



Tariffs, Trade, and Supply Chains: What In-house Counsel Need to Know

Commercial and Contracts

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The new — and rapidly evolving — tariffs announced by the US administration could have a significant impact on businesses reliant on cross-border trade. Here's what in-house counsel should know to keep their supply chain resilient in the months and years to come.

Remind me, what's a tariff?

A **tariff** is a tax or duty imposed by a government on imported goods, typically used to protect domestic industries, generate revenue, or influence foreign trade policies. Tariffs increase the cost of imported goods, making them less competitive compared to domestic products. While tariffs can encourage domestic production, they may also lead to higher consumer prices, supply chain challenges, and trade retaliation from affected countries.

Though the US Congress holds the constitutional authority over tariffs, the laws delegate much of the enforcement power to the executive branch, allowing the president to act unilaterally in certain situations — for example, under statutes like the **Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232)** for national security concerns, the **Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301)** to address unfair trade practices, and the **International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)** for national emergencies related to national security, foreign policy, or the economy.

US President Donald Trump has signaled willingness to do so, such as when he announced tariffs on Canada, Mexico, and China, or when he proposed escalating tariffs on Colombia in response to the country turning back US deportation flights.

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What's the latest?

On Nov. 5, the US Supreme Court [heard arguments](#) in two consolidated cases that challenge whether the president has authority under the IEEPA to impose sweeping tariffs on imported goods. The disputes — centered on tariffs applied to China, Canada, and Mexico under claimed national emergency powers — could reshape the balance between Congress and the executive in trade policy. Even as the Court weighs these questions, other trade measures, including Section 232 and Section 301 tariffs, remain intact.

On Aug. 29, the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (en banc, 7–4) [affirmed](#) the Court of International Trade's judgment that IEEPA does not authorize the Administration's broad reciprocal and anti-trafficking tariffs. The court vacated pending injunctions and remanded for the CIT to address the scope of remedies. In a separate same-day order, the Federal Circuit [directed](#) the Clerk to withhold the mandate through Oct. 14, 2025, to allow for a petition for certiorari; the tariffs therefore remain in effect unless and until the mandate issues or the Supreme Court rules otherwise.

The week of July 7, the Trump administration sent letters to many countries, including US trade partners Japan and South Korea, [announcing a new deadline](#) of Aug. 1 for establishing a revised trade deal — or facing increased tariff rates. The president rounded out the week by [announcing](#) 30-percent tariffs on the European Union and Mexico, effective Aug. 1. Since the announcement, trade deals have been reached with both [Japan](#) and the [European Union](#).

On June 4, the Trump administration [announced](#) an increase to the tariffs on steel and aluminum imports to 50 percent, with an exception for the United Kingdom, which will remain at 25 percent until July 9.

On May 28, a three-judge panel of the US Court of International Trade [struck down](#) many of the Trump administration's tariffs — including some that had already been paused. In a [unanimous ruling](#), the court claimed the administration had exceeded its legal authority when using broad claims of national emergencies to justify the tariffs. The US Justice Department filed an appeal, leading the case to be heard by the US Supreme Court on November 5.

On May 12, the US and China [reached an agreement](#) to ramp down the escalating tariffs while the two countries continue negotiations. China is now faced with a 30-percent reciprocal tariff, in addition to the 20-percent tariffs already in effect.

On April 2, President Trump had [announced](#) a new 10-percent baseline tariff on all goods, including low-cost products that were formerly granted a "de minimus" exemption, set to take effect April 5. The president also announced new [reciprocal tariffs](#) targeting various countries, set to take effect April 9, but the US [paused](#) those reciprocal tariffs on most countries for 90 days. On April 13, the administration [granted some exclusions](#) for smartphones and other electronics.

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!function(){  
    "use strict";  
    window.addEventListener("message",function(a){  
        if(void 0!==a.data["datawrapper-height"]){  
            var e=document.querySelectorAll("iframe");  
            for(var t in a.data["datawrapper-height"]){  
                for(var r,i=0;r=e[i];i++){  
                    if(r.contentWindow===a.source){  
                        var d=a.data["datawrapper-height"][t]+"px";  
                        r.style.height=d;}}}}});
```

What steps should in-house counsel consider?

While there is plenty of uncertainty around tariffs and possible trade wars, in-house legal departments can take proactive steps to mitigate risks and protect their businesses' supply chain. Consider asking:

- **What percentage of our raw materials, components, or finished goods are sourced from the affected countries?**
 - Understanding your company's dependency on these countries is critical for assessing the immediate financial impact of tariffs.
 - If a significant portion of materials or components comes from these regions, tariffs could drastically increase costs and disrupt production schedules.
 - Monitor how tariffs evolve. Consider the informative trackers listed in the ACC Resource Collection on [Navigating the Current US Administration](#).
- **Can we diversify our supply chain to mitigate tariff exposure, and what would be the cost and timeline of doing so?**
 - If a substantial part of the supply chain is impacted, businesses may need to consider identifying alternative suppliers in non-tariffed countries.
 - However, switching suppliers can be costly and time-consuming, requiring thorough evaluation of quality, logistics, and contractual obligations.
 - Learn more about [Supply Chain Disruption in Europe, UK and US: How Businesses Can Mitigate Risk](#).
- **Can we pass on tariff-related costs to customers without significantly affecting demand?**
 - If higher costs are passed down the supply chain, it could lead to reduced consumer demand, particularly in price-sensitive markets.
 - Understanding price elasticity and customer expectations is crucial for pricing strategies and market competitiveness — and a crucial way in-house counsel can help guide the business.
 - In-house counsel can also drive the conversation about how to frame communications and message any actions taken (e.g., raising prices). Protecting the business's brand should be top of mind.

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- Tariffs play a role in the geopolitical risk landscape for the business. Consider how your business's resource allocation and overall strategy to mitigate geopolitical risk. Read the [ACC Brief Guide on Navigating Geopolitical Risk](#).

- **What are the potential long-term strategic implications of these tariffs, and how should we adjust our business strategy?**

- Beyond immediate cost and supply chain concerns, the company must assess the long-term impact on its global competitiveness, investment strategies, and operational footprint.
- This could involve reshoring production, investing in automation, or altering expansion plans.
- If US trading partners retaliate, causing increased costs to export, will the organization need to find new customers in other areas of the world?

- **Are there mechanisms in existing agreements allowing price adjustments (e.g., in light of how certain price indexes evolve), or allowing the parties to invoke force majeure due to economic conditions such as cost increases or tariffs?**

- Consider whether force majeure terms may be invoked (whether circumstances qualify as force majeure is usually dependent on the specific wording of the clause and the applicable law). Learn more on force majeure with the insight linked in the new ACC Resource Collection on [Navigating the Current US Administration](#).
- Consider whether the contract allows certain price adjustments at certain times or under certain conditions.
- Consider what clauses you negotiate in new contracts (or at the time of renewal of existing contracts) to address the risks related to cost and supply chain pressures.

For more resources and insights selected by the ACC team for global in-house lawyers, check out the new Resource Collection: [Navigating the Current US Administration](#).

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