(b) Except for paragraphs 2 and 4, this Agreement is not to be construed to impose rights or obligations on a Party with respect to antidumping or countervailing measures. A Party shall not have recourse to dispute settlement under this Agreement for a matter arising under this Article.¹

Notification and Consultation

2. Upon receipt by a Party's competent authority of a properly documented antidumping or countervailing duty application in respect of imports from the other Party, and before initiating an investigation, that 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 opportunity regarding the application, consistent with that Party's domestic law.

Lesser duty

- 3. (a) The Parties recognise the desirability of providing for the possibility of imposing antidumping or countervailing duties that are less than the full margin of dumping or amount of subsidy.
 - (b) In this regard:
 - (i) Korea shall apply its relevant domestic laws and regulations; and
 - (ii) Canada shall consider information provided in accordance with its domestic law as to whether imposing an antidumping or countervailing duty would not be in the public interest. After considering this information, the competent authority may consider whether the amount of the antidumping or countervailing duty to be imposed shall be the full margin of dumping or amount of subsidy, or a lesser amount that would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry, in accordance with the domestic law of Canada.

Undertakings

4. (a) After the competent authority of a Party initiates an antidumping or countervailing duty investigation, that Party shall transmit to the other Party's embassy or competent authority written information regarding the Party's laws and procedures for requesting consideration by its authorities of an undertaking as described in the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 or the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, including the time frames for offering and concluding any such undertaking.

Although recourse to dispute settlement is not available with respect to paragraphs 2 and 4, the Parties affirm that those paragraphs create binding rights and obligations.