

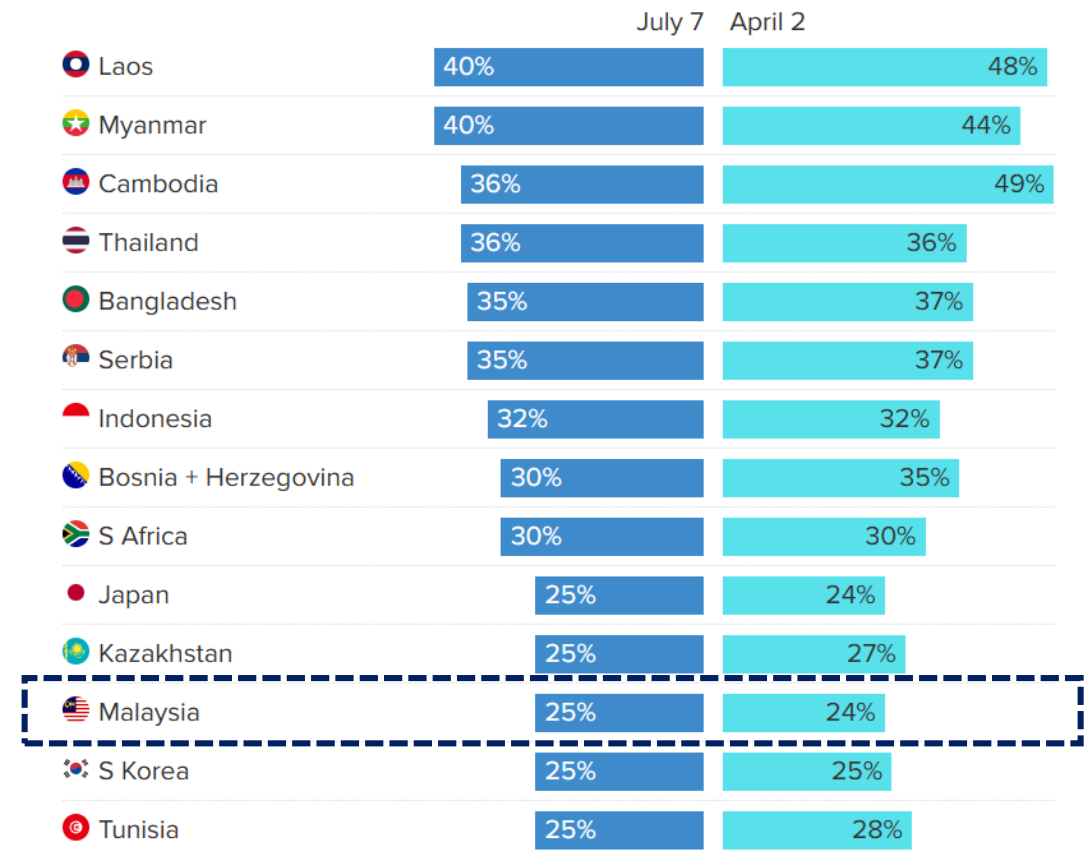
# US Tariff Verdict Out: Malaysia Faces 25% Duty Under Revised Trade Rules

On **7 July 2025**, US President Donald Trump issued a formal letter to our Prime Minister, confirming that *“starting on August 1, 2025, we will charge Malaysia a tariff of only **25% on any and all Malaysian products sent into the United States**, separate from all Sectoral Tariffs.”* (see Appendix I: Letter to PM)

The US administration continues to frame these measures as part of a broader effort to **“recalibrate trade imbalances,”** address what it deems **asymmetrical market access**, and protect domestic industries under a declared national economic emergency. Both the April and July communications consistently stress the goal of strengthening US manufacturing and supply-chain resilience by targeting countries with sizeable trade surpluses against the US.

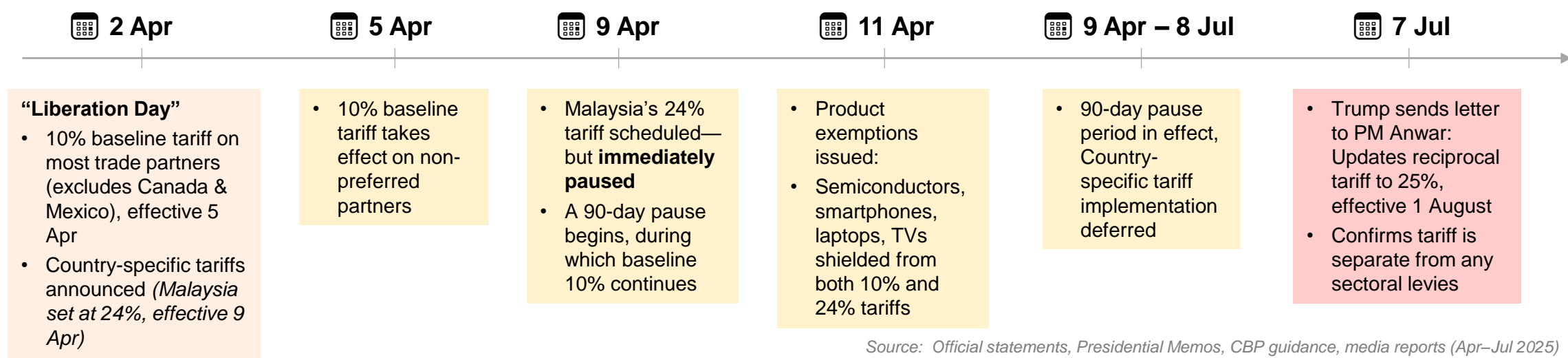
Importantly, the **25% tariff places Malaysia in the lower-to-mid tier** among targeted economies. Regional peers such as Thailand and Indonesia have been slapped with steeper tariffs — 36% and 32% respectively — while Vietnam secured a partial agreement that limits its general tariff to 20%, with a higher 40% rate applied to transshipped goods. Malaysia’s rate is on par with Japan and South Korea, which are also subject to 25% duties.

Tariff rates by announcement date



Source: The White House, CNBC: <https://www.cnbc.com/2025/07/07/trump-tariffs-trade-letters-japan.html> accessed on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2025

# Tracking the Tariffs: A Timeline of US Actions on Malaysia



Source: Official statements, Presidential Memos, CBP guidance, media reports (Apr–Jul 2025)

The **July 7 letter** specifies that the **25% tariff is applied separately from any future sectoral tariffs**, signalling that additional product-specific duties may still be imposed, particularly for goods currently under Section 232 investigation. As of now, no outcome has been announced from the ongoing probe into semiconductors and strategic electronics.

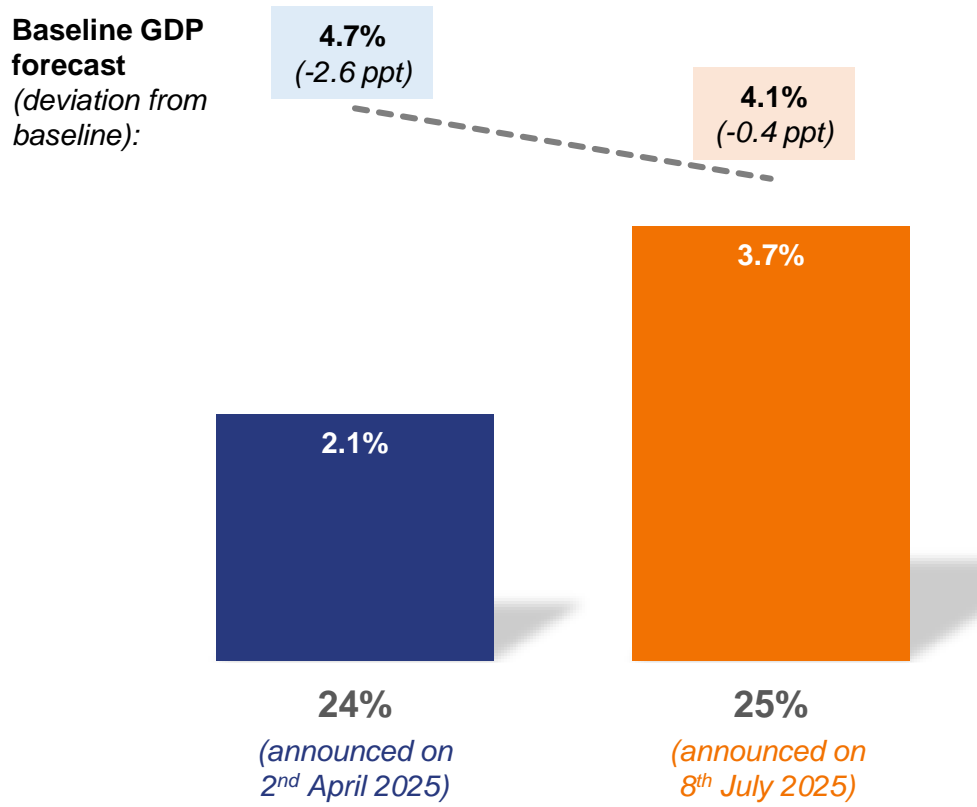
However, under Executive Order 14257 (signed on 2 April) and CBP guidance issued on 11 April, several categories of goods were explicitly exempted from both the **baseline 10% tariff and country-specific reciprocal tariffs**. These include:

- ✓ Semiconductors, including integrated circuits, diodes, and packaging-related equipment
- ✓ Smartphones, laptops, televisions, and related consumer electronics

The semiconductor exemption was further formalised in the April 11 Presidential Memorandum, which cited coverage under HTS Chapters 84 and 85. To date, **no executive order or proclamation has revoked or superseded these exemptions**, which remain in effect pending the conclusion of the Section 232 review.

# Tariffs Take Effect, but Impact More Contained Than Initially Feared

## Malaysia's GDP growth in 2025 under two different tariff announcements



Source: BMMB estimates

While the headline rate is marginally higher than the 24% initially announced on 2 April, our **latest sensitivity analysis** suggests that the **overall drag on Malaysia's 2025 GDP will be smaller** than previously estimated. Under this latest scenario, Malaysia's GDP growth is expected to slow to **3.7% in 2025** — a 0.4 percentage point deviation from the newly revised baseline forecast of 4.1%. This compares with the earlier estimated growth of just 2.1%, based on the more front-loaded 24% tariff scenario outlined in April.

### Why is the impact smaller this time?

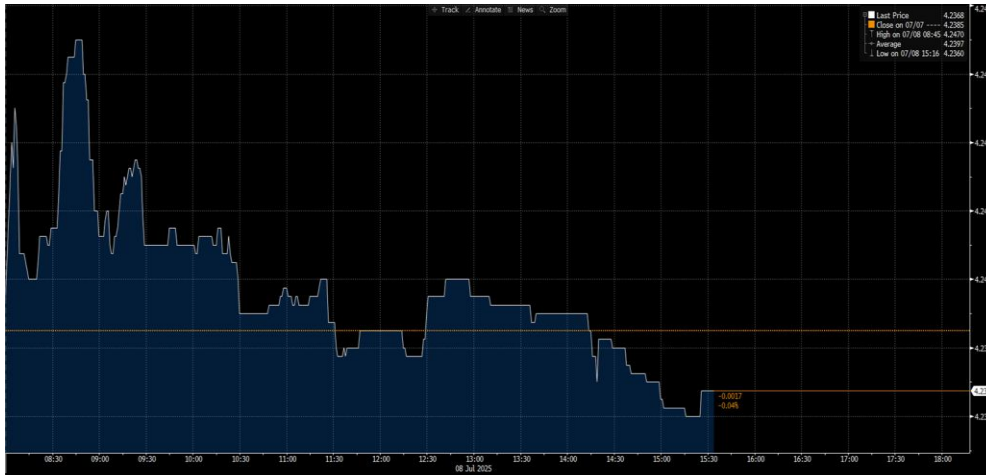
- **Delayed implementation:** Tariff kicks in on 1 August, reducing full-year exposure compared to April start.
- **Strong frontloading in 5M 2025:** Strong shipments in the first 5 months (Jan-May 2025: 33.6%; Jan-May 2024: 11.6%) cushioned potential export losses in 2H.
- **Key electronics exempt:** Semiconductors and major E&E goods remain excluded from tariff scope.
- **Regional and new market support:** Stronger intra-Asia trade and growing non-US market demand are helping offset the hit.

### Baseline GDP forecast remains at 4.1%

We are maintaining our 2025 baseline GDP forecast at 4.1%, despite the estimated tariff-induced slowdown to 3.7%, as **upcoming fiscal support and pro-growth measures in 2H are expected to cushion the impact and keep growth broadly on track.**

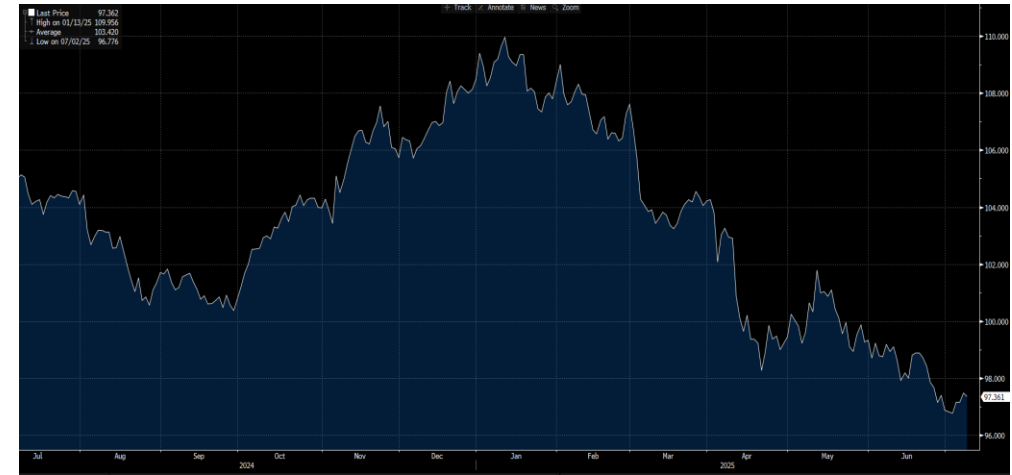
# Markets Hold Steady Ahead of Key Policy Decisions

USD/MYR Intraday Performance – 8 July 2025



Source: Bloomberg

US Dollar Index (DXY)



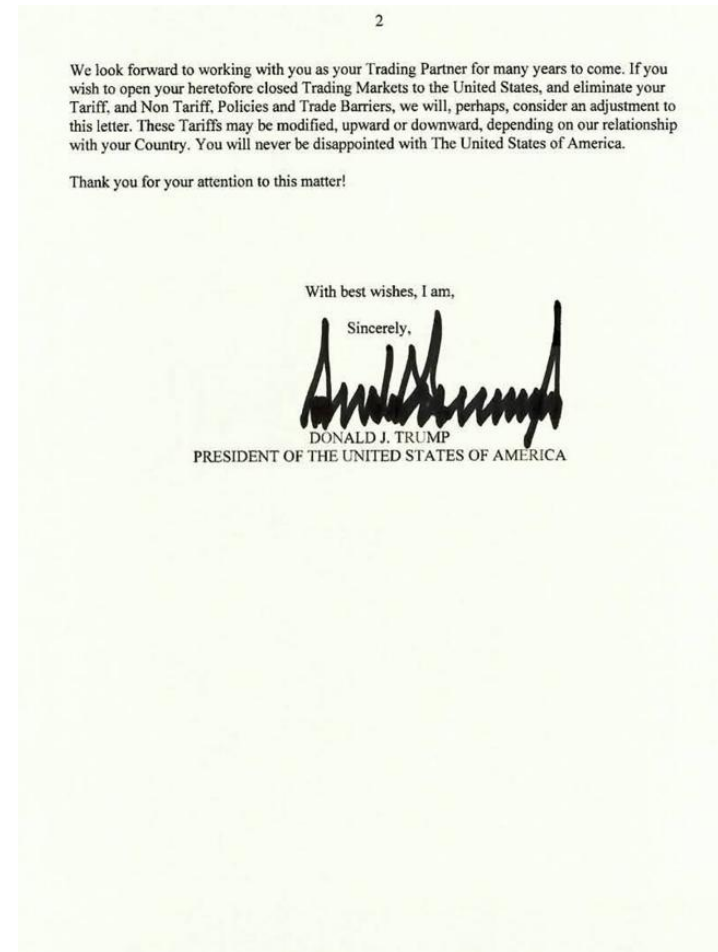
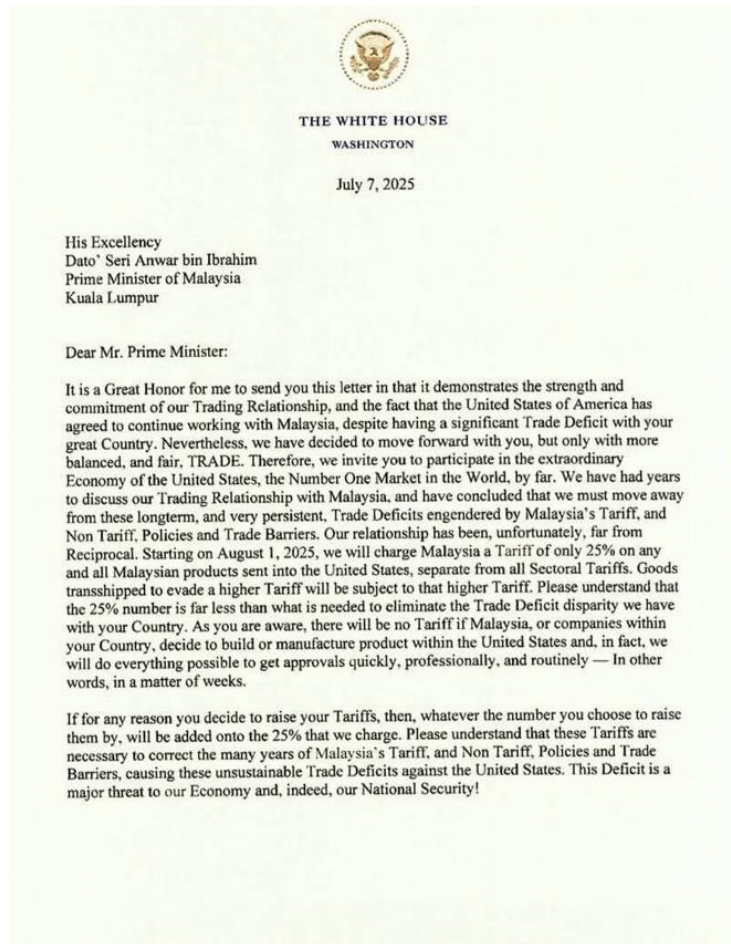
Source: Bloomberg

Despite the escalation in tariff measures, financial markets have so far responded in a relatively measured manner. The US Dollar Index (DXY) continues to hover below the 100 mark, staying in a 97–98 range, reflecting a lack of broad-based flight to safety. Meanwhile, the ringgit traded with mild weakness in early trading but reversed losses by mid-day to settle around 4.237 — marginally stronger than the previous close of 4.2385. The relatively calm market tone may reflect growing investor confidence in Malaysia's domestic buffers, including the **anticipated policy support in 2H 2025**. As highlighted in our outlook, we continue to expect USD/MYR to end the year in the 4.15–4.20 range.

We are closely watching **Bank Negara Malaysia's MPC meeting tomorrow** — where we expect a **25bps rate cut** — while keeping a lookout for potential sectoral tariffs, particularly any outcomes from the ongoing Section 232 investigation, which remains unresolved and could broaden the scope of US trade measures later this year.



## Appendix I: Letter to PM from White House



## Appendix II: Media Statement by MITI



### MALAYSIA WILL CONTINUE CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT AND DIALOGUE WITH THE U.S. TOWARDS A BALANCED, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE AGREEMENT OUTCOME

The Government of Malaysia takes note of the recent announcement by the United States (U.S.) Government regarding the imposition of a reciprocal tariff rate of 25% on Malaysian exports to the U.S., effective 1 August 2025.

Malaysia values its longstanding economic and trade relationship with the United States and recognises the important role of open and fair trade in supporting jobs and growth in both our countries. To that end, Malaysia is committed to continuing engagement with the U.S. towards a balanced, mutually beneficial, and comprehensive trade agreement.

Specifically, MITI will continue discussions with its U.S. counterparts in good faith to address outstanding issues, clarify the scope and impact of the announced tariffs, and pursue avenues for the timely conclusion of our negotiations.

These efforts are still ongoing and reflect Malaysia's willingness to reach a fair and sustainable outcome for both parties. While we acknowledge the concerns raised by the U.S. regarding trade imbalances and market access, we believe that constructive engagement and dialogue remain the best path forward.

The U.S. is Malaysia's second largest trading partner and largest export destination, with total trade in 2024 rising nearly 30% to RM324.9 billion (USD71.4 billion). Exports to the U.S. reached RM198.7 billion (USD43.7 billion), while imports rose to RM126.3 billion (USD27.7 billion).

Malaysia views unilateral measures as potentially disruptive to business operations, supply chains, and investment flows that benefit both countries. **Malaysia strongly believes that together, we can find mutually acceptable solutions that safeguard the interests of both our countries and our peoples, while ensuring that bilateral trade and investment remain a positive force for sustainable economic development.**

The Government of Malaysia remains committed to protecting the interests of Malaysian businesses, workers, and consumers, and will take all necessary steps to mitigate the impact of these new measures. We thank all stakeholders for their continued support and cooperation.

Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry  
8 July 2025

About MITI: MITI is the primary driver in positioning Malaysia as a preferred destination for quality investments and enhancing the nation's global trade competitiveness. Its objectives and roles are geared towards ensuring robust economic development and helping Malaysia achieve its goal of becoming a high-income and developed nation.

