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Is Trade Sexist? How "Pink" Tariff Policies'
Harmful Effects C

Note that these potential benefits do not outweigh the harm that the tariffs impose upon women.

II. ENDING PINK TARIFFS THROUGH LITIGATION

Before 2007, the issue of gender-based tariffs was largely unknown. However, this issue was likely discovered by a trade attorney who spent years exploring the issue.[45] It was then covered by the New York Times,

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and applied different tax rates to the different property.

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discriminatory, but it did not explain this more than simply rejecting it.[115]

In June of 2012, the CIT heard an appeal from *Rack Room*

classifications and found that the classifications regarding gender were "often difficult if not impossible to make and their economic justification is questionable."[149] The study continued to say that, "

Kamala Harris was elected as the first woman Vice President.[162] Katherine Tai has just been nominated as the U.S. Trade Representative, only the third woman to ever hold this position.[163] I pose that

Australia, and Japan.[182] However, other developed countries have recognized the harmful practices of gender-based tariffs and have outlawed their use, mainly through legislation and executive order, rather than through litigation and the court system. In the United States, changes to the HTSUS require congressional approval, unless the President issues changes in the face of emergency or for national security reasons, which are unlikely to apply with gender-based tariffs.[183]

Switzerland is one country that has at least acknowledged gender-based tariffs exist and taken the first steps to abolish them.[184] Originally women's apparel had higher tariff rates because

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through leer5slatr5on.r> Leg5slatior>n to ed price dir>scrimir>natior>n hasr> been proposed, ar>nd it is likely tr>hat gend←based tariffs could be included in tr>hese proposals if more people becor>me aware of the