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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-921]

Certain Monomers and Oligomers from the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing an antidumping duty (AD) order on certain monomers and oligomers (monomers and oligomers) from the Republic of Korea (Korea).

DATES: Applicable [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Shaw, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0697.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with section 735(d) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on May 27, 2026, Commerce published its affirmative final determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) of monomers and oligomers from Korea.[1] On July 13, 2026, the ITC notified Commerce of its affirmative final determination, pursuant to section 735(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of LTFV imports of monomers and oligomers from Korea.[2]

[1] *See Certain Monomers and Oligomers from the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 91 FR 31415 (May 27, 2026) (*Korea Final Determination*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

[2] *See* ITC's Letter, "Notification of Final Determination," dated July 13, 2026.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are monomers and oligomers from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Antidumping Duty Order

On July 13, 2026, in accordance with 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of imports of monomers and oligomers from Korea that are sold in the United States at LTFV.[3] Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736 of the Act, Commerce is issuing this AD order. Because the ITC determined that imports of monomers and oligomers are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Korea, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 5, 2026, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of monomers and oligomers from Korea. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of monomers and oligomers entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 5, 2026, the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before the publication of the ITC's final injury determination under section 735(b) of the Act, as further described in the "Provisional Measures – AD" section of this notice.[4]

Critical Circumstances – AD

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[3] *Id*.

[4] *See Certain Monomers and Oligomers from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 FR 244 (January 5, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*).

In addition, the ITC found that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of monomers and oligomers from Korea. As a result, we intend to instruct CBP to lift the suspension of liquidation and to refund all cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 7, 2025, (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination*), but before January 5, 2026 (*i.e.*, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*).

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits

In accordance with section 736 of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation of monomers and oligomers from Korea, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination in the *Federal Register*. Commerce also intends to instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed in the *Final Determination*. The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed. These instructions suspending liquidation and cash deposit requirements will remain in effect until further notice.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/Producer	**Weighted-Average Dumping Margin (percent)**
Green Chemical Co., Ltd.; Green Life Science	65.72
Miwon Specialty Chemical Co., Ltd.	155.42*
Kukdo Chemicals Co. Ltd.	155.42*
All Others	65.72

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences**.**

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued under section 733(d)(1) and (2) of the Act pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request that Commerce extends the four-month period to no more than six

months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of exports of monomers and oligomers from Korea, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months in this investigation. Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* on January 5, 2026.[5]

The extended provisional measures period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*, ended on July 3, 2026. Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of monomers and oligomers from Korea entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 4, 2026, the first day provisional measures were no longer in effect, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the *Federal Register*. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the *Federal Register*.

[5] *See Preliminary Determination*.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service List

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the final rule titled "*Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*" in the *Federal Register*.[6] On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the notice titled "*Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*" in the *Federal Register*.[7] The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.[8]

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance*, for orders published in the *Federal Register* after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at https://access.trade.gov, within five business days of publication of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called "AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List."[9]

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in

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[6] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).
[7] *See Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*, 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021) (*Procedural Guidance*).
[8] *Id.*
[9] This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field, which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the *Federal Register*, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A-000-000 that was published in the *Federal Register* in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as "AISL-January Anniversary." Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance*, the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website at https://access.trade.gov.

Special Instructions for the Petitioner and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule*, Commerce stated that, "after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both the petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow."[10] Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioner and the Government of Korea should submit their initial entry of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry service list for those orders for which they qualify as an interested party. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and the Government of Korea will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioner and the Government of Korea are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the AD order with respect to monomers and oligomers from Korea pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of AD and countervailing duty orders currently in effect at https://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html.

[10] *See Final Rule*, 86 FR at 52335.

This AD order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Policy and Negotiations,
performing the non-exclusive functions and duties
of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Order

The products subject to this investigation are certain multifunctional acrylate and methacrylate monomers, and acrylated bisphenol-A epoxy based oligomers (collectively, certain monomers and oligomers or CMOs) that are derived from chemical reactions involving the use of acrylic or methacrylic acid. Products within the scope are listed below and have the following Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers:

CAS Number	Description	Molecular Formula
109-16-0	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA)	$C_{14}H_{22}O_6$
13048-33-4	1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA)	$C_{12}H_{18}O_4$
42978-66-5	Tripropylene glycol diacrylate (TPGDA)	$C_{15}H_{24}O_6$
3290-92-4	Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (TMPTMA)	$C_{18}H_{26}O_6$
15625-89-5	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)	$C_{15}H_{20}O_6$
28961-43-5	Ethoxylated trimethylol-propane triacrylate (EOTMPTA)	$(C_2H_4O)_n(C_2H_4O)_n(C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{20}O_6$
57472-68-1	Dipropylene glycol diacrylate (DPGDA)	$C_{12}H_{18}O_5$
55818-57-0	Bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin copolymer acrylate (EPOXY ACRYLATE)	$(C_{15}H_{16}O_2.C_3H_5ClO)_x.xC_3H_4O_2$

The monomers are generally known as multifunctional acrylates (MFAs) or multifunctional methacrylates (MFMAs) depending on whether the functional groups are acrylate or methacrylate. The monomers generally contain stabilizers/inhibitors, which include but are not limited to Hydroquinone, Methyl Hydroquinone, and Butylated Hydroxy Toluene. The monomers are either difunctional or trifunctional (having 2 or 3 functional groups/molecule), have viscosities of 9 to 15 centipoise (cPs) at 25 degrees Celsius (if difunctional) or 44 to 110 cPs at 25 degrees Celsius (if trifunctional), have (meth)acrylate equivalent weights (molecular weight per number of functional groups) between 99 and 158 and molecular weights between 226 and 472 grams per mol.

The acrylated bisphenol-A epoxy based oligomer is commonly referred to as epoxy acrylate or acrylated epoxy. In contrast to epoxy resin, the main characteristic of the epoxy acrylate

oligomer is that it contains acrylate functional groups which make them curable by free-radical polymerization. The epoxy acrylate has a molecular weight between 508 to 536 grams per mol and a viscosity of 2400 to 3600 cPs at 65 degrees Celsius. The epoxy acrylate generally contains stabilizers/inhibitors, which include but are not limited to Hydroquinone, Methyl Hydroquinone, and Butylated Hydroxy Toluene.

Certain monomers and oligomers are subject to the scope even if an in-scope monomer or oligomer is blended or mixed with one or more other in-scope monomers or oligomers.

Certain monomers and oligomers in any blend or mixture are also subject to the scope, so long as the blend or mixture contains no less than 20 percent by weight of in-scope CMOs.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing, or removing ingredients, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes CMOs that are commingled, mixed or blended with in-scope product from sources not subject to these investigations.

Only the subject component(s) of such blends, mixtures or commingled products described above is covered by the scope of these investigations. Subject merchandise contained in a blended, mixed or commingled product described above will not have undergone a chemical reaction as a result of being blended, mixed or commingled.

Notwithstanding the above, specifically excluded from the scope are downstream products, including but not limited to, inks, coatings and overprint varnishes. For purposes of this exclusion, the downstream product requires only the application of energy to be cured, *e.g.,* inks or varnish applied to packaging, coatings applied to wood flooring, *etc*. The energy source required to cure the downstream product to its substrate can be thermal, ultraviolet radiation, visible light, electron beam radiation, or infrared radiation.

This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2916.12.5050, 2916.14.2050, 3824.99.2900, 3907.29.0000 and 3907.30.0000. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 2916.12.1000 and 3824.99.9397. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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