

# Annex III: Regression results for the effect of WTO accession on economic growth for Arab members having acceded after 1995

**Table 16. Regression results for the effect of WTO accession on economic growth for Arab members having acceded after 1995<sup>1</sup>**

|                         | (1)                 | (2)                 | (3)                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Variables               | All Art. XII        | Arab Art. XII       | Arab Art. XII ex Yemen |
| WTO Pre-Accession Index | 0.027*<br>(0.015)   | 0.016<br>(0.021)    | 0.037**<br>(0.016)     |
| WTO Accession           | 0.036***<br>(0.012) | 0.008<br>(0.030)    | 0.032<br>(0.023)       |
| GATT or WTO Accession   | -0.001<br>(0.003)   | -0.000<br>(0.003)   | 0.000<br>(0.003)       |
| Constant                | 0.332***<br>(0.049) | 0.294***<br>(0.049) | 0.292***<br>(0.049)    |
| Observations            | 8,147               | 6,141               | 6,111                  |
| R-squared               | 0.096               | 0.090               | 0.089                  |
| Number of groups        | 150                 | 111                 | 110                    |

Source: World Trade Organization.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

## Endnotes

1. Replication of Brotto *et al.* (2024) for subsets of Article XII economies: Coefficients are percentage-point effects on annual GDP-per-capita growth. The WTO Pre-Accession Index is positively associated with growth for all Art. XII economies (0.027,\*) and becomes statistically significant for Arab Art. XII once

Yemen is excluded (0.037,\*\*). Post-accession (Art. XII) is linked to faster growth in the full sample (+0.036,\*\*\*), while the generic GATT/WTO-membership dummy is indistinguishable from zero across columns. Standard errors in parentheses; \*, \*\*, \*\*\* denote significance at the 10/5/1% levels.