Tariffs, Trade, and OR: Impacts on Producers, Consumers, and Labor

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Acknowledgment

I'd like to thank Ruth Kaufman for all her work in organizing this very interesting session. The photo below was taken after my Blackett Lecture at The Royal Society in London on December 5, 2024.



International Trade

International trade provides us with commodities throughout the year and has benefits for producers and consumers alike.



Supply Chains Are Essential to Global Trade

- Global supply chain networks have made possible the wide distribution of goods, from agricultural products to textiles and apparel as well as aluminum and steel.
- Nations engage in trade to increase their productivity levels, employment rates, and general economic welfare.
- The increased level of world trade has also garnered the attention of government policy makers.
- Governments may attempt to protect their domestic firms from the possible effects of the highly competitive global arena.



World's Biggest Importers





In 2022, global imports climbed to \$25.6 trillion in value, or about the size of the U.S. GDP. As an engine of growth, global trade broadens consumer choices and can lower the cost of goods. For businesses, it can improve the quality of inputs and strengthen competitiveness.

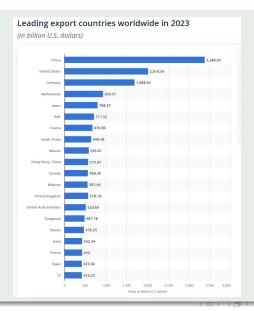
*(in Billion USD)

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		United States	\$3,376B	*	VietNam	\$359B
	*2	China	\$2,716B		Switzerland	\$356B
		Germany	\$1,571B	**	Australia	\$309B
		Netherlands	\$899B		Thailand	\$303B
	•	Japan	\$897B	10	Malaysia	\$294B
	#	United Kingdom	\$824B	•	Brazil	\$290B
		France	\$818B		Russia	\$242B
		South Korea	\$731B	-	Indonesia	\$237B
	-	India	\$723B		Czech Republic	\$236B
		Italy	\$689B		Austria	\$232B
	索	Hong Kong SAR	\$668B		Sweden	\$202B
	2	Mexico	\$626B	160	Saudi Arabia	\$188B
		Belgium	\$621B		Hungary	\$163B
	10	Canada	\$582B	- 0	Ireland	\$146B
		Spain	\$493B		Philippines	\$144B
	60	Singapore	\$476B	>=	South Africa	\$136B
		Taiwan	\$436B		Romania	\$132B
		UAE	\$425B	-	Denmark	\$127B
		Poland	\$381B	*	Portugal	\$115B
	C+	Türkiye	\$364B		Slovakia	\$113B

Source: World Trade Organization, USAFacts
www.rankingrovals.com

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World's Biggest Exporters



Global Trade Policies

Examples of policy instruments that have been applied by governments to modify trade patterns include: tariffs, quotas, and a combination thereof - tariff rate quotas.



Tariffs, which are taxes, have been around since ancient Greece and Rome. There are different types of tariffs: unit tariffs, ad valorem tariffs, and tariff rate quotas.

- A tariff rate quota (TRQ) is a two-tiered tariff, in which a lower in-quota tariff is applied to imports until a quota is attained and then a higher over-quota tariff is applied to all subsequent imports.
- The Uruguay Round in 1996 induced the creation of more than 1,300 new TRQs.
- The world's four most important food crops: rice, wheat, corn, and bananas have all been subject to tariff rate quotas.



Tariffs Are Again Big News

Tariffs continue to dominate the news.



Tariffs Are Again Big News

- The tariffs that are being imposed by the Trump administration, in his second term, are resulting in a great deal of uncertainty for businesses and for consumers.
- Some of the tariffs have been pulled back or delayed, whereas other such as those on alumininum and steel have been increased.
- Countries, including China, are retaliating, even banning exports of critical rare earths needed for high tech products.
- OR models and tools can provide very valuable insights as to who wins and who loses in the case of tariffs.

Global Trade Policies

We, over the past 25 years, have been constructing computable operational mathematical models that enable the assessment of the impacts of trade policy instruments such as tariffs, subsidies, quotas, and also tariff rate quotas on consumer prices, trade flows, as well as on the profits of producers/firms.

Some of Our Studies on Tariffs

Some of our papers on tariffs and applications using OR.



A. Nagurney, D. Besik, and L.S. Nagurney, "Global Supply Chain Networks and Tariff Rate Quotas: Equilibrium Analysis with Application to Agricultural Products, *Journal of Global Optimization* 75 (2019), pp 439-460.



A. Nagurney, D. Besik, and J. Dong, "Tariffs and Quotas in World Trade: A Unified Variational Inequality Framework," *European Journal of Operational Research* 275(1) (2019), pp 347-360.



A. Nagurney, M. Salarpour, and J. Dong, "Modeling of Covid-19 Trade Measures on Essential Products: A Multiproduct, Multicountry Spatial Price Equilibrium Framework," *International Transactions in Operational Research* 29(1) (2022), pp 226-258.



The Multicommodity International Trade Model

A. Nagurney, D. Hassani, O. Nivievskyi, and P. Martyshev, "Exchange Rates and Multicommodity International Trade: Insights from Spatial Price Equilibrium Modeling with Policy Instruments via Variational Inequalities," *Journal of Global Optimization* 87 (2023), pp 1-30.



Current for Food and Land Use Research. Kyo'r School of Economics, Mydody Stanks St. 3, Kyo'r (2000)

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What Our Research Has Shown

Whether in the context of supply chain networks under oligopolistic (imperfect) competition or perfect competition, our studies reveal that tariffs:

- increase prices for consumers;
- reduce the volume of the product;
- decrease consumer welfare;
- reduce profits for producers, and
- they can result in the same impacts as that of quotas.

Tariffs can, however, offer some protection to domestic producers but one has to evaluate whether this will happen quantitatively through OR models.

Our Research is Deeply Influenced by Practice

Multicommodity Trade, Tariffs, and Rerouting

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April 2025

Accepted for publication in: Convex and Variational Analysis with Applications: In Honor of Terry Rockafellar's 90th Birthday. Panes M. Pardalos and Themistocles M. Rassias, Editors, Springer Nature Switzerland AG.

Abstract: The concept of "equilibrium" is fundamental to many disciplizes, including conomics and operations research. The theory of vortational inequalities continues to provide a rich methodological framework for the formulation, analysis, and solution of a wide range of equilibrium problems with many recent applications, because of their relevance, including policies associated with the trade of commodities. In this paper, we add to the literature on multicommodity trade by constructing a spatial price equilibrium model with tariffs that allows for the investigation of rerouting of commodities to evade tariffs, as has been happening for several years now, along with 'trade ware."

Key words: multicommodity trade, tariffs, networks, equilibrium problems, rerouting, variational inequalities

Our Research is Deeply Influenced by Practice

The paper constructs a network model of tariff evasion with a case study on tea, China, Vietnam, and the US.

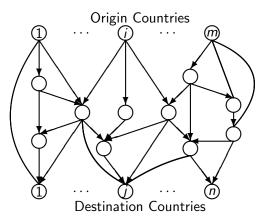
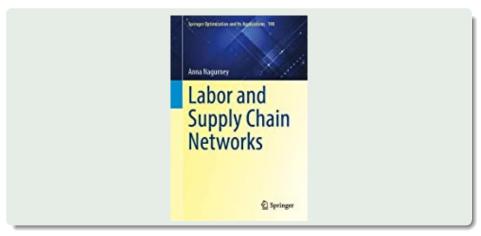


Figure: An Example of a Spatial Price Network Topology with Origin Countries and Destination Countries

Our Research is Deeply Influenced by Practice



Our ongoing research examines how ad valorem tariffs impact labor in terms of employment, using fundamental supply chain network models introduced in my book.

Responding to Media Requests on Tariffs

I believe that it is important to respond to media requests on topics that your research can inform, such as that of our work on tariffs and trade.



OR models and associated analyses on tariffs and trade can provide valuable insights (including unexpected ones) for policy-makers and decision-makers.

Thank You Very Much!



More information on our work can be found on the Supernetwork Center site: https://supernet.isenberg.umass.edu/