



Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

What is the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act?

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) is a U.S. law. It established a rebuttable presumption that goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) of China or by an entity on the UFLPA Entity List are subject to import under Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307). The law was enacted on December 23, 2021, and enforcement began.

What is the Purpose of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act?

The UFLPA is one tool the U.S. government uses to prevent goods made with forced labor connected to the XUAR from entering the United States and to further promote accountability for entities responsible for forced labor.

What is the Impact of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act?

The Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for preventing products made with forced labor from entering into the United States by investigating and acting upon allegations of forced labor in supply chains. CBP has reviewed thousands of shipments from the electronics, apparel, footwear, pharmaceutical, agricultural, industrial, and automotive sectors. This has resulted in the denial of thousands of shipments including goods made with forced labor, totaling hundreds of millions in U.S. dollars. It also has resulted in companies conducting due diligence measures to ensure compliance with U.S. laws by tracing their supply chains for potential connections to forced labor.

What Can You Do?

Governments are encouraged to consider similar prohibitions on the import or sale of goods made with forced labor, including broad prohibitions on goods made where state-imposed forced labor is occurring.

Stakeholders in the trade community should closely examine their supply chains to ensure their goods are not mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, with forced labor in the XUAR or elsewhere, or by entities on the UFLPA Entity List.

Nongovernmental organizations, diaspora communities and advocacy groups, and private sector entities can raise awareness about the egregious human rights situation in the XUAR.

State Department Reporting on Xinjiang

Several State Department reports, including the Trafficking in Persons Report, the Country Report on Human Rights Practices for China, and the Report on International Religious Freedom, highlight the ongoing abuses of Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in Xinjiang. These include those involving widespread forced labor, arbitrary imprisonment, forced sterilization, violence against women, including sexual violence, and detainment in internment camps or converted detention facilities.



Several tools such as the Responsible Sourcing Tool (www.ResponsibleSourcingTool.org) provide resources to prevent and address the risks of forced labor in supply chains.

The UFLPA Entity List includes: (1) a list of entities in XUAR that mine, produce, or manufacture wholly or in part any goods, wares, articles, and merchandise with forced labor; (2) a list of entities working with the government of XUAR to recruit, transport, transfer, harbor, or receive forced labor or Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or members of other persecuted groups out of XUAR; (3) a list of entities that exported products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by entities in lists 1 and 2 from the People's Republic of China into the United States; and (4) a list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from XUAR or from persons working with the government of XUAR or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the "poverty alleviation" program or the "pairing-assistance" program or any other government-labor scheme that uses forced labor.

