



## Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act of 2021

CBP breaks links in the forced labor supply chain in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

### WHAT IS UFLPA?

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) establishes a rebuttable presumption that any goods produced wholly or in part in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, or by certain entities, are prohibited from importation into the U.S. under 19 U.S.C. 1307. It also mandates the preparation of enforcement and diplomatic strategies. Here are some UFLPA quick facts:

### UFLPA Statistics Dashboard

The UFLPA statistics dashboard launched in March 2023. It provides a single source of data on UFLPA enforcement. The dashboard, hosted on [CBP.gov](https://www.cbp.gov), allows users to select specific views for details of shipments stopped by CBP under UFLPA.



UFLPA Statistics Dashboard



### UFLPA Region Alert and China Postal Code Requirement

On March 18, 2023, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) deployed the UFLPA Region Alert enhancement to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) system. This enhancement requires the transmission of the China postal code for the Chinese manufacturing party in the Cargo Release module. It provides an early notification to importers and their representative of goods that may have been produced wholly or in part in Xinjiang and may be excluded from importation into the United States prior to the arrival of the shipment.

### FLETF UFLPA Strategy

The UFLPA charged the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force (FLETF), chaired by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), with developing a strategy to prevent the importation into the United States of goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part with forced labor in the People's Republic of China (PRC). Section VI of the Strategy provides guidance for importers on how to comply with UFLPA.



### CBP Operational Guidance

The UFLPA requires that CBP presume that imports of all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang region, or by entities identified by the U.S. government on the UFLPA Entity List, are made with forced labor and are prohibited from entry into the United States. CBP operational guidance describes the types of documentation needed to provide "clear and convincing" evidence to overcome the presumption. CBP also allows importers to provide evidence that shipments do not include products from Xinjiang in the supply chain and thus fall outside the scope of the UFLPA.

Scan the QR code for more information about:

- CBP Operational Guidance for Importers
- Best Practices for Applicability Reviews
- UFLPA Frequently Asked Questions
- DHS UFLPA Strategy
- Questions on UFLPA policy? Contact [UFLPAINQUIRY@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:UFLPAINQUIRY@cbp.dhs.gov).

