



## NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES AND RELEVANT STAFF REGARDING ADICVD PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) entered into force on March 15, 2012. Under the KORUS FTA, both the United States and the Republic of Korea have agreed to the following obligations concerning trade remedies:

### ARTICLE 10.7: ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

- I. Each Party retains its rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement with regard to the application of antidumping and countervailing duties.
2. Except for paragraphs 3 and 4, no provision of this Agreement shall be construed to impose any rights or obligations on a Party with respect to antidumping or countervailing duty measures. Neither Party may have recourse to dispute settlement under this Agreement for any matter arising under this Article.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Notification and Consultations*

3. (a) Upon receipt by a Party's competent authorities of a properly documented antidumping application with respect to imports from the other Party, and before initiating an investigation, the Party shall provide written notification to the other Party of its receipt of the application and afford the other Party a meeting or other similar opportunities regarding the application, consistent with the Party's law.
- (b) Upon receipt by a Party's competent authorities of a properly documented countervailing duty application with respect to imports from the other Party, and before initiating an investigation, the Party shall provide written notification to the other Party of its receipt of the application and afford the other Party a meeting to consult with its competent authorities regarding the application.

#### *Undertakings*

4. (a) After a Party's competent authorities initiate an antidumping or countervailing duty investigation, the Party shall transmit to the other Party's embassy or competent authorities written information regarding the Party's procedures for requesting its authorities to consider an undertaking on price or, as appropriate, on quantity, including the time frames for offering and concluding any such undertaking.

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<sup>1</sup> Although recourse to dispute settlement is not available with respect to paragraphs 3 and 4, the Parties reaffirm that those paragraphs create binding rights and obligations.

(b) In an antidumping investigation, where a Party's authorities have made a preliminary affirmative determination of dumping and injury caused by such dumping, the Party shall afford due consideration, and adequate opportunity for consultations, to exporters of the other Party regarding proposed price undertakings which, if accepted, may result in suspension of the investigation without imposition of antidumping duties, through the means provided for in the Party's laws and procedures.

(c) In a countervailing duty investigation, where a Party's authorities have made a preliminary affirmative determination of subsidization and injury caused by such subsidization, the Party shall afford due consideration, and adequate opportunity for consultations, to the other Party and exporters of the other Party, regarding proposed undertakings on price or, as appropriate, on quantity, which, if accepted, may result in suspension of the investigation without imposition of countervailing duties, through the means provided for in the Party's laws and procedures.