

## U.S. Import Injury Boomerang Filings: Industries Seeking Relief

[Craig Thomsen](#), Office of Economics

*This briefing is the third in a series that provides an overview of import injury filing trends in industries that have sought relief multiple times between 1995 and 2020 (i.e., “boomerang” petitions/filings<sup>1</sup>). With increasing interest in industries that file successive AD/CVD petitions, the series provides insight into various trends regarding boomerang filings.<sup>2</sup> Over the period, these boomerang petition filings were filed by a broad variety of industries, though most frequently by industries producing some type of steel product.*

### Overview

Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, allows industries that believe that they are or are threatened with being materially injured by allegedly dumped and/or subsidized imports to petition for relief in the form of duties that are intended to “level the playing field.” These antidumping (“AD”) and countervailing duty (“CVD”) petitions are typically filed by U.S. industries and/or labor groups producing goods that compete with subject imports. These petitions can be filed by either an industry that has never filed an AD/CVD petition or one that has done so previously, and may seek AD and/or CVD relief with respect to subject imports from one or more countries. During the 1995-2020 period, 48 “boomerang” industries filed AD and/or CVD petitions on more than one occasion.

### Industries Seeking Relief

Multiple rounds of AD/CVD petitions were filed by industries producing steel products (19 industries), chemicals (9), electrical machinery/technology products & miscellaneous manufactures (8), metals/ores (5), wood & paper (3), textiles (2), and vehicles & parts (2). The steel products industries which have filed the most boomerang petitions can be categorized into three groups: four industries produce flat-rolled products, seven produce pipe and tube products, and eight produce other steel products. Slightly more than half of the industries filing boomerang petitions (26 of 48) sought AD and/or CVD relief twice, although 18 made three filings, and 2 industries each made four (steel concrete reinforcing bar and silicon metal) or five (carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod and circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe) filings during this period. The industries that filed boomerang petitions and selected data concerning the filings are listed in table 1.<sup>3</sup>

The 48 petitioning industries sought AD and/or CVD relief against imports from between 1 and 23 countries in their boomerang filings during the 1995-2020 period (7.6 countries on average). Petitioning industries producing steel products generally accounted for the industries with the greatest number of countries named in their boomerang filings. Nine of the 12 industries that filed boomerang petitions naming at least 10 countries produced steel products; cold-rolled steel flat products had the most with 23 countries named in boomerang petitions. The non-steel industries which identified at least 10 countries in boomerang filings were those producing common alloy aluminum sheet (19 countries) and polyethylene terephthalate (“PET”) film and PET resin (10 countries each). In contrast, three industries named only 1 country across multiple filings: softwood lumber from Canada, hardwood plywood from China, and steel wheels from China.

---

<sup>1</sup> “Boomerang” is a neutral term chosen by the author to label the trend observed.

<sup>2</sup> See the [first](#) and [second](#) EBOTs in this series, which focus on filing frequency, timing, and import sources.

<sup>3</sup> Row colors in table 1 represent the sectors (industry groupings). For example, different shades of green represent the three steel subcategories, lavender is for chemical industries, and tan for wood/paper industries.

*The views expressed solely represent the opinions and professional research of the author. The content of the EBOT is not meant to represent the views of the U.S. International Trade Commission, any of its individual Commissioners, or the United States government.*

**Table 1.** Title VII boomerang industries, sectors, total number of subject countries named, and years of filings

Industry	Sector	Countries named	Petition filing years
Cold-rolled steel flat products	Steel – flat	23	1999, 2001, 2015
Prestressed concrete steel wire strand	Steel – other	21	2003, 2009, 2020
Oil country tubular goods	Steel – pipe	20	2002, 2009, 2013
Carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod	Steel – other	20	1997, 2001, 2005, 2014, 2017
Common alloy aluminum sheet	EM/T & MM	19	2017, 2020
Carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate	Steel – flat	18	1996, 1999, 2016
Hot-rolled steel flat products	Steel – flat	17	1998, 2000, 2015
Steel concrete reinforcing bar (rebar)	Steel – other	15	1996, 2000, 2013, 2016
Circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe	Steel – pipe	12	1995, 2001, 2007, 2011, 2015
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film, sheet, and strip	Chemical	10	2001, 2007, 2019
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) resin	Chemical	10	2004, 2015, 2017
Structural steel beams	Steel – other	10	1999, 2001
Silicon metal	Metals / ores	9	2002, 2004, 2017, 2020
Stainless steel sheet and strip	Steel – flat	9	1998, 2016
Seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe	Steel – pipe	9	1999, 2009, 2020
Steel nails	Steel – other	9	2007, 2011, 2014
Mattresses	EM/T & MM	8	2018, 2020
Utility-scale wind towers	EM/T & MM	8	2011, 2019, 2020
Large diameter welded line pipe	Steel – pipe	8	2001, 2018
Polyethylene retail carrier bags	Chemical	6	2003, 2009
Polyvinyl alcohol	Chemical	6	1995, 2002, 2004
Aluminum foil	EM/T & MM	6	2017, 2020
Electrolytic manganese dioxide	Metals / ores	6	2003, 2007
Polyester textured yarn	Textiles	6	2018, 2020
Citric acid / citrate salts	Chemical	5	1999, 2008, 2017
Glycine	Chemical	5	2007, 2018
Welded stainless steel pressure pipe	Steel – pipe	5	2008, 2013, 2015
Forged steel fittings	Steel – other	5	2017, 2019
Passenger vehicle and light truck tires	Vehicles / parts	5	2014, 2020
Thermal paper	Wood / paper	5	2007, 2020
Emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber	Chemical	4	1998, 2016
Silicomanganese	Metals / ores	4	2001, 2015
Light-walled rectangular pipe and tube	Steel – pipe	4	1995, 2003, 2007
Small diameter welded line pipe	Steel – pipe	4	2004, 2008, 2014
Steel threaded rod	Steel – other	4	2008, 2013, 2019
Chlorinated isocyanurates	Chemical	3	2004, 2013
Large residential washers	EM/T & MM	3	2011, 2015
Quartz surface products	EM/T & MM	3	2018, 2019
Seamless refined copper pipe and tube	EM/T & MM	3	2009, 2020
Ferrovandium	Metals / ores	3	2001, 2016
Magnesium	Metals / ores	3	2000, 2004, 2018
Steel wire garment hangers	Steel – other	3	2007, 2011
Polyester staple fiber	Textiles	3	1999, 2006
1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP)	Chemical	2	2007, 2008, 2016
CSPV cells and modules (solar cells/modules)	EM/T & MM	2	2011, 2013
Steel wheels	Vehicles / parts	1	2011, 2018
Hardwood plywood	Wood / paper	1	2012, 2016
Softwood lumber	Wood / paper	1	2001, 2016

Note: EM/T & MM stands for “Electrical machinery/technology and miscellaneous manufactures.”

Sources: Various USITC preliminary and final phase Title VII reports.

*The views expressed solely represent the opinions and professional research of the author. The content of the EBOT is not meant to represent the views of the U.S. International Trade Commission, any of its individual Commissioners, or the United States government.*