



24 March 2025

Economic Letter from Asia: Reciprocity

HAVER ANALYTICS®

Link to online article: <https://haverproducts.com/economic-letter-from-asia/>

Written by [Tian Yong Woon](#)

This week, we explore the growing impact of recent US policy moves—particularly President Trump’s “reciprocal” tariffs scheduled for April 2—with a spotlight on their implications for Asia. The effects of China’s retaliation to the US’s first round of 10% tariffs are already visible in the data (Chart 1). Similarly, in South Korea, the Biden administration’s tightening of chip export restrictions has likely contributed to a slump in the economy’s recent semiconductor exports to China (Chart 2). Despite these challenges, investor concerns about Trump’s upcoming “reciprocal” tariffs have been eased by reports suggesting they may not be a blanket measure, with certain economies potentially exempt. While the potential impact of these tariffs on Asia may initially seem significant, the effects are likely to be concentrated in a few economies, particularly India. This is mainly because, India still maintains one of the highest average tariff rates in the world (charts 3 and 4), despite progress in reducing tariffs over the years (Chart 5). In contrast, South Korea, though it has a relatively high average tariff rate, benefits from a very low effective tariff rate on US imports (Chart 6), thanks to its bilateral trade agreement with the US.

Tariff effects on China

Earlier, China responded to the US’s first round of 10% tariffs on Chinese imports by placing tariffs on certain energy products and large-engine cars from the US. The effects of these tariffs are already evident in the data, as shown in chart 1. Specifically, China’s imports of US cars have continued to decline sharply, and its imports of certain energy-related products have also decreased through the year so far. However, China’s overall

imports from the US have increased on a year-over-year basis. Looking ahead, investors are likely focused on the impact of China's second round of retaliatory tariffs, which mainly target US agricultural goods.

Chart 1: China's imports of mineral products and cars from the US

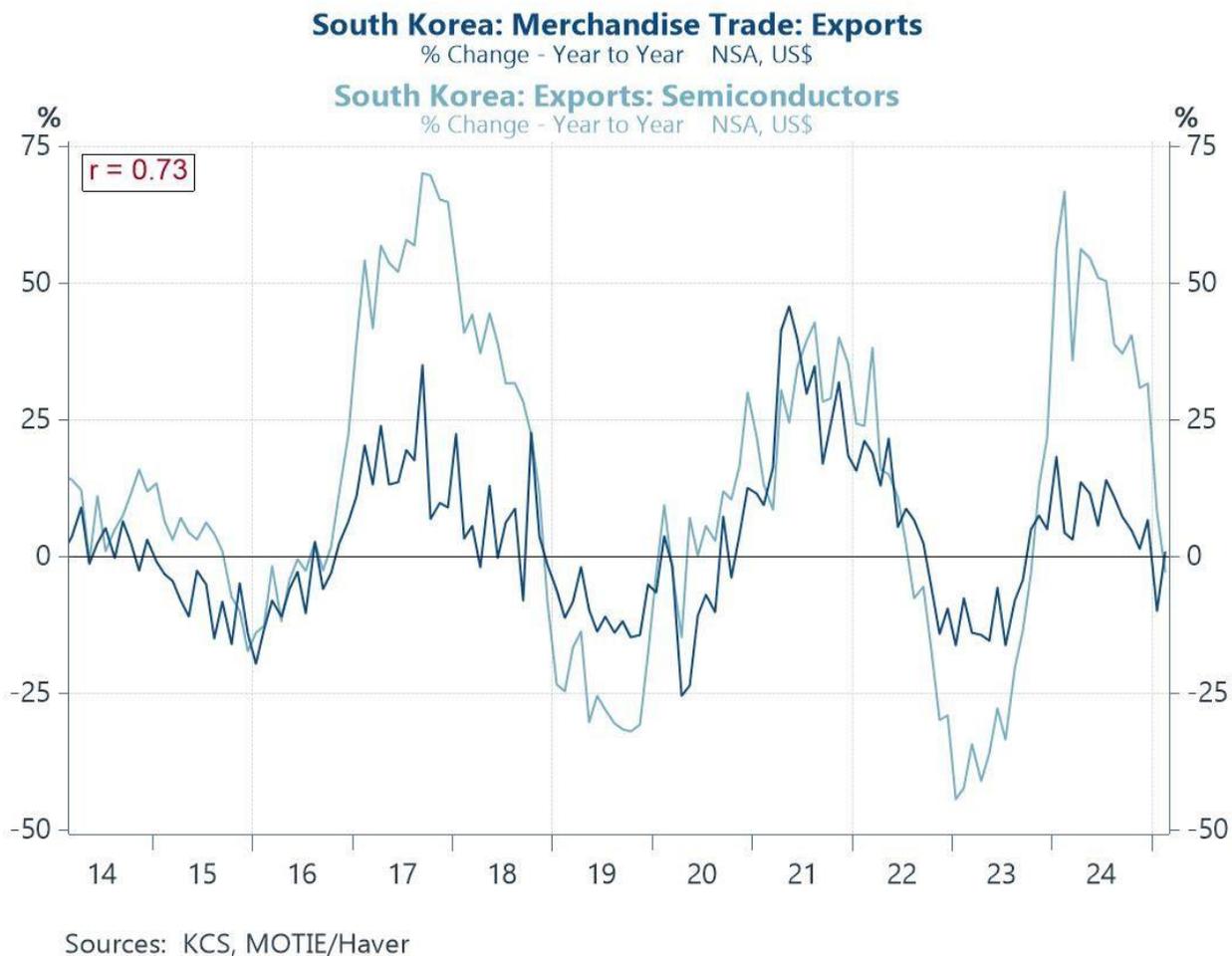


Source: General Administration of Customs, China/Haver Analytics

Initial impacts of US chip controls

The impact of US actions extends beyond China in Asia, with tangible effects now beginning to surface in South Korea. Notably, South Korea's semiconductor exports to China (including Hong Kong) dropped by an additional 31.8% y/y in February, worsening from the 22.5% decline recorded in January. This decline has contributed to a broader downturn in the country's total semiconductor exports, which fell by 3% y/y, as illustrated in chart 2. However, it is important to note that the slump in South Korea's semiconductor exports to China is not directly linked to the current US administration's actions. Rather, it is likely a result of the tighter restrictions on chip-making equipment and semiconductor development software imposed by the Biden administration late last year, which came into effect this year.

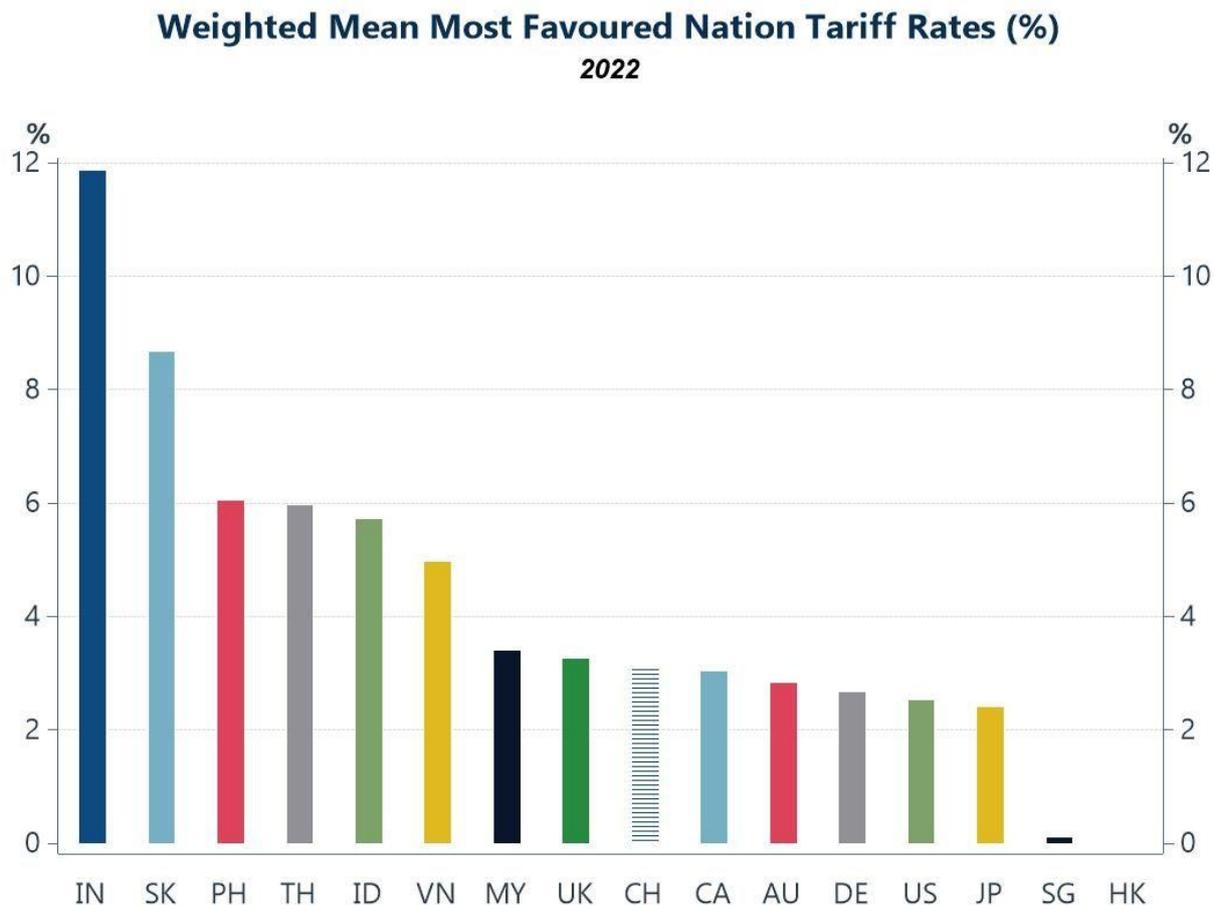
Chart 2: South Korea's exports growth



Asia's exposures to US "reciprocal" tariffs

Looking ahead, investors are closely focused on April 2, the date when Trump has announced the implementation of what he calls "reciprocal" tariffs. While the initial scope of these tariffs was unclear, some additional clarity emerged recently. It now appears that the new tariffs will apply only to economies with which the US has a trade deficit and that currently impose tariffs on the US. With this new information, investors' initial concerns about blanket tariffs on all foreign economies have likely been alleviated, although much uncertainty remains. Additionally, Trump seems to be delaying the sector-specific tariffs he had previously considered. Given these developments, the next question is which economies will be most impacted by the upcoming tariffs. To begin addressing this while focusing on Asia, we examine the tariff rates imposed by the US's trading partners, as shown in chart 3. The chart illustrates the weighted average most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariff rates. Several economies stand out, particularly India and South Korea, followed by Southeast Asian economies like the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia, albeit to a lesser extent.

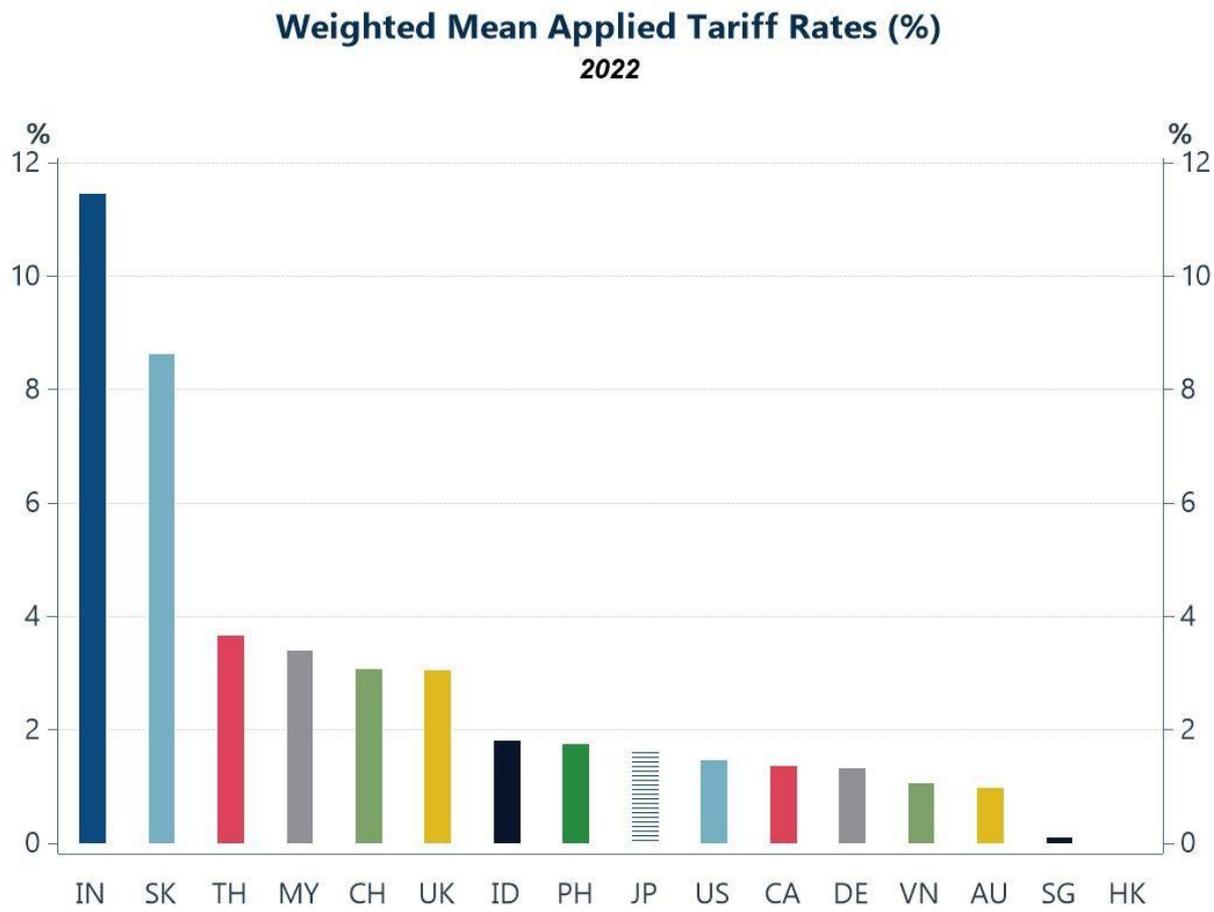
Chart 3: Economies' weighted mean most favoured nation tariff rates



Source: World Bank/Haver Analytics

Diving deeper, we examine the actual product-weighted tariff rates of these economies, as shown in Chart 4. The data reveals that the actual weighted tariff rates are often significantly lower than the reported MFN rates, likely due to trade agreements (bilateral or multilateral) that have reduced or eliminated some tariffs. However, the actual average tariff rates for India and South Korea are not much lower than their respective MFN rates. This raises the question of why these two economies maintain relatively high tariff rates compared to other Asian economies, such as Singapore, which imposes almost no tariffs on imports on average. Furthermore, especially in the case of India, the economy meets two key conditions for Trump's "reciprocal" tariffs. First, the US runs a substantial trade deficit with India. Second, India already imposes high tariffs on US goods. As a result, these factors make India particularly vulnerable to Trump's "reciprocal" measures if the tariffs take effect on April 2.

Chart 4: Economies' weighted mean applied tariff rates

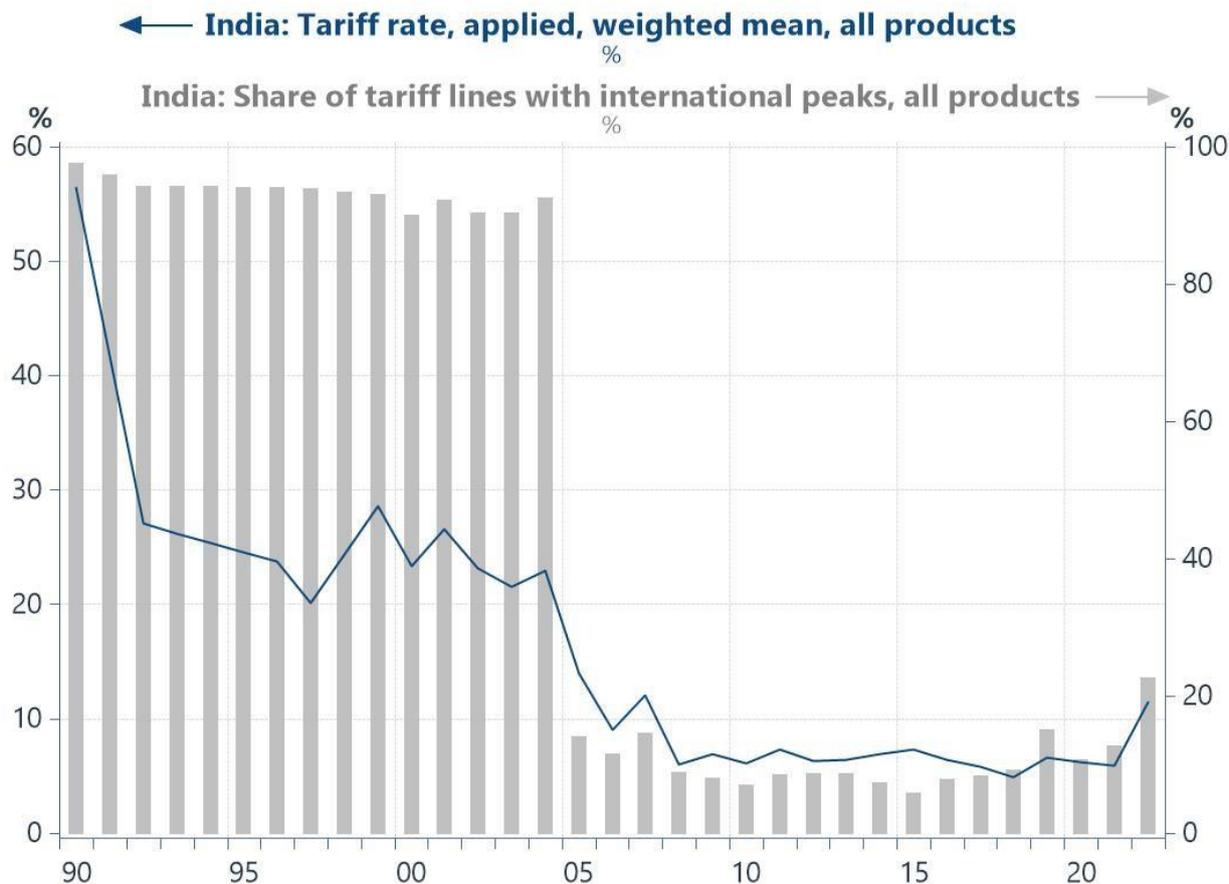


Source: World Bank/Haver Analytics

Potential effects on India

Starting with India, despite still having relatively high import tariffs, the economy has made significant progress in reducing them in recent decades. As shown in chart 5, India's weighted average tariff rate was above 50% in 1990, but it gradually decreased to below 10% by the late 2000s. However, this rate crept back above 10% in 2022. Additionally, the share of tariff lines with international peaks — meaning the proportion of items in India's tariff schedule with rates above 15% — has dropped significantly from nearly 100% in the 1990s and early 2000s. That said, it is worth noting that the share can be influenced by the inclusion of more items in the tariff schedule. Ahead of the looming April 2 tariffs, India has already taken steps to engage with the US, likely in an effort to reduce or avoid the impact of these trade actions. For instance, India's Commerce Minister has visited the US twice to discuss a potential trade deal. India seems to be taking broader steps as well to spur trade, as it continues to pursue free trade agreements with both the UK and the EU.

Chart 5: India's import tariffs

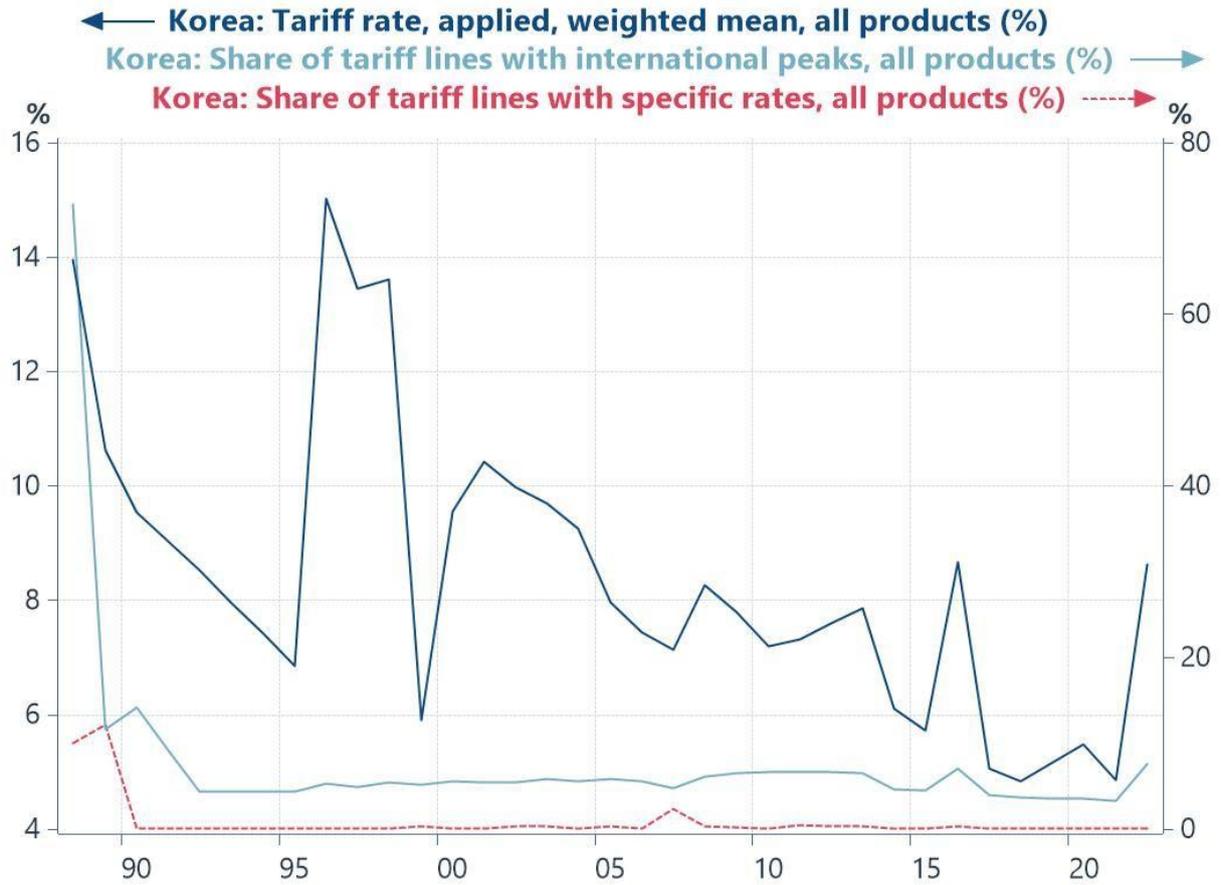


Source: World Bank/Haver Analytics

Potential effects on South Korea

Turning to South Korea, while its average tariff rate is relatively high, just below India's, a closer look at its specific relationship with the US suggests that the "reciprocal" tariffs on South Korea could be more muted. This is due to South Korea's very low effective tariff rate on US imports, which was below 1% in 2024, according to the South Korean government. The reason for this low rate is largely the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA), which, since its implementation in 2012, has eliminated tariffs on most US imports. Despite this, in light of the potential April 2 tariffs, South Korea's trade minister has already requested exemptions from the US' "reciprocal" tariffs, and both countries have established a working-level channel to discuss tariff-related issues.

Chart 6: South Korea's import tariffs



Source: World Bank/Haver Analytics

About the author



Haver Analytics is pleased to bring [Tian Yong Woon's](#) commentaries on the state of the global economy to its clients.

Tian Yong joined Haver Analytics as an Economist in 2023. Previously, Tian Yong worked as an Economist with Deutsche Bank, covering Emerging Asian economies while also writing on thematic issues within the broader Asia region. Prior to his work with Deutsche Bank, he worked as an Economic Analyst with the International Monetary Fund, where he contributed to Article IV consultations with Singapore and Malaysia, and to the regular surveillance of financial stability issues in the Asia Pacific region. Tian Yong holds a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance from the Singapore Management University, and a Bachelor of Science in Banking and Finance from the University of London.

Series info:

Chart 1: China's imports of mineral products and cars from the US

Series 1: [yryr%\(N924IMUS@EMERGEPR\)](#)

N924IMUS@EMERGEPR [China: Imports from the U.S. (NSA, Mil.US\$)]

Series 2: [yryr%\(M924US87@EMERGEPR\)](#)

M924US87@EMERGEPR [China: Imports from US: Vehicles Other Than Rail (NSA, Mil.US\$)]

Series 3: [yryr%\(M924USNM@EMERGEPR\)](#)

M924USNM@EMERGEPR [China: Imports from US: Mineral Products (NSA, Mil.US\$)]

Chart 2: South Korea's exports growth

Series 1: [yryr%\(N542IXD@EMERGEPR\)](#)

N542IXD@EMERGEPR [South Korea: Merchandise Trade: Exports (NSA, Mil.US\$)]

Series 2: [yryr%\(N542IXSC@EMERGEPR\)](#)

N542IXSC@EMERGEPR [South Korea: Exports: Semiconductors (NSA, Thous.US\$)]

Chart 3: Economies' weighted mean most favoured nation tariff rates

Series 1: [T534RGV@WDI](#)

T534RGV@WDI [India: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 2: [T542RGV@WDI](#)

T542RGV@WDI [Korea: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 3: [T566RGV@WDI](#)

T566RGV@WDI [Philippines: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 4: [T578RGV@WDI](#)

T578RGV@WDI [Thailand: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 5: [T536RGV@WDI](#)

T536RGV@WDI [Indonesia: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 6: [T582RGV@WDI](#)

T582RGV@WDI [Vietnam: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 7: [T548RGV@WDI](#)

T548RGV@WDI [Malaysia: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 8: [T112RGV@WDI](#)

T112RGV@WDI [UK: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 9: [T924RGV@WDI](#)

T924RGV@WDI [China: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 10: [T156RGV@WDI](#)

T156RGV@WDI [Canada: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 11: T193RGV@WDI

T193RGV@WDI [Australia: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 12: T134RGV@WDI

T134RGV@WDI [Germany: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 13: T111RGV@WDI

T111RGV@WDI [U.S.: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 14: T158RGV@WDI

T158RGV@WDI [Japan: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 15: T576RGV@WDI

T576RGV@WDI [Singapore: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 16: T532RGV@WDI

T532RGV@WDI [HK: Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Chart 4: Economies' weighted mean applied tariff rates

Series 1: T534WCQ@WDI

T534WCQ@WDI [India: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 2: T542WCQ@WDI

T542WCQ@WDI [Korea: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 3: T578WCQ@WDI

T578WCQ@WDI [Thailand: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 4: T548WCQ@WDI

T548WCQ@WDI [Malaysia: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 5: T924WCQ@WDI

T924WCQ@WDI [China: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 6: T112WCQ@WDI

T112WCQ@WDI [UK: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 7: T536WCQ@WDI

T536WCQ@WDI [Indonesia: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 8: T566WCQ@WDI

T566WCQ@WDI [Philippines: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 9: T158WCQ@WDI

T158WCQ@WDI [Japan: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 10: T111WCQ@WDI

T111WCQ@WDI [U.S.: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 11: T156WCQ@WDI

T156WCQ@WDI [Canada: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 12: T134WCQ@WDI

T134WCQ@WDI [Germany: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 13: T582WCQ@WDI

T582WCQ@WDI [Vietnam: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 14: T193WCQ@WDI

T193WCQ@WDI [Australia: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 15: T576WCQ@WDI

T576WCQ@WDI [Singapore: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 16: T532WCQ@WDI

T532WCQ@WDI [HK: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Chart 5: India's import tariffs

Series 1: T534WCQ@WDI

T534WCQ@WDI [India: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 2: T534BPC1@WDI

T534BPC1@WDI [India: Share of tariff lines with international peaks, all products (%)]

Chart 6: South Korea's import tariffs

Series 1: T542WCQ@WDI

T542WCQ@WDI [Korea: Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)]

Series 2: T542BPC1@WDI

T542BPC1@WDI [Korea: Share of tariff lines with international peaks, all products (%)]

Series 3: T542MQT@WDI

T542MQT@WDI [Korea: Share of tariff lines with specific rates, all products (%)]

For more info on our databases, please email sales@haver.com

