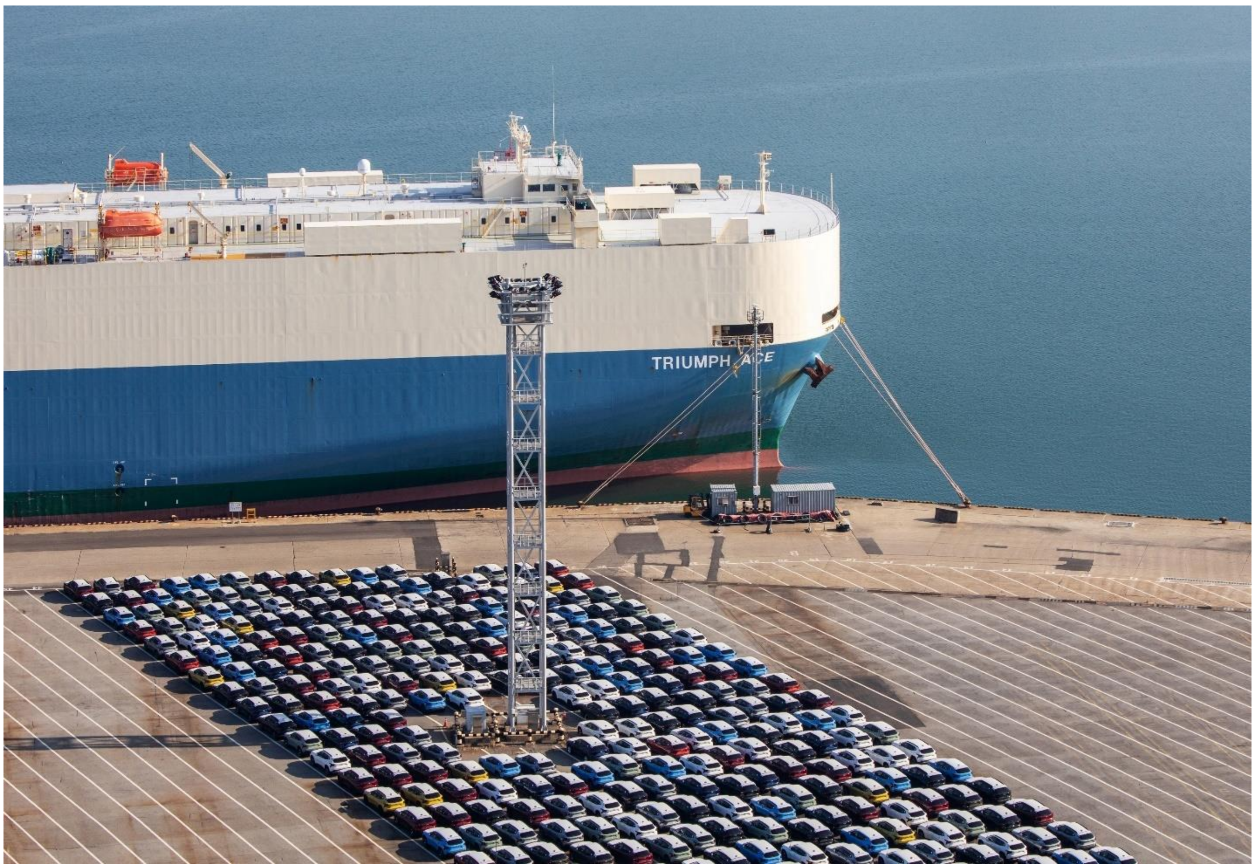
SPECIAL REPORT

Fairness and Reciprocity? Reconsidering Trump's Liberation Day Tariffs on South Korea

By Nils Wollesen Osterberg and J. James Kim



Korea Economic Institute of America
1800 K Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20006
http://www.keia.org

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Michael Beeman, Brooke Kennedy, Scott Thompson, JL, and Scott Snyder for their corrections, comments, and feedback on earlier versions of this paper. Standard caveats apply to all errors and omissions.

About KEI

The Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI) is a US policy institute and public outreach organization dedicated to helping Americans understand the breadth and importance of the relationship with the Republic of Korea. Through our publications, social media, programs, and public events, KEI seeks to advance scholarship and understanding of Korea in ways that will inform policymakers and the American public of the security, economic, and political implications of our connections to the Korean Peninsula.

For over 40 years, KEI has been promoting dialogue and understanding between the United States and the Republic of Korea through objective and in-depth analysis. KEI draws on the expertise of its staff; provides a platform on which leading policy experts and academics from the United States, Korea, and beyond can share their research and opinions; promotes scholarship by commissioning and publishing original articles; and hosts public and off-the-record conversations. These activities are intended to ensure that policy decisions are soundly based within the context of the Korean Peninsula's complexity and significance.

KEI is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) as an agent of the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), a public corporation established by the government of the Republic of Korea. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

Executive Summary

This report evaluates the rationale and implications of President Donald Trump's "Liberation Day" tariffs on South Korean imports. The administration frames these tariffs as "reciprocal" measures necessary to correct perceived imbalances in the U.S.-South Korea trade relationship. Given that the White House defines reciprocity by matching the tariffs and restrictions imposed by other countries on U.S. goods (i.e., discriminatory taxes, subsidies, burdensome regulatory requirements, exchange rate manipulation, wage suppression, and any other practices that would impose unfair limitations on market access or impedes fair competition), this report investigates whether the Trump administration's claims about unfair South Korean trade practices are accurate.

Drawing on the latest trade data from the Korea Customs Service and tariff schedules from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the report estimates that South Korea's effective weighted average tariff on U.S. imports in 2024 ranged between 0.19 percent and 2.87 percent, with similar values for 2023. These findings directly challenge the significantly higher figures that the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and Department of Commerce cite, which appear to be driven largely by the U.S. trade balance with South Korea. Measured in trade value, 95 percent of goods exported from the United States to South Korea are tariff-free under the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA), with most remaining tariffs affecting a narrow range of agricultural products subject to quotas. Of the remaining 5 percent, tariffs will be eliminated from another 4 percent of U.S. exports to South Korea by 2026.

The report also reviews non-tariff measures (NTMs), acknowledging their complexity and the absence of any standard, mutually agreed-upon metric for converting NTMs into tariff equivalents. Estimating their economic impact requires difficult and often unreliable methodologies such as business surveys, gravity models, and general equilibrium models, none of which yield robust or timely results. Nonetheless, we take note of the fact that there are bilateral (twenty-one committees and working groups under the KORUS FTA) and multilateral (WTO dispute settlement) mechanisms to address these issues more satisfactorily.

Ultimately, this report concludes that there is little need to change the U.S.-South Korea trade relationship. It recommends resolving outstanding concerns—especially those related to non-tariff measures—through established bilateral mechanisms under the bilateral FTA rather than unilateral action. Drawing from historical parallels to failed protectionist policies like the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, the report warns that these tariffs could undermine economic stability, raise prices for U.S. consumers, and damage the vital bilateral relationship.

In short, this report finds no compelling economic rationale for the Liberation-Day tariff rate on South Korea. This suggests that the tariffs are better understood as political tools rather than trade policy rooted in sound analysis.

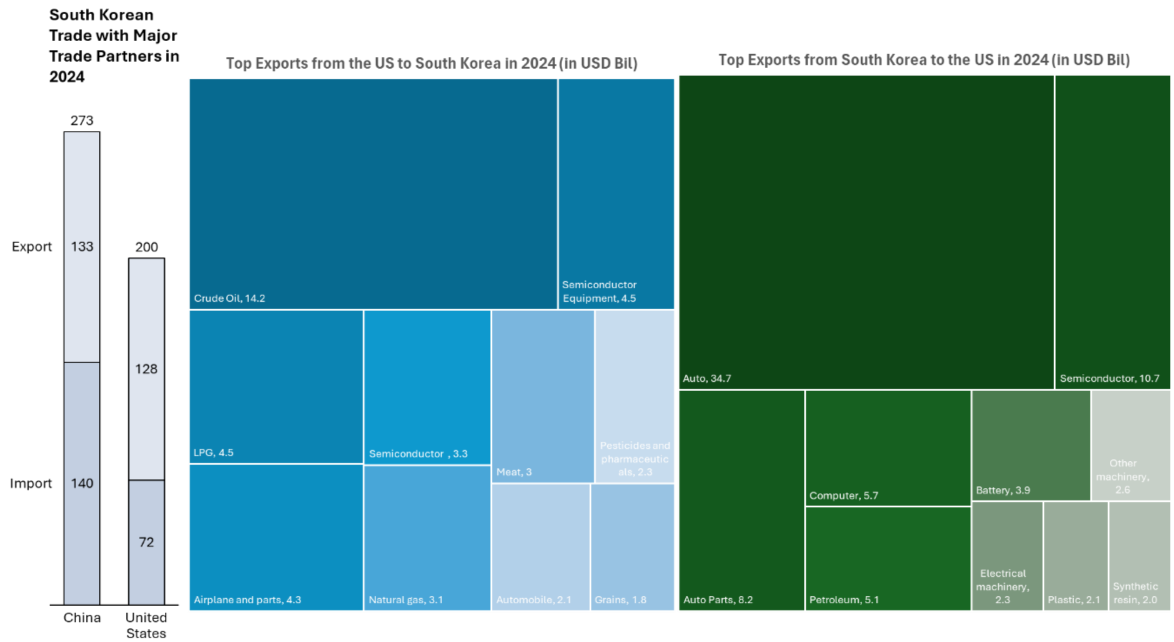
Contents

Introduction

President Donald Trump's tariff announcements on April 2, 2025, came as no surprise to trade watchers following his public comments and moves on this issue since Inauguration Day.[1] From a procedural standpoint, it is clear why the administration invoked executive authority to impose a new tranche of tariffs with urgency and high priority. Given that the president seeks to create fiscal space available for tax cuts in the "Big Beautiful Bill"—which will face an upcoming vote in the Republican-held Senate after clearing the House of Representatives on May 22—tariffs have emerged as one of the preferred instruments to raise government revenue and aid this effort.[2]

Aside from the broader objective of passing the Republican-led tax cuts within the next few months, Trump's stated rationale behind these tariffs is that they are "reciprocal" measures against the protectionist barriers—both tariff and non-tariff—on U.S. exports. Reciprocity can mean many things, but in the strictest sense, we can take the definition that the president has previously referred to as "whatever countries charge the United States of America, [the United States] will charge them no more, no less… they charge [the United States] a tax or tariff and [the United States] charge[s] them the exact same tax or tariff."[3] Looking at the structural make-up of the so-called "Liberation Day" tariffs announced on April 2, they consist of a combination of a universal minimum 10 percent rate and an added reciprocal component that depends on the size of the trade deficit of each country. This report investigates whether the tariffs meet the requirements of reciprocity as laid out by the president by taking a closer look at the case of South Korea.

Trade Between the United States and South Korea, 2024



Source: Korean Customs Service

Trade between the United States and South Korea constitutes a significant relationship. In 2024, it amounted to approximately USD 200 billion, of which USD 72 billion were exports from the United States to South Korea and USD 128 billion were imports to the United States from South Korea.[4] Major U.S. exports to South Korea included mineral fuels, machinery and electronic parts, and equipment. Major South Korean exports to the United States included automobiles, semiconductor-related items, and refined petroleum. South Korea ranks as the seventh-largest trade partner for the United States, and the United States is the second-largest trade partner for South Korea based on the total trade value in 2024.

While both countries benefit from this relationship, the Trump administration appears to be troubled by the trade imbalance between the two countries. In part, this may explain the latest 25 percent tariff on South Korea.[5] Assuming the same levels of trade as 2024, this figure translates to approximately USD 32 billion. The administration's justification for the 25 percent reciprocal tariff rate stems from a calculation by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which assumes a link between U.S. trade balances and tariffs.[6] Based on this assumption, USTR estimated South Korea's overall tariff level against the United States as "the tariff rates that would *drive* bilateral trade deficits to zero" and divided this rate by two to reach the reciprocal tariff of 25 percent that the United States would impose on South Korean goods.

While there may be some basis for the argument that implementing tariffs can lead to a lower trade deficit, the trade deficit may be driven by structural factors other than tariffs.[7]
It is possible to imagine scenarios where the elimination of all tariffs between two trade partners does not lead to a trade balance of zero. For instance, OECD estimates show South Korea's GDP per capita at about USD 53,000 (seasonality and PPP adjusted) and the United States' at approximately USD 87,000.[8] The population of the United States is approximately 340 million, while that of South Korea is 51 million. Roughly speaking, this translates into a difference by a factor of ten.

Just as an airline company is not likely to purchase commercial jets produced in South Korea, South Korean shipping companies are not likely to order ships from a U.S. shipbuilder. Even if both countries are able to specialize in their productive enterprises and trade their products tariff-free, there is a limit to what consumers in each country will buy from each other. In short, imbalances are more likely than not to continue—with or without tariffs—as there are many possible factors at work.

It would have been more reasonable for the administration to raise the issue of tariffs that South Korea imposes on the United States, as the president had signaled in his earlier comments leading up to the tariff announcement. Although the United States maintains a free trade agreement (FTA) with South Korea that was revised as recently as 2018, South Korea still imposes some tariffs and tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) on non-manufactured goods, most of which are set to expire in 2026.[9] But how does the value of traded goods impact the most current overall rate of South Korean tariffs on U.S. imports?

Year of Final Cutoff of South Korean Tariffs and Import Value

Year of Final Cutoff	2024 Import Value (USD Thousand)	Share of Import Value
2026	2,955,722	4.10%
2027	5,153	0.01%
2028	18,136	0.03%
2029	28	0.00%
2031	0	0.00%
TRQ in Perpetuity (Increases by 3% per year, compounded annually)	594,876	0.83%
No Change in Final Agreement	321,858	0.45%

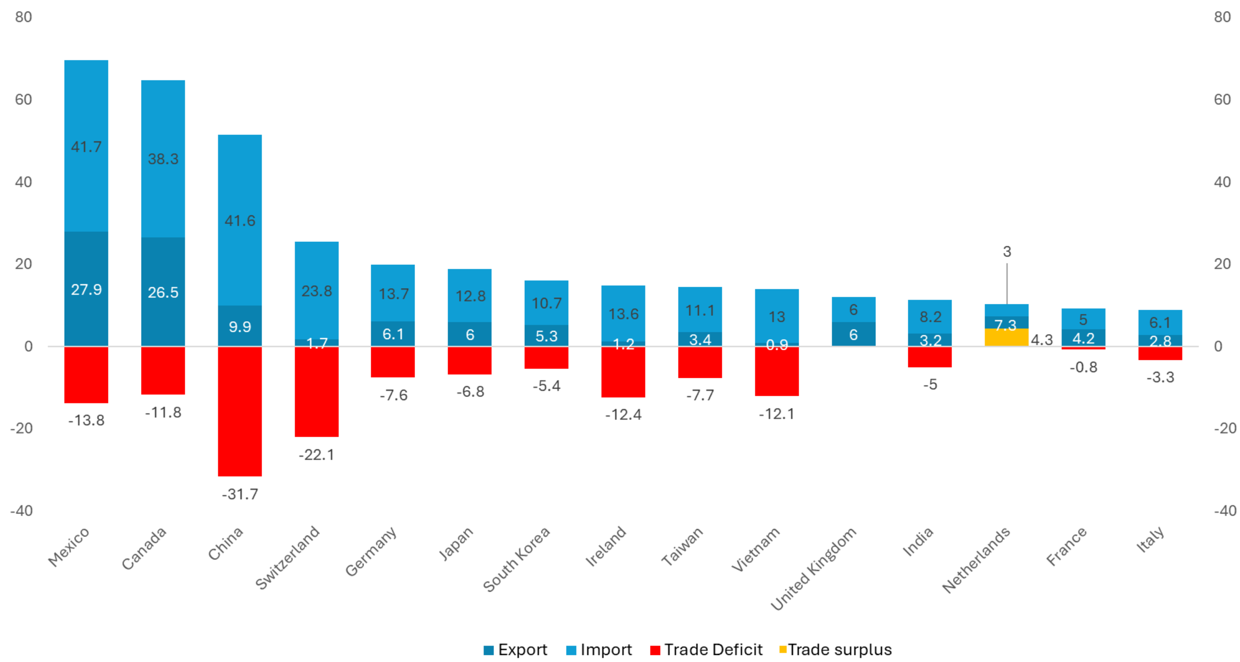
This question is best answered by assessing each country's weighted average tariff, or the effective applied weighted tariff on imports. In simple terms, the effective tariff rate is based on the actual amount of tariffs collected on an item, weighted as an average of total imports in a given year. We believe that this is the most accurate representation of the actual tariff rate imposed on imports, rather than a simpler average tariff rate, because the latter assumes an equal volume of imports of all goods, which is unrealistic.

The simple average tariff rate might be useful for assessing a straightforward measure of protection across all tariff categories, but it ignores the unique nature of trade that any two countries have with each other, thereby misrepresenting the trade dynamic. For instance, a simple average tariff rate can overstate the amount of protection for any given country if there are zero tariffs on high-import items but high tariffs on low-import items. Weighted averages account for the volume of each product imported by giving more weight to tariffs on goods with higher import values. Our findings will show that South Korea's effective applied weighted tariff is within a bounded range of 0.26 to 3.55 percent for 2023 and 0.19 to 2.87 percent for 2024.[10]

Trump's Reciprocal Tariffs

A number of goods already facing specific tariffs were excluded from the reciprocal tariff announcement on April 2 and face the same levies irrespective of the export country. These include automobiles, automobile parts, steel, and aluminum—which face tariffs under Section 23—as well as copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, lumber articles, and any other articles that may become subject to future Section 232 tariffs. In addition, articles subject to 50 USC 1702(b), bullion, energy, and minerals that are not available in the United States were excluded from the reciprocal tariffs.[11]

U.S. Trade with Largest Trade Partners, January 2025 YTD (USD Billions)



Source: U.S. Census[12]

The Liberation-Day tariffs roughly translate to 32 billion USD (25 percent of 128 billion USD) of tariff revenue for the United States if we assume the same level of trade in 2025 as in 2024. The mechanism by which the president imposed these tariffs was the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), which grants the president broad authority to regulate economic transactions during national emergencies by imposing sanctions, blocking assets, or restricting trade with foreign entities through tariffs.[13] President Trump used this authority during his first term in 2017 when he signed an executive order to expand financial and economic sanctions against North Korea.[14] On May 28, the Court of International Trade ruled in consolidated cases by importers and state governments that IEEPA does not authorize the president to impose "unlimited tariffs" as this would represent an unconstitutional shift of legislative authority away from Congress. On May 29, the ruling was subsequently appealed by the U.S. government, and the tariffs remain in force.[15] As such, it is not clear whether the trade imbalances that the United States has with the majority of its trading partners warrant presidential authority to impose universal and reciprocal tariffs. The last time that the United States recorded a net trade surplus was in 1975. The White House has not yet put forth a convincing argument as to why this year was the year to declare an emergency after fifty years of consistent trade deficits.[16]

The president had several other options at his disposal that may have had more legal justifications for imposing tariffs. We list them below because these authorities may be invoked at a later date as a follow-up to the most recent announcement.

Statutory Measures for Tariffs

Statute	Description	Procedures and Reviews	Precedence
International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977[17]	Grants the president broad authority to regulate economic transactions during national emergencies. Allows the president to impose sanctions, block assets, and restrict trade with foreign entities or countries deemed a threat to national security, foreign policy, or the economy. Enforced by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, FBI, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Commerce.	No Review.	In September 2017, President Trump signed EO 13819, which expanded financial and economic sanctions against North Korea, which included extraterritorial provisions for secondary sanctions on any foreign entity that conducts business with North Korea.[18]
Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930[19]	Grants the president authority to impose tariffs or block imports from countries that discriminate against U.S. commerce. The president can respond swiftly without extensive procedural requirements with ad valorem tax of up to 50 percent on targeted products.	No Review; International Trade Commission is the agency broadly in charge.	The last time Section 338 was used was in 1935 when the United States found that Germany and Australia discriminated against the United States, but no tariffs were imposed.
Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974[20]	Grants the president authority to impose temporary but additional tariffs of up to 15 percent on imports or establish quotas for up to 150 days to address significant balance-of-payments deficits. The president can extend these measures beyond 150 days if approved by Congress with no explicit limit on the duration of such extensions.	No Review; Only congressional approval required for extensions.	No precedence.
Section 301 or Title III of the Trade Act of 1974[21]	Provides USTR with the authority to address unfair foreign trade practices that harm U.S. commerce. USTR is authorized to investigate and take action against foreign countries that	Includes reviews; Typically twelve to eighteen months, but reviews can be expedited in some cases.	USTR initiated an invitation against China's maritime and shipbuilding industries on April 17, 2024, findings from the investigation were finished

	violate trade agreements or engage in practices deemed “unjustifiable,” “unreasonable,” or “discriminatory” against the United States. USTR may impose tariffs, suspend trade agreement concessions, and negotiate binding agreements with foreign governments.		as of February 21, 2025, and the industry commentary period ended as of March 24, 2025. On April 17, 2025, USTR investigation determined that China's policies and actions in shipbuilding, maritime, and logistics sectors are unreasonable and burdened or restricted U.S. commerce. To remedy this situation, USTR decides to implement phased implementation of fees.[22]
Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962[23]	Grants the president authority to regulate imports that they believe threaten U.S. national security. The goal of this law is to safeguard national security by addressing imports that impair national defense, critical industries, or infrastructure. Allows for adjustments to imports through tariffs, quotas, and other measures.	Includes reviews; The Department of Commerce conducts the investigation, which must be completed within 270 days, and the president has ninety days to decide whether to concur with the Commerce Department’s findings and recommendations.	A Section 232 investigation into imports of automobile and automobile parts began in May 2018 when then Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross initiated the investigation. The review was finalized when the Commerce Department issued a report on February 17, 2019. President Trump issued a proclamation on Mary 17, 2019, directing USTR to negotiate agreements with affected countries; no agreements were reached. The issue was revived in March 2025 after the president cited the original report when announcing new tariffs effective April 3 and no later than May 3 for parts.[24]

The president can invoke any one of these privileges and reserves the right to utilize them in future iterations of additional tariffs on top of the ones already announced. The key question would be whether the administration prefers expedited implementation or would rather have the relevant agencies properly review the issues it would like addressed before moving forward with any additional tariffs.

On April 9, following the reciprocal tariff announcements on April 2 and the subsequent turmoil in financial markets, the administration announced a ninety-day pause on the implementation of the reciprocal tariffs on all countries except China. Following tariff escalation and negotiations, the United States and China also agreed to pause tariffs for ninety days, during which 10 percent tariffs would be implemented starting on May 14. Notably, the pause did not affect goods excluded from the reciprocal tariffs, including steel, aluminum, and automobiles. Instead, these items are covered by industry-specific tariffs implemented through Section 232.[25]

Assessing South Korean Tariff Rates

The April 2 tariff rate the United States levied against South Korea is the product of an investigation ordered by a presidential memorandum dated February 13, which directed USTR to investigate and identify non-reciprocal trade across all trading partners.[26] The memorandum singled out: 1) tariffs imposed on U.S. products; 2) unfair, discriminatory, or extraterritorial taxes, including value-added tax (VAT); 3) unfair or harmful acts, policies, or practices, including subsidies and burdensome regulatory requirements; 4) exchange rate manipulation, wage suppression, and mercantilist policies; and 5) any other practice that USTR judged would impose unfair limitations on market access or impede fair competition. The Commerce Department and USTR were then ordered to submit a report detailing the findings of this investigation, which was served to the president on March 31.

That report identified several areas of potential improvement in technical barriers to government procurement and digital barriers, among others. We list them in order below. There are several things to note about this report with respect to South Korea. First, the report states that the KORUS FTA has continued to deepen its phase-out of all tariffs except for TRQs on several agricultural products. Second, the report states that South Korea “has a strong regime of intellectual property (IP) protection and enforcement” and that “the Korean Government prioritizes IP protection, as Korea is a significant creator of IP.” There are, however, areas of concern with potential for improvement, which we summarize below:

Summary of the USTR Findings on Trade Released on March 31[27]

Topic	Comment	Remedy
Trade agreement and tariffs	South Korea maintains TRQs on some agricultural products	The KORUS FTA was amended in 2018, and both countries regularly review implementation
Technical barriers to trade		
Chemicals	U.S. exporters face challenges due to lack of clarity, transparency, and protection for confidential information	Codify clearer guidelines
Packaging and labeling	Proposed recycling regulations may delay product launches due to unclear rules and strict timelines	Codify clearer guidelines
Agricultural biotechnology	Cumbersome and inefficient approval process involving five agencies	Codify clearer guidelines
Sanitary and phytosanitary barriers		
Beef	U.S. beef imports have age restrictions (younger than thirty months); ban on processed products	Deregulation or harmonization
Horticultural products	Many U.S. fruit and vegetable access requests still pending	Expedite and streamline processing
Maximum residue limits (MRLs)	South Korea imposes strict domestic limits on agrochemical and veterinary drug residues, rejecting Codex Alimentarius (Codex) MRL standards for meat, fish, and dairy products since 2024	Negotiate Codex standards for meat and fish with respect to limits on agrichemical and veterinary drug residues
Government procurement		

ICT security requirements	South Korea has a specific encryption (ARIS/SEED) system that limits access for U.S. tech firms	More deliberation and negotiation needed
Cloud Services (CSAP)	South Korea's cloud certification creates barriers for U.S. CSPs by requiring data localization and domestic-only operations	More deliberation and negotiation needed
Defense procurement	Offset obligations and local content prioritization disadvantage foreign defense supplier	More deliberation and negotiation needed
Intellectual property		
IP enforcement	Address counterfeit goods, geographical indications, and deterrent penalties	Improve enforcement
Service trade barriers		
Media / Streaming	Application of legacy broadcast regulations to streaming platforms	Deregulation or harmonization
Insurance	Lack of clarity on cross-border data transfer rules	Codify clearer guidelines
Legal services	Legal market issues having to do with ownership caps and other service-related constraints	Deregulation or harmonization
Digital trade barriers		
Network usage fees	Upcoming legislation may require foreign content providers to pay ISPs, which favors South Korean competitors	Harmonization
Location data	Restricts exports of location-based data, which harms foreign interactive service providers	Harmonization

Data localization	Revised PIPA law (2024) increases enforcement powers and restricts cross-border transfers	Harmonization
Cloud use for national technology	Foreign CSPs cannot handle “national core technology” workloads, affecting sectors like semiconductors and robotics	Harmonization and clearer guidelines
Investment barriers		
Foreign investment limits	Media, telecom, energy, and transport	Deregulation or harmonization
Motor vehicles	Emissions-related components regulations	Codify clearer guidelines
Bio pharmaceuticals	Lack of transparency in pricing and reimbursement policies and limited stakeholder input into proposed policy change	Transparency and clearer guidelines

Source: USTR

Moving forward, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has 180 days to produce a report assessing any fiscal impact of tariffs following the April 2 announcement.

If done correctly, the Liberation-Day tariffs should have reflected the findings of USTR’s assessment and be appropriately sized to the “non-reciprocal” trading arrangement so as to restore “fairness” in trade between the United States and its trade partners.[28] President Trump’s public statement cannot be clearer: “It’s time to be reciprocal… you’ll be hearing that word a lot. Reciprocal. If they charge us, we charge them.”[29] For Trump, reciprocal tariffs are “whatever countries charge the United States of America, [the United States] will charge them no more, no less… they charge [the United States] a tax or tariff and [the United States] charge[s] them the exact same tax or tariff.”[30] Given that countries have different tariff schedules, the president’s comments suggest that there would not be a blanket tariff schedule that covers all countries, but the tariffs would be customized to the contours of preexisting trade relations. Finally, the president has also stated that “there’ll be flexibility” in the implementation of these tariffs, suggesting that there is room for possible negotiation and change.[31]

Holding him to his word, this report attempts to provide a detailed assessment of South Korean tariffs, which appears to be the first-order consideration in the latest announcement. Although one may argue that the current tariff schedule between the United States and South Korea was negotiated and settled in the KORUS FTA, we give the current administration the benefit of the doubt to assess exactly how severe tariffs are between the two countries. While we also consider various non-tariff measures mentioned in the president’s memo, this report presents a reasoned argument as to why these measures are better addressed through means other than tariffs, given the difficulty associated with translating the quantity of their impact.
For our intents and purposes, the weighted average tariff rate, or effectively applied weighted average tariff rate (i.e., average tariffs weighted by their corresponding trade value), provides the most accurate representation of the overall tariff rate because it reflects the *actual* tariffs collected in any given year after considering the volume of trade for each tariffed item. The measure is useful for assessing the revenue implications of duty rate changes and is expressed as a percentage of the value of imported goods. It is calculated in the following way:

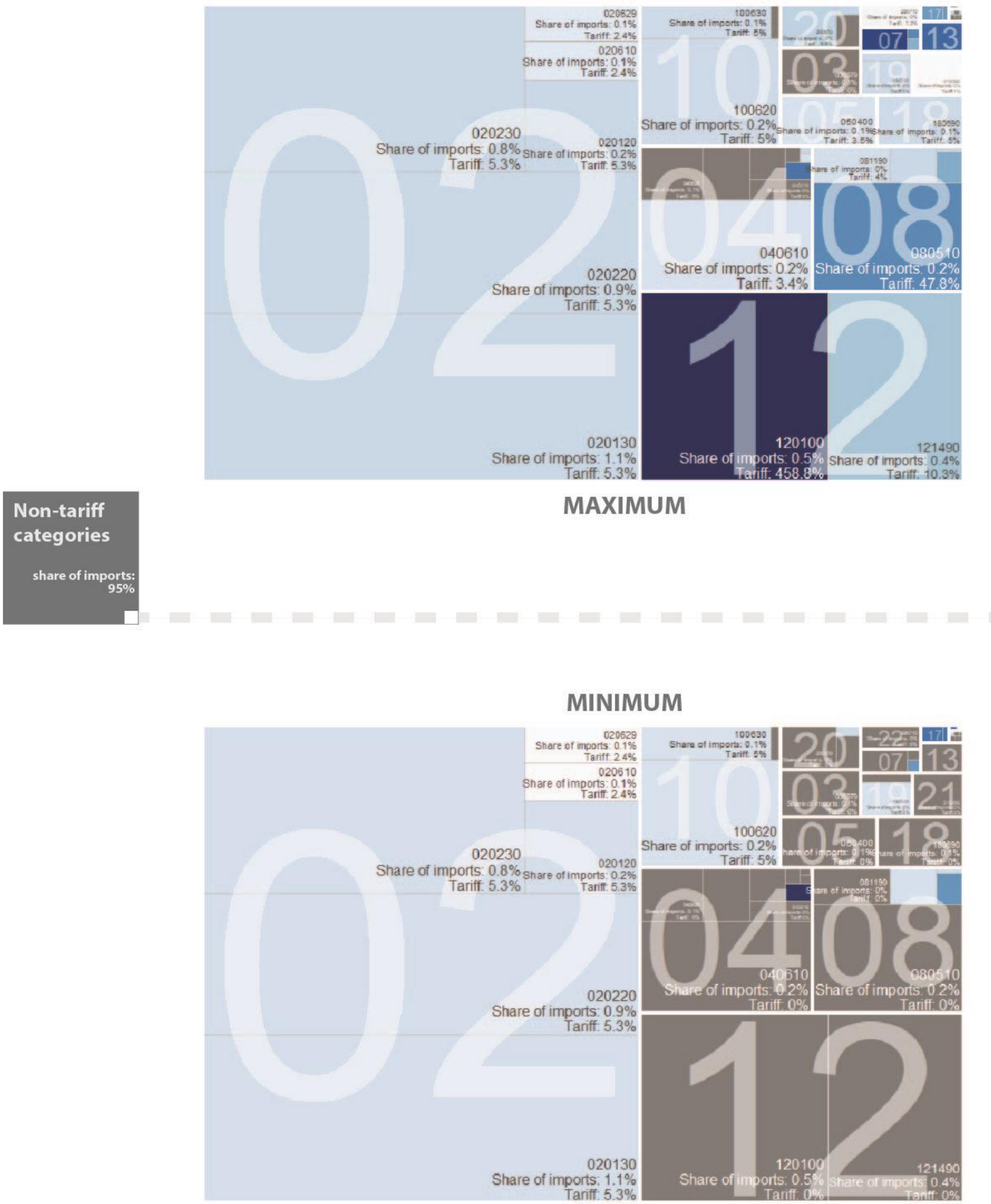
$$T_a = \frac{\sum(T_i \times M_i)}{\sum M_i}$$

T_i is the duty for product i, and M_i is the import value of product i. The weighted average tariff accounts for all preferences and exceptions as they have been actually applied, reflecting the true value of tariff protections in practice.

While calculating the weighted average tariff rate may seem simple enough, given the number of available databases and organizations keeping track of this information, we found that this is not as easy in practice.

In the case of South Korea, for instance, the World Bank’s World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS) database (up to March 2025) reported South Korea’s weighted average tariff rate on imports from the United States as the most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff rate on U.S. imports at 13.6 percent for 2022. Instead, it should have been reported as a “preferential tariff” as specified by the KORUS FTA.[32] The World Trade Organization’s International Trade Centre (ITC) sets the same rate at 3 to 4 percent. What we learned from our own due diligence of the South Korean government’s reporting, however, is that the ITC data may also be an overestimate, as the South Korean official estimate of weighted average tariffs is 0.79 percent for 2023.[33]

Composition of U.S. Imports to South Korea According to Maximum and Minimum Estimated Tariff by HS-6 Category, 2024



Note: The diagram on the previous page depicts boxes representing each HS-6 category of goods facing South Korean tariffs. The size of each box depicts the relative value of imports. Since tariffs are defined at a more granular level than HS-6, the box color in the upper diagram indicates the highest applicable tariff within the corresponding HS-6 category, while the box color in the lower diagram indicates the lowest applicable tariff within that HS-6 category. The darker the shade of blue, the higher the tariff applicable to the goods category. Gray shading indicates 0 percent tariffs. Sources: International Trade Center and U.S. Department of Agriculture

Based on our assessment of the TRQ calculations—using data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Korea Customs Service and cross-checked with the World Bank and ITC data—we found that South Korean tariffs against U.S. imports fell within a band between 0.26 percent and 4.71 percent in 2023 and between 0.19 percent and 4.86 percent in 2024. However, our analysis of South Korea's import volume suggested that most (77 percent) of its imports not covered in the KORUS FTA fell within the global quota limits, suggesting that they were subject to lower in-quota tariff rates.

Accordingly, we recalibrated South Korean TRQ against U.S. imports at a lower 0.26 to 3.55 percent (USD 187,266 to 2,523,255 thousand) for 2023 and 0.19 to 2.87 percent (USD 136,019 to 2,066,708 thousand) for 2024, lending further credibility to the South Korean government's official estimate rather than the ITC or World Bank estimate of effective tariff.

Non-Tariff Measures

While USTR has provided an assessment of NTMs, including the economic impact of regulations on bilateral trade between the United States and South Korea, there are no mutually agreed-upon assessments that justify a U.S. tariff level that is tantamount to a "reciprocal" measure against trade partners like South Korea.

Putting aside the difficulty of assigning values to NTMs, the available data on most of these measures either focuses on the number of regulatory requirements that *can* impact the trade of a specific item in question or does not exist. For instance, the UN Trade and Development and ITC—accounting of potential NTMs for any specific category, such as automobiles that can transport passengers under ten people (HS 870321)—lists thirty-four regulations that apply to labeling, testing, product quality and safety, and traceability, among others (see Appendix IV for more details).[34] It is unclear how to evaluate the price impact of these measures on an item-by-item basis.

It is also important to keep in mind that these regulations do not always discriminate against U.S. exports to South Korea—they also apply to imports to South Korea from other countries. In many instances, the KORUS FTA provides the United States with preferential regulatory treatment that is not extended to other trade partners. For instance, the FTA requires South Korea to apply the same engine displacement tax regime to cars made in the United States as it is applied to South Korean-made cars. South Korea also reduced the excise tax on cars from 10 percent to 5 percent and reduced the number of cars that would be subject to the tax over a three-year period.[35]

Secondly, there is no clear and justifiable basis for the tariff equivalent of these NTMs. That is, how does one translate the emissions requirement as set out by South Korea's Clean Air Conservation Act, which specifies that all motor vehicle manufacturers produce vehicles in accordance with South Korea's average emission levels? Some automakers may have more stringent standards for their vehicles than others. And if they do not, each manufacturer would have to adhere to these standards in different ways depending on how their products are designed and manufactured.[36] In some cases, the regulations may actually help manufacturers stay more competitive by designing products that have longer lifecycles and greater efficiency.[37]

Methods for Analyzing NTM Impact[38]

Method	Approach	Example	Weakness
Frequency index	Only looks at the presence or absence of NTMs and what portion of trade is affected by NTM maximally. The method does not say anything substantively useful about the magnitude of impact.	Measures the importance of NTMs on overall imports by looking at coverage ratio, which measures the percentage of trade subject to NTMs for the importing country.	The method does not say anything substantive about the magnitude of impact. Not an estimation of the price gap.
Price comparison	Estimates the price effects of NTMs by comparing the price of similar goods in markets with NTMs and without NTMs.	Finding perfectly substitutable products that do not have NTMs or using municipal-level retail data to measure NTM's effect on products across countries.	Assumes perfect substitutability, which is unlikely, and difficult to obtain the price prevailing in the domestic market at a disaggregated level.

Business survey	Collect surveys from firms on the perceived costs of NTMs.	Business surveys can be used to confirm regulatory burdens or price gaps due to NTMs, or they can be used to estimate trade restrictiveness from the firm's point of view and use this result to estimate Tariff Cost Equivalents (TCEs).	Surveys are resource-intensive and may not be representative of the sector or industry. It is a measure of perception rather than statistical data. Indirect estimation of the price gap.
Gravity models	Econometric model that assesses how distance and GDP impact trade, but NTMs can also be used to limit trade flows.	A study that used data from the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) to utilize fixed-effects economic methods to derive an ad valorem equivalent. For instance, the transportation sector had an average tariff equivalent of 26 percent when comparing sixty-five countries.	There needs to be a large enough dataset with sufficient variation in NTMs to identify the parameters of NTM that could be used to conduct the econometric analysis. Depending on the product or sector and type of trade, this kind of analysis may be difficult. Indirect estimation of the price gap.
General equilibrium models	Applied general equilibrium models simulate economy-wide impact of NTMs by considering them as distortions in trade and production.	Assuming that correct impact estimates of NTMs are available, the method can be used to assess protection effects at the border which compares the price wedge between the world price and domestic price in the importing country or the price wedge between the world price and domestic price in the exporting country.	Does not offer ways to incorporate changes in supply and demand due to trade. If impact estimates of NTMs are unavailable, it is difficult to utilize.
Cost Benefit Analysis	Considers NTM costs (e.g., compliance costs) against their benefits (e.g., consumer protection or environmental safeguards).	Costs of the NTMs are imputed on the bases of the "willingness to pay" methods. The method involves estimating the cost that producers are willing to pay to implement the NTMs.	Involves using choice experiments to determine the willingness to pay, but this is an experiment conducted in a controlled environment. It is an indirect estimation of the price gap.

This is not to suggest that there is no method for estimating the NTM impact on a country-by-country and product-by-product basis. The literature on this topic mentions at least six or seven possible options, but none are particularly easy or reliable enough to allow for a timely and accurate assessment for this report. What is clear is that the most intuitive and straightforward method of comparing the price of imports with and without NTM is difficult because such work would require a natural experiment.[39] The best available method using the general equilibrium model can yield some results, and there is precedence for using this method to estimate the impact of KORUS FTA and NTMs. This type of analysis assumes that the global market is NTM-free and changes in domestic supply and demand do not have any impact on price, which is not true.[40] All other estimates tend to be an indirect way of estimating the effect of NTM.

Under these circumstances, instead of trying to find a means for estimating these effects, it may be more productive to begin a consultative dialogue around the issues identified by USTR to see if there is a way to settle these matters through changes in practice or regulations. In the *2025 Trade Policy Agenda* and *2024 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program*, USTR lists the following issues: 1) impediments to U.S. meat and poultry exports; 2) South Korea's approval process for genetically engineered products; 3) South Korea's positive-list system for pesticides; 4) South Korea's administration of its tariff-rate quotas on agricultural products; 5) procurement of cloud-computing services; and 6) South Korea's requirements for cross-border transfer of data. [41]

The first four items are related to agriculture sanitary and phytosanitary matters, while the last two issues may be categorized under the issue of government procurement and origin verification. The recent USTR report released on March 31 builds on this list. Most of the issues covered in the recent report appear to require simple fixes, provided that the relevant Korean government ministries can provide greater transparency and access to information for their U.S. counterpart and businesses. Other issues may be more challenging, such as government procurement and digital trade. These are matters that require more than simple changes to existing rules or better clarification. These are issues that require substantial changes to the existing architecture of government procurement and digital infrastructure, which will require the investment of significant resources.

Tariffs are not likely to address these issues. Rather, relevant industry and government stakeholders need to find a solution where standards and operational architecture are harmonized in a way that makes it possible for U.S. businesses to gain better access to the South Korean market. In short, dialogue and negotiations are better ways of addressing these issues rather than taking punitive tariff measures. Given that the KORUS FTA already provides mechanisms—twenty-one committees and working groups—to address these concerns, the two parties should seek to allocate more resources to enhance the efficacy of these institutions.

Conclusion

This report constitutes an independent review of the U.S.-South Korea trade relationship to assess the findings and justifications provided by USTR and the Commerce Department regarding tariffs on South Korea, focusing on effective weighted average tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs). Our analysis of the latest itemized tariff schedule—evaluated by both trade volume and value—shows that the effective average tariff on U.S. exports to South Korea in 2024 was between 0.19 percent and 2.87 percent. This range accounts for tariffs on quota-restricted items, which were exclusively agricultural goods.

Our methodology supports the South Korean government's estimates and provides little basis for claims from the United States that South Korea is treating it unfairly in terms of trade. While President Trump has often cited a lack of reciprocity to justify the latest round of tariffs, our findings indicate that South Korea maintains one of the most equitable trade arrangements with the United States, particularly through its implementation of the KORUS FTA. If concerns remain about NTMs or technical barriers to trade, we recommend that the administration utilize existing bilateral mechanisms aimed at regulatory harmonization—an approach that is far more constructive than unilateral tariff escalation, especially when estimates of the economic impact of NTMs lack both precision and impartiality. While negotiations of reciprocal tariffs during the ninety-day pause continue, outcomes remain uncertain. As our report highlights, South Korean tariffs are close to zero percent, and any level of U.S. tariffs significantly exceeding such levels represents a deviation from strict reciprocity.[42]

Despite the Trump administration's claims of net-positive outcomes from these tariffs, the broader consensus among economists suggests otherwise: that they will raise costs for U.S. consumers, increase uncertainty for businesses, and strain bilateral relations.[43] Public opinion aligns with this view. Polls from mid-March show that over 60 percent of Americans—and more than 70 percent of young adults—disapprove of the president's handling of tariffs. Notably, 20 percent of Trump voters in 2024 also expressed disagreement with his tariff policies.[44]

For much of the second half of the twentieth century, U.S.-South Korea economic relations have benefited both countries. U.S. economic assistance and stabilization after the Korean War allowed South Korea to build the necessary foundation to develop into an export manufacturing powerhouse.[45] For the United States, South Korea was an important strategic ally that stood to counterbalance communism during the Cold War.[46] It also became an important trade partner that would help the economies of both countries to prosper and grow.[47] The longstanding alliance and the KORUS FTA are the fruits of this labor. The recent U.S. turn toward protectionism, however, threatens to unwind much of this progress, which took nearly seventy-five years to build.

Ultimately, the pursuit of protectionist policies against allies like South Korea may be guided by a different vision of the future of U.S. leadership. During a Senate hearing on June 4, Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnick strongly rejected the hypothetical and strictly reciprocal trade deal with Vietnam in which both nations implemented zero percent tariffs, presented by Senator John Kennedy. Instead, the secretary seemed more willing to consider an agreement by which Vietnam would restrict its imports from China, indicating a different objective than achieving a reciprocal trade policy.[48]

As Swedish economic historian Eli Heckscher noted, mercantilism seeks “to strengthen the state authority itself”—hence, trade is not a vehicle for mutual prosperity but a tool for concentrating state power.[49] If so, the governing logic for economic exchange is one of zero-sum gain, where there will be clear winners and losers. If this is where the relationship is headed, both the United States and South Korea may have to rethink and re-envision the terms of their relationship and strike a balance that is mutually acceptable and beneficial as partners in the new global environment.

Appendix I

This section lays out the methodological underpinning of our analysis of the tariff schedule. The complexity of the undertaking due to the lack of a single-clearing house for data on effective tariffs required reference to multiple sources to cross-check and validate our findings. We explain the method in more detail below.

Our estimate of the effective weighted average tariff rate on imports utilizes the HS-6 harmonized trade schedule.[50] When we examine the available data for the United States, that rate has consistently been no more than 0.01 percent since 2021.[51] The same figure for South Korea, however, has fluctuated over time, so the focus of our analysis will mostly center on the South Korean tariff schedule as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). We match this information to the data on imports (i.e., volume and value) taken from the Korea Customs Service. The reason we rely on USDA is that U.S. agricultural goods are the only items subject to tariffs and TRQ by South Korean customs. All other items are subject to preferential tariff rates under the KORUS FTA, which means there is no tariff levied on over 95 percent of all items that are subject to trade between the United States and South Korea.[52] This is an important feature of the U.S.-South Korea trade relationship to highlight because many reports on this issue have persistently focused on the MFN rate for South Korea, when this is clearly a disingenuous representation of the trade relationship.[53]

One challenge we encountered was that the South Korean import data is reported at the 2022 revision HS-6 level, but the USDA tariff schedule is reported at the 2002 revision HS-10 level. What this means is that we had to estimate bounds of our effective tariff estimate for each HS-6 category, subject to converting HS-6 categories between the 2002 and 2022 revisions. For instance, HS 010410 is sheep, but within this category are three additional categories at the HS-10 level: HS 0104100000 (sheep, live), HS 0104101000 (sheep, pure-bred breeding animal), and HS 01040109000 (sheep, other). Although tariff rates are similar across these categories, there are instances where HS-10 subcategories within HS-6 categories would have different rates. To reflect this within-category variability in rates, we bound the effective weighted average tariff rate at a minimum (i.e., all listed items were charged tariff at the lowest in-quota rates) and maximum (i.e., all listed items were charged tariff at the highest out-quota rates). For robustness, we cross-checked our findings from the USDA-Korea Customs data with the available estimates at the World Bank WITS and ITC. We provide a technical explanation for how the data was managed in the following section.

Data Requirements and Availability

Effective tariff calculations require two major components: tariff quota schedules and import (i.e., volume and value) data. For this report, we rely on the following sources: 1) the KORUS FTA tariff schedule, including quotas; 2) MFN tariffs for items not included in the FTA; and 3) import data, including both the volume and value of trade. Moreover, the latest version of the KORUS FTA, which outlines the majority of tariff and quota schedules for U.S.-Korea trade, is written using tariff lines from the 2002 HS revision. By contrast, recent trade data is reported following the 2022 revision of HS-6 categories. Therefore, we had to utilize a conversion table to aggregate the data for analysis.

1. KORUS tariff and quota schedules supplied by the USDA.
2. 2023 ad valorem equivalent tariffs, including MFN.
3. 2023 and 2024 import data by HS-6 code and country from the Korea Customs Service.
4. 2002–2022 conversion and correlation tables by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).[54]

Technical Notes and Results

Ideally, we should be able to estimate the effective weighted average tariff at the HS-6 level using this formula:

$$\sum AVE_{HS_i} \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}$$

Where:

AVE_{HS_i} is the tariff rate applied to imports of HS-6 category i;

M_{HS_i} is the value of imports of HS-6 category i;

M_{tot} is the total value of imports.

However, we had to take a more sophisticated approach given the uniqueness of the data and trade between the United States and South Korea. First, tariff exemptions are applied in South Korea to quota items as specified in the tariff schedule. We utilize the USDA data on the KORUS FTA's quota schedule to identify the in-quota and out-quota rates on an item-by-item basis. USDA maintains a defined annual schedule of quotas from 2012 to 2031 and perpetuity. The quotas are denoted in metric tons at the tariff line level using the 2002 HS code revision.

The next challenge was the difference in the granularity of the tariff schedule and trade data. The problem was that the USDA maintained a tariff schedule at the HS-10 level, but the Korea Customs Service only provided import figures at the HS-6 level. What this meant was that some HS-6 level categories were levied different tariff rates if there were sizable differences in tariff rates or TRQs at the HS-10 level. We believe this is the reason why the WITS and ITC data had estimates on effective tariffs that were significantly different from the South Korean government's estimation.

To add further complexity to the analysis, the import data was kept using the 2022 HS revision standards, while the tariff and quota schedules in KORUS FTA were kept at the 2002 HS revision standards. We had to utilize a conversion table to account for this gap. The UN Statistical Division's correlation file was used to cross-check the 2002 and 2022 HS-6 codes. We then used the effective tariff rates using the KORUS FTA tariff and quota schedules at the HS-6 level. The table below outlines the distribution of HS correlation types among HS codes with applicable tariffs from 2022 to 2024.

Distribution of 2022–2002 HS-6 Correlations

Correlation	Frequency
Many 2022 HS6 codes to one 2002 HS6 code	13
One 2022 HS6 code to one 2002 HS6 code	69
Many 2022 HS6 codes to many 2002 HS6 codes	7
One 2022 HS6 code to many 2002 HS6 codes	7

Because each HS-6 category may consist of several tariff lines, possibly associated with different tariff levels, the minimum and maximum tariff levels for each 2002 HS-6 code were used to create a tariff band for each code. Per the KORUS FTA schedule, zero percent tariffs were applied to the portion of imports, defined in metric tons, that was within the quota limits unless specified otherwise. Any share of imports exceeding the quota limits was levied with the associated tariff level. The range of HS-6 tariffs was calculated as below:

$$\text{minimum } effective\ tariff = \sum \begin{cases} min(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}, where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ do\ not\ apply \\ \left(\left(max\begin{cases}1-\frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \\ 0\end{cases}\right) \times min(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}\right) + \left(\frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \times 0 \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}\right), \\ where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ apply \end{cases}$$

$$maxmum\ effective\ tariff = \sum \begin{cases} max(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}, where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ do\ not\ apply \\ \left(\left(max\begin{cases}1-\frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \\ 0\end{cases}\right) \times max(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}\right) + \left(\frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \times 0 \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}\right), \\ where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ apply \end{cases}$$

Where:

$min(AVE_{HS_i})$ is the lowest tariff line level tariff rate applied to imports of HS-6 category i from the United States;
$max(AVE_{HS_i})$ is the highest tariff line level tariff rate applied to imports of HS-6 category i from the United States;
M_{HS_i} is the value of imports of HS-6 category i from the United States;
M_{tot} is the total value of South Korean imports from the United States;
TRQ_{HS_i} is the KORUS quota applicable to South Korean imports of HS-6 category i, denoted in metric tons;
Q_i is the quantity of South Korean imports of HS-6 category i, denoted in metric tons.

Since the KORUS FTA identifies items excluded from the agreement but does not provide MFN tariff levels, the latest available 2023 information from ITC was used to adjust these calculations. The same adjustment previously employed was applied to both the minimum and maximum effective tariff rates, resulting in the below calculation:

$$minimum\ effective\ tariff = \sum \begin{cases} min(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}, where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ do\ not\ apply \\ \left(\left(max \begin{Bmatrix} 1 - \frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \times min(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}} \right) + \left(\frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \times 0 \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}} \right) \right), \\ where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ apply \\ 5\% \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}},\ items\ excluded\ from\ KORUS\ FTA, MFN\ applies \end{cases}$$

$$maximum\ effective\ tariff = \sum \begin{cases} min(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}}, where\ KORUS\ FTA\ quotas\ do\ not\ apply \\ \left(\left(max \begin{Bmatrix} 1 - \frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \times min(AVE_{HS_i}) \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}} \right) + \left(\frac{Q_{HS_i}}{TRQ_{HS_i}} \times 0 \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}} \right) \right), \\ where\ KORUS\ quotas\ apply \\ 5\% \times \frac{M_{HS_i}}{M_{tot}},\ items\ excluded\ from\ KORUS\ FTA, MFN\ applies \end{cases}$$

Where:

$min(AVE_{HS_i})$ is the lowest tariff line level tariff rate applied to imports of HS-6 category i from the United States;

$max(AVE_{HS_i})$ is the highest tariff line level tariff rate applied to imports of HS-6 category i from the United States;

M_{HS_i} is the value of imports of HS-6 category i from the United States;

M_{tot} is the total value of South Korean imports from the United States;

TRQ_{HS_i} is the KORUS quota applicable to South Korean imports of HS-6 category *i, denoted in metric tons*;

Q_i is the quantity of South Korean imports of HS-6 category i, denoted in metric tons.

Results from the final calculations are presented in Appendix I.

Basically, our findings show that the South Korean tariffs against U.S. imports fell between 0.26 percent and 4.71 percent in 2023 and between 0.19 percent and 4.86 percent in 2024. However, our analysis of South Korea's itemized import volume on our list indicates that most South Korean imports in MFN categories, 77 percent, are within MFN global quotas, as outlined in the table below. Moreover, out-quota MFN tariffs far outsize most KORUS FTA tariffs, potentially having a significant and overestimated impact on the overall effective tariff levied by South Korea on U.S. goods. Hence, we can safely reason that almost all of the MFN items on our list fell within the in-quota range, justifying the use of the in-quota MFN tariff of 5 percent. What this means is that South Korean tariffs against U.S. imports are likely to be closer to 0.26 percent to 3.55 percent for 2023 and 0.19 percent to 2.87 percent for 2024.

2024 MFN Item Tariffs and Quotas

2002 HS6	Global Import Weight	Global Import Value (USD Thousand)	FTA Tariff	Global Quota (Metric Ton)	Maximum Out-Quota MFN Tariff	In-Quota MFN Tariff
100610	0.1	1	--	408700	513%	5%
100620	375,661.50	338,330	--	408700	513%	5%
100630	44,196.00	51,399	--	408700	513%	5%
100640	40,000.40	20,572	--	408700	513%	5%
110230	--	--	0	408700	513%	5%
110319	148.2	226	0	408700	513%	5%
110320	0.1	0	0	14.7	513%	5%
110419	0.7	4	0	408700	513%	5%
180690	15,741.80	153,233	0	408700	513%	5%
190120	31,557.90	84,038	0	408700	513%	5%
190190	24,553.40	82,357	0	408700	513%	5%
Total	531860.1	730,160				

Appendix II

This section shows the results of our findings and the calculation of effective tariff rates using the methods described in Appendix I. Note that the right-most two columns ("Tariffs assuming inside MFN quotas") represent the in-quota tariff estimates at the lower ("Min Effective Tariff") and upper ("Max Effective Tariff") bound as stipulated in the KORUS FTA. The third and fourth columns from the right ("Tariffs assuming no MFN quotas") display the lower bound ("Min Effective Tariff") and upper bound ("Max Effective Tariff") effective tariff rate calculations assuming no quotas. The fifth column from the right, labeled "MFN Applies," refers to the MFN tariff being applied to items where indicated.

2023 and 2024 Tariff Rates Estimated Using KORUS Tariff and Quota Schedules

2024 Trade Weighted Effective Tariffs

							Tariffs assuming no MFN quotas		*Tariffs assuming inside MFN quotas*	
2002 HS6	**Import Weight (Metric Ton)**	**Import Value (USD Thousand)**	**Share of Imports**	**Quota (Metric Ton)**	**In Quota Portion**	**MFN Applies**	**Min Effective Tariff**	**Max Effective Tariff**	**Min Effective Tariff**	**Max Effective Tariff**
Total	54,310,192	72,006,667	100%			--	1.67%	4.86%	0.19%	2.87%
Non-tariff	2,115,465	68,152,677	94.65%			--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
010290	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	5.30%	0.00%	5.30%
020110	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
020120	7,546	114,300	0.16%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
020130	57,995	792,370	1.10%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%

020210	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
020220	77,938	663,374	0.92%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
020230	78,150	579,800	0.81%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
020610	3,399	47,166	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
020621	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
020622	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
020629	6,124	45,866	0.06%	No quota	No quota	--	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
021020	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
021099	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	3.00%	0.00%	3.00%
030379	14,075	40,897	0.06%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040110	1	7	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	4.80%	4.80%	4.80%	4.80%
040120	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	4.80%	4.80%	4.80%	4.80%
040210	4,860	14,311	0.02%	7,129	147%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040221	596	2,534	0.00%	7,129	1196%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040229	0	0	0.00%	7,129	10000%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040291	0	1	0.00%	7,129	7129300%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040299	7	192	0.00%	7,129	96342%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040390	0	5	0.00%	7,129	3564650%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040610	33,324	170,178	0.24%	9,960	30%	--	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	3.37%
040620	5,002	27,188	0.04%	9,960	199%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040630	2,199	12,770	0.02%	9,960	453%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040690	7,628	36,377	0.05%	9,960	131%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040700	102	1,199	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	3.50%	0.00%	3.50%
040899	452	866	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	5.50%	0.00%	5.50%
040900	411	4,919	0.01%	285	69%	--	74.57%	74.57%	74.57%	74.57%

050400	8,616	52,294	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	3.50%	0.00%	3.50%
050790	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	2.60%
070190	16,341	11,933	0.02%	4,278	26%	--	0.00%	224.42%	0.00%	224.42%
070310	71	38	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	18.00%	0.00%	18.00%
070320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	48.00%	48.00%	48.00%	48.00%
070959	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%
070960	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	36.00%	36.00%	36.00%	36.00%
071080	1	6	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	3.50%	0.00%	3.50%
071190	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	48.00%	0.00%	48.00%
071220	311	1,899	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%
071239	1	43	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%
071290	86	1,505	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	48.00%	0.00%	48.00%
080231	591	1,634	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
080240	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	29.20%	29.20%	29.20%	29.20%
080290	3	139	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	75.50%	0.00%	75.50%
080510	80,880	177,100	0.25%	3,565	4%	--	0.00%	47.80%	0.00%	47.80%
080520	3,101	9,288	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%
080590	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%	19.20%
080610	4,251	18,136	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	5.20%	5.20%	5.20%	5.20%
080810	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	15.70%	0.00%	15.70%
080820	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	15.70%	0.00%	15.70%
081050	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
081190	8,651	30,731	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
090210	2	116	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	68.40%	68.40%	68.40%	68.40%
090220	0	5	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	68.40%	68.40%	68.40%	68.40%

090420	15	403	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	36.00%	36.00%	36.00%	36.00%
091010	2	61	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	50.30%	50.30%	50.30%	50.30%
100300	7,609	3,630	0.01%	11,414	150%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100610	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
100620	173,547	162,144	0.23%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
100630	40,040	48,095	0.07%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
100640	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
110230	103	270	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110290	103	270	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110319	120	206	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110419	1	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110710	10	13	0.00%	11,414	120147%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110812	178	1,141	0.00%	14,258	8019%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110813	1	15	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110814	0	2	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110819	0	2	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
120100	579,217	383,881	0.53%	33,598	6%	--	0.00%	458.75%	0.00%	458.75%
120210	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	30.70%	30.70%	30.70%	30.70%
120220	324	664	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	30.70%	30.70%	30.70%	30.70%
120740	201	390	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	84.00%	84.00%	84.00%	84.00%
121120	0	28	0.00%	8	8100%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
121490	875,890	276,157	0.38%	200,000	23%	--	0.00%	10.34%	0.00%	10.34%
130219	351	14,077	0.02%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	100.50%	0.00%	100.50%
151550	1	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	84.00%	84.00%	84.00%	84.00%

160210	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
160250	0	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%	9.60%
160290	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
160300	8	138	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
170191	440	1,117	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	29.90%	29.90%	29.90%	29.90%
170199	567	4,036	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	29.90%	29.90%	29.90%	29.90%
180690	3,215	47,291	0.07%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
190120	8,284	19,448	0.03%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
190190	1,013	5,145	0.01%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
200390	0	2	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	2.60%
200600	1	20	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
200819	1,509	26,127	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	6.60%	0.00%	6.60%
200880	530	2,528	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
200980	1,697	8,781	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
210390	3,064	24,259	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
220710	14,576	14,959	0.02%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	1.30%
240220	0	37	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%

2023 Trade Weighted Effective Tariffs

2002 HS6	Import Weight (Metric Ton)	Import Value (USD Thousand)	Share of Imports	Quota (Metric Ton)	In Quota Portion	MFN Applies	*Tariffs assuming no MFN quotas* Min Effective Tariff	Max Effective Tariff	*Tariffs assuming inside MFN quotas* Min Effective Tariff	Max Effective Tariff
Total	47,456,134	71,093,570	100%				0.79%	4.71%	0.26%	3.55%
Non-tariff	1,908,458	67,309,548	94.68%				0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
010290	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	8.00%	0.00%	8.00%
020110	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
020120	6,706	92,127	0.13%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
020130	62,703	796,164	1.12%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
020210	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
020220	80,609	583,023	0.82%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
020230	95,668	641,303	0.90%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
020610	3,705	48,503	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
020621	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
020622	0	6	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
020629	5,533	49,358	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
021020	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
021099	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	4.50%	0.00%	4.50%

030379	18,410	48,303	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040110	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%
040120	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%
040210	4,048	11,840	0.02%	6,922	171%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040221	159	625	0.00%	6,922	4361%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040229	0	0	0.00%	6,922	10000%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040291	0	5	0.00%	6,922	3460850%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040299	11	604	0.00%	6,922	60717%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040390	1	7	0.00%	6,922	1153617%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040610	39,756	212,743	0.30%	9,690	24%	--	0.00%	5.45%	0.00%	5.45%
040620	5,950	30,905	0.04%	9,690	163%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040630	2,180	12,847	0.02%	9,690	445%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040690	6,886	36,710	0.05%	9,690	141%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
040700	35	971	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	5.30%	0.00%	5.30%
040899	89	174	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	8.30%	0.00%	8.30%
040900	458	5,960	0.01%	277	60%	--	96.18%	96.18%	96.18%	96.18%
050400	6,209	41,644	0.06%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	5.30%	0.00%	5.30%
050790	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
070190	21,417	17,428	0.02%	4,153	19%	--	0.00%	245.05%	0.00%	245.05%
070310	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	27.00%	0.00%	27.00%
070320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	72.00%	72.00%	72.00%	72.00%
070959	0	2	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	9.00%	0.00%	9.00%
070960	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	54.00%	54.00%	54.00%	54.00%
071080	1	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	5.30%	0.00%	5.30%
071190	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	72.00%	0.00%	72.00%

071220	314	1,814	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%
071239	0	28	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	9.00%	0.00%	9.00%
071290	71	1,037	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	72.00%	0.00%	72.00%
080231	411	1,101	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
080240	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	43.80%	43.80%	43.80%	43.80%
080290	2	96	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	113.30%	0.00%	113.30%
080510	71,061	147,496	0.21%	3,461	5%	--	0.00%	47.56%	0.00%	47.56%
080520	728	2,380	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	28.80%	28.80%	28.80%	28.80%
080590	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	28.80%	28.80%	28.80%	28.80%
080610	5,275	24,393	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	6.60%	6.60%	6.60%	6.60%
080810	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	18.00%	0.00%	18.00%
080820	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	18.00%	0.00%	18.00%
081050	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
081190	6,758	26,233	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%
090210	2	100	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	102.70%	102.70%	102.70%	102.70%
090220	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	102.70%	102.70%	102.70%	102.70%
090420	10	401	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	54.00%	54.00%	54.00%	54.00%
091010	1	63	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	75.40%	75.40%	75.40%	75.40%
100300	3,289	1,567	0.00%	11,190	340%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100610	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
100620	29,101	49,352	0.07%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
100630	12,987	24,559	0.03%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
100640	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	513.00%	5.00%	5.00%
110230	103	270	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110290	103	270	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

110319	348	911	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110419	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
110710	7	11	0.00%	11,190	151216%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110812	220	1,068	0.00%	13,842	6289%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110813	1	11	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110814	0	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
110819	1	9	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
120100	621,659	462,436	0.65%	32,619	5%	--	0.00%	461.45%	0.00%	461.45%
120210	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	46.00%	46.00%	46.00%	46.00%
120220	474	939	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	46.00%	46.00%	46.00%	46.00%
120740	1	22	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	126.00%	126.00%	126.00%	126.00%
121120	0	28	0.00%	8	7900%	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
121490	774,828	272,961	0.38%	200,000	26%	--	0.00%	14.91%	0.00%	14.91%
130219	364	16,200	0.02%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	150.80%	0.00%	150.80%
151550	1	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	126.00%	126.00%	126.00%	126.00%
160210	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
160250	0	7	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	14.40%	14.40%	14.40%	14.40%
160290	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
160300	6	732	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%
170191	380	881	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	31.30%	31.30%	31.30%	31.30%
170199	554	3,747	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	31.30%	31.30%	31.30%	31.30%
180690	3,988	55,329	0.08%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
190120	12,519	26,724	0.04%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%
190190	1,033	5,080	0.01%	No quota	No quota	MFN	0.00%	513.00%	0.00%	5.00%

200390	0	2	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
200600	3	31	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%
200819	1,322	24,446	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	9.90%	0.00%	9.90%
200880	261	1,323	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
200980	1,745	9,486	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
210390	2,955	20,941	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%	1.60%
220710	29,511	29,434	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%
240220	0	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

2022 and 2023 Tariff Rates Estimated Using ITC Tariffs and KORUS Quota Schedules

2023 Trade Weighted Effective Tariffs

2022 HS 6	Import Weight (Metric Ton)	Import Value (USD Thousand)	Share of Imports	Quota (Metric Ton)	In Quota Portion	MFN Applies	Effective Tariff Assuming No MFN Quotas	Effective Tariff Assuming MFN In-Quota Tariffs
Total	47,456,134	71,093,570	100%				3.66%	2.73%
Non-tariff	1,930,113	67,289,757	94.65%				0.00%	0.00%
010229	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.67%	2.67%
010239	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.67%	2.67%
010290	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.00%	2.00%
020110	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
020120	6,706	92,127	0.13%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
020130	62,703	796,164	1.12%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
020210	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
020220	80,609	583,023	0.82%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
020230	95,668	641,303	0.90%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
020610	3,705	48,503	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%
020621	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%
020622	0	6	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%
020629	5,533	49,358	0.07%	No quota	No quota	--	3.60%	3.60%
021020	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.40%	5.40%
021099	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.13%	1.13%
030367	4,692	6,658	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	10.00%	10.00%

030369	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.00%	5.00%
030399	2,680	9,699	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	10.00%	10.00%
040110	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%
040120	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%
040210	4,048	11,840	0.02%	6921.73	171%	--	176.00%	0.00%
040221	159	625	0.00%	6921.73	4362%	--	176.00%	0.00%
040229	0	0	0.00%	6921.73	10000%	--	176.00%	0.00%
040291	0	5	0.00%	6921.73	3460865%	--	89.00%	0.00%
040299	11	604	0.00%	6921.73	60717%	--	89.00%	0.00%
040390	1	7	0.00%	6921.73	1153622%	--	44.50%	0.00%
040610	39,756	212,743	0.30%	9690.00	24%	--	5.40%	4.08%
040620	5,950	30,905	0.04%	9690.00	163%	--	7.20%	0.00%
040630	2,180	12,847	0.02%	9690.00	445%	--	7.20%	0.00%
040690	6,886	36,710	0.05%	9690.00	141%	--	5.76%	0.00%
040721	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.40%	5.40%
040729	35	971	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.40%	5.40%
040899	89	174	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	4.15%	4.15%
040900	458	5,960	0.01%	276.72	60%	--	243.00%	96.18%
050400	6,209	41,644	0.06%	No quota	No quota	--	1.35%	1.35%
050790	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.00%	2.00%
070190	21,417	17,428	0.02%	4153.28	19%	--	304.00%	245.05%
070310	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	18.00%	18.00%
070320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	72.00%	72.00%
070954	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%
070960	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	59.01%	59.01%

071080	1	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.08%	1.08%
071190	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	18.35%	18.35%
071220	314	1,814	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	27.00%	27.00%
071234	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%
071290	71	1,037	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	4.00%	4.00%
080231	411	1,101	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%
080241	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	43.80%	43.80%
080242	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	43.80%	43.80%
080291	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	113.30%	113.30%
080292	2	95	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	113.30%	113.30%
080510	71,061	147,496	0.21%	3460.87	5%	--	50.00%	47.56%
080521	728	2,380	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	28.80%	28.80%
080522	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	28.80%	28.80%
080529	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	28.80%	28.80%
080590	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	28.80%	28.80%
080610	5,275	24,393	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	13.20%	13.20%
080810	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	18.00%	18.00%
080830	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	18.00%	18.00%
081050	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%
081190	6,758	26,233	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	3.00%	3.00%
090210	2	100	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	102.70%	102.70%
090220	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	102.70%	102.70%
090421	1	39	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	54.00%	54.00%
090422	9	362	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	54.00%	54.00%
091011	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	75.40%	75.40%

091012	1	63	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	75.40%	75.40%
100310	0	0	0.00%	11190.00	10000%	--	56.83%	0.00%
100390	3,289	1,567	0.00%	11190.00	340%	--	56.83%	0.00%
100610	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
100620	29,101	49,352	0.07%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
100630	12,987	24,559	0.03%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
100640	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
110290	172	540	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	128.25%	5.00%
110319	348	911	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	128.25%	5.00%
110320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	128.25%	5.00%
110419	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	171.00%	5.00%
110710	7	11	0.00%	11190.00	151216%	--	53.80%	0.00%
110812	220	1,068	0.00%	13842.00	6289%	--	45.20%	0.00%
110813	1	11	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	91.00%	91.00%
110814	0	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	91.00%	91.00%
110819	1	9	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	104.10%	104.10%
120110	0	0	0.00%	32619.94	10000%	--	487.00%	0.00%
120190	621,659	462,436	0.65%	32619.94	5%	--	365.25%	346.08%
120230	--	--	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	46.10%	46.10%
120241	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	46.10%	46.10%
120242	474	939	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	46.10%	46.10%
120740	1	22	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	126.00%	126.00%
121120	1	67	0.00%	7.90	1317%	--	116.05%	0.00%
121490	774,828	272,961	0.38%	200000.00	26%	--	10.05%	7.46%
130219	364	16,200	0.02%	No quota	No quota	--	23.81%	23.81%

151550	1	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	126.00%	126.00%
160210	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%
160250	0	7	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	14.40%	14.40%
160290	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	6.00%	6.00%
160300	6	732	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.20%	1.20%
170191	380	881	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	30.00%	30.00%
170199	554	3,747	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	30.00%	30.00%
180690	3,988	55,329	0.08%	No quota	No quota	MFN	60.35%	5.00%
190120	12,519	26,724	0.04%	No quota	No quota	MFN	342.00%	5.00%
190190	1,033	5,080	0.01%	No quota	No quota	MFN	146.57%	5.00%
200390	1	19	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.00%	2.00%
200600	3	31	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.46%	0.46%
200819	1,322	24,446	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	2.50%	2.50%
200880	261	1,323	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.00%	9.00%
210390	2,955	20,941	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	1.78%	1.78%
220710	29,511	29,434	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.67%	0.67%
240220	0	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%

2022 Trade Weighted Effective Tariffs

2022 HS 6	Import Weight (Metric Ton)	Import Value (USD Thousand)	Share of Imports	Quota (Metric Ton)	In Quota Portion	MFN Applies	Effective Tariff Assuming No MFN Quotas	Effective Tariff Assuming MFN In-Quota Tariffs
Total	49,588,627	81,675,215	100%				3.28%	2.48%
Non-tariff	47,183,357	77,683,879	95.11%				0.00%	0.00%
010229	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	4.63%	4.63%
010239	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	4.63%	4.63%
010290	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	3.47%	3.47%
020110	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
020120	6,954	92,127	0.11%	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
020130	60,004	796,164	0.97%	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
020210	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
020220	84,934	583,023	0.71%	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
020230	105,017	641,303	0.79%	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
020610	3,508	48,503	0.06%	No quota	No quota	--	4.80%	4.80%
020621	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	4.80%	4.80%
020622	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	4.80%	4.80%
020629	4,318	49,358	0.06%	No quota	No quota	--	4.80%	4.80%
020680	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
020690	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
020711	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%

020712	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.60%	1.60%
020714	4,915	6,520	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	0.53%	0.53%
020742	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
020745	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	0.50%	0.50%
020752	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
020755	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	0.50%	0.50%
020760	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	0.37%	0.37%
021020	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%
021099	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
030334	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	2.50%	2.50%
030339	6,375	16,919	0.02%	No quota	No quota	--	2.50%	2.50%
030354	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.50%	2.50%
030367	5,176	6,658	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	10.00%	10.00%
030369	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.00%	5.00%
030389	8,406	31,946	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.43%	0.43%
030399	2,341	9,699	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	10.00%	10.00%
040110	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.60%	9.60%
040120	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	9.60%	9.60%
040140	0	2	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
040150	166	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.50%	1.50%
040210	5,977	11,840	0.01%	6720.13	112%	--	176.00%	0.00%
040221	881	625	0.00%	6720.13	763%	--	176.00%	0.00%
040229	0	0	0.00%	6720.13	10000%	--	176.00%	0.00%
040291	1	5	0.00%	6720.13	840016%	--	89.00%	0.00%
040299	10	604	0.00%	6720.13	64617%	--	89.00%	0.00%

040390	0	7	0.00%	6720.13	3360065%	--	44.50%	0.00%
040610	48,043	212,743	0.26%	9407.00	20%	--	7.20%	5.79%
040620	6,926	30,905	0.04%	9407.00	136%	--	9.60%	0.00%
040630	2,273	12,847	0.02%	9407.00	414%	--	9.60%	0.00%
040690	10,095	36,710	0.04%	9407.00	93%	--	7.68%	0.52%
040721	33	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%
040729	11	971	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	7.20%	7.20%
040811	65	622	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.20%	2.20%
040819	858	3,058	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.20%	2.20%
040899	804	174	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.50%	5.50%
040900	513	5,960	0.01%	268.66	52%	--	243.00%	115.67%
050400	6,006	41,644	0.05%	No quota	No quota	--	3.18%	3.18%
050790	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.65%	2.65%
070190	21,602	17,428	0.02%	4032.31	19%	--	304.00%	247.25%
070310	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	24.00%	24.00%
070320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	96.00%	96.00%
070954	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	12.00%	12.00%
070960	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	72.00%	72.00%
071080	30	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.88%	1.88%
071190	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	24.70%	24.70%
071220	324	1,814	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	36.00%	36.00%
071234	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	12.00%	12.00%
071239	1	27	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.42%	0.42%
071290	79	1,037	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	5.33%	5.33%
080231	473	1,101	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	12.00%	12.00%

080241	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	58.50%	58.50%
080242	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	58.50%	58.50%
080291	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	151.10%	151.10%
080292	2	95	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	151.10%	151.10%
080510	67,170	147,496	0.18%	3360.06	5%	--	50.00%	47.50%
080521	546	2,380	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	38.40%	38.40%
080522	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	38.40%	38.40%
080529	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	38.40%	38.40%
080590	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	38.40%	38.40%
080610	6,056	24,393	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	15.80%	15.80%
080711	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	3.70%	3.70%
080719	1,727	5,151	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	3.70%	3.70%
080810	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	20.20%	20.20%
080830	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	20.20%	20.20%
081020	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	3.70%	3.70%
081050	32	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	12.00%	12.00%
081090	1,265	11,470	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	16.97%	16.97%
081190	6,982	26,233	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	4.63%	4.63%
081340	8	476	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	16.97%	16.97%
090210	3	100	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	136.90%	136.90%
090220	0	4	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	136.90%	136.90%
090421	1	39	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	72.00%	72.00%
090422	9	362	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	72.00%	72.00%
091011	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	100.60%	100.60%
091012	2	63	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	100.60%	100.60%

100310	0	0	0.00%	10971.00	10000%	--	75.78%	0.00%
100390	2,158	1,567	0.00%	10971.00	508%	--	75.78%	0.00%
100610	0	--	--	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
100620	56,456	49,352	0.06%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
100630	37,042	24,559	0.03%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
100640	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	513.00%	5.00%
110290	159	540	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	128.25%	5.00%
110319	580	911	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	128.25%	5.00%
110320	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	128.25%	5.00%
110419	1	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	MFN	171.00%	5.00%
110710	7	11	0.00%	10971.00	168785%	--	71.70%	0.00%
110812	258	1,068	0.00%	13439.00	5211%	--	60.20%	0.00%
110813	4	11	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	121.30%	121.30%
110814	0	3	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	121.30%	121.30%
110819	2	9	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	138.85%	138.85%
120110	0	0	0.00%	31669.85	10000%	--	487.00%	0.00%
120190	635,477	462,436	0.57%	31669.85	5%	--	365.25%	347.05%
120230	--	--	--	No quota	No quota	--	61.40%	61.40%
120241	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	61.40%	61.40%
120242	19	939	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	61.40%	61.40%
120740	41	22	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	168.00%	168.00%
121120	0	67	0.00%	7.7	3850%	--	142.65%	0.00%
121490	795,621	272,961	0.33%	200000.00	25%	--	13.40%	10.03%
130219	421	16,200	0.02%	No quota	No quota	--	31.75%	31.75%
151550	1	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	168.00%	168.00%

151590	388	5,291	0.01%	No quota	No quota	--	0.50%	0.50%
151620	46	823	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.55%	0.55%
160210	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
160239	0	0	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.50%	2.50%
160250	0	7	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	19.20%	19.20%
160290	0	1	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	8.00%	8.00%
160300	36	732	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.10%	2.10%
170191	259	881	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	30.00%	30.00%
170199	1,300	3,747	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	30.00%	30.00%
180690	5,204	55,329	0.07%	No quota	No quota	MFN	60.72%	5.00%
190120	13,870	26,724	0.03%	No quota	No quota	MFN	342.00%	5.00%
190190	728	5,080	0.01%	No quota	No quota	MFN	146.57%	5.00%
200390	0	19	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	2.65%	2.65%
200600	3	31	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	0.62%	0.62%
200819	1,225	24,446	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	3.33%	3.33%
200880	870	1,323	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	12.00%	12.00%
200990	304	2,289	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	1.37%	1.37%
210390	4,331	20,941	0.03%	No quota	No quota	--	1.78%	1.78%
220710	28,126	29,434	0.04%	No quota	No quota	--	0.87%	0.87%
230990	333,593	95,609	0.12%	7392.00	2%	--	1.31%	1.28%
240220	0	16	0.00%	No quota	No quota	--	10.60%	10.60%
350510	5,823	7,320	0.01%	18815.00	323%	--	14.27%	0.00%

Appendix III

This section lists the item descriptions to the corresponding HS-6 codes.

2002 and 2022 HS-6 codes subject to South Korean tariffs on U.S. goods and item descriptions

HS6	HS Revision	Item Description
010290	2002	Bovine, live except pure-bred breeding
020110	2002	Bovine carcasses and half carcasses, fresh or chilled
020120	2002	Bovine cuts bone in, fresh or chilled
020130	2002	Bovine cuts boneless, fresh or chilled
020210	2002	Bovine carcasses and half carcasses, frozen
020220	2002	Bovine cuts bone in, frozen
020230	2002	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen
020610	2002	Bovine edible offal, fresh or chilled
020621	2002	Bovine tongues, edible offal, frozen
020622	2002	Bovine livers, edible offal, frozen
020629	2002	Bovine edible offal, frozen nes
021020	2002	Bovine meat cured
021099	2002	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, and edible flours and meals of meat and meat offal (excl. meat of bovine animals and swine and meat and edible offal of primates, whales, dolphins and porpoises, mammals of the order Cetacea, manatees and dugongs, mammals of the order Sirenia, and reptiles)
030379	2002	Fish nes, frozen, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes
040110	2002	Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of <= 1%, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter

040120	2002	Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of > 1% but <= 6%, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
040210	2002	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of <= 1,5%
040221	2002	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of > 1,5%, unsweetened
040229	2002	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of > 1,5%, sweetened
040291	2002	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes
040299	2002	Milk and cream nes sweetened
040390	2002	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or flavored or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, fruits, nuts or cocoa (excl. yogurt)
040610	2002	Fresh cheese unripened or uncured cheese, incl. whey cheese, and curd
040620	2002	Cheese, grated or powdered, of all kinds
040630	2002	Cheese processed, not grated or powdered
040690	2002	Cheese (excl. fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, not fermented, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese and other cheese containing veins produced by Penicillium roqueforti, and grated or powdered cheese)
040700	2002	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked
040899	2002	Birds' eggs, not in shell, fresh, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, molded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not sweetened (excl. dried)
040900	2002	Honey, natural
050400	2002	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
050790	2002	Tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared, their powder and waste (excl. cut to shape and ivory)
070190	2002	Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed)
070310	2002	Fresh or chilled onions and shallots

070320	2002	Garlic, fresh or chilled
070959	2002	Fresh or chilled edible mushrooms (excl. mushrooms of the genus Agaricus and truffles)
070960	2002	Fresh or chilled fruits of the genus Capsicum or Pimenta
071080	2002	Vegetables, frozen nes
071190	2002	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulfur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulfur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption (excl. onions, olives, capers, cucumbers and gherkins, not mixed)
071220	2002	Dried onions, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
071239	2002	Dried mushrooms and truffles, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared (excl. mushrooms of the genus Agaricus, wood ears Auricularia spp. and jelly fungi Tremella spp.)
071290	2002	Dried vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared (excl. onions, mushrooms and truffles, not mixed)
080231	2002	Fresh or dried walnuts in shell
080240	2002	Fresh or dried chestnuts Castanea spp., whether or not shelled or peeled
080290	2002	Nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, chestnuts Castania spp. and pistachios)
080510	2002	Fresh or dried oranges
080520	2002	Fresh or dried mandarins incl. tangerines and satsumas, clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids
080590	2002	Fresh or dried citrus fruit (excl. oranges, lemons Citrus limon, Citrus limonum, limes Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia, grapefruit, mandarins, incl. tangerines and satsumas, clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids)
080610	2002	Fresh grapes
080810	2002	Apples, fresh
080820	2002	Fresh pears and quinces

081050	2002	Fresh kiwifruit
081190	2002	Frozen fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, whether or not sweetened (excl. strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, loganberries, black, white or red currants and gooseberries)
090210	2002	Green tea (not fermented) in packages not exceeding 3 kg
090220	2002	Green tea (not fermented) in packages exceeding 3 kg
090420	2002	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried or crushed or ground
091010	2002	Ginger
100300	2002	Barley
100610	2002	Rice in the husk, paddy or rough
100620	2002	Husked or brown rice
100630	2002	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed
100640	2002	Broken rice
110230	2002	Rice flour
110290	2002	Cereal flour nes
110319	2002	Cereal groats and meal nes
110320	2002	Cereal pellets
110419	2002	Cereals, rolled or flaked grains nes
110710	2002	Malt (excl. roasted)
110812	2002	Maize (corn) starch
110813	2002	Potato starch
110814	2002	Manioc (cassava) starch
110819	2002	Starch (excl. wheat, maize, potato and manioc)
120100	2002	Soya beans
120210	2002	Ground-nuts in shell not roasted or otherwise cooked
120220	2002	Ground-nuts shelled, whether or not broken, not roasted or otherwise cooked

120740	2002	Sesamum seeds, whether or not broken
121120	2002	Ginseng roots used primly in pharm, perf, insecticide, fungicide/sim purp
121490	2002	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets (excl. lucerne alfalfa meal and pellets)
130219	2002	Vegetable saps and extracts (excl. licorice, hops and opium)
151550	2002	Sesame oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
160210	2002	Homogenized prepared meat, offal or blood, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of <= 250 g
160250	2002	Bovine meat and meat offal nes, excluding livers, prepared or preserved
160290	2002	Meat, meat offal or blood, prepared or preserved, nes
160300	2002	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates
170191	2002	Refined cane or beet sugar, containing added flavoring or coloring, in solid form
170199	2002	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing added flavoring or coloring and raw sugar)
180690	2002	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa nes
190120	2002	Mixes & doughs for the prep of bakers' wares of heading No 19.05, nes
190190	2002	Malt extract & food prep of Ch 19 <50% cocoa & hd 0401 to 0404 < 10% cocoa
200390	2002	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excl. mushrooms of the genus Agaricus)
200600	2002	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar, drained, glacé or crystallized
200819	2002	Nuts and other seeds, incl. mixtures, prepared or preserved (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking, and groundnuts)
200880	2002	Strawberries nes, o/w prep/preserved, whether/not sugared, sweet/spirited

200980	2002	Fruit & veg juice nes (exc mx) unferment unspirited, whether/not sug/sweet
210390	2002	Preparations for sauces and prepared sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings (excl. soya sauce, tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces, mustard, and mustard flour and meal)
220710	2002	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strength by vol of 80% vol/higher
240220	2002	Cigarettes containing tobacco
010229	2022	Live bovine animals : Cattle : Other
010239	2022	Live bovine animals : Buffalo : Other
010290	2022	Live bovine animals : Other
020110	2022	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled : Carcasses and half-carcasses
020120	2022	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled : Other cuts with bone in
020130	2022	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled : Boneless
020210	2022	Meat of bovine animals, frozen : Carcasses and half-carcasses
020220	2022	Meat of bovine animals, frozen : Other cuts with bone in
020230	2022	Meat of bovine animals, frozen : Boneless
020610	2022	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
020621	2022	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of bovine animals, frozen : Tongues
020622	2022	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of bovine animals, frozen : Livers
020629	2022	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of bovine animals, frozen : Other
021020	2022	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal : Meat of bovine animals
021099	2022	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal : Other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal : Other

030367	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae, excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 030391 to 030399 : Alaska Pollock (Theragra chalcogramma)
030369	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae, excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 030391 to 030399 : Other
030399	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Livers, roes, milt, fish fins, heads, tails, maws and other edible fish offal : Other
040110	2022	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%
040120	2022	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%
040210	2022	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5%
040221	2022	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1.5% : Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
040229	2022	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1.5% : Other
040291	2022	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Other : Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
040299	2022	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Other : Other

040390	2022	Yogurt; buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa : Other
040610	2022	Cheese and curd : Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese, and curd
040620	2022	Cheese and curd : Grated or powdered cheese, of all kinds
040630	2022	Cheese and curd : Processed cheese, not grated or powdered
040690	2022	Cheese and curd : Other cheese
040721	2022	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked : Other fresh eggs : Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus
040729	2022	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked : Other fresh eggs : Other
040899	2022	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, molded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Other : Other
040900	2022	Natural honey
050400	2022	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
050790	2022	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape; powder and waste of these products : Other
070190	2022	Potatoes, fresh or chilled : Other
070310	2022	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled : Onions and shallots
070320	2022	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled : Garlic
070954	2022	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled : Mushrooms and truffles : Shiitake (Lentinus edodes)
070960	2022	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled : Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta
071080	2022	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen : Other vegetables

071190	2022	Vegetables provisionally preserved, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption : Other vegetables; mixtures of vegetables
071220	2022	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared : Onions
071234	2022	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared : Mushrooms, wood ears (Auricularia spp.), jelly fungi (Tremella spp.) and truffles : Shiitake (Lentinus edodes)
071290	2022	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared : Other vegetables; mixtures of vegetables
080231	2022	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled : Walnuts : In shell
080241	2022	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled : Chestnuts (Castanea spp.) : In shell
080242	2022	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled : Chestnuts (Castanea spp.) : Shelled
080291	2022	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled : Other : Pine nuts, in shell
080292	2022	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled : Other : Pine nuts, shelled
080510	2022	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried : Oranges
080521	2022	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried : Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids : Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)
080522	2022	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried : Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids : Clementines
080529	2022	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried : Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids : Other
080590	2022	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried : Other
080610	2022	Grapes, fresh or dried : Fresh
080810	2022	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh : Apples
080830	2022	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh : Pears
081050	2022	Other fruit, fresh : Kiwifruit
081190	2022	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Other

090210	2022	Tea, whether or not flavored : Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg
090220	2022	Tea, whether or not flavored : Other green tea (not fermented)
090421	2022	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta : Fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta : Dried, neither crushed nor ground
090422	2022	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta : Fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta : Crushed or ground
091011	2022	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices : Ginger : Neither crushed nor ground
091012	2022	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices : Ginger : Crushed or ground
100310	2022	Barley : Seed
100390	2022	Barley : Other
100610	2022	Rice : Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)
100620	2022	Rice : Husked (brown) rice
100630	2022	Rice : Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed
100640	2022	Rice : Broken rice
110290	2022	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin : Other
110319	2022	Cereal groats, meal and pellets : Groats and meal : Of other cereals
110320	2022	Cereal groats, meal and pellets : Pellets
110419	2022	Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 1006; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground : Rolled or flaked grains : Of other cereals
110710	2022	Malt, whether or not roasted : Not roasted
110812	2022	Starches; inulin : Starches : Maize (corn) starch

110813	2022	Starches; inulin : Starches : Potato starch
110814	2022	Starches; inulin : Starches : Manioc (cassava) starch
110819	2022	Starches; inulin : Starches : Other starches
120110	2022	Soya beans, whether or not broken : Seed
120190	2022	Soya beans, whether or not broken : Other
120230	2022	Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken : Seed
120241	2022	Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken : Other : In shell
120242	2022	Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken : Other : Shelled, whether or not broken
120740	2022	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken : Sesamum seeds
121120	2022	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered : Ginseng roots
121490	2022	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets : Other
130219	2022	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products : Vegetable saps and extracts : Other
151550	2022	Other fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified : Sesame oil and its fractions
160210	2022	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects : Homogenized preparations
160250	2022	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects : Of bovine animals
160290	2022	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects : Other, including preparations of blood of any animal
160300	2022	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates

170191	2022	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form : Other : Containing added flavoring or colouring matter
170199	2022	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form : Other : Other
180690	2022	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa : Other
190120	2022	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of headings 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included : Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905
190190	2022	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of headings 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included : Other
200390	2022	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid : Other
200600	2022	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)
200819	2022	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included : Nuts, groundnuts and other seeds, whether or not mixed together : Other, including mixtures
200880	2022	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included : Strawberries
210390	2022	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard : Other

220710	2022	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength : Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol or higher
240220	2022	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes : Cigarettes containing tobacco
020680	2022	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen : Other, fresh or chilled
020690	2022	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen : Other, frozen
020711	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus : Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled
020712	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus : Not cut in pieces, frozen
020714	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus : Cuts and offal, frozen
020742	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of ducks : Not cut in pieces, frozen
020745	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of ducks : Other, frozen
020752	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of geese : Not cut in pieces, frozen
020755	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of geese : Other, frozen
020760	2022	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen : Of guinea fowls

030334	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Flat fish (Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae and Citharidae), excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 030391 to 030399 : Turbots (Psetta maxima)
030339	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Flat fish (Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae and Citharidae), excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 030391 to 030399 : Other
030354	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Herrings (Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii), anchovies (Engraulis spp.), sardines (Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops spp.), sardinella (Sardinella spp.), brisling or sprats (Sprattus sprattus), mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus), Indian mackerels (Rastrelliger spp.), seerfishes (Scomberomorus spp.), jack and horse mackerel (Trachurus spp.), jacks, crevalles (Caranx spp.), cobia (Rachycentron canadum), silver pomfrets (Pampus spp.), Pacific saury (Cololabis saira), scads (Decapterus spp.), capelin (Mallotus villosus), swordfish (Xiphias gladius), Kawakawa (Euthynnus affinis), bonitos (Sarda spp.), marlins, sailfishes, spearfish (Istiophoridae), excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 030391 to 030399 : Mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus)
030389	2022	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304 : Other fish, excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 030391 to 030399 : Other
040140	2022	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6% but not exceeding 10%
040150	2022	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10%
040811	2022	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, molded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Egg yolks : Dried

040819	2022	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, molded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Egg yolks : Other
071239	2022	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared : Mushrooms, wood ears (Auricularia spp.), jelly fungi (Tremella spp.) and truffles : Other
080711	2022	Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh : Melons (including watermelons) : Watermelons
080719	2022	Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh : Melons (including watermelons) : Other
081020	2022	Other fruit, fresh : Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries
081090	2022	Other fruit, fresh : Other
081340	2022	Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter : Other fruit
151590	2022	Other fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified : Other
151620	2022	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinized, whether or not refined, but not further prepared : Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions
160239	2022	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects : Of poultry of heading 0105 : Other
200990	2022	Fruit or nut juices (including grape must and coconut water) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter : Mixtures of juices
230990	2022	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding : Other

350510	2022	Dextrins and other modified starches (for example, pregelatinized or esterified starches); glues based on starches, or on dextrins or other modified starches : Dextrins and other modified starches

Appendix IV

South Korean Regulatory Requirements for Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of less than ten persons, including station wagons and racing cars, with only spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of a cylinder capacity <= 1.000 cm^3 (excluding vehicles for travelling on snow and other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10. (HS 8703217000)[55]

Regulatory Requirements	Legislation	Summary	Year
Restricted use of certain substances	Act on Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles	Every importer of electrical and electronic equipment and every importer of vehicles shall comply with maximum levels of hazardous substances at the stage of manufacturing, including heavy metals and non-combustible materials highly harmful to the environment. (1. Electrical and electronic products: A) Less than 0.1% by weight (wt) in the same material: lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl, polybrominated diphenyl ether B) Less than 0.01% by weight (wt) in the same material: Cadmium 2. Automobiles A) less than 0.1% by weight (wt) in the same material: lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium B) Less than 0.01% by weight (wt) in the same material: cadmium)	2016

Labelling requirements	Regulation on display of energy consumption efficiency and grade of automobiles	Manufacturers of passenger cars shall display the driving energy consumption efficiency of the city center, the driving energy consumption efficiency of highway, the driving complex energy consumption efficiency and the rating in the motor vehicle.	2015
	Enforcement Rule of Clean Air Conservation Act	Quantity of greenhouse gas emission shall be indicated in motor vehicle for the purpose of offering information to consumers.	2016
	Motor Vehicle Management Act	The chassis number or the engine model shall be marked in a motor vehicle in accordance with Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.	2016
		Where a motor vehicle manufacturer, etc. has performed the self-authentication of motor vehicles under paragraph (1) or (3), he/she shall notify the dimension of the motor vehicle to the performance test agent, and put the mark of self-authentication of motor vehicles on the relevant motor vehicle, as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.	
	Notification of Manufactured Motor Vehicle Certification Process and Testing Standards	An importer of motor vehicle must indicate product name, verification code, emission standard level, main resource of the motor, and etc. on the product and must provide maintenance manual including warranty period of the product.	2016

	Regulations of Performance and Safety Standards for Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts	The back side of lorry shall indicate the total weight of the vehicle and the maximum load capacity. The back or right side of the trailer shall indicate the weight of the vehicle plus the weight of the riding capacity. And the back side of other motor vehicle shall indicate the specified maximum load. However, if the gross vehicle weight is less than 15 tons, the gross vehicle weight may not be indicated.	2016
Technical barrier regulations on production processes	Act On Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles	Every importer of vehicles shall attain the annual recyclability rates followed through the use of easily recyclable materials, uni-materialization, indication of materials information, improvements in the ease of separation and dismantlement, and other activities for improvement of materials and structures. (1. Prior to December 31, 2009: 85% or more of the sum of recycling and energy recovery based on the weight per unit, except that the energy recovery is limited to less than 5%. 2. After January 1, 2010: The sum of recycling and energy recovery based on the weight per unit is 95% or more, but the energy recovery is only 10% or less.)	2016

Production or post-production requirements	Act On Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles	An importer of vehicles shall observe the recycling rate when they scrap the vehicles. 1. Between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2014: The aggregate of the recycled materials and recovered energy per unit by weight shall be at least 85/100: provided, that only up to 5/100 of the recovered energy shall be recognized; 2. On and after January 1, 2015: The aggregate of recycled materials and recovered energy per unit by weight shall be at least 95/100: provided that only up to 10/100 of the recovered energy shall be recognized.	2016
	Motor Vehicle Management Act	Where any motor vehicle manufacturer, etc. has sold a motor vehicle after self-authentication, he/she shall assure the securement of necessary facilities and skilled technicians and carry out post management including supplying parts necessary for the maintenance of motor vehicles and technical guidelines or education materials for the inspection, maintenance and testing of motor vehicles, gratuitously repairing any defect and etc., as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.	2016

Product quality, safety or performance requirement	Regulation on display of energy consumption efficiency and grade of automobiles	There are regulations on the energy consumption efficiency and rating of motor vehicles, and there is an average energy efficiency standard to be met by average efficiency management equipment.	2016
	Clean Air Conservation Act	Motor vehicle manufacturer shall produce vehicles in accordance with average emission levels of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. Production and import of motor vehicles shall be in compliance with the permissible levels for pollutants emission explained in attached table 17, and shall be maintained the function during the emission warranty period prescribed in the law.	2016
	Enforcement Rule of Passenger Transport Service Act	Any person who intends to import a bus on a regular route, a demand responsive passenger car, a car for taxi services, a chartered bus and a car for hearse operation, he/she shall meet each standard laid out in the Enforcement Rule of Passenger Transport Service Act	2016
	Motor Vehicle Management Act	A person who intends to import motor vehicles shall authenticate that the model of the relevant motor vehicle meets the safety standards for motor vehicles including size, structure or position of parts, etc. For more details, refer to Regulations of Performance and Safety Standards for Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts.	2016

	Noise and Vibration Control Act	Any person who desires to manufacture (including import; hereinafter the same shall apply) motor vehicles (hereinafter referred to as the motor vehicle manufacturer) shall manufacture motor vehicles in a manner that the noises emitted from manufactured motor vehicles (hereinafter referred to as manufactured cars) conform to the permissible manufactured car noise standards as determined by the Presidential Decree.	2016
	Passenger Transport Service Act	With regard to automobiles used for general taxi transport business and privately owned taxi transport business, airbags shall be installed at the driver's seat and the seat adjacent thereto.	2016
Testing requirement	Regulation on display of energy consumption efficiency and grade of automobiles	Manufacturers of passenger cars undergo measurement of the efficiency of energy consumption from testing institute before sales.	2015
	Clean Air Conservation Act	Exhaust gas of motor vehicle shall be tested regularly and frequently to confirm if it conforms to the permissible emission levels for manufactured motor vehicles or not.	2016
		Motor vehicle manufacturer shall measure the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions from the relevant motor vehicle at a test agency designated by the Minister of Environment.	

		Motor vehicle manufacturer shall test if exhaust gas meets permissible emission standards. Provided, one designated car out of ten cars during the guarantee period must be tested.	
	Motor Vehicle Management Act	A motor vehicle manufacturer, etc. (including importer) who intends to install a pressure-resistant container which has passed the test of pressure-resistant container under Article 35-6 (1) shall, before performing the self-authentication of motor vehicles, undergo the test of installation safety conducted by the performance test agent as to the pressure-resistant containers and the gas facilities necessary for the connection thereof: Provided, That in the case of motor vehicles fueled by liquefied petroleum gas, the installation test of pressure-resistant container may be substituted by performing the self-authentication of motor vehicle after installing the pressure-resistant container in the motor vehicle which has passed the test of pressure-resistant container.	2016

	Noise and Vibration Control Act	In order to confirm whether or not the noises of motor vehicles manufactured with the authentication as prescribed in Article 31 are conformed to the permissible manufactured car noise standards as prescribed in Article 30, the Minister of Environment shall conduct an inspection under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.	2016
Certification requirement	Clean Air Conservation Act	Motor vehicle manufacturer shall obtain a certification in advance to its production regarding emission standard maintenance.	2016
	Enforcement Rules of Noise and Vibration Control Act	Where an automobile manufacturer intends to manufacture automobiles, he/she shall obtain authentication in advance from the Minister of Environment that the noise of the manufactured cars conform to the permissible noise standards for manufactured cars as referred to in Article 30: Provided, That the Minister of Environment may exempt or omit the authentication of automobiles to be used for public purposes such as for military or fire-fighting use or for research and exhibition purposes, etc. or the authentication of automobiles which are brought into from a foreign country and prescribed by Presidential Decree.	2016

	Motor Vehicle Management Act	A person who intends to import motor vehicles shall authenticate that the model of the relevant motor vehicle meets the safety standards for motor vehicles, as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. An importer of motor vehicles shall conduct performance and safety test for self-authentication of parts.	2016
Origin of materials and parts	Foreign Trade Act	Anyone who intends to import any goods which shall bear an indication of origin shall attach a mark of origin on the relevant goods in compliance with the following: 1. The mark shall be printed in Korean, Chinese characters, or English; 2. The mark shall be indicated in a typeface easily readable to end purchasers; 3. The mark shall be located on a conspicuous part; 4. The mark shall be indicated in a way making it impracticable to erase or remove.	2016
Distribution and location of product after delivery	Motor Vehicle Management Act	Any motor vehicle manufacturer(including importer), etc. or part manufacturer, etc. shall record and preserve the data on the details of purchasers, etc. which are required for the investigation under Article 30-3 (2) or the correction of defects under the main bodies of Article 31 (1), (3) and (4), as determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.	2016

Traceability requirements	Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources	A person referred to in paragraph (1) 3, 5 through 10, 13 and 14 shall keep account books and keep records and preserve them, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment. 1. Manufacturers, etc. under Article 9 (1); 2. Business operators under Article 10; 3. Manufacturers or importers subject to imposition of waste charges under Article 12; 4. Waste dischargers under Article 12-3; 5. Manufacturers, etc. of products, whose prices include deposits for empty containers under Article 15-2; 6. Producers obligated to recycle under Article 16; 7. Persons entrusted with recycling of products and packing materials by producers obligated to recycle under Article 16 (2) 2; 8. Designated recycling business operators under Article 23; 9. Designated by-product discharging business operators under Article 25; 10. Persons who install and operate energy recovery facilities under Article 25-3; 11. Importers or manufacturers of solid fuels reported under Article 25-4; 12. Users of solid fuels	2016
	Clean Air Conservation Act	Motor vehicle manufacturer shall submit the performance record of average emission quantity of the previous year.	2016

	Enforcement Decree of Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles	An importer of vehicles should keep and preserve a ledger for the management of acquisition and recycle of end-of-life vehicles, a ledger for the management of scrapping and recycling of end-of-life vehicles, and a ledger for the management of acquisition and disposal of substances inducing the climate or ecosystem change. (This item shall apply only where the manufacturer or importer is not a member of a business association, whereas if recycling is commissioned to a third person, copies of the commissioned person's ledger for the management of collection of electrical and electronic equipment shall be required instead)	2016
	Notification or Application/Management of The Permissive Greenhouse Gas Emission Level and Average Energy Efficiency Standard Regarding Car	Manufacturer of motor vehicle shall submit documents; such as sales performance to review allowable levels of greenhouse gas emissions compliance.	2016
	Notification of Manufactured Motor Vehicle Certification Process and Testing Standards	An importer of motor vehicle must write a document including the results of an emission standard test and keep the records for 5 years.	2016

Technical barrier measures	Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth	The Government shall establish standards for the efficiency of average energy consumption of automobiles and standards for allowable emission of greenhouse gases from automobiles respectively: A) Automobiles shipped from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2015: 30% in 2012, 60% in 2013, 80% in 2014 and 100% in 2015 B) January 1, 2016 2016: 20% 2018 year: 30% 2019 year: 60% 2020 year: 100%) Vehicles that are shipped from December 1, 2013 to December 31), but shall allow auto makers to choose one of such standards to avoid double regulations and shall ensure that measuring methods do not overlap.	2016

Bibliography

[1] D'Angelo Gore, "Trump's Agenda: Tariffs," *FactCheck.org*, November 21, 2024, https://www.factcheck.org/2024/11/trumps-agenda-tariffs/.

[2] "US Congress braces for bitter fight over Trump-era tax cuts," *Financial Times*, March 25, 2025, https://www.ft.com/content/114ceb19-86ef-43a0-9f45-7d45300c3ffd; "Senate GOP, Dems Prepare to Face Off before Parliamentarian over Tax-Cut Cost," *Politico*, last modified March 24, 2025, https://www.politico.com/live-updates/2025/03/24/congress/senate-gop-dems-prepare-to-face-off-before-parliamentarian-over-tax-cut-cost-00246710; "2025 Tax Policy Crossroads: What Will Happen When the TCJA Expire," *Bloomberg Government*, February 20, 2025, https://about.bgov.com/insights/elections/2025-tax-policy-crossroads-what-will-happen-when-the-tcja-expires/#what-is-the-tax-cuts-and-jobs-act.

[3] Nils Wollesen Osterberg, "How the Trump Administration Views Reciprocal Tariffs," *Korea Economic Institute of America*, March 13, 2025, https://keia.org/the-peninsula/how-the-trump-administration-views-reciprocal-tariffs/; Edward Alden and Jennifer Hillman, "Donald Trump Wants Reciprocity in Trade: Here's a Closer Look," *Council on Foreign Relations*, February 14, 2025, https://www.cfr.org/article/donald-trump-wants-reciprocity-trade-heres-closer-look.

[4] "Export and Import Trade Statistics," *Korea Customs Service*, https://tradedata.go.kr/cts/index.do?menuId=ETS_MNU_00000202.

[5] J. James Kim and Nils Wollesen Osterberg, "The Beef with Tariff (I): South Korea's True Tariff on U.S. Goods Is Far Lower Than White House Claims," *Korea Economic Institute of America*, April 3, 2025, https://keia.org/the-peninsula/the-beef-with-tariff-i-south-koreas-true-tariff-on-u-s-goods-is-far-lower-than-white-house-claims/.

[6] Office of the United States Trade Representative, "Reciprocal Tariff Calculations," April 2, 2025, https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Issue_Areas/Presidential%20Tariff%20Action/Reciprocal%20Tariff%20Calculations.pdf.

[7] United States Trade Representative, "Reciprocal Tariff Calculations."

[8] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, "OECD Data Explorer," https://data-explorer.oecd.org/.

[9] Liana Wong and Mark E. Manyin, "U.S.-South Korea (KORUS) FTA and Bilateral Trade Relations," *Congressional Research Service*, updated November 19, 2024, https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10733.

[10] What this report does not include is the quantitative assessment of non-tariff measures (NTMs). While the administration has expressed a desire to weigh in the impact of NTMs, we could not find a good estimate of tariff-equivalent impact statistics for South Korea to be able to infer what the appropriate reciprocal response should be in terms of tariffs. Therefore, we do not provide any estimation of the economic impact associated with this variable; however, we do exercise due diligence in exploring the availability of this data and consider how this issue may be best managed through various channels among relevant agencies from both governments.

[11] The White House, "Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Declares National Emergency to Increase our Competitive Edge, Protect our Sovereignty, and Strengthen our National and Economic Security," April 2, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-declares-national-emergency-to-increase-our-competitive-edge-protect-our-sovereignty-and-strengthen-our-national-and-economic-security/.

[12] The red bars represent trade deficit. The orange bar represents trade surplus.

[13] The White House, "Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff to Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits," April 2, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/regulating-imports-with-a-reciprocal-tariff-to-rectify-trade-practices-that-contribute-to-large-and-persistent-annual-united-states-goods-trade-deficits/.

[14] The White House, "Imposing Additional Sanctions With Respect to North Korea," September 20, 2017, https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/09/25/2017-20647/imposing-additional-sanctions-with-respect-to-north-korea.

[15] "IEEPA Tariff Litigation: What You Need to Know About the Federal Court Decisions Threatening the Trump Administration's Tariff Agenda," *Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr*, June 6, 2025, https://www.wilmerhale.com/en/insights/client-alerts/20250605-what-you-need-to-know-about-the-federal-court-decisions-threatening-the-trump-administrations-tariff-agenda.

[16] U.S. Census Bureau, "International Trade Data," https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/data/index.html.

[17] Christopher A. Casey and Jennifer K. Elsea, "The International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Origins, Evolution, and Use," *Congressional Research Service*, January 30, 2024, https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45618.

[18] "President Trump Signs Executive Order Authorizing Sweeping Secondary Sanctions on Entities Involved in North Korean Trade," *Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP*, September 26, 2017, https://www.paulweiss.com/practices/litigation/white-collar-regulatory-defense/publications/president-trump-signs-executive-order-authorizing-sweeping-secondary-sanctions-on-entities-involved-in-north-korean-trade?id=25166; The White House, "Presidential Executive Order on Imposing Additional Sanctions with Respect to North Korea," September 21, 2017, https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-executive-order-imposing-additional-sanctions-respect-north-korea/.

[19] John K. Veroneau and Catherine H. Gibson, "Presidential Tariff Authority," *The American Journal of International Law* 112, no. 1 (January 2018): 1–13, https://www.cov.com/-/media/files/corporate/publications/2018/01/presidential_tariff_authority.pdf.

[20] Trade Act of 1974, H.R. 10710, 93rd Congress. (1974).

[21] Andres B. Schwarzenberg, "Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974," *Congressional Research Service*, May 13, 2024, https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11346.

[22] Office of the United States Trade Representative, "USTR Seeks Public Comment on Proposed Actions in Section 301 Investigation of China's Targeting of the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance," February 21, 2025, https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2025/february/ustr-seeks-public-comment-proposed-actions-section-301-investigation-chinas-targeting-maritime.; Ian Saccomanno, Earl Comstock, and Gregory Spak, "USTR Issues Final Section 301 Actions in China Shipbuilding Investigation," *White & Case LLP,* May 12, 2025, https://www.whitecase.com/insight-alert/ustr-issues-final-section-301-actions-china-shipbuilding-investigation#:~:text=USTR%20Issues%20Final%20Section%20301%20Actions%20in%20China%20Shipbuilding%20Investigation,-Alert&text=On%20April%2017%2C%202025%2C%20the,truck%20chassis%20and%20chassis%20parts.

[23] Rachel F. Fefer, "Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962," *Congressional Research Service*, April 1, 2022, https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10667.

[24] "President Trump Announces Section 232 Tariffs of 25% on Imports of Automobiles and Certain Auto Parts," *Thompson Hine*, March 27, 2025, https://www.thompsonhinesmartrade.com/2025/03/president-trump-announces-section-232-tariffs-of-25-on-imports-of-automobiles-and-certain-auto-parts/.

[25] The White House, "Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates to Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation and Alignment," April 9, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/modifying-reciprocal-tariff-rates-to-reflect-trading-partner-retaliation-and-alignment/; The White House, "Joint Statement on U.S.-China Economic and Trade Meeting in Geneva," May 12, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/2025/05/joint-statement-on-u-s-china-economic-and-trade-meeting-in-geneva/.

[26] The White House, "Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the United States Trade Representatives, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Secnior Counselor to the President for Trade and Manufacturing. Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs," February 13, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/articles/2025/02/reciprocal-trade-and-tariffs/.

[27] Office of the United States Trade Representative, "2025 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers," March 2025, https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/reports-and-publications/2025NTE.
[28] "Watch: Trump Gives Remarks After Signing Plan for Reciprocal Tariffs on Trade Partners," *PBS NewsHour*, February 13, 2025, https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/watch-trump-gives-remarks-after-signing-plan-for-reciprocal-tariffs-on-trade-partners; The White House, "Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Announces 'Fair and Reciprocal Plan' on Trade," February 13, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/02/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-announces-fair-and-reciprocal-plan-on-trade/.
[29] Jeff Seitz, "Trump Prepares Matching Tariffs on Trade Partners, Setting Up Potential Economic Showdown," *PBS NewsHour*, February 12, 2025, https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/trump-prepares-matching-tariffs-on-trade-partners-setting-up-potential-economic-showdown.
[30] Nik Martin, "What Are Reciprocal Tariffs? Trump's Trade Agenda Explained," *Deutsche Welle*, February 15, 2025, https://www.dw.com/en/what-are-reciprocal-tariffs-trumps-trade-agenda-explained/a-71596247.
[31] "Trump Says There'll Be Flexibility on Reciprocal Tariffs," *CNBC*, March 21, 2025, https://www.cnbc.com/2025/03/21/trump-says-therell-be-flexibility-on-reciprocal-tariffs.html.
[32] Min-hee Jung, "World Bank Revises Korea's Effective Tariff Rate on U.S. Imports from 13.6% to 3.9%," *Business Korea*, March 6, 2025, https://www.businesskorea.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=236861.
[33] Ministry of Economy and Finance, "Press Release: Effective Tariff Rate on U.S. Imports Remains Close to 0% Under the Korea-US FTA," February 14, 2025, https://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=6091.
[34] "Market Access Map," *International Trade Centre*, https://www.macmap.org/.
[35] William H. Cooper and Mark E. Manyin, "The Proposed South Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA)," *Congressional Research Service*, updated July 18, 2007, https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/RL33435.pdf.
[36] "Comment submitted by David W. Cooke, Ph.D., on behalf of Union of Concerned Scientists," September 2016, https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OAR-2015-0827-4016.
[37] Jane O'Malley and Peter Slowik, "Life-Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions of U.S. Sedans and SUVs with Different Powertrains and Fuel Sources," *International Council on Clean Transportation*, July 2024, https://theicct.org/publication/life-cycle-us-sedans-suvs-jul24/.
[38] Linda A. Linkins and Hugh M. Arce, "Estimating Tariff Equivalents of Nontariff Barriers," *U.S. International Trade Commission*, June 1994, revised August 2002; Marco Fugazza, "The Economics Behind Non-Tariff Measures: Theoretical Insights and Empirical Evidence," United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2013, https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/itcdtab58_en.pdf; Koen Berden and Joseph Francois, "Quantifying Non-Tariff Measures for TTIP," in *TTIP: Debating Transatlantic Trade*, ed. Simon Evenett and Robert Wolfe, (Centre for Economic Policy Research, 2015); Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern, "Measurement of Non-Tariff Barriers," *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*, 1997; Judith M. Dean, Robert Feinberg, José E. Signoret, Michael Ferrantino, and Rodney Ludema, "Estimating the Price Effects of Non-Tariff Barriers," *U.S. International Trade Commission*, June 2006, revised February 2009.
[39] Sharon Crasnow, "Natural Experiments and Pluralism in Political Science," *Philosophy of the Social Sciences* 45, no. 4-5 (2015): 424–441.
[40] U.S. ITC was commissioned by Congress to present a report detailing the impact of the KORUS FTA on the export of U.S. manufactured automobiles that included the role of NTMs. The utilized method was general equilibrium model. See U.S. International Trade Commission, "U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement: Passenger Vehicle Sector Update," March 2011, https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/pub4220.pdf.
[41] United States Trade Representative, "2025 Trade Policy Agenda and 2024 Annual Report United States Trade Representative of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program," March 3, 2025, President Trump's 2025 Trade Policy Agenda.pdf.

[42] Hui Jie Lim, "South Korea calls for 'calm, orderly' talks with the U.S. amid hopes of a tariff deal by early July," *CNBC*, April 25, 2025, https://www.cnbc.com/2025/04/25/south-korea-calls-for-calm-orderly-discussion-in-us-trade-talks.html.
[43] "Nobel Economist Warns Trump Tariffs Causing Recession," *Newsweek*, March 28, 2025, https://www.newsweek.com/nobel-economist-warns-trump-tariffs-causing-recession-2053654; "Could Trump's Tariffs Lead to a Recession? What Experts Say," *Newsweek*, March 31, 2025, https://www.newsweek.com/experts-trump-tariffs-recession-risks-2053407; "Economic Warnings About Trump's Tariffs Are Piling Up," *Intelligencer*, March 31, 2025, https://nymag.com/intelligencer/article/trump-tariffs-effects-economy-recession-expert-predictions.html; "U.S. Tariffs Could Weigh on Economic Data for Two Years, Says Conservative Economist," *The Wall Street Journal*, April 1, 2025, https://www.wsj.com/livecoverage/trump-tariffs-trade-war-stock-market-04-01-2025/card/u-s-tariffs-could-weigh-on-economic-data-for-two-years-says-conservative-economist-8hQMGokNRPdqSMPmHApD; Christopher Hernandez-Roy, "Effects of the Trump Administration's Tariff Threats Against Canada and Mexico," *Center for Strategic and International Studies*, July 10, 2018, https://www.csis.org/analysis/effects-trump-administrations-tariff-threats-against-canada-and-mexico.
[44] "CNN Poll: Trump's Performance and Economy," *CNN*, March 2025, https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/25558091/cnn-poll-trumps-performance-and-economy.pdf; "Feb. 13-18, 2025, Washington Post-Ipsos Poll," *Washington Post and Ipsos*, February 2025, https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1kdcXmy8B1zajwnb6KUbZ-KxUixlTPoTY3Bg_Bfld0h0/edit?pli=1&gid=0#gid=0.
[45] Hagen Koo, *State and Society in Contemporary Korea* (Cornell University Press, 1994); Stephan Haggard, *Pathways from the Periphery: The Politics of Growth in the Newly Industrializing Countries* (Cornell University Press, 1990).
[46] Don Oberdorfer, *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History* (Basic Books, 1997).
[47] Karl Moskowitz, *From Patron to Partner: The Development of U.S.-Korean Business and Trade Relations* (D. C. Heath & Co., 1984); "Korea Connections: Successful Business Built on Strong Relationships," *Georgia Department of Economic Development*, April 2, 2025, https://georgia.org/blog/korea-connections-successful-business-built-strong-relationships.
[48] Adrienne Masha Varkiani, "GOP Senator Gets Howard Lutnick to Admit Insane Logic on Trump Tariffs," *The New Republic*, June 4, 2025, https://newrepublic.com/post/196121/trump-commerce-secretary-lutnick-confession-tariffs-trade-deals.
[49] Eli F. Heckscher, *Mercantilism*, trans. Mendel Shapiro (George Allen & Unwin, 1935).
[50] United States Trade Representative, "Tariff Schedules," accessed March 31, 2025, https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/industry-manufacturing/industrial-tariffs/tariff-schedules.
[51] World Bank, "World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)," https://wits.worldbank.org/.
[52] Given that the FTA between the United States and South Korea effectively eliminates tariffs on nearly all items traded between the two countries, there are only a small subset of items that we would need to scrutinize in order to get a sense of the amount of tariff that South Korea actually imposes on U.S. exports. In total, however, there are roughly 20,000 variety of goods across 5,000 commodity groups in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding system (i.e., Harmonized System or HS). For more, see Korea Customs Service, "Utilization Guide for Korea-US FTA," September 2012.
[53] "NEC Director Kevin Hassett: 'There Will Absolutely Be Tariff Uncertainty Between Now and April 2,'" *CNBC*, March 17, 2025, https://www.cnbc.com/video/2025/03/17/nec-director-kevin-hassett-there-will-absolutely-be-tariff-uncertainty-between-now-and-april-2.html; "US Economic Chartbook: Tariffs Primer," *Deutsche Bank Research*, January 20, 2025, https://www.dbresearch.com/PROD/RPS_EN-PROD/US_Economic_Chartbook%3A_Tariffs_primer/RPS_EN_DOC_VIEW.calias?ProdCollection=PROD0000000000538268.
[54] U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Agricultural Tariff Tracker," https://apps.fas.usda.gov/agtarifftracker/Home/Search?isExport=True&partners=66&hsCodeTerms=&searchType=Group&commodityGroup=0&commodityName=; International Trade Centre, "Market Access Conditions," https://www.macmap.org; Korea Customs Service, "Repository of customs statistics and

data," https://tradedata.go.kr/cts/index_eng.do; United Nations, "Classifications on economic statistics," https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ.
[55] International Trade Centre, "Market Access Map," https://www.macmap.org/.

About the Authors

Nils Wollesen Osterberg is an Economic Policy Associate at the Korea Economic Institute of America. He received a B.S. in Applied Economics from Cornell University and M.I.A. from Columbia University with a focus on international finance and economic policy and his areas of research are U.S. economic policy toward Korea, international trade and finance, and macroeconomic and geoeconomic analyses. Before joining KEI, Nils worked at Ipsos Public Affairs and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, applying his econometric skills to a wide range of research areas such as public opinion, data modeling, policy evaluation, and international trade policy. His other areas of experience include working on campaigns as an economic policy advisor and providing policy research to inform policymakers at the OECD and the EU to support the transatlantic trade and investment as well as the global value chains initiative.

Dr. Je Heon (James) Kim is Director of Public Opinion and External Relations at the Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI) in Washington, DC. He also serves as a Lecturer in the Executive Master of Public Policy and Administration Program at Columbia University. Previously, he was the Senior Research Fellow and Director of the Center for Regional Studies and the Center for Public Opinion Research at the Asan Institute for Policy Studies in Seoul, South Korea, where he also directed the institute's Washington, DC office. From 2008 to 2012, he was an Assistant Professor of Political Science at California State Polytechnic University (Pomona). His career also includes roles as a Summer Research Associate at the RAND Corporation and a Statistical Consultant for the Institute for Social and Economic Research and Planning at the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University. His primary research interests include domestic drivers of foreign policy, political economy, methodology, and public opinion. Dr. Kim earned a BS and MS in Industrial and Labor Relations from Cornell University and a PhD in Political Science from Columbia University.

KEI

1800 K St. NW, Suite 300 | Washington, DC 20006 T 202.464.1982 | F 202.464.1987 | www.keia.org

Printed in the United States of America