



2025 Updates to the Strategy to Prevent the Importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People's Republic of China

Report to Congress
August 19, 2025



**Homeland
Security**

Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans

Message from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans

August 19, 2025



The United States is committed to supporting a system of trade free from forced labor by China. As the Chair of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, and on behalf of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), I am pleased to present to Congress these “2025 Updates to the Strategy to Prevent the Importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People’s Republic of China.” In addition to DHS, other members of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force include the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. Departments of Labor, State, Treasury, Justice, and Commerce. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations, the National Security Council, and the U.S.

Departments of Agriculture and Energy participate as Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force observers.

These updates have been prepared pursuant to Section 2 of Public Law No. 117-78, *An Act to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes*, otherwise known as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

Ending forced labor is an economic and national security imperative for the United States. For almost 100 years, U.S. law has prohibited the importation of goods mined, produced or manufactured in whole or in part with forced labor, recognizing not only the humanitarian concerns of allowing parties to profit from the suffering of others, but the threat to domestic producers competing with foreign goods produced at an unfair advantage. In implementation and enforcement of these laws, DHS and its Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force partners remain steadfast in their duty to address the challenge of prohibiting the importation of goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part with forced labor. Combating trade in foreign goods produced with forced labor, including state-sponsored forced labor or convict labor, addresses unfair competition for compliant U.S. and international manufacturers and promotes American businesses and industry.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act is a mechanism to address China’s systemic and state-sponsored forced labor schemes aimed at Uyghur and other targeted ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Through the use of a multi-pronged approach, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act sets forth several initiatives through which the interagency Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force implements a whole-of-government effort to combat these abhorrent practices.

Since the publication of the June 2022 *Strategy to Prevent the Importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People’s Republic of China* (also known as the “Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy”), there have been significant improvements toward ensuring that goods made with forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region do not enter U.S. supply chains. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has significantly expanded the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, from the initial 20 entities to 144 entities as of the date of these updates. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has also improved the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List process, building on best practices to promote a scalable methodology to more rapidly increase the number of entities included on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List.

To support American businesses, DHS and the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force have conducted extensive outreach with the private sector to determine priorities for Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act enforcement. Additionally, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has leveraged its partnerships across government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to increase awareness of forced labor schemes and efforts to obscure the true origin of goods, prioritize effective due diligence, and facilitate legitimate trade.

Finally, since implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act’s rebuttable presumption, CBP has examined more than 16,000 shipments, valued at almost \$3.7 billion, to ensure that goods made with forced labor do not enter U.S. commerce.

Pursuant to Public Law No. 117-78, this report will be made publicly available and is being submitted to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Brian Mast, Chairman
U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee

The Honorable Gregory Meeks, Ranking Member
U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee

The Honorable French Hill, Chairman
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Financial Services

The Honorable Maxine Waters, Ranking Member
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Financial Services

The Honorable Jason Smith, Chairman
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means

The Honorable Richard Neal, Ranking Member
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means

The Honorable Andrew R. Garbarino, Chairman
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson, Ranking Member
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable James E. Risch, Chairman
U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen, Ranking Member
U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

The Honorable Tim Scott, Chairman
U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

The Honorable Elizabeth Warren, Ranking Member
U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

The Honorable Mike Crapo, Chairman
U.S. Senate Committee on Finance

The Honorable Ron Wyden, Ranking Member
U.S. Senate Committee on Finance

The Honorable Rand Paul, MD, Chairman
U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

The Honorable Gary C. Peters, Ranking Member
U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Pratt", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Christopher C. Pratt
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the
Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Executive Summary

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act¹ was enacted on December 23, 2021. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act charged the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, chaired by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to develop a strategy for supporting the enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1307), to prevent the importation into the United States of goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part with forced labor in China. This prohibition on the importation of goods produced in whole or in part with forced labor eliminates these illicit goods' access to the lucrative U.S. market and hampers foreign producers' efforts to profit from the use of forced labor to undermine legitimate American businesses.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force released the *Strategy to Prevent the Importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People's Republic of China* (also known as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy) on June 17, 2022. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy informs U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act's rebuttable presumption that any goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, or produced by an entity on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, are prohibited from entering the United States under 19 U.S.C. § 1307. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act's rebuttable presumption went into effect on June 21, 2022. Since implementation through July 2025, CBP has examined more than 16,000 shipments, valued at almost \$3.7 billion, and has denied entry to a significant number of shipments with violative goods, while facilitating the free flow of legitimate trade.

These 2025 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy address the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act requirement that the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force provide annual updates² on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List,³ the list of products associated with certain listed entities,⁴ plans for enforcement and for identifying additional entities,⁵ and high-priority sectors.⁶ These updates relate to the content included in Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy's *Chapter II. Evaluation and Description of Forced-Labor Schemes and Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List*. In addition, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has provided updates to the content included in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy's *Chapter VII. Coordination and Collaboration with Appropriate Nongovernmental Organizations and Private-Sector Entities*.

Among the accomplishments noted in this report are that the the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has significantly expanded the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. Since the 2024 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy, the Forced Labor

¹ Pub. L. No. 117-78, 135 Stat. 1525 (2021).

² *Id.* § 2(e).

³ *Id.* § 2(d)(2)(B)(i), (ii), (iv) and (v).

⁴ *Id.* § 2(d)(2)(B)(iii).

⁵ *Id.* § 2(d)(2)(B)(vi), (vii) and (ix).

⁶ *Id.* § 2(d)(2)(B)(viii).

Enforcement Task Force has added an additional 78 entities, for a total of 144 entities on the consolidated Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List that meet the statutory requirements for inclusion.⁷ The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force continues to refine and improve its internal process for developing and considering recommendations to expand the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, providing greater transparency to the trade community, supporting the private sector’s due diligence and compliance efforts, and protecting American industry from unfair trade practices.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force continues to engage on previously-identified high-priority sectors for enforcement – aluminum, apparel, cotton and cotton products, polyvinyl chloride, seafood, silica-based products (including polysilicon), and tomatoes and downstream products⁸ – based on findings that these industries involve a higher risk than other sectors of forced labor of Uyghurs and members of other persecuted groups from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. For this year’s report, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force is adding caustic soda, copper, jujubes, lithium, and steel as high-priority sectors for enforcement. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force identifies high-priority sectors to provide transparency to importers and send a signal to responsible businesses to prioritize scrutiny of supply chains that may involve products in those sectors. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will also prioritize review of potential entities within these sectors for inclusion in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, and federal agencies will also examine entities in these sectors for possible enforcement actions under their relevant authorities.

Finally, this report highlights the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force’s efforts to enhance collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector to expand awareness of the complexities of global supply chains, to increase commitment to prioritizing effective due diligence protocols, and to partner with stakeholders across industry, non-governmental organizations, and governments to eliminate the use of forced labor.

⁷ Some entities meet the statutory requirements for inclusion more than one “sub-list” covered by Sections 2(d)(2)(B)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

⁸ Apparel, cotton and cotton products, silica-based products (including polysilicon), and tomatoes and downstream products were identified as high-priority sectors in the initial Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy issued June 17, 2022, while aluminum, polyvinyl chloride, and seafood were added as high-priority sectors in the 2024 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy.



2025 Updates to the Strategy to Prevent the Importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People’s Republic of China

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Statutory Language

Section 2(c) of Public Law 117-78, *An Act [t]o ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes*, also known as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, requires “the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of National Intelligence, to develop a strategy for supporting enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307) 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.” The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force released the *Strategy to Prevent the Importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People's Republic of China*, also known as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy, on June 17, 2022. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force is now providing updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(e) outlines the timeline for updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy:

(e) *SUBMISSION OF STRATEGY.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*— Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that —

(A) in the case of the first such report, sets forth the strategy developed under subsection (c); and

(B) in the case of any subsequent such report, sets forth any updates to the strategy.

(2) *UPDATES OF CERTAIN MATTERS.*— Not less frequently than annually after the submission under paragraph (1)(A) of the strategy developed under subsection (c), the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees updates to the strategy with respect to the matters described in clauses (i) through (ix) of subsection (d)(2)(B).

(3) *FORM OF REPORT.*— Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(4) *PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.*— The unclassified portion of each report required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(d), which is addressed in the 2025 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy, includes:

(d) *ELEMENTS*. — The strategy developed under subsection (c) shall include the following:

[. . .]

(2) A comprehensive description and evaluation—

[. . .]

(B) that includes—

(i) a list of entities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region that mine, produce, or manufacture wholly or in part any goods, wares, articles and merchandise with forced labor;

(ii) a list of entities working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to recruit, transport, transfer, harbor or receive forced labor or Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or members of other persecuted groups out of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(iii) a list of products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by entities on the list required by clause (i) or (ii);

(iv) a list of entities that exported products described in clause (iii) from the People’s Republic of China into the United States;

(v) a list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or from persons working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region 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;

(vi) a plan for identifying additional facilities and entities described in clause (v);

(vii) an enforcement plan for each such entity whose goods, wares [sic] articles, or merchandise are exported into the United States, which may include issuing withhold release orders to support enforcement of section 4 with respect to the entity;

(viii) a list of high-priority sectors for enforcement, which shall include cotton, tomatoes, and polysilicon; and

(ix) an enforcement plan for each such high-priority sector.

[. . .]

(7) A plan to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to implement and update the strategy developed under subsection (c).

Background

Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1307), prohibits goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by forced labor, including convict labor, indentured labor under penal sanctions, and forced or indentured child labor, from being imported into the United States. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) enforces this prohibition while facilitating legitimate trade at 328 ports of entry throughout the United States. CBP has the authority to detain, seize, or exclude goods produced with forced labor, as well as to issue civil penalties against those who facilitate such imports.⁹

Establishment of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force

Executive Order 13923, signed May 15, 2020, established the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force and identified the Secretary of Homeland Security as its Chair pursuant to Section 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. § 4681). The Secretary delegated the role of Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force Chair to the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force's additional members are the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. Departments of Labor, State, the Treasury, Justice, and Commerce. CBP, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE's) Homeland Security Investigations, the National Security Council, and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Energy participate as observers.¹⁰

Role of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force is responsible for monitoring the enforcement of 19 U.S.C. § 1307. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force convenes quarterly leadership meetings and coordinates among its members to fulfill its mission and discuss 19 U.S.C. § 1307 enforcement. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force provides biannual reports to Congress that include information and statistics related to CBP's enforcement of 19 U.S.C. § 1307 and enforcement plans regarding goods included in the U.S. Department of Labor's *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor* report¹¹ and *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* report.¹²

⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1595a.

¹⁰ The Chair of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, per Executive Order 13923, has the authority to invite departments and agencies to participate as members or observers, as appropriate.

¹¹ The U.S. Department of Labor's *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor* report is submitted to Congress and made available publicly annually in accordance with the requirements for an annual report per Section 504 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2464).

¹² The U.S. Department of Labor's *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* report is submitted to Congress and made publicly available at least every two years in accordance with Section 105(b)(2)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. § 7112(b)(2)(C)).

History of Forced Labor Enforcement by the United States

For almost 100 years, the United States has recognized the impact of the presence of goods made with forced labor in global supply chains. Not only is there harm to those subjected to forced labor conditions, but the insertion of these goods into legitimate markets harms American businesses that struggle to compete against goods made with these unfair trade practices. Section 307 initially provided for an exception to allow such goods where there was insufficient domestic production to meet the “consumptive demand” of the U.S. market – however, as part of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, this exception was eliminated. This gave CBP full authority to stop these illicit goods, resulting in expanded enforcement against specific goods and producers, as well as broader categories of commodities and targeted regions. CBP has robustly enforced Section 307, resulting in 52 active Withhold Release Orders and 9 Findings.¹³

Forced Labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act

The United States condemns China’s violations and abuses of human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. China continues to engage in genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.¹⁴ The crimes against humanity include imprisonment, torture, rape, forced sterilization, and persecution, including through forced labor and the imposition of draconian restrictions on the freedoms of religion or belief, expression, and movement.¹⁵ Congress enacted the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act to highlight these abhorrent practices, combat China’s systematic use of forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and prevent goods produced in whole or in part under this repressive system from entering the United States.

Enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Rebuttable Presumption

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act established a rebuttable presumption, which became effective on June 21, 2022, that the importation of any goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, or produced by an entity on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, is prohibited under 19 U.S.C. § 1307 and not entitled to entry at any United States Port.¹⁶ The Commissioner of CBP may grant an exception

¹³ *Withhold Release Orders and Findings Dashboard*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/forced-labor/withhold-release-orders-and-findings>.

¹⁴ *Risks and Considerations for Businesses and Individuals with Exposure to Entities Engaged in Forced Labor and Other Human Rights Abuses Linked to Xinjiang, China*, U.S. Department of State, 1-2 (July 13, 2021), <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Xinjiang-Business-Advisory-13July2021-1.pdf> [hereinafter *Xinjiang Business Advisory*].

¹⁵ *See id.* at 2.

¹⁶ Pub. L. No. 117-78, § 3(a), 135 Stat. 1525 (2021).

to the presumption if an importer meets specific criteria outlined in Section 3(b) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.¹⁷

Since the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act went into effect, through July 2025, CBP has stopped more than 16,000 shipments of goods valued at almost \$3.7 billion for enforcement action review. The most recent publicly available statistics on Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act enforcement can be found at CBP.gov.¹⁸

¹⁷ *Id.* § 3(b).

¹⁸ *Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Statistics*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/trade/uyghur-forced-labor-prevention-act-statistics>.

Updates to Evaluation and Description of Forced-Labor Schemes and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List

This section updates the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy’s *Chapter II. Evaluation and Description of Forced-Labor Schemes and Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List*. This includes the statutorily required updates to the language addressing requirements set forth by Section 2(d)(2)(B) subsections (i) through (ix) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, Product List, Priority Sectors, and Related Plans

The below addresses the requirements set forth by Section 2(d)(2)(B) subsections (i) through (ix) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. This includes requirements related to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, the list of products made by certain listed entities, plans for enforcement and for identifying additional entities, and high-priority sectors. As is noted in Section 3(a) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, listed entities are subject to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act’s rebuttable presumption that their products are prohibited from entry into the United States under 19 U.S.C. § 1307.¹⁹

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has been charged with developing a list of entities and facilities as described in Sections 2(d)(2)(B)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which it has consolidated under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, as described in the chart below.

Statute Reference	Statutory Language
Section 2(d)(2)(B)(i):	A list of entities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region that mine, produce, or manufacture wholly or in part any goods, wares, articles and merchandise with forced labor
Section 2(d)(2)(B)(ii):	A list of entities working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to recruit, transport, transfer, harbor or receive forced labor or Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or members of other persecuted groups out of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
Section 2(d)(2)(B)(iv):	A list of entities that exported products described in clause (iii) from the People’s Republic of China into the United States (clause (iii) refers to products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by list (i) and (ii) entities)

¹⁹ Pub. L. No. 117-78, § 3(a), 135 Stat. 1525 (2021).

Statute Reference	Statutory Language
Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v):	A list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or from persons working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region 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

The initial Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List was published in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy and subsequently published in the *Federal Register*. As set forth in the August 4, 2022, *Federal Register* Notice,²⁰ the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force drew upon two sources for the entities identified on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List as published on June 17, 2022. These include CBP’s Withhold Release Orders related to goods produced with forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security Entity List.²¹

Since the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act was enacted in December 2021, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has identified 144 entities on the consolidated Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, covering a wide range of industry sectors, including appliances, batteries, chemicals, electronic components, polysilicon, textiles, agricultural products, and seafood. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force prioritized its efforts to identify entities, with corroborated evidence, who have engaged in activities that meet the criteria for inclusion on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. As a result, goods produced by these entities are subject to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act rebuttable presumption, and prohibited from importation into the United States. That is, unless the importer can demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the goods were not made with forced labor and the importer meets CBP’s other requirements for an exception to the rebuttable presumption.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has significantly expanded the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List and improved key processes. This included adopting efficiencies to streamline the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force’s review and voting process to add entities to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. Since the 2024 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy through the publication date of this report, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has added 78 entities, removed one entity, and made three technical corrections. These modifications to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List are detailed in Appendix A.

²⁰ Notice on the Addition of Entities to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, 87 Fed. Reg. 47777 (August 4, 2022).

²¹ 15 Code of Federal Regulations Supp. 4 to part 744 (the Bureau of Industry and Security Entity List) under the Export Administration Regulations, 15 Code of Federal Regulations parts 730–774 (Export Administration Regulations).

Entities currently included on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List fall under the following sub-lists identified in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act: Sections 2(d)(2)(B)(i),²² Section 2(d)(2)(B)(ii),²³ and Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v).²⁴ The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has prioritized expansion of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List with a focus on entities that egregiously and openly engage in behavior covered by the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force continues to pursue new technology and new methods to identify companies under all relevant sub-lists of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has published all additions to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List in the *Federal Register* and on the DHS Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List webpage (<https://www.dhs.gov/uflpa-entity-list>). All updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, including any additions, removals, or technical corrections of entities are published in the *Federal Register* on a rolling basis, and made available to the public at DHS's Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List webpage.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(d)(2)(B)(iii): A list of products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by entities on the list required by clause (i) or (ii).

In addition to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, Section 2(d)(2)(B)(iii) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act calls for a list of products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by entities on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List sub-lists (i) and (ii). The 2(d)(2)(B)(iii) list of products informs Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List sub-list (iv). The Section 2(d)(2)(B)(iii) list is included as Appendix B to this update.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(d)(2)(B)(vi): A plan for identifying additional facilities and entities described in clause (v).

Any Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agency may submit a recommendation to add an entity to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, which includes facilities and entities identified pursuant to Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v). Following review of any such recommendation by the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agencies, the decision to

²² Section 2(d)(2)(B)(i) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act identifies entities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region that mine, produce, or manufacture wholly or in part any goods, wares, articles, and merchandise with forced labor.

²³ Section 2(d)(2)(B)(ii) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act identifies entities working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to recruit, transport, transfer, harbor or receive forced labor or Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz or members of other persecuted groups out of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

²⁴ Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act identifies facilities and entities that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or from persons working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corp for purposes of any government labor scheme that uses forced labor.

make an addition to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List will be made by majority vote of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agencies.²⁵

Members of the public may submit information regarding a potential candidate for the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List to the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force (through FLETF.UFLPA.EntityList@hq.dhs.gov) or any Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member or observer agency. Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agency analysts may identify entities for potential addition through searches of academic, non-profit, media, and other public reports; private sector and non-governmental organization information sharing; recommendations from Congress; and independent research.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force is committed to adding entities to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List when it has reasonable cause to believe, based on specific and articulable information, that an entity meets the statutory criteria. Since the 2024 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has expanded the number of facilities and entities identified pursuant to Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v) by 69 entities to a total of 108 entities. In 2025, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will continue to expand its ability to identify additional facilities and entities that meet the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v) criteria through the following actions.

1. Broaden collaborative efforts, expanding our network of government and non-governmental partners to facilitate information exchange, and refine research and identification methodologies.
2. Promote public awareness, empowering individuals and organizations to recognize, report, and ultimately prevent these activities to ensure safer, more transparent supply chains.
3. Enhance the use of supply chain tracing technologies.
4. Standardize processes and share best practices across the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to expedite the accurate identification, addition, and/or removal of entities.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(d)(2)(B)(vii): An enforcement plan for each such entity whose goods, wares, articles, or merchandise are exported into the United States, which may include issuing withhold release orders to support enforcement of Section 4 with respect to the entity.

Withhold Release Orders are not required for CBP to detain and exclude goods subject to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act established the rebuttable presumption that the importation of goods produced wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by an entity on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List is prohibited under 19 U.S.C. § 1307 and are not entitled to entry at any U.S. port. CBP enforces this rebuttable presumption pursuant to its existing authorities under 19 U.S.C. § 1499

²⁵ Notice on the Addition of Entities to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, 87 Fed. Reg. 47777 (Aug. 4, 2022).

to examine and detain merchandise. Additionally, Withhold Release Orders in effect prior to June 21, 2022, and connected to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region were superseded by enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act rebuttable presumption. Accordingly, CBP exercises its authority under the customs laws to detain, exclude, and/or seize and forfeit shipments within the scope of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

CBP will continue to identify and interdict shipments being imported into the United States produced, wholly or in part, by those entities located in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or produced by entities on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. Such shipments will include all products produced and exported by these entities, as well as finished goods exported by other manufacturers that were produced with inputs from the aforementioned entities.

In addition to CBP identifying and interdicting goods subject to the rebuttable presumption, other DHS components and offices will undertake separate enforcement efforts. The DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking will send viable referrals of allegations of forced labor by entities in China, or affiliates of such entities, that use or benefit from forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to Homeland Security Investigations field offices to pursue criminal investigation and Federal prosecution, as appropriate. The DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking will also collaborate with CBP to leverage U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations resources domestically and internationally and provide support and analysis for civil investigations into entities suspected of knowingly using forced labor in the production of goods.

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(d)(2)(B)(viii): A list of high-priority sectors for enforcement, which shall include cotton, tomatoes, and polysilicon.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has previously identified seven sectors as high-priority for enforcement:

- aluminum;
- apparel;
- cotton and cotton products;
- polyvinyl chloride;
- seafood;
- silica-based products (including polysilicon); and
- tomatoes and downstream products.

A sector is designated as being high-priority for enforcement when the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force determines there is sufficient information that indicates that supply chains and suppliers in those sectors have a higher risk of forced labor, are a particular government target for investment in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, or that region is a major producer of that good.

One of the intended objectives for identification of high-priority sectors for enforcement is to provide greater transparency to the private sector, which will enable industry to more closely examine those supply chains that intersect with sectors that may involve a higher risk than other sectors of forced labor of Uyghurs and other persecuted minorities from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. With identification of these sectors, importers will be on notice to more closely review each tier in their supply chains to enhance transparency and focus due diligence efforts on the supply chain nodes involving these sectors and enable enhanced streamlining and strengthening of compliance protocols to eliminate goods made with forced labor.

Process for Identification of High-Priority Sectors for Enforcement

As part of the 2024 Updates to the UFLPA Strategy, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force established a process for identification of high-priority sectors, including the criteria for a sector's designation as high-priority. Any Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agency may submit a recommendation to the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to add a new high-priority sector. Recommendations must include a summary of the criteria and information that supports the sector's inclusion under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy. With the exception of sectors mandated as high-priority by the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agencies may recommend the removal of a sector based on credible evidence that the sector no longer meets the criteria used to establish the sector as high-priority for enforcement.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will vote to determine which sectors are added and/or removed from the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy and reported in the next annual updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy.

In determining whether a particular sector is identified as high-priority for enforcement under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the following criteria, while not exclusive, may be considered:

- There is credible evidence, including from civil society, media, or academic reporting, of multiple entities in the sector having a high risk of utilizing or facilitating forced labor, including the use of poverty alleviation or surplus labor transfer programs involving Uyghurs or members of other persecuted groups from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- The sector has been designated by China, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and/or provincial or municipal governments as a target for investment and expansion in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, based on government directives, such as China's Belt and Road Initiative.
- Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-based production of goods in that sector represent 15 percent or more of total production in China, or ten percent or more of global production.

New High-Priority Sectors for Enforcement

In 2025, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force identified five new high-priority sectors for enforcement, as having met one or more of the criteria for designation based on the following information:

Caustic Soda: According to the World Bank, China is the world’s largest producer of caustic soda.²⁶ Among Chinese regions, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region was the fourth leading producer of caustic soda as of 2022, according to China’s National Bureau of Statistics,²⁷ accounting for approximately 16 percent of China’s total production.²⁸ There are multiple entities in the caustic soda sector identified as having a high risk of utilizing or facilitating forced labor. There are currently two entities included on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List with documented evidence of working with the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to recruit, transport, transfer, harbor, or receive forced labor or Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz or members of other persecuted groups out of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Xinjiang Zhongtai Group Co., Ltd. and Xinjiang Zhongtai Chemical Co., Ltd. The second largest producer of caustic soda in China is Xinjiang Tianye Group, which is owned by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps,²⁹ a central entity used by the People’s Republic of China government to implement its system of forced labor, forced cultural assimilation, and society-wide control and coercion in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. A fourth producer of caustic soda, Xinjiang Zhongtai Chemical Fukang Energy Co.³⁰, is also documented as utilizing Uyghur transferred laborers.³¹

Copper: The copper sector in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is the focus of multiple initiatives advanced by the Chinese and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region governments, as articulated in multiple federal and provincial government publications. These include the Chinese government’s *Implementation Plan for the High-Quality Development for the Copper*

²⁶ World Bank, World Integrated Trade System, <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2023/tradeflow/Exports/partner/WLD/product/281511#:~:text=In%202023%2C%20Top%20exporters%20of,42%2C543.24K%20%2C%2066%2C129%2C100%20Kg.>

²⁷ Xu, Edmund, and Robert Kim. China Ramping Up Production of Key Industrial Chemical in Xinjiang. Kharon. May 4, 2023. <https://www.kharon.com/brief/china-ramping-up-production-of-key-industrial-chemical-in-xinjiang>.

²⁸ Sina Finance. Industry In-Depth Insight 2023: Competitive Landscape and Market Share of China's Caustic Soda Industry with Market Concentration. May 15, 2023. <https://finance.sina.com.cn/roll/2023-05-15/doc-imyvmey7810036.shtml>.

²⁹ Murphy, Laura T., et al. Built on Repression: Polyvinyl Chloride Building Materials’ Reliance on Labor and Environmental Abuses in the Uyghur Region. Sheffield Hallam University, Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice. June 2022. <https://www.shu.ac.uk/helena-kennedy-centreinternational-justice/research-and-projects/all-projects/built-on-repression>.

³⁰ *Id.* at p. 12.

³¹ Du Lei, “中泰责任 | 南疆四地州贫困家庭富余劳动力转移就业员工在新疆中泰化学阜康能源公司的‘一年四季’” [Zhongtai Responsibility | The “four seasons” of the surplus labor force of poor families in four prefectures in southern Xinjiang transferred to employment in Xinjiang Zhongtai Chemical Fukang Energy Company], Weixin, September 15, 2018, [Online](#).

Industry (2025-2027) published in 2025³², and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government’s *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the Long-Term Goals for 2035*, adopted in 2021.³³ An article by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps published in March 2025, “Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps: Go all out to improve the comprehensive strength of the Southern Xinjiang Region,” identifies the copper sector as a target for investment and expansion in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.³⁴ There is also credible evidence that multiple entities in the copper sector have a high risk of utilizing or facilitating forced labor. In December 2022, Sheffield Hallam University issued *Driving Force*,³⁵ a report on the use of forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in certain supply chains, including those involving copper. The report identified fifteen Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-based companies that are involved in the mining, smelting, or further processing of copper, including production of copper alloys. The report specifically identifies Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals Industry Group Co., Ltd. and Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. as participants in state-sponsored forced labor programs, both of which are included in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List.

Jujubes: China is the world’s top producer and exporter of jujubes, also known as red dates, producing 40 percent of the world’s output.³⁶ The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region’s output accounted for exactly half of China’s production, or 3.73 million tons of the national 7.46-million-ton total in 2019.³⁷ Overall, 20 percent of the world’s red dates come from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.³⁸

³² 铜产业高质量发展实施方案 (2025—2027 年) [Implementation Plan for the High-Quality Development of the Copper Industry (2025-2027)], Chinese Government Network, (2025), <https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202502/P020250212711671739131.pdf>.

³³ [General Office of the Autonomous Region People's Government](#), 新疆维吾尔自治区国民经济和社会发展规划第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要 [Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the Long-Term Goals for 2035], Xinjiang Ecological Environment Department, (February 5, 2021).

³⁴ Xinjiang Daily, [Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps: Go all out to improve the comprehensive strength of the southern Xinjiang division], People’s Daily, (March 1, 2025), xj.people.com.cn/n2/2025/0301/c186332-41150599.html.

³⁵ Laura Murphy, Yalkun Uluyol, Kendyl Salcedo, Mia Rabkin, et al, “Driving Force: Automotive Supply Chains and Forced Labor in the Uyghur Region,” Sheffield Hallam University, Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice, (2022), <https://www.shu.ac.uk/helena-kennedy-centre-international-justice/research-and-projects/all-projects/driving-force>.

³⁶ Shahrajabian, Mohamad Hesam, Wenli Sun, and Qi Cheng. “Chinese Jujube (*Ziziphus Jujuba* Mill.) – a Promising Fruit from Traditional Chinese Medicine”. *Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis Studia Naturae* 5 (November 2020): 194–219, <https://aupcstudianaturae.uken.krakow.pl/article/view/7527>.

³⁷ Liu, M., Wang, J., Wang, L. et al. “The historical and current research progress on jujube—a superfruit for the future,” *Hortic Res* 7, 119 (2020), <https://academic.oup.com/hr/article/doi/10.1038/s41438-020-00346-5/6445531>.

³⁸ Setiwaladi, Nuzigum. *Fruits of Uyghur Forced Labor*. Uyghur Human Rights Project. Washington, D.C. 2022. https://uhrp.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Red-Dates-Report-Formatted_PI_2022-08-27-FINAL.pdf.

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps holds a majority stake in at least thirteen red date producing companies, which account for more than 25 percent of red date production in China. Additionally, cotton is frequently intercropped with fruit, including red dates. In 2019, red dates accounted for 80 percent of fruit intercropped with cotton.³⁹ Cotton production is well documented as being at high risk of forced labor practices and cotton is currently identified as a high-priority sector for Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act enforcement.

Lithium: The lithium sector has become increasingly important in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. According to a January 2025 announcement from the Ministry of Natural Resources China Geological Survey, China's lithium reserves have increased from six percent to 16.5 percent of the global total.⁴⁰ The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is named among the locations of newly discovered deposits. In 2023, Xinjiang Nonferrous broke ground on the world's largest lithium mining and extraction hub, located in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's Hotan Prefecture.⁴¹

Lithium has also been identified by the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government as a key sector for investment and development. The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government issued the *Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025)*, in which it identified several minerals as “advantageous to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government,” including lithium.⁴² Additionally, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government's report, *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture and the Long-Term Goals for 2035*,⁴³ issued in 2024, states the intent to “promote the construction of a number of lithium battery manufacturing projects.” There is also credible evidence that multiple entities in the sector have a high risk of utilizing or facilitating forced labor. In *Driving Force*,⁴⁴ Sheffield Hallam University identified twelve Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-based companies involved in the mining, production, or processing of lithium or products derived from lithium as participants in state-sponsored labor transfers of Uyghurs or members of other persecuted groups. These include Xinjiang Asia-Europe Rare Metal Co., the largest lithium actor in the

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Yushuo, Z. (2025, January 9). New finds make China's lithium reserves world's second largest. 一财全球Yicai Global. <https://www.yicaiglobal.com/news/china-jumped-to-second-largest-country-by-lithium-resources-in-2024>.

⁴¹ Yushuo, Z. (2023, February 27). Construction Starts on World's Biggest Lithium Mining, Extraction Hub in China's Xinjiang. 一财全球Yicai Global. [Construction Starts on World's Biggest Lithium Mining, Extraction Hub in China's Xinjiang](https://www.yicaiglobal.com/news/china-jumped-to-second-largest-country-by-lithium-resources-in-2024).

⁴² 新疆维吾尔自治区矿产资源总体规划 (2021-2025 年 [Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025)], People's Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, (August 28, 2022) , as cited in: *Fractured Veins*, page 9. C4ADS. (2024, March 20). <https://c4ads.org/reports/fractured-veins/>.

⁴³ Yili Prefecture Development and Reform Commission, [Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture and the Long-Term Goals for 2035], Xinjiang Yili Prefecture Government, (October 1, 2021).

⁴⁴ Laura Murphy, Yalkun Uluyol, Kendyl Salcedo, Mia Rabkin, et al, “Driving Force: Automotive Supply Chains and Forced Labor in the Uyghur Region,” Sheffield Hallam University, Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice, (2022), <https://www.shu.ac.uk/helena-kennedy-centre-international-justice/research-and-projects/all-projects/driving-force>.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and two companies currently on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List: Xinjiang Hoshine Silicon Industry Co., Ltd., and Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals Industry Group Co., Ltd (Xinjiang Nonferrous).

Steel: Since at least 2016, the provincial government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have identified steel as a key industry. They have targeted the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region steel sector for investment, technological upgrading and transformation, and steel product development, for use in several key downstream industries including automotive and shipbuilding. The following publicly available reports issued by the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, have identified steel as a targeted sector for investment and expansion in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government’s *Outline of the 13th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development*⁴⁵ (published in 2016); the *Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025)*⁴⁶ (which contemplates furthering the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region’s steel sector by developing iron ore resources, a component of making steel), the *Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Action Plan*⁴⁷ issued in 2024; the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture and the Long-Term Goals for 2035*⁴⁸; and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps’ *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Term Objectives for 2035*⁴⁹, published in 2021. Currently, there is a Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-based steel company included on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, Baowu Group Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will continue to examine information regarding various sectors for possible consideration and designation as high-priority for enforcement.

⁴⁵ Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People’s Government, [Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region], Xinjiang Ecological Environment Department, (October 24, 2016).

⁴⁶ 新疆维吾尔自治区矿产资源总体规划 (2021-2025 年 [Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Mineral Resources Master Plan (2021-2025)], People’s Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, (August 28, 2022).

⁴⁷ Department of Industry and Information Technology, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, 关于印发《新疆维吾尔自治区工业能效提升行动计划》的通知 (新工信节能〔2023〕6号[Notice on Issuing the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Action Plan (Xinjiang Industry Information Energy Conservation [2023] No. 6)], Energy Conservation and Comprehensive Utilization Department, (March 6, 2024).

⁴⁸ Yili Prefecture Development and Reform Commission, [Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture and the Long-Term Goals for 2035], Xinjiang Yili Prefecture Government, (October 1, 2021).

⁴⁹ Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, 新疆生产建设兵团国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和2035年远景目标纲要 [Outline of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps’ 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Long-Term Goals for 2035], China International Capital Corporation, (issued January 8, 2021).

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Section 2(d)(2)(B)(ix): An enforcement plan for each such high-priority sector.

As part of its Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act enforcement strategy, CBP identifies and interdicts goods from all sectors, prioritizing across all tariff codes in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, which are found to have a nexus to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including subsidiaries and affiliates of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and/or entities identified in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. Utilizing a dynamic risk-based approach to identify goods with a high risk of being produced with forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, CBP continues to collect and analyze data and information from various sources.

In support of CBP's enforcement for high-priority sectors, Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies will explore opportunities for engagement with stakeholders to bring awareness of Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act requirements for the importation of goods, the importance of due diligence throughout supply chains, and the resources made available by several Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies to support compliance. Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies will utilize relationships with stakeholders through various fora, including targeted engagements with industry leaders in high-priority sectors. Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies will also explore how to support compliance in high-priority sectors through various Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies' reports and advisories, as well as other resources, including Frequently Asked Questions and additional guidance.

After the designation of seafood as a high-priority sector in the 2024 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy, DHS and other Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies did extensive outreach with stakeholders in that sector. This included a roundtable between Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force Principals and seafood industry leaders to reiterate the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force's commitment to strong enforcement and to work with industry to support compliance and provide guidance and due diligence best practices. Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies also hosted a webinar series on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act specifically for the seafood importing community, which provided information on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, CBP's enforcement processes and procedures, as well as best practices and resources to support effective due diligence on seafood supply chains. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will explore the possibility of offering other sector-specific webinars and outreach events for importers with supply chains in high-priority sectors, including sectors designated in 2025.

As part of its enforcement plan, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will prioritize examination and review of entities within high-priority sectors for possible inclusion in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. In addition, Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies will continue to review information and developments in these sectors in order to deploy their respective tools and authorities, including economic sanctions, visa restrictions, and

export control measures, as appropriate, to promote accountability for human rights violations and abuses in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including in high-priority sectors. Several Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies maintain and implement tools that can provide varying consequences for individuals and entities that utilize and/or facilitate forced labor of Uyghurs and/or members of other persecuted groups from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. These tools are designed to apply a range of specific pressures and impacts, including denying officials the right to enter the United States, restricting export privileges, and blocking assets, contributing to the whole-of-government approach to combating forced labor.

In support of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force's enforcement in the high-priority seafood sector, in December 2024, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Labor, and U.S. Department of State, concluded multilateral negotiations with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission by adopting the first-ever binding conservation and management measure on crew labor standards in an international regional fisheries management organization. The U.S. government participated in the negotiations and pressed aggressively for action to address concerns about labor abuses and to improve crew labor standards in international fisheries. The measure, which is set to come into force in 2028, requires flag states to ensure that owners and operators maintain certain minimum working conditions and take certain actions in the event of forced labor identification, crew death or serious injury/illness, when a crewmember falls overboard, and when a flag state has evidence to suspect forced labor.

The U.S. Department of Labor ensures that development finance institutions supported by U.S. taxpayers prevent forced labor in project supply chains. The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs rigorously examines projects through the interagency Working Group on Multilateral Assistance and works with the U.S. Department of the Treasury to engage with Multilateral Development Banks. In support of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force's enforcement in the high-priority silica-based products sector, this has produced sustained progress, with Multilateral Development Banks and other development finance institutions now requiring traceability to the metallurgical silicon level and the exclusion of any facilities in Xinjiang or participation of entities on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. This prevents U.S. taxpayers from potentially supporting the purchasing of silica-based products that would not be permitted to enter the United States, or otherwise inadequately prevent the risk of forced labor.

Rigorous research conducted by U.S. Department of Labor supports the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force's Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act implementation, in line with the Bureau of International Labor Affairs' Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force membership and mandate to consult with other departments and agencies of the United States Government to reduce forced and child labor internationally and ensure that products made by forced labor and child labor in violation of international standards are not imported into the United States. In September 2024, polyvinyl chloride and aluminum were added to U.S. Department of Labor's most recent edition of the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor. In addition to aluminum and polyvinyl chloride, caustic soda, jujubes, metallurgical-grade silicon, and squid

from China were added to the List for being produced with forced labor. Cotton garments from Vietnam produced with cotton from China and auto parts and components from China produced with aluminum from China were added to the List for being downstream goods produced with inputs made by forced labor or child labor. In addition, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs added lithium-ion batteries and electrolytic copper products from China produced with copper ore from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Updates on Coordination and Collaboration with Appropriate Nongovernmental Organizations and Private-Sector Entities

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force hereby provides a summary of continuous engagements with the private sector and non-governmental organizations and plans for strategic collaboration to advance our collective objective to address forced labor in global supply chains.

Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force Outreach

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force continues to enhance and improve the public's access to Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act-related information. DHS maintains and updates the DHS.gov landing pages for the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force and Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which include webpages for the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy and annual Updates, Frequently Asked Questions, and links to CBP's webpages on Forced Labor and Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act enforcement. DHS's webpages also include links to Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agencies' resources related to due diligence programs, key indicators of forced labor, and publicly available reports on the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and forced labor. In January 2025, the U.S. Department of State posted a Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Fact Sheet on its website.

DHS also monitors and administers two inboxes dedicated to Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force public engagement. The FLETF.PUBLIC.COMMENTS@hq.dhs.gov provides a convenient mechanism for the public to submit comments and questions to the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force. For questions or submissions specific to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, DHS established the FLETF.UFLPA.EntityList@hq.dhs.gov inbox, intended for inquiries and submissions to the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force directly related to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. Incoming inquiries and comments are promptly addressed by DHS on behalf of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force. When questions arise that are directly related to specific importations or CBP's enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force directs these inquiries to CBP at UFLPAINQUIRY@cbp.dhs.gov.

Continued Collaboration on Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Efforts

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force recognizes the importance of its collaboration and partnership with non-governmental organizations and industry in advancing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy. As a result, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member and observer agencies have grown those relationships through a number of fora, each of which offers a platform for stakeholders to contribute to the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force's efforts to strengthen enforcement and promote compliance.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force’s primary engagements with the non-governmental organization community and the private sector have been the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act biannual meetings, which were last held in December 2024 and hosted more than 100 participants in each meeting. These virtual meetings provide Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies the opportunity to update stakeholders on agencies’ initiatives and activities in combating forced labor in global supply chains and to solicit feedback and suggestions regarding the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force’s implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. These activities include the development of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, diplomatic efforts to engage like-minded international partners and multi-lateral organizations, and CBP’s enforcement of the rebuttable presumption provision of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

In addition to the biannual meetings, Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies continued to participate in various other stakeholder engagements. These include DHS’s Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee and individual meetings with non-governmental organizations, Uyghur advocates, and industry representatives to exchange ideas and address specific issues or concerns. Senior officials from Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force agencies also engaged with stakeholders through speaking engagements to discuss efforts to combat forced labor in supply chains and strengthen partnerships to advance common objectives.

While the biannual meetings are an important mechanism to update stakeholders on Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force initiatives, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force recognizes that smaller, topic-focused meetings can facilitate more substantive discussions on solutions to challenges in compliance and enforcement. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will continue to pursue targeted engagements with non-governmental organizations that support its work in monitoring forced labor schemes, countering efforts to obfuscate the true origin of goods, and identifying malign actors for possible inclusion on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will build on its partnerships with industry and private sector stakeholders to reiterate the importance of effective due diligence and supply chain tracing, as well as address questions and concerns regarding implementation and enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. These partnerships have proven successful in encouraging companies to prioritize compliance efforts but also highlight the challenges of the importing community in conducting effective due diligence. Trade associations continue to engage with their membership to provide guidance and information, but they also serve as a liaison to inform the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force of challenges and provide recommendations to support industry’s compliance efforts and facilitate legitimate trade.

In November 2024, DHS, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Department of Labor hosted a series of webinars specifically targeted to the seafood industry, as seafood is designated as a high-priority sector for enforcement. The purpose of these webinars, focusing on “Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act 101,” Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act enforcement efforts, and due diligence in supply chains, was to provide guidance to the importing community, as well as detailed information on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and the Uyghur Forced

Labor Prevention Act Entity List, CBP's enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act's rebuttable presumption, and best practices and resources available to the public. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will explore additional opportunities to offer other sector-specific webinars for the general public.

Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member agencies have also engaged international partners to support diplomatic strategies to pursue a global response to eradicating goods made with forced labor. Industry, trade associations, and non-governmental organizations' foreign counterparts can be powerful allies in collaborations with international partners and can provide valuable insight to advance common objectives. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will leverage its international collaborations with private sector and non-governmental organizations to exchange information and best practices in support of the goal of harmonized, effective enforcement regimes.

Building partnerships with industry, non-governmental organizations, academia, labor organizations, and foreign partners is a critical element in eradicating forced labor from U.S. and global supply chains. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force is committed to deepening its collaborations with these partners to enhance its efforts to implement and advance the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy.

Conclusion

These updates have been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. The report highlights recent additions to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, updates the list of products made by listed entities, articulates plans for identifying additional entities, and outlines enforcement plans for entities and high-priority sectors. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has also provided supplemental updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy chapter on collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

The United States remains steadfastly committed to combating forced labor and ensuring supply chains remain free and clear of goods produced with forced labor. China's use of forced labor is an unfair trade practice that undermines the competitiveness of U.S. labor and industry. Thus, DHS and the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force remain dedicated to ensuring the United States is using all available tools to eliminate the importation of these goods and to support American workers and manufacturers. China's forced labor schemes and practices have drastic effects beyond the United States, impacting economies across the globe. Allowing such weaknesses in the global trading system undermines U.S. national and economic security and the long-term stability of labor standards in other U.S. trading partners.

Prohibitions on the entry of items tainted by forced labor have been a cornerstone of U.S. trade law for nearly a century. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act strengthens the existing 19 U.S.C. § 1307 prohibition against the importation of goods made wholly or in part with forced labor and better ensures that the U.S. economy is free from goods made with forced labor. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force will continue to implement the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy and monitor the enforcement of 19 U.S.C. § 1307.

Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force member and observer agencies are continuing to engage with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as well as members of Congress and our international partners. These efforts, combined with the implementation and updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy will support compliance and strengthen enforcement to advance our goals to eliminate forced labor from global supply chains, address China's human rights violations, and ensure that American manufacturers are not undermined by these unfair trade practices.

Appendix A – Modifications to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List

Since the 2024 Updates to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Strategy, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has added the following 78 entities to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List⁵⁰:

1. Aksu Biaoxin Fiber Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Aksu Shangheng Fiber Co., Ltd.)
2. Anhui Yaozhiyuan Biotechnology Development Co., Ltd. (also known as Anhui Yaozhiyuan Chinese Herbal Medicine Co., Ltd.; Anhui Yaozhiyuan Chinese Medicinal Materials Co., Ltd.; and Anhui Yaozhiyuan Biological Technology Development Co., Ltd.)
3. Annan Canned Food Co., Ltd. (also known as Nanling County Annan Canned Food Co., Ltd.)
4. Awati Huafu Textile Co., Ltd.
5. Baotou Meike Silicon Energy Co., Ltd.
6. Baowu Group Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (also known as Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.; Baosteel Group Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; and Bayi Iron and Steel)
7. Century Sunshine Group Holdings, Ltd.
8. Changji Esquel Textile Co., Ltd. (also known as Changji Yida Textile Co., Ltd.)⁵¹
9. Changzhou Guanghui Food Ingredients Co., Ltd. (also known as GSweet; Changzhou Guanghui Food Additive Co., Ltd.; and Changzhou Guanghui Food Technology Co., Ltd.; and formerly known as Changzhou Guanghui Biotechnology Co., Ltd.)
10. Dalian Sunspeed Foods Co., Ltd. (also known as Dalian Shengchi International Trade Co., Ltd.)
11. Donghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
12. Esquel Group (also known as Esquel China Holdings Limited)
13. Gansu Yasheng International Trading Co., Ltd. (also known as Gansu Yasheng International Trade Co., Ltd.; and Yasheng International Trade; and formerly known as Gansu Yasheng International Trade Group Co., Ltd.)
14. Guangdong Esquel Textile Co., Ltd.
15. Hangzhou Union Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (also known as Hangzhou Youer Biotechnology Co., Ltd.; Youer Biotech; and Union Biotech)
16. Hebei Suguo International Trade Co., Ltd. (also known as Suguo International)
17. Hebei Tomato Industry Co., Ltd. (also known as Hebei Temeite Industrial Group Co., Ltd.; and formerly known as Hebei Temeite International Trade Co., Ltd.)

⁵⁰ The full Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List can be found on the DHS Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List webpage (<https://www.dhs.gov/uflpa-entity-list>).

⁵¹ This entity was removed from the section 2(d)(2)(B)(i) list of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and added to the section 2(d)(2)(B)(v) list of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

18. Hongyuan Green Energy Co., Ltd. (also known as HY Solar; and Hoyuan Green Energy Co. Ltd. and formerly known as Wuxi Shangji CNC Co., Ltd.; Wuxi Shangji Automation Co., Ltd.; and Wuxi Shangji Grinding Machine Co., Ltd.)
19. Hongyuan New Materials (Baotou) Co., Ltd.
20. Huaifu Fashion Co., Ltd.
21. Hunan Nanmo Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (also known as Hunan Nanmomo Technology Co., Ltd.)
22. Huyanghe Huaifu Hongsheng Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
23. Inner Mongolia Qileyan Food Co., Ltd.
24. Inner Mongolia Xuanda Food Co., Ltd. (also known as Xuanda Food; and formerly known as Wuyuan County Xuanda Cereals, Oils and Foods Co., Ltd.)
25. Jiangsu Meike Solar Technology Co., Ltd. (also known as Meike Co. and formerly known as Jiangsu Gaozhao New Energy Development Co., Ltd.)
26. Jinan Haihong International Trade Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Jinan Haifang Trading Co., Ltd.)
27. Jining Pengjie Trading Co., Ltd.
28. Junan Jinsheng Import & Export Co., Ltd. (also known as Junan County Jinsheng Import and Export Co., Ltd.)
29. Kashgar Construction Engineering (Group) Co., Ltd.
30. Kingherbs Limited (also known as Changsha Jincao Biotechnology Co., Ltd.)
31. Kuche Zongheng Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
32. Kuitun Jinfu Textile Co., Ltd.
33. Ningbo Huaifu Donghao Industrial Co., Ltd.
34. Ninghai Huaifu Textile Co., Ltd.
35. Qingdao Vital Nutraceutical Ingredients BioScience Co., Ltd. (also known as Qingdao Weiyikang Biotechnology Co., Ltd.)
36. Rare Earth Magnesium Technology Group Holdings, Ltd.
37. Shanghai JUMP Machinery & Technology Co., Ltd. (also known as Shanghai Jiapai Machinery Technology Co., Ltd.; and formerly known as Shanghai Chituma Food Machinery Technology Co., Ltd.)
38. Shaya Yinhua Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
39. Shihezi Huaifu Hongfeng Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
40. Shihezi Huaifu Hongsheng Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
41. Shihezi Standard Fiber Co., Ltd.
42. Shuangliang Silicon Materials (Baotou) Co., Ltd.
43. Sichuan Yuan'an Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (also known as Sichuan Yuanan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.)
44. Taiyuan Weishan International Economic Business Co., Ltd. (also known as Taiyuan Weishan International Trade Co., Ltd.)
45. The TNN Development Limited (also known as Dehui (Dalian) International Trade Co., Ltd.)
46. Tianjin Dunhe International Trade Co., Ltd. (also known as Dunhe Foods)
47. Tianjin Kunyu International Co., Ltd. (also known as China Kunyu Industrial Co., Ltd.)
48. Tianjin Tianwei Food Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Tianjin Sanhe Fruit and Vegetable Co., Ltd.)

49. Turpan Esquel Textile Co., Ltd.
50. Weifang Alice Food Co., Ltd.
51. Western Gold Co., Ltd.
52. Western Gold Hami Gold Mine Co., Ltd.
53. Western Gold Karamay Hatu Gold Mine Co., Ltd.
54. Xinjiang Cotton Industry Group Jiashi Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
55. Xinjiang Cotton Industry Group Yuepu Lake Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
56. Xinjiang Daqo New Energy Co., Ltd. (also known as Xinjiang Great New Energy Co., Ltd.; Xinjiang Daxin Energy Co., Ltd.; and Xinjiang Daqin Energy Co., Ltd.)⁵²
57. Xinjiang Energy (Group) Co., Ltd.
58. Xinjiang Energy (Group) Real Estate Co., Ltd.
59. Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd. (also known as Ashele Copper)
60. Xinjiang Huafu Color Spinning Group Co., Ltd.
61. Xinjiang Huafu Cotton Industry Group Co., Ltd.
62. Xinjiang Huafu Hengfeng Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
63. Xinjiang Huafu Hongfeng Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.
64. Xinjiang Huafu Textile Co., Ltd.
65. Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd.
66. Xinjiang Liufu Textile Industrial Park Co., Ltd.
67. Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals Industry Group Co., Ltd.
68. Xinjiang Shengfu Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.
69. Xinjiang Tengxiang Magnesium Products Co., Ltd.
70. Xinjiang Tianfu Cotton Supply Chain Co., Ltd.
71. Xinjiang Tianhong Xinba Cotton Industry Co., Ltd. (also known as Xinjiang Tianhong New Eight Cotton Industry Co., Ltd.)
72. Xinjiang Zefu Cotton Co., Ltd.
73. Xinjiang Zhonghe Co., Ltd. (also known as Xinjiang Joinworld Co., Ltd.)
74. Xinjiang Zijin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.
75. Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Industry Co., Ltd.
76. Zhangzhou Hang Fat Import & Export Co., Ltd. (also known as Zhangzhou Hengfa Import and Export Co., Ltd.)
77. Zhejiang Weixin Trading Co., Ltd.
78. Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force voted to remove the following entity from Section 2(d)(2)(B)(i) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List:

- Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd. (and one alias: Changji Yida Textile)⁵³

⁵² This entity was first listed on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, pursuant to Section 2(d)(2)(B)(i), in June 2022. The FLETF determined that the activities of Xinjiang Daqo New Energy Co., Ltd. also satisfy the criteria for addition to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List described in Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v).

⁵³ This entity was removed from the section 2(d)(2)(B)(i) list of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and added to the section 2(d)(2)(B)(v) list of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force also made the following technical corrections to entities currently on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List:

- The listing for Hefei Meiling Co., Ltd. on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List under section 2(d)(2)(B)(ii) is updated to the current name of Changhong Meiling Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Hefei Meiling Co., Ltd.; and Hefei Meiling Group Holdings Limited).
- The listing for Xinjiang East Hope Nonferrous Metals Co. Ltd. (including one alias: Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals) is updated to reflect that Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals is not an alias of the listed entity Xinjiang East Hope Nonferrous Metals Co. Ltd.
- The listing for an entity included under Section 2(d)(2)(B)(ii) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, Aksu Huafu Textiles Co. (including two aliases: Akesu Huafu and Aksu Huafu Dyed Melange Yarn) is changed to Aksu Huafu Color Spinning Co., Ltd. (also known as Aksu Huafu Textiles Co., Ltd.; Akesu Huafu; Aksu Huafu Dyed Melange Yarn; and Akesu Huafu Melange Yarn Co., Ltd.)⁵⁴

⁵⁴ In addition to the technical correction, this entity was added to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List under Section 2(d)(2)(B)(v).

Appendix B – Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act

Section 2(d)(2)(B)(iii) List

A list of products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by entities on the list required by clause (i) or (ii);

Name of entity listed in clause (i) or (ii)	Products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by each entity
Aksu Huafu Color Spinning Co., Ltd. (also known as Aksu Huafu Textiles Co., Ltd.; Akesu Huafu; Aksu Huafu Dyed Melange Yarn; and Akesu Huafu Melange Yarn Co., Ltd.)	Textiles; Apparel; Melange Yarn
Anhui Xinya New Materials Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Chaohu Youngor Color Spinning Technology Co., Ltd.; and Chaohu Xinya Color Spinning Technology Co., Ltd.)	Textiles
Baoding LYSZD Trade and Business Co., Ltd.	Apparel
Baowu Group Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (also known as Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.; Baosteel Group Xinjiang Bayi Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; and Bayi Iron and Steel)	Iron ore mining and steel manufacturing (rebar, hot-rolled coils, medium and thick steel plates)
Camel Group Co., Ltd.	Batteries (Recycled Lead-Acid Batteries, New Energy Lithium-Ion Battery Technology); Scrap Metal; Waste Plastics.
Changhong Meiling Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Hefei Meiling Co., Ltd.; and Hefei Meiling Group Holdings Limited)	Appliances
COFCO Sugar Holdings Co., Ltd.	Sugar; Tomatoes; Other Agricultural Products
Dongguan Oasis Shoes Co., Ltd. (also known as Dongguan Oasis Shoe Industry Co. Ltd.; Dongguan Luzhou Shoes Co., Ltd.; and Dongguan Lvzhou Shoes Co., Ltd.)	Shoes and Shoe Material Products
Geehy Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	Integrated Circuit Chips

Name of entity listed in clause (i) or (ii)	Products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by each entity
Hefei Bitland Information Technology Co., Ltd. (including three aliases: Anhui Hefei Baolongda Information Technology; Hefei Baolongda Information Technology Co., Ltd.; and Hefei Bitland Optoelectronic Technology Co., Ltd.)	Computer Parts; Electronics
Hetian Haolin Hair Accessories Co. Ltd. (and two aliases: Hotan Haolin Hair Accessories; and Hollin Hair Accessories)	Hair Products; Hair Accessories
Hetian Taida Apparel Co., Ltd (and one alias: Hetian TEDA Garment)	Apparel
Hoshine Silicon Industry (Shanshan) Co., Ltd (including one alias: Hesheng Silicon Industry (Shanshan) Co.) and subsidiaries	Silica-Based Products; Graphite Electrode
Kashgar Construction Engineering (Group) Co., Ltd.	Structural Components; Materials for Construction
KTK Group (including three aliases: Jiangsu Jinchuang Group; Jiangsu Jinchuang Holding Group; and KTK Holding)	Rail Transportation Equipment
Lop County Hair Product Industrial Park	Hair Products; Hair Accessories
Lop County Meixin Hair Products Co., Ltd.	Hair Products
Nanjing Synergy Textiles Co., Ltd. (including two aliases: Nanjing Xinyi Cotton Textile Printing and Dyeing; and Nanjing Xinyi Cotton Textile)	Textiles; Apparel
Ninestar Corporation	Laser Printers; General Printing Consumables; and Integrated Circuit Chips
No. 4 Vocation Skills Education Training Center (VSETC)	All Products
Shandong Meijia Group Co., Ltd. (also known as Rizhao Meijia Group)	Frozen Seafood Products; Vegetables; Quick-Frozen Convenience Food; Other Food Products
Sichuan Jingweida Technology Group Co., Ltd. (also known as Sichuan Mianyang Jingweida Technology Co., Ltd. and JWD Technology; and formerly known as Mianyang High-tech Zone Jingweida Technology Co., Ltd.)	Magnetic Devices including Network Transformers, Network Filters, Power Transformers, Inductors, Radio Frequency Filters; Other Electronic Components

Name of entity listed in clause (i) or (ii)	Products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by each entity
Tanyuan Technology Co. Ltd. (including five aliases: Carbon Yuan Technology; Changzhou Carbon Yuan Technology Development; Carbon Element Technology; Jiangsu Carbon Element Technology; and Tanyuan Technology Development)	Touch Screens for Handheld Devices and Cars; Other Similar Products; and Electronics
Western Gold Co., Ltd.	Gold; Manganese; Chromium Ore; Iron Ore
Western Gold Hami Gold Mine Co., Ltd.	Gold Ore
Western Gold Karamay Hatu Gold Mine Co., Ltd.	Gold Ore; Chromium Ore
Xinjiang Daqo New Energy, Co. Ltd (including three aliases: Xinjiang Great New Energy Co., Ltd.; Xinjiang Daxin Energy Co., Ltd.; and Xinjiang Daqin Energy Co., Ltd.)	Polysilicon, including Solar-Grade Polysilicon
Xinjiang East Hope Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Polysilicon, including Solar-Grade Polysilicon; Nonferrous Metals; Aluminum
Xinjiang Energy (Group) Co., Ltd.	Coal; Wind; Photovoltaic; Oil and gas; Energy Services
Xinjiang Energy (Group) Real Estate Co., Ltd	Coal; Wind; Photovoltaic; Oil and gas; Energy Services
Xinjiang GCL New Energy Material Technology, Co. Ltd (including one alias: Xinjiang GCL New Energy Materials Technology Co.)	Polysilicon, including Solar-Grade Polysilicon
Xinjiang Habahe Ashele Copper Co., Ltd. (also known as Ashele Copper)	Nonferrous Metals such as Copper, Zinc, and Silver
Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron Ore Concentrate
Xinjiang Junggar Cotton and Linen Co., Ltd.	Cotton; Processed Cotton
Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Copper; Lithium; Beryllium; Nickel; Manganese; Gold
Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (including three aliases: Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps; Xinjiang Corps; and Bingtuan) and its subordinate and affiliated entities	Cotton; Processed Cotton; Tomatoes; Building Materials; Textiles; Apparel; Agricultural Products, including Jujubes (Red Dates); Plastics, including Polyvinyl Chloride; Aluminum; Seafood; Cement; Others
Xinjiang Shenhua Coal and Electricity Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic Aluminum; Graphite Carbon; Prebaked Anodes

Name of entity listed in clause (i) or (ii)	Products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by each entity
Xinjiang Tengxiang Magnesium Products Co., Ltd.	Magnesium; Magnesium alloy products, Semicoke
Xinjiang Tianmian Foundation Textile Co., Ltd.	Textiles; Apparel; Yarn
Xinjiang Tianshan Wool Textile Co. Ltd.	Textiles; Apparel, including Garments of Cashmere, Wool, and Velvet
Xinjiang Zhonghe Co., Ltd. (also known as Xinjiang Joinworld Co., Ltd.)	Electronic Materials; Aluminum and Alloy Products including High-Purity Aluminum, Electronic Aluminum Foil, Electrode Foil, and other Aluminum and Alloy Products
Xinjiang Zhongtai Chemical Co. Ltd.	Polyvinyl Chloride; Caustic Soda; Chlor-Alkali Products; Viscose/Rayon; and Other Chemical and Textile Products
Xinjiang Zhongtai Group Co. Ltd	Polyvinyl Chloride, Ionic Membrane Caustic Soda, Industrial Salt, Calcium Carbide, Coke, Other Chemical Products, Viscose Fiber, Viscose Yarn, and Other Textile and Building Materials
Xinjiang Zijin Zinc Industry Co., Ltd.	Zinc; Lead
Zhuhai Apex Microelectronics Co., Ltd.	General Printing Consumables
Zhuhai G&G Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	General Printing Consumables
Zhuhai Ninestar Information Technology Co. Ltd.	Laser Printers; General Printing Consumables
Zhuhai Ninestar Management Co., Ltd.	Laser Printers; General Printing Consumables; and Integrated Circuit Chips
Zhuhai Pantum Electronics Co. Ltd.	Laser Printers; General Printing Consumables
Zhuhai Pu-Tech Industrial Co., Ltd.	General Printing Consumables
Zhuhai Seine Printing Technology Co., Ltd.	Laser Printers; General Printing Consumables