper into the impact of 30 types of TBTs, using the key words cited in them. The methodology used in the paper controls for zero trade flows by using the PPML technique and for endogeneity bias by using the exogenous instrumental variable approach. Moreover, the paper provides more detailed analysis of the impact of TBTs across five ICT product categories that were defined by UNCTAD in July 2019.

The results indicate that TBTs have a generally strong positive impact on the value of imports of ICT goods. Moreover, this positive impact is stronger and statistically more significant for the ‘communication equipment’ category of ICT goods. Furthermore, TBTs that cite the key words ‘conformity assessment’, ‘crime protection’, ‘electromagnetic compatibility’, ‘harmonisation’, ‘national security requirements’, ‘other’ and ‘protection of animal or plant life or health’ lead to a statistically significant stimulation of the value of imports of ICT goods. While TBTs that cite ‘nutrition information’ which are irrelevant for ICT trade significantly reduce the value of imports, other TBTs do not have any statistically significant impact on the import values of ICT goods. Most importantly, TBTs that cite ‘quality requirements’ stimulate the volume of imports of ICT goods in a statistically significant way. The imposition of this important TBT—one that improves the quality of traded goods—could be an important way of stimulating trade volume, while the imposition of other TBTs mentioned above can increase export revenues.

Overall, the results presented here could give policy makers a better insight into how to adjust trade in ICT goods by implementing smart policies to regulate the market, when the market cannot automatically adjust and reduce the negative externalities. For instance, TBTs that cite ‘conformity assessment’ stimulate the value of imports of all ICT goods in all five product categories. TBTs in pursuit of ‘harmonisation’ or ‘plant health’ may also improve trade values across many categories. However, some other TBTs—such as

those that pursue ‘labelling’ or ‘packaging’—may result in a statistically significant reduction in the volume of imports, as the costs associated with compliance increase at the plant level where the ICT good is produced or packed, but do not necessarily induce positive externalities to stimulate demand or export revenues.

## References

- Ahmad, N. A., Ismail, N. W., & Hook, L. S. (2011). The Role of ICT Infrastructure on Malaysian Trade. *Journal of Economics and Management*, 5(1), 140–148.
- Aisbett, E., & Pearson, L. (2012). Environmental and Health Protections, or New Protectionism? Determinants of SPS Notifications by WTO Members (December 21, 2012). *Crawford School Research Paper No. 12-13*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2196193>
- Beghin, J. C., Disdier, A. C., & Marette, S. (2015). Trade Restrictiveness Indices in the Presence of Externalities: An Application to Non-Tariff Measures. *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économique*, 48(4), 1513–1536. <https://doi.org/10.1111/caje.12157>
- Bellemare, M. F., & Wichman, C. J. (2020). Elasticities and the Inverse Hyperbolic Sine Transformation. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 82(1), 50–61. <https://doi.org/10.1111/obes.12325>
- Bratt, M. (2017). Estimating the Bilateral Impact of Nontariff Measures on Trade. *Review of International Economics*, 25(5), 1105–1129. <https://doi.org/10.1111/roie.12297>
- Correia, S. (2015). Singletons, Cluster-Robust Standard Errors and Fixed Effects: A Bad Mix. *Technical Note, Duke University*, 7.
- Correia, S., Guimarães, P., & Zylkin, T. (2019a). ppmlhdfe: Fast Poisson Estimation with High-Dimensional Fixed Effects. *The Stata Journal*, 20, 115–95. [arXiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.01633).
- Correia, S., Guimarães, P., & Zylkin, T. (2019b). Verifying the Existence of Maximum Likelihood Estimates for Generalized Linear Models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.01633*. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1903.01633>
- Disdier, A. C., Fontagné, L., & Mimouni, M. (2008). The Impact of Regulations on Agricultural Trade: Evidence from the SPS and TBT Agreements.

*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 90(2), 336–350. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8276.2007.01127.x>

Feenstra, R. C., & Romalis, J. (2014). International Prices and Endogenous Quality. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 129(2). <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qju001>

Ghods, M. (2020). The Impact of Chinese Technical Barriers to Trade on its Manufacturing Imports When Exporters Are Heterogeneous. *Empirical Economics*, 59(4), 1667–1698. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00181-019-01690-9>

Ghods, M., Grübler, J., Reiter, O., & Stehrer, R. (2017). The Evolution of Non-Tariff Measures and Their Diverse Effects on Trade (Research Report 419). The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw).

Hallak, J. C., & Schott, P. K. (2011). Estimating Cross-Country Differences in Product Quality. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 126(1), 417–474. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjq003>

Head, K., & Mayer, T. (2014). Gravity Equations: Workhorse, Toolkit, and Cookbook. In *Handbook of international economics*. Elsevier, 4, 131–195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-54314-1.00003-3>

Head, K., & Ries, J. (2008). FDI as an Outcome of the Market for Corporate Control: Theory and Evidence. *Journal of International Economics*, 74(1), 2–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinteco.2007.04.004>

Kee, H. L., Nicita, A., & Olarreaga, M. (2009). Estimating Trade Restrictiveness Indices. *The Economic Journal*, 119(534), 172–199. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0297.2008.02209.x>

Khandelwal, A. (2010). The Long and Short (of) Quality Ladders. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 77(4), 1450–1476. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-937X.2010.00602.x>

Larch, M., Wanner, J., Yotov, Y. V., & Zylkin, T. (2019). Currency Unions and Trade: A PPML Re-assessment with High-dimensional Fixed Effects. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 81(3), 487–510. <https://doi.org/10.1111/obes.12283>

Mattes, A., Meinen, P., & Pavel, F. (2012). Goods Follow Bytes: The Impact of ICT on EU Trade (DIW Berlin Discussion Paper No. 1182). <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2006481>

Moore, M. O., & Zanardi, M. (2011). Trade Liberalization and Antidumping: Is There a Substitution Effect? *Review of Development Economics*, 15(4), 601–619. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9361.2011.00630.x>

Nath, H. K., & Liu, L. (2017). Information and Communications technology (ICT) and Services Trade. *Information Economics and Policy*, 41, 81–87. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2017.06.003>

Niu, Z., Liu, C., Gunessee, S., & Milner, C. (2018). Non-Tariff and Overall Protection: Evidence Across Countries and Over Time. *Review of World Economics*, 154(4), 675–703. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10290-018-0317-5>

Orefice, G. (2017). Non-tariff and Overall Protection: Evidence Across Countries and Over Time. *The World Economy*, 40(9), 1807–1835. <https://doi.org/10.1111/twec.12447>

Ozcan, B. (2018). Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and International Trade: Evidence from Turkey. *Eurasian Economic Review*, 8(1), 93–113. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40822-017-0077-x>

Rosendorff, B. P. (1996). Voluntary Export Restraints, Antidumping Procedure, and Domestic Politics. *The American Economic Review*, 544–561. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2118211>

Silva, J. S., & Tenreyro, S. (2006). The Log of Gravity. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 88(4), 641–658. <https://doi.org/10.1162/rest.88.4.641>

Xing, Z. (2018). The Impacts of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and E-commerce on Bilateral Trade Flows. *International Economics and Economic Policy*, 15(3), 565–586. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10368-017-0375-5>

Yotov, Y. V., Piermartini, R., Monteiro, J. A., & Larch, M. (2016). An Advanced Guide to Trade Policy Analysis: The Structural Gravity Model. World Trade Organization.

Yu, Z. (2000). A Model of Substitution of Non-Tariff Barriers for Tariffs. *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économie*, 33(4), 1069–1090. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0008-4085.00054>

Yushkova, E. (2014). Impact of ICT on Trade in Different Technology Groups: Analysis and Implications. *International Economics and Economic Policy*, 11(1), 165–177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10368-013-0264-5>

## Appendix

**Table A1.** List of ICT products and their related categories in the HS 1996 version

Category	Category description	Product code HS rev. 1996	Product description
ICT01	Computers and peripheral equipment	847050	Cash registers
		847130	Portable digital automatic data processing machines, weighing not more than 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display
		847141	Other digital automatic data processing machines: Comprising in the same housing are at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit, whether or not combined
		847149	Other digital automatic data processing machines: Other, presented in the form of systems
		847150	Digital processing units other than those of sub-headings 8471.41 and 8471.49, whether or not containing in the same housing one or two of the following types of unit: storage units, input units and output units
		847160	Input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing
		847170	Storage units
		847180	Other units of automatic data processing machines
		847190	Other
		847290	Other
		847330	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading No. 84.71
		847350	Parts and accessories equally suitable for use with machines of two or more of the headings Nos. 84.69 to 84.72
ICT02	Communication equipment	851711	Telephone sets; videophones: Line telephone sets with cordless handsets
		851719	Telephone sets; videophones: Other
		851750	Other apparatus, for carrier-current line systems or for digital line systems
		851780	Other apparatus
		851790	Parts
		852510	Transmission apparatus
		852520	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus
		853110	Burglar or fire alarms and similar apparatus
ICT03	Consumer electronic equipment	851810	Microphones and stands therefore
		851821	Loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their enclosures; Single loudspeakers, mounted in their enclosures
		851822	Loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their enclosures; Multiple loudspeakers, mounted in the same enclosure
		851829	Loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their enclosures: Other
		851830	Headphones, earphones and combined microphone/speaker sets
		851840	Audio-frequency electric amplifiers
		851850	Electric sound amplifier sets

Continued **Table A1.** List of ICT products and their related categories in the HS 1996 version

Category	Category description	Product code HS rev. 1996	Product description
ICT03	Consumer electronic equipment	851890	Parts
		851939	Turntables (record-decks): Other
		851999	Other sound reproducing apparatus: Other
		852020	Telephone answering machines
		852110	Magnetic tape-type
		852190	Other
		852210	Pick-up cartridges
		852290	Other
		852540	Still image video cameras and other video camera recorders
		852712	Radio-broadcast receivers capable of operating without an external source of power, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Pocket-size radio cassette-players
		852713	Radio-broadcast receivers capable of operating without an external source of power, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Other apparatus combined with sound recording or
		852719	Radio-broadcast receivers capable of operating without an external source of power, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Other
		852721	Radio-broadcast receivers not capable of operating without an external source of power, of a kind used in motor vehicles, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telp...: Combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus
		852729	Radio-broadcast receivers not capable of operating without an external source of power, of a kind used in motor vehicles, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Other
		852731	Other radio-broadcast receivers, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus
		852732	Other radio-broadcast receivers, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus but combined with a clock
		852739	Other radio-broadcast receivers, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy: Other
		852812	Reception apparatus for television, whether to or not to incorporate radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus: Colour
		852813	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus: Black and white or other monochrome colour
		852821	Video monitors: Colour
852830	Video projectors		
950410	Video games of a kind used with a television receiver		

Continued **Table A1.** List of ICT products and their related categories in the HS 1996 version

Category	Category description	Product code HS rev. 1996	Product description		
ICT04	Electronic components	852330	Cards incorporating a magnetic stripe		
		853400	Printed circuits		
		854011	Cathode-ray television picture tubes, including video monitor cathode-ray tubes: Colour		
		854012	Cathode-ray television picture tubes, including video monitor cathode-ray tubes: Black and white or other monochrome colour		
		854020	Television camera tubes; image converters and intensifiers; other photo-cathode tubes		
		854040	Data/graphic display tubes, colour, with a phosphor dot screen pitch smaller than 0.4 mm		
		854060	Other cathode-ray tubes		
		854071	Microwave tubes (for example, magnetrons, klystrons, travelling wave tubes, carcinotrons), excluding grid-controlled tubes: Magnetrons		
		854079	Microwave tubes (for example, magnetrons, klystrons, travelling wave tubes, carcinotrons), excluding grid-controlled tubes: Other		
		854081	Other valves and tubes: Receiver or amplifier valves and tubes		
		854089	Other valves and tubes: Other		
		854091	Parts: Of cathode-ray tubes		
		854099	Parts: Other		
		854110	Diodes, other than photosensitive or light emitting diodes		
		854121	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors: With a dissipation rate of less than 1 W		
		854129	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors: Other		
		854130	Thyristors, diacs and triacs, other than photosensitive devices		
		854140	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes		
		854150	Other semiconductor devices		
		854160	Mounted piezo-electric crystals		
		854190	Parts		
		854212	Monolithic digital integrated circuits: Cards incorporating an electronic integrated circuit (smart cards)		
		854230	Other monolithic integrated circuits		
		854290	Parts		
		ICT05	Miscellaneous	852390	Other
				852910	Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds; parts suitable for use therewith
852990	Other				
901320	Lasers, other than laser diodes				

Source: The classification of ICT goods by UNCTADstat in HS 2012 version; Product nomenclature in HS 1996 version provided by WITS; Concordance from HS 2012 version to HS 1996 version provided by WITS; author's elaboration.

**Table A2.** PPML estimation results on imports of ICT goods during 1996–2018

Dependent variable:	TBT in levels		TBT using arcsine transformation	
	$m^v_{iht}$	$m^q_{iht}$	$m^v_{iht}$	$m^q_{iht}$
$\text{arcTBT}_{iht}$	0.21 (0.17)	8.34 (6.38)	0.22 (0.17)	8.42 (6.36)
$\widehat{\text{TBT}}_{iht}$ or $\text{arc}\widehat{\text{TBT}}_{iht}$	0.018** (0.0089)	0.046 (0.044)	0.18 (0.11)	0.43 (0.45)
<b>Constant</b>	22.2*** (0.083)	23.4*** (0.35)	22.0*** (0.22)	22.7*** (1.08)
<b>Observations</b>	181971	177246	181971	177246
<b>Pseudo R-squared</b>	0.957	0.964	0.957	0.964
<b>AIC</b>	7.24961e+12	1.58358e+12	7.31676e+12	1.58444e+12
<b>Importer-year FE <math>\omega_{it}</math></b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Importer-product FE <math>\omega_{ih}</math></b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01. These estimations are run on equation (1).

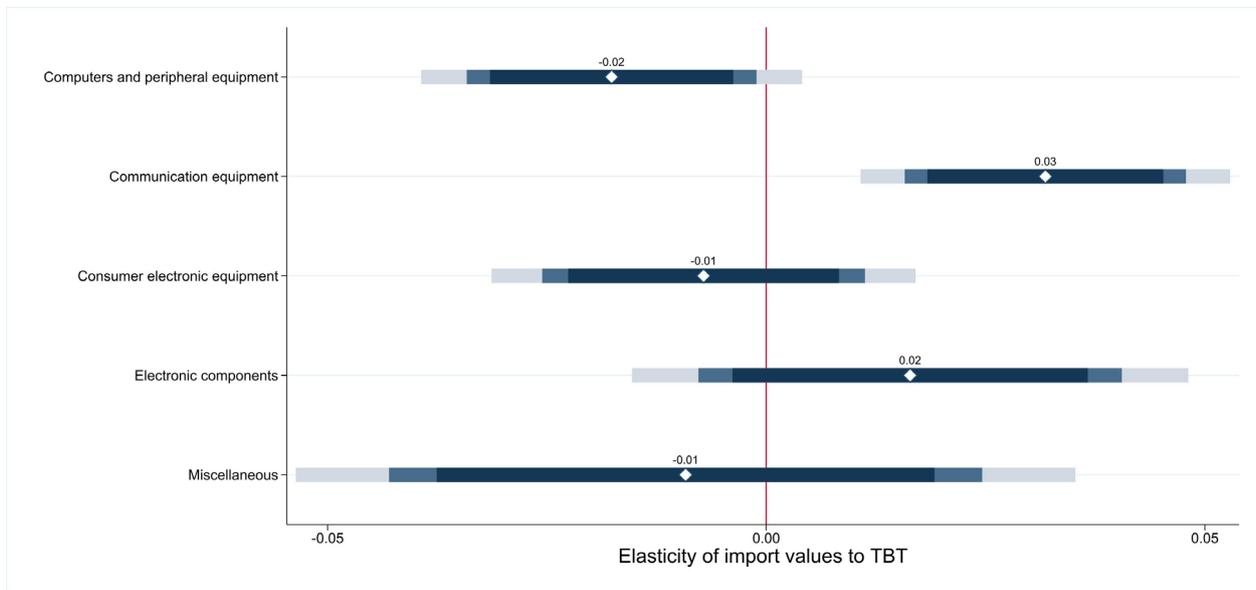
Source: Author’s elaboration; see section 2.1. Data.

**Table A3.** PPML estimation results on imports of ICT goods during 1996–2018

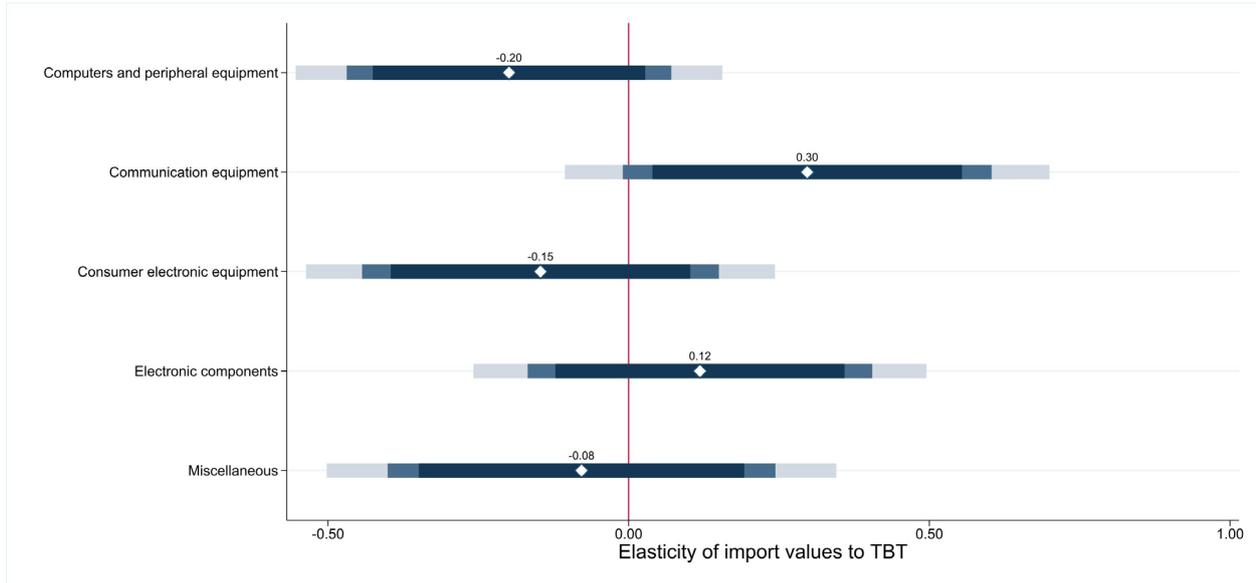
Dependent variable:	TBT in levels		TBT using arcsine transformation	
	$m^v_{iht}$	$m^q_{iht}$	$m^v_{iht}$	$m^q_{iht}$
$\text{arcTBT}_{iht}$	0.032** (0.016)	0.032** (0.016)	0.031** (0.015)	0.031** (0.015)
$\Delta m^v_{iht-1}$ or $\Delta m^q_{iht-1}$	0.00013 (0.00029)	-0.00018 (0.00018)	0.00016 (0.00029)	-0.00016 (0.00018)
$\text{arc}x^v_{iht}$ or $\text{arc}x^q_{iht}$	-0.000018 (0.00069)	0.00048 (0.00071)	0.00013 (0.00070)	0.00068 (0.00071)
$\text{TBT}^w_{iht}$ or $\text{arcTBT}^w_{iht}$	0.019*** (0.0046)	0.019*** (0.0046)	0.14*** (0.037)	0.13*** (0.037)
<b>Constant</b>	2.24*** (0.018)	2.23*** (0.016)	2.06*** (0.062)	2.06*** (0.062)
<b>Observations</b>	63509	63509	63509	63509
<b>Pseudo R-squared</b>	0.711	0.711	0.711	0.711
<b>AIC</b>	180498.8	180498.4	180490.7	180490.1
<b>Importer-year FE <math>\omega_{it}</math></b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Importer-product FE <math>\omega_{ih}</math></b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01. These estimations are run on equation (1).

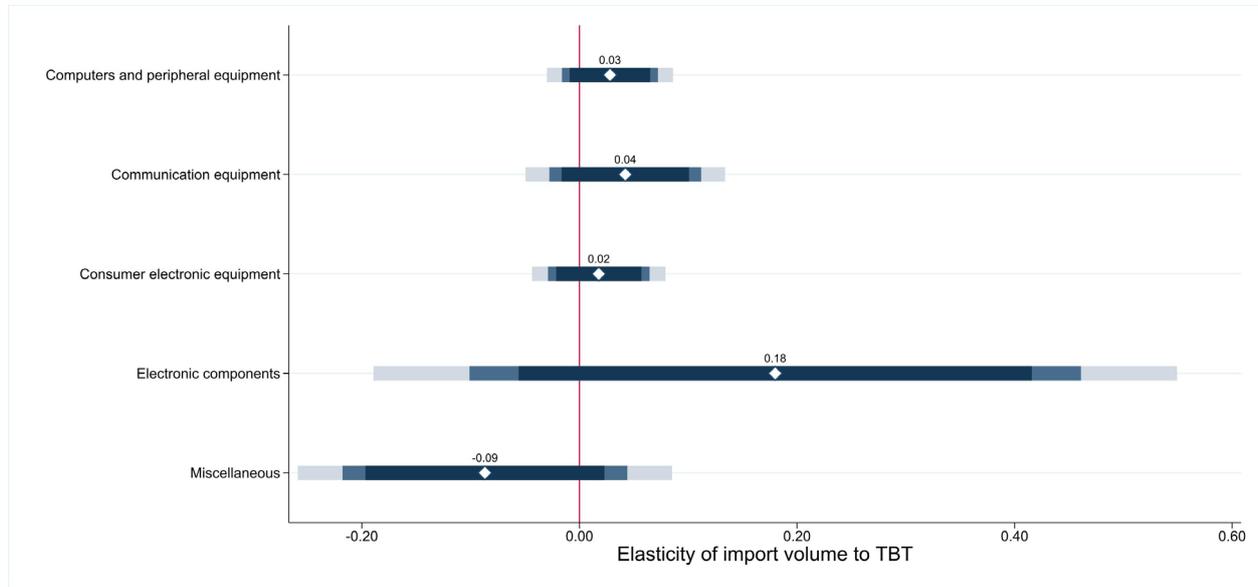
Source: Author’s elaboration; see section 2.1. Data.



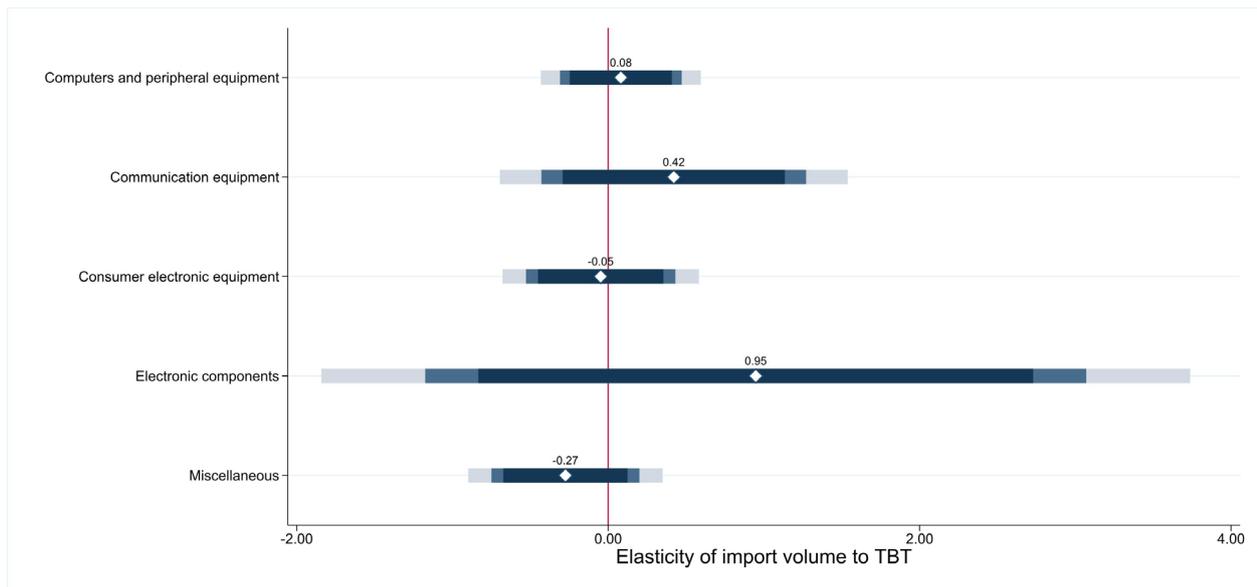
**Figure A1.** Darkest colour  $p < 0.1$ , middle dark colour  $p < 0.05$ , lightest colour  $p < 0.01$ .



**Figure A2.** Darkest colour  $p < 0.1$ , middle dark colour  $p < 0.05$ , lightest colour  $p < 0.01$ .



**Figure A3.** Darkest colour  $p < 0.1$ , middle dark colour  $p < 0.05$ , lightest colour  $p < 0.01$ .



**Figure A4.** Darkest colour  $p < 0.1$ , middle dark colour  $p < 0.05$ , lightest colour  $p < 0.01$ .

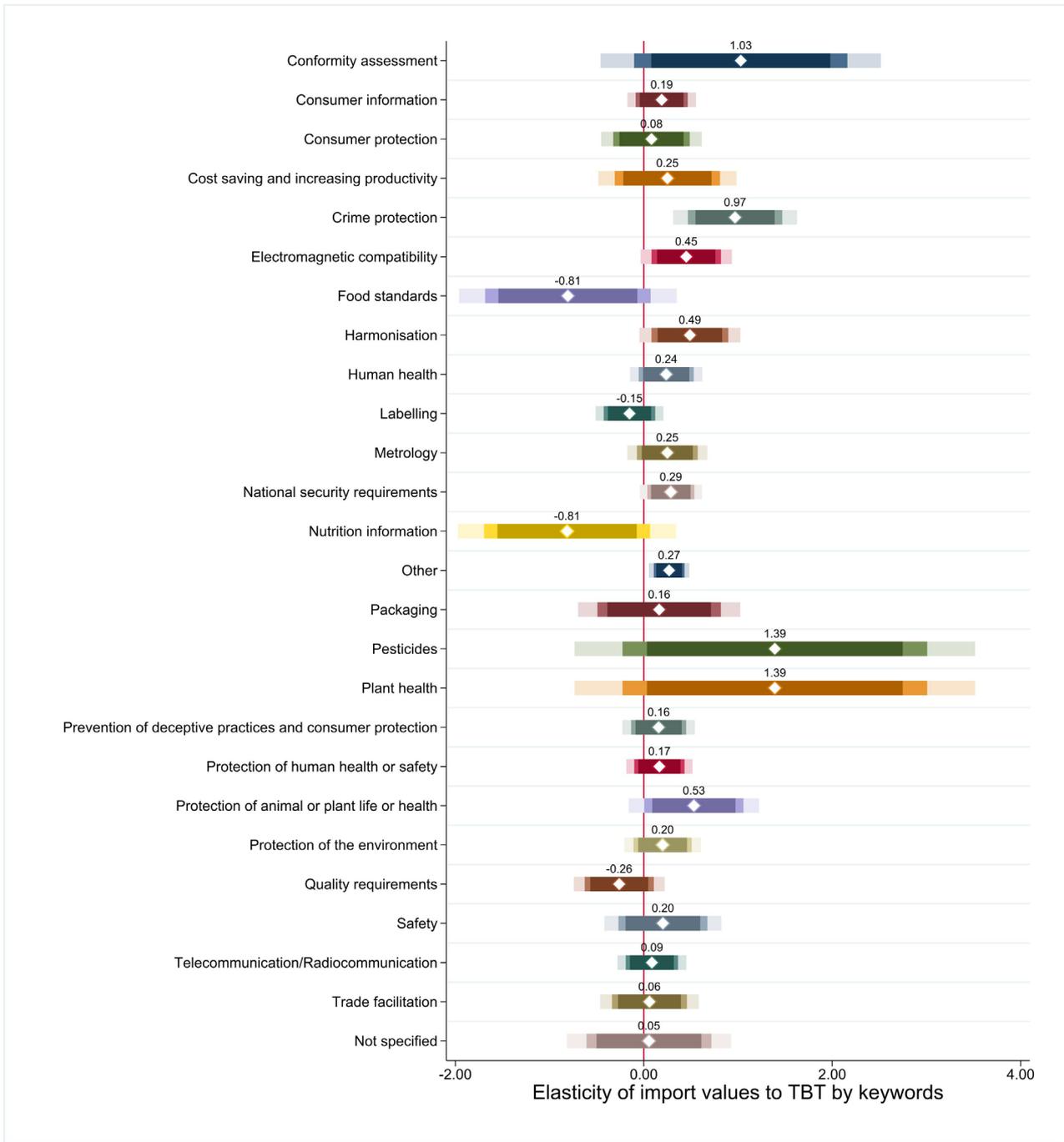


Figure A5.

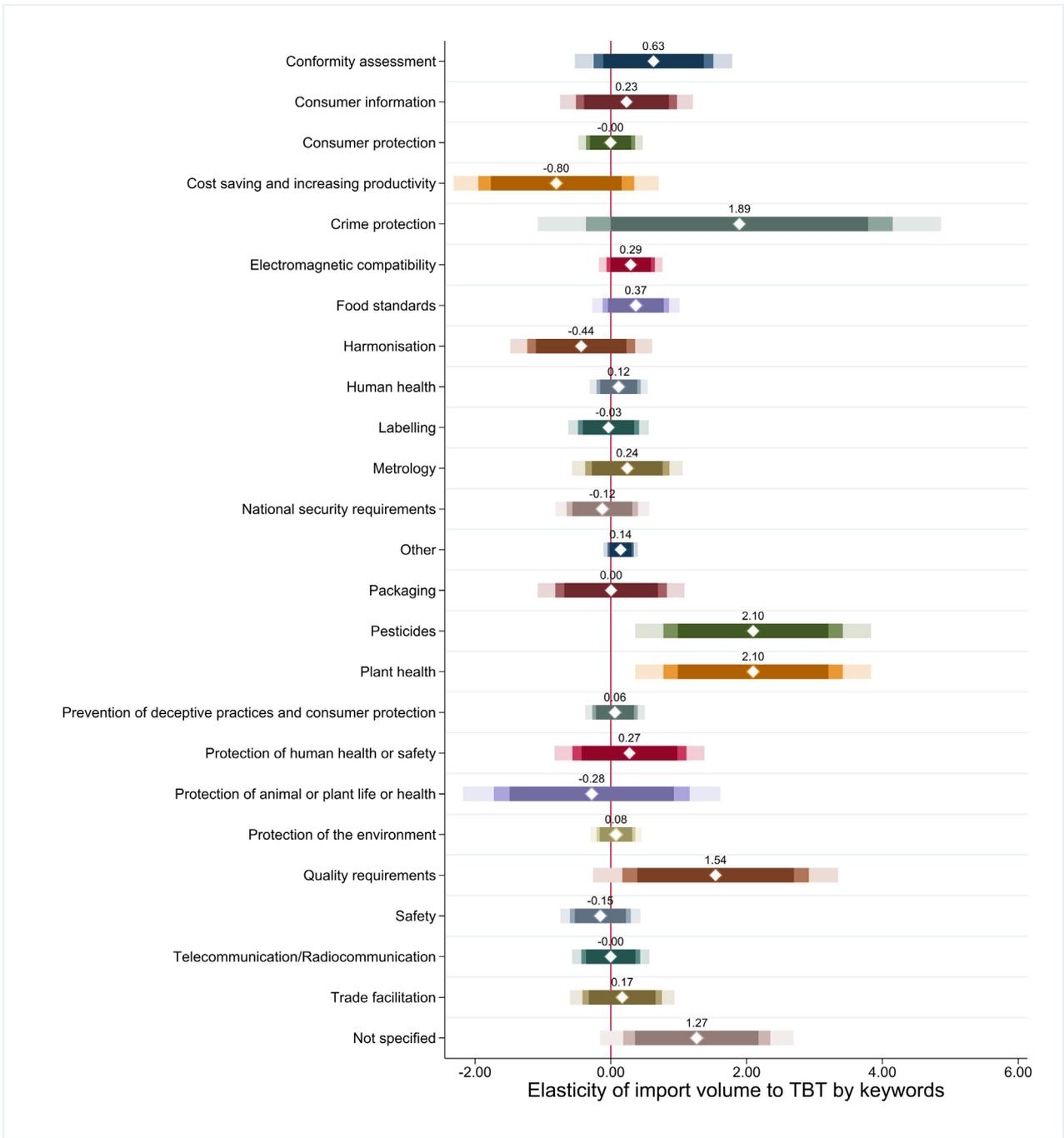


Figure A6.

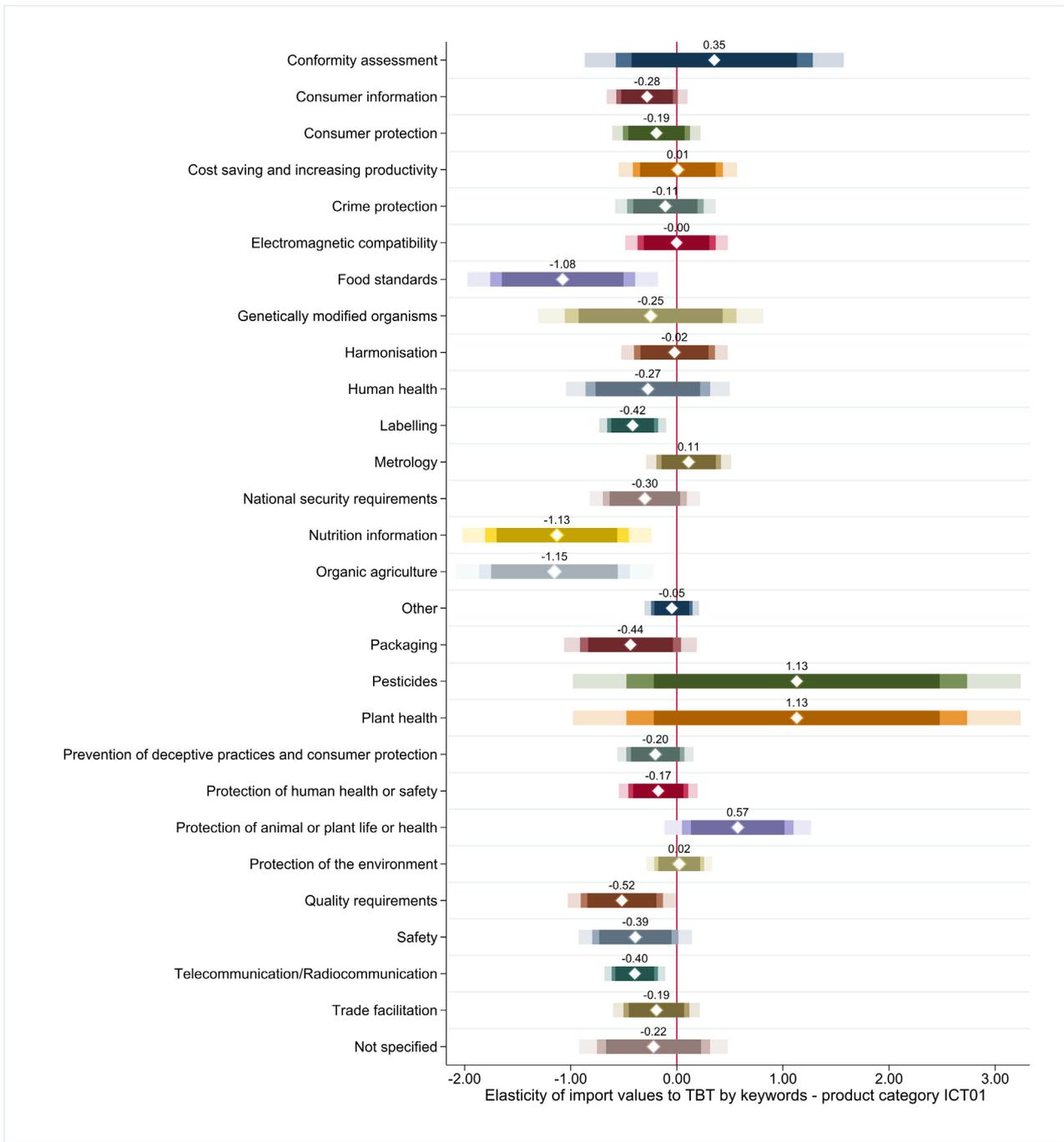
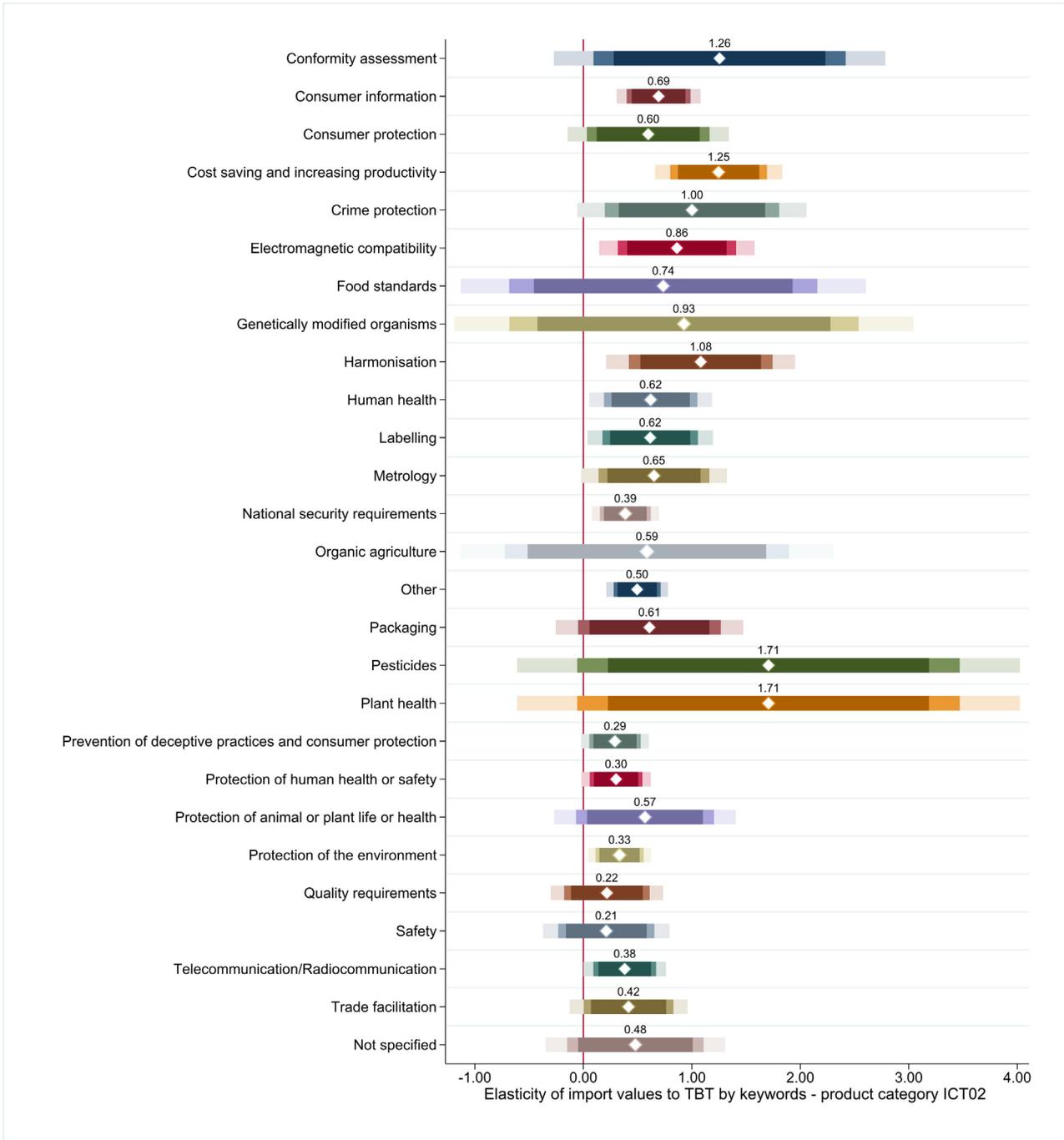


Figure A7.



**Figure A8.**

Note: Darkest colour  $p < 0.1$ , middle dark colour  $p < 0.05$ , lightest colour  $p < 0.01$ .

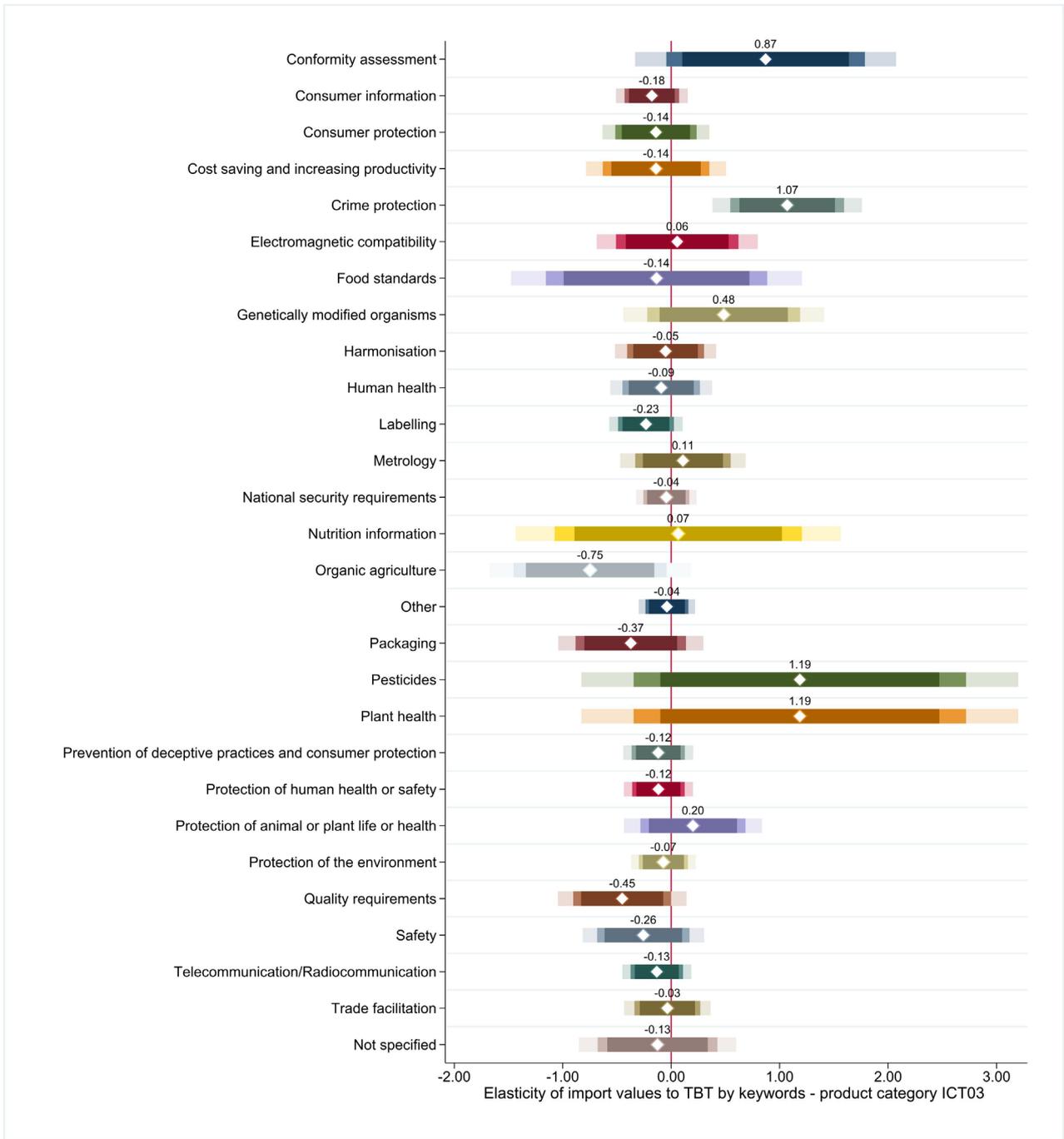


Figure A9.

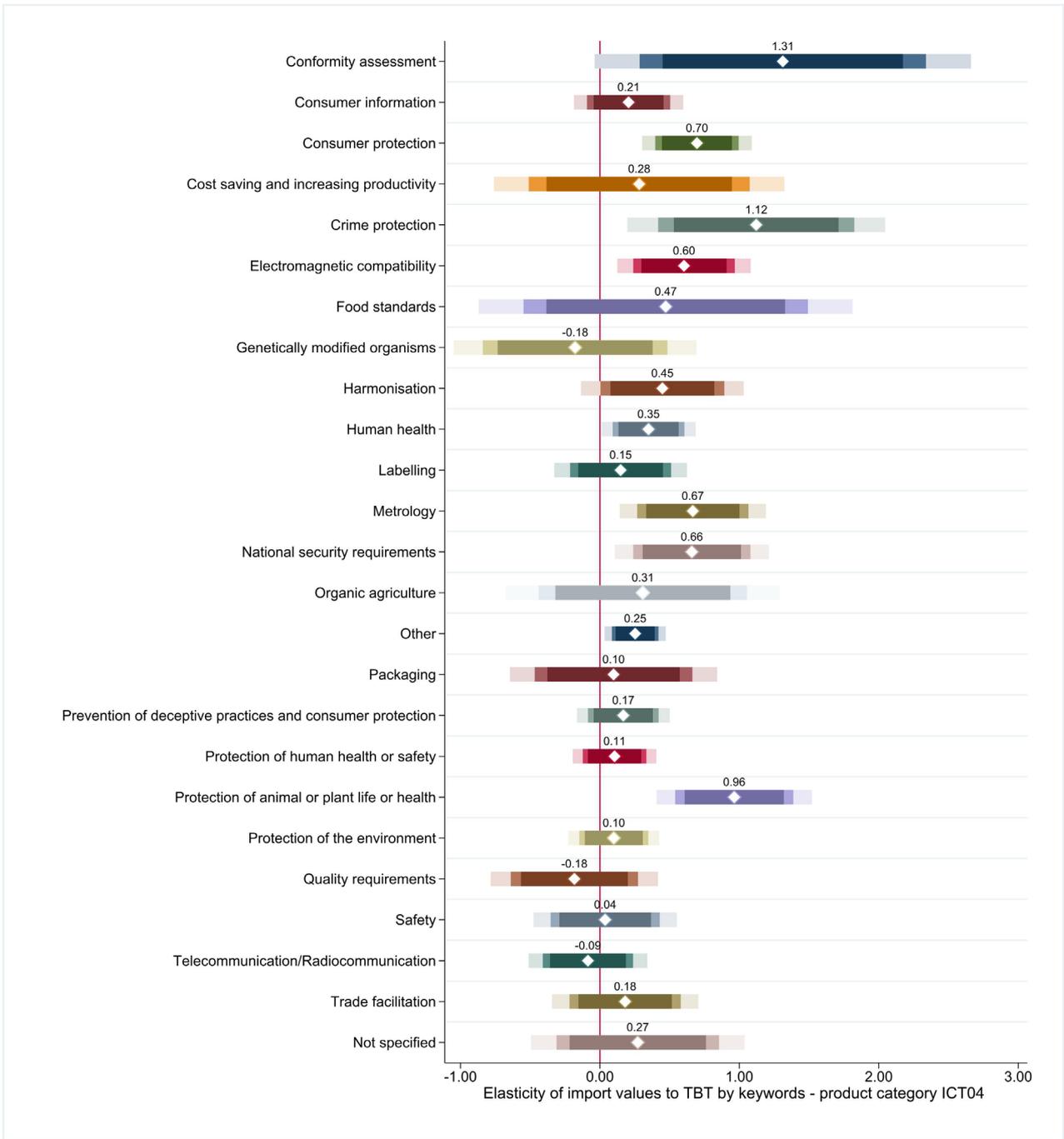


Figure A10.

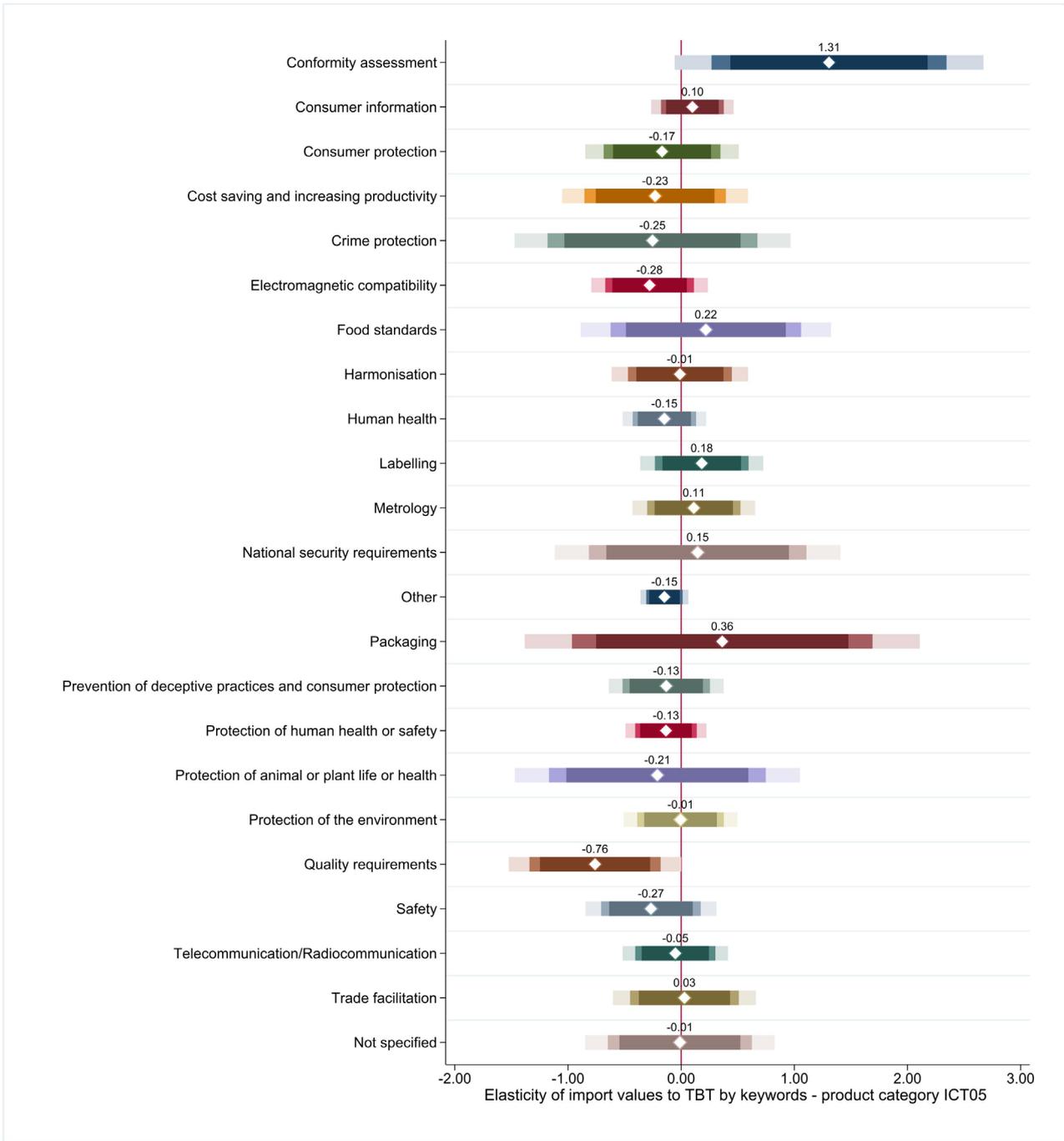
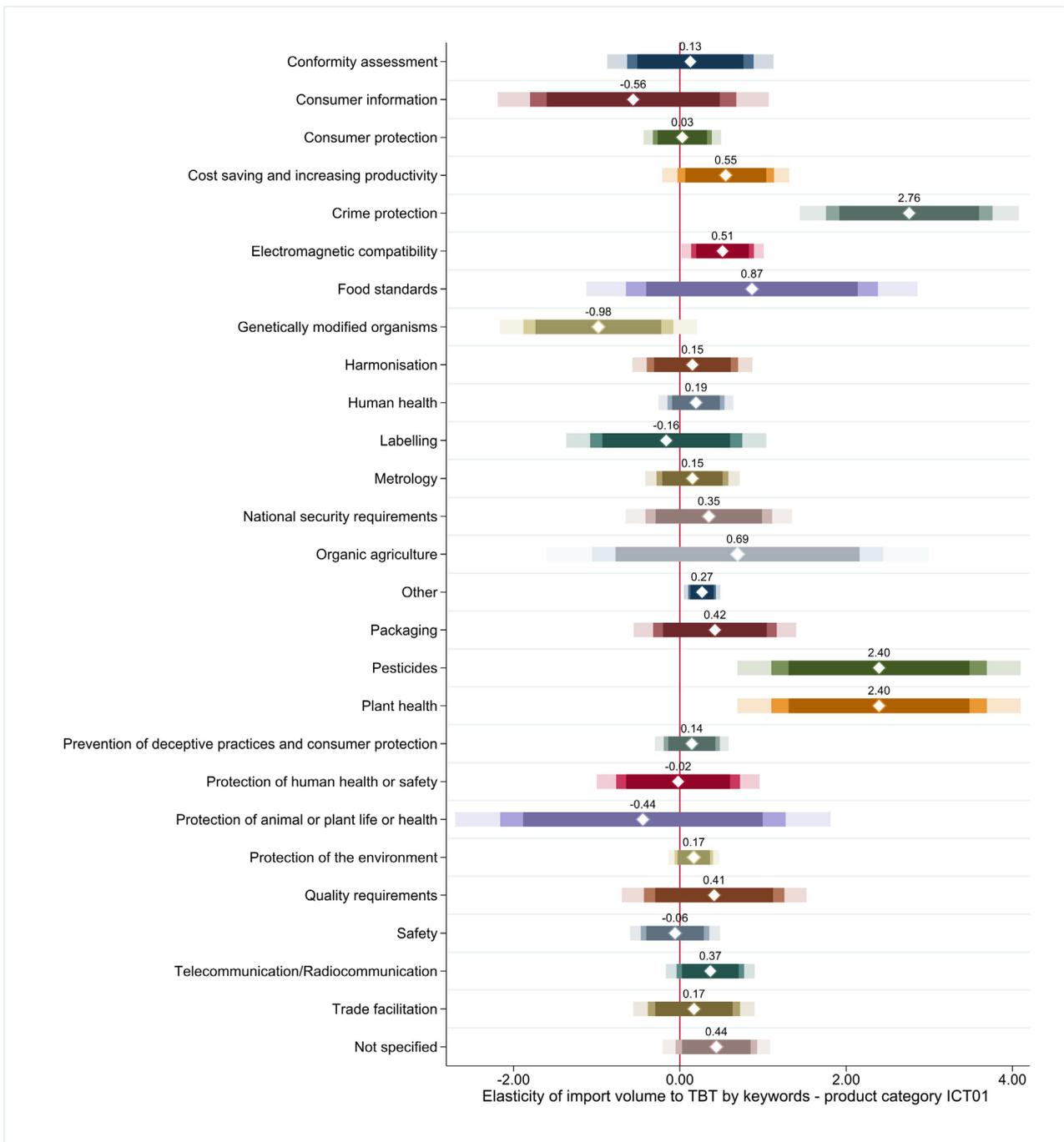


Figure A11.



**Figure A12.**

Note: Darkest colour p < 0.1, middle dark colour p < 0.05, lightest colour p < 0.01.

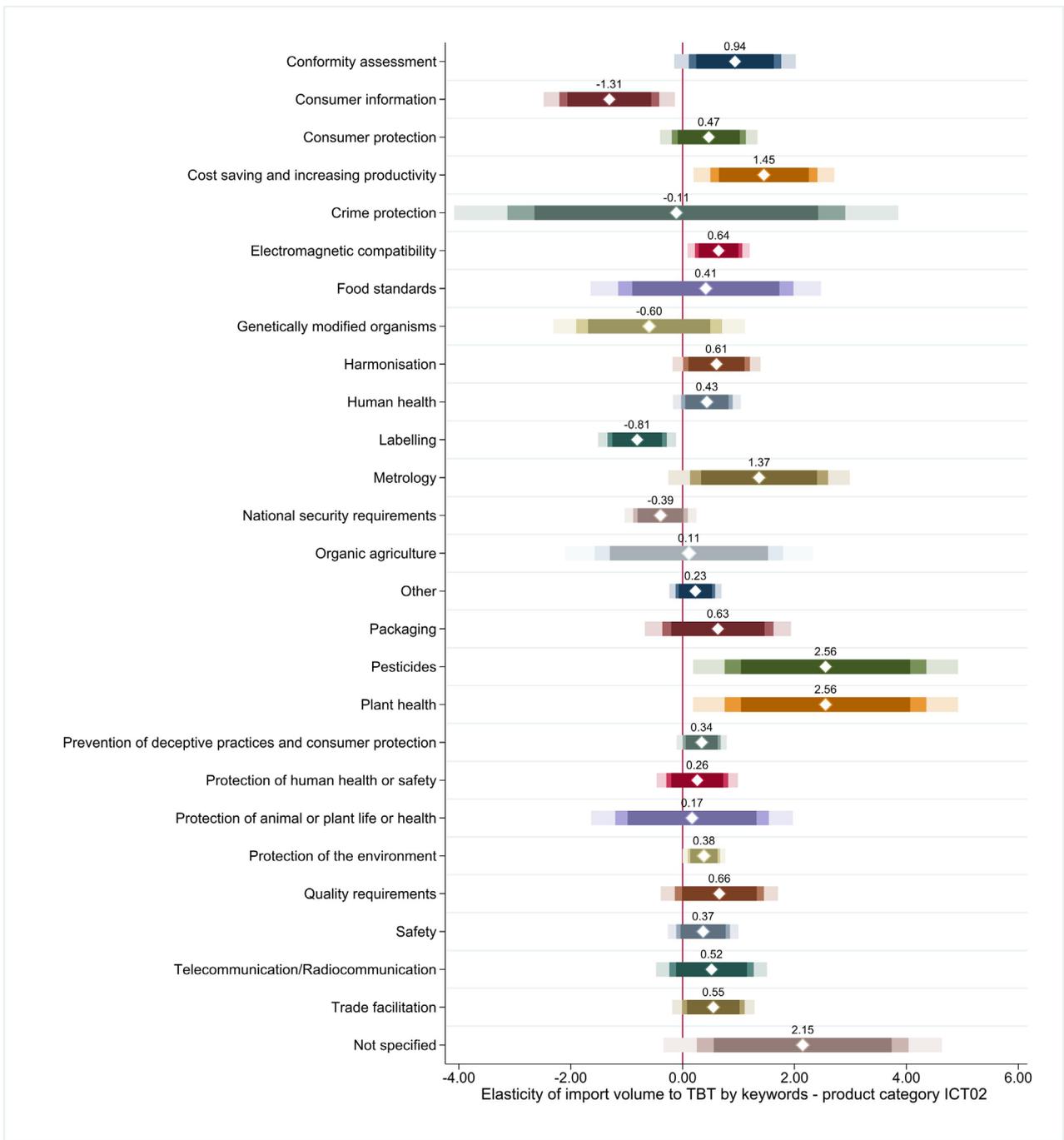


Figure A13.

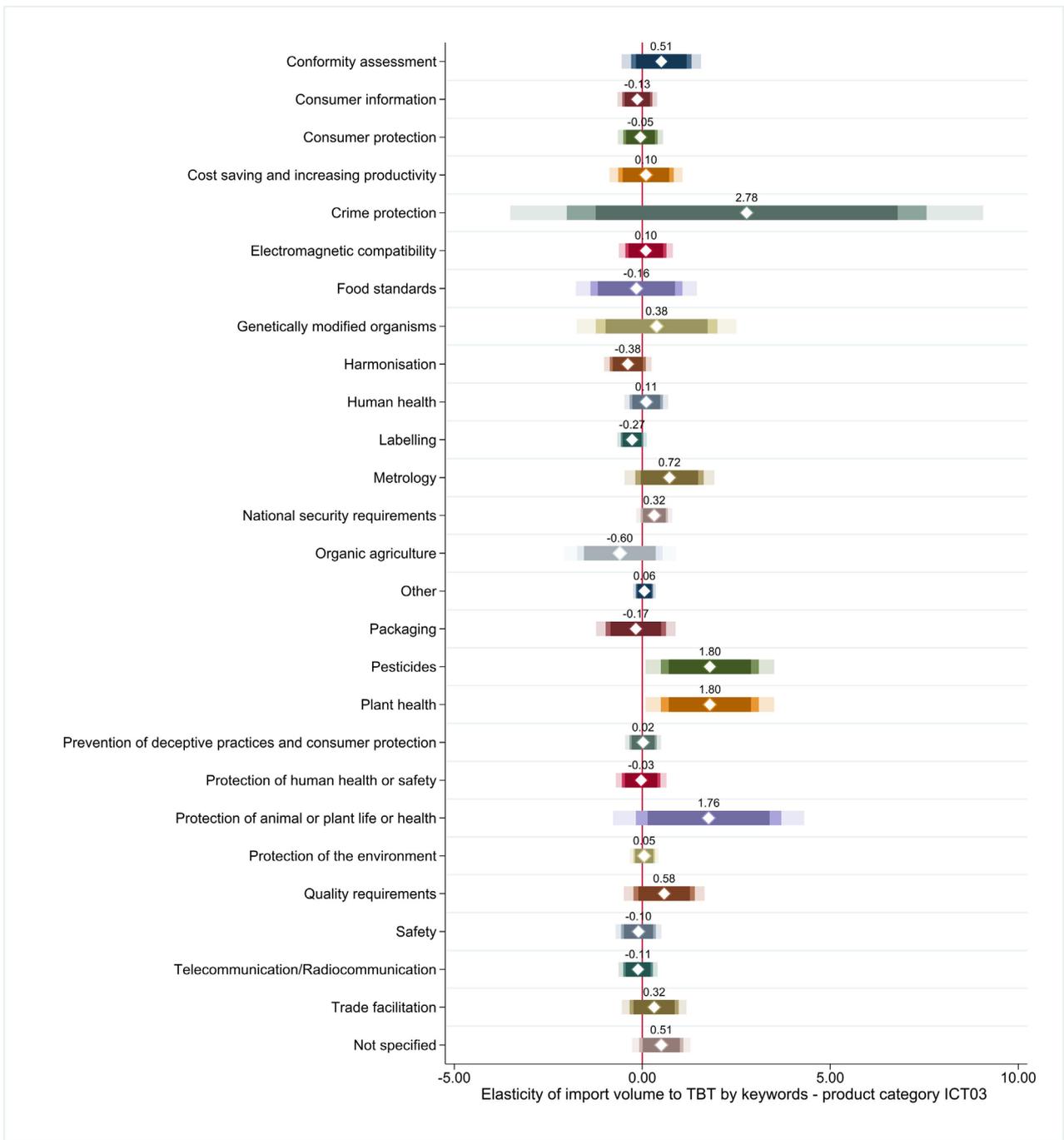


Figure A14.

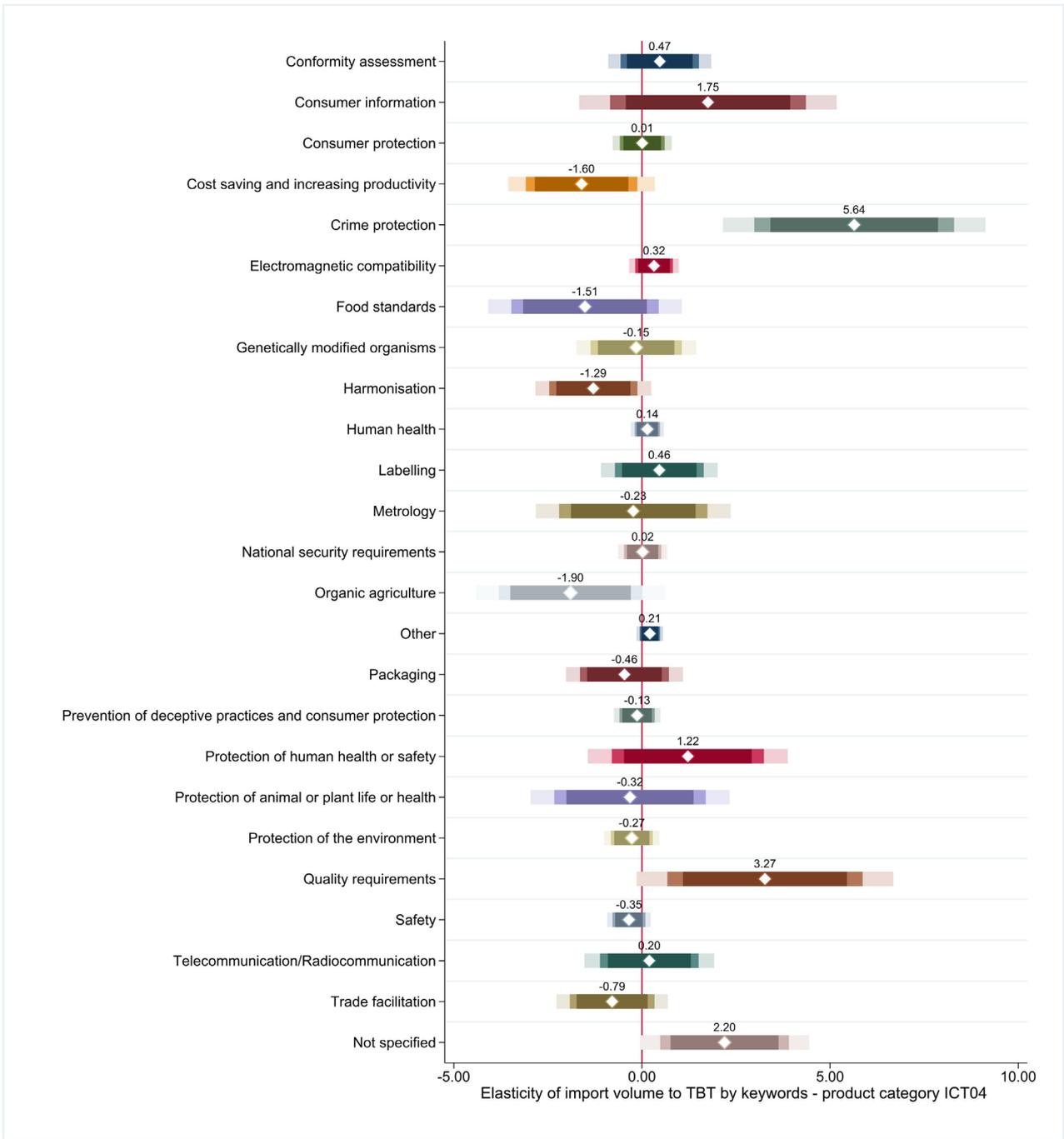
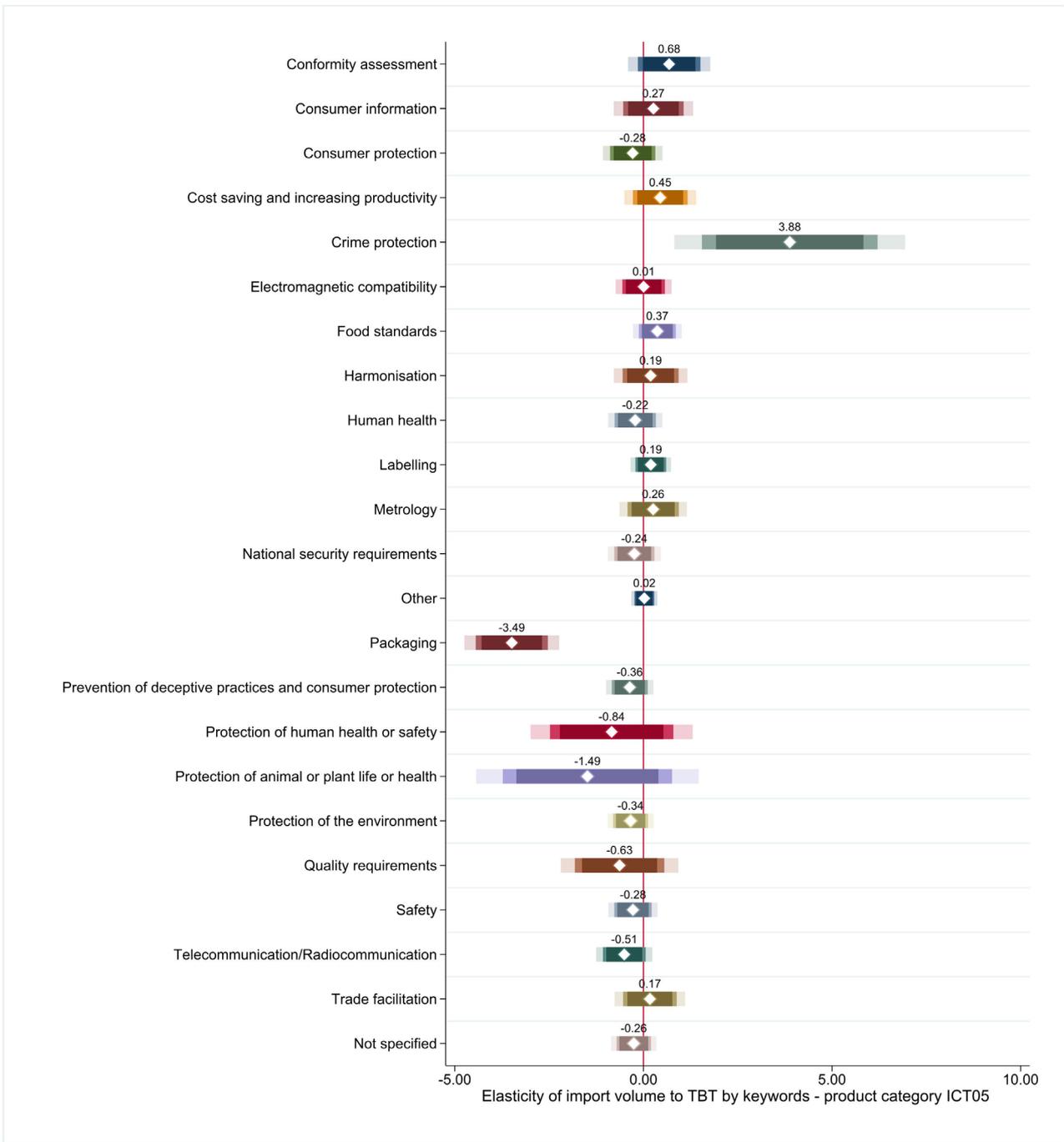


Figure A15.



**Figure A16.**

Note: Darkest colour  $p < 0.1$ , middle dark colour  $p < 0.05$ , lightest colour  $p < 0.01$ .