

This tariff is in addition to any other duties, fees, exactions, and charges applicable to such imported semiconductors, unless stated otherwise below.

In today's uncertain geopolitical environment, tariffs are top-of-mind with semiconductor leaders, according to research conducted for the KPMG Global Semiconductor Industry Outlook.

This article delves into the complex and far-reaching effects of the Trump-era tariffs on the global optical transceiver industry. It covers cost implications, supply chain disruptions, strategic ...

There are three major tariffs: Section 301, IEEPA tariffs, and Reciprocal tariffs. Each applies differently depending on product type and country of origin, with some overlapping effects.

This article explains what the semiconductor Section 232 tariff covers, who pays it, how it stacks with other tariffs, and what importers should do to manage the impact.

Explore how semiconductor tariffs and country-specific and product-specific tariffs affect electronics assembly and supply chain exposure.

Over the last several weeks, President Trump declared a U.S. economic emergency and announced a universal 10% tariff on all countries, which went into effect on April 5, 2025. There are ...

A proposed U.S. tariff that ties imports to domestic chip output, combined with Europe's new 300mm silicon-photonics consortium, will accelerate supply-chain shifts across countries and companies.

The U.S. government's 2025 tariff adjustments have triggered a seismic shift in the global optical module market, with far-reaching implications for supply chains, pricing, and technological ...

These tariffs, ranging from 11% to 50%, rates are set to take effect on April 9, 2025. Many countries received a 90-day pause on tariffs where rates are increased to 10%.

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