

Alan V Deardorff is Professor of Economics and Public Policy at the University of Michigan, USA. He received his PhD in economics from Cornell University in 1971 and has been on the faculty at the University of Michigan since 1970. He served as Chair of the Department of Economics from 1991 to 1995.

He has served as a consultant to many government agencies, including the Departments of State, Treasury, and Labor of the United States Government, and he is currently on the editorial boards of the *Journal of International Economic Law*, *The World Economy*, and *North American Journal of Economics and Finance*. He is co-author, with Robert M Stern, of *The Michigan Model of World Production and Trade*, *Computational Analysis of Global Trading Arrangements*, and *Measurement of Nontariff Barriers*. He has published numerous articles on various aspects of international trade theory and policy.

His work on international trade theory has dealt primarily with the theory of comparative advantage and the Heckscher–Ohlin and other models that explain the patterns and effects of international trade. His work on trade policy has included analyses of anti-dumping laws, the safeguards clause of the GATT, and arguments for and against extending intellectual property protection to developing countries.

In his work with Professor Stern, he has developed a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of production, trade, and employment in 34 major countries of the world. They have used this model for a variety of purposes, including analysis of the Tokyo and Uruguay Rounds of multilateral trade negotiations and possible outcomes of the current Doha Round. He, Professor Stern, and Drusilla K Brown have also developed a series of CGE models that they have used to evaluate the sectoral employment implications of various regional trading arrangements in North America, the Western Hemisphere, Asia, and Europe.

Professor Deardorff's current research interests include: the role of labor standards in international trade policy, the determinants of bilateral trade patterns, and the roles of trade costs and intermediate inputs in international trade.