



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Purpose: The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Action (UFLPA) Data Dictionary provides a “how to” guide assist in the use of this dashboard. This document also provides insight into how users should read and interpret the data elements in the UFPLA Statistics Dashboard.

Overview: The UFLPA Statistics Dashboard only includes data related to enforcement of the UFLPA. The dashboard does not include any data on other forced labor areas enforced by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), such as withhold release orders or findings pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1307 and 19 C.F.R Part 12 and Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) pursuant to 22 U.S.C § 9241a. The start date of the data in this dashboard is June 21, 2022, the date upon which CBP began UFLPA implementation. CBP will update the dashboard data quarterly.

CBP has provided this data in the form of aggregated numbers and values in order to protect entities associated with its law enforcement investigations and actions, as well as other law enforcement sensitive information. Pursuant to existing law, regulation, and policy, CBP is not authorized to disclose specific company or commodity information (*see* Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905); business confidential information (*see* 19 C.F.R. 201.6); or information concerning active law enforcement actions, investigations, or pending cases (*see* 19 C.F.R. 103.32). Additionally, such trade secret and law enforcement sensitive information are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (*see e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. § 552, Exemptions 4 and 7).

The Forced Labor Enforcement Taskforce (FLETF) has identified tomatoes, cotton, and polysilicon-based products as high-priority sectors for enforcement within the UFLPA Strategy Document issued June 17, 2022. CBP, however, continually uses a risk-based methodology to enforce the UFLPA. CBP focuses on entities involved in the production and/or exportation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR); entities affiliated with the Xinjiang Production & Construction Corps; or by entities on the UFLPA Entity List; as well as goods produced in third countries or shipped through third countries, if they contain inputs mined, produced, or manufactured in XUAR or by an entity on the UFLPA Entity List.

Due to the complexity of supply chains and risk factors, some industries may be considered high-risk and become subject to UFLPA enforcement actions, more so than other industries considered to be at lower risk. CBP employs a dynamic, risk-based approach to enforcement that prioritizes actions against the highest-risk entities based on an ever-changing data and intelligence environment to prevent goods made, wholly or in part, with forced labor from entering U.S. commerce. CBP’s ability to focus on high-risk shipments enables the agency to continue to facilitate legitimate trade and enforce the UFLPA.



Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

How to use the UFLPA Statistics Dashboard and interpret data

The main page will always show the latest information on UFLPA enforcement actions, by fiscal year and quarter (Figure 1). The source of the data and ‘current as of date’ of the data are provided at the bottom of the dashboard. The data and examples in this data dictionary are based on data as of March 3, 2023.

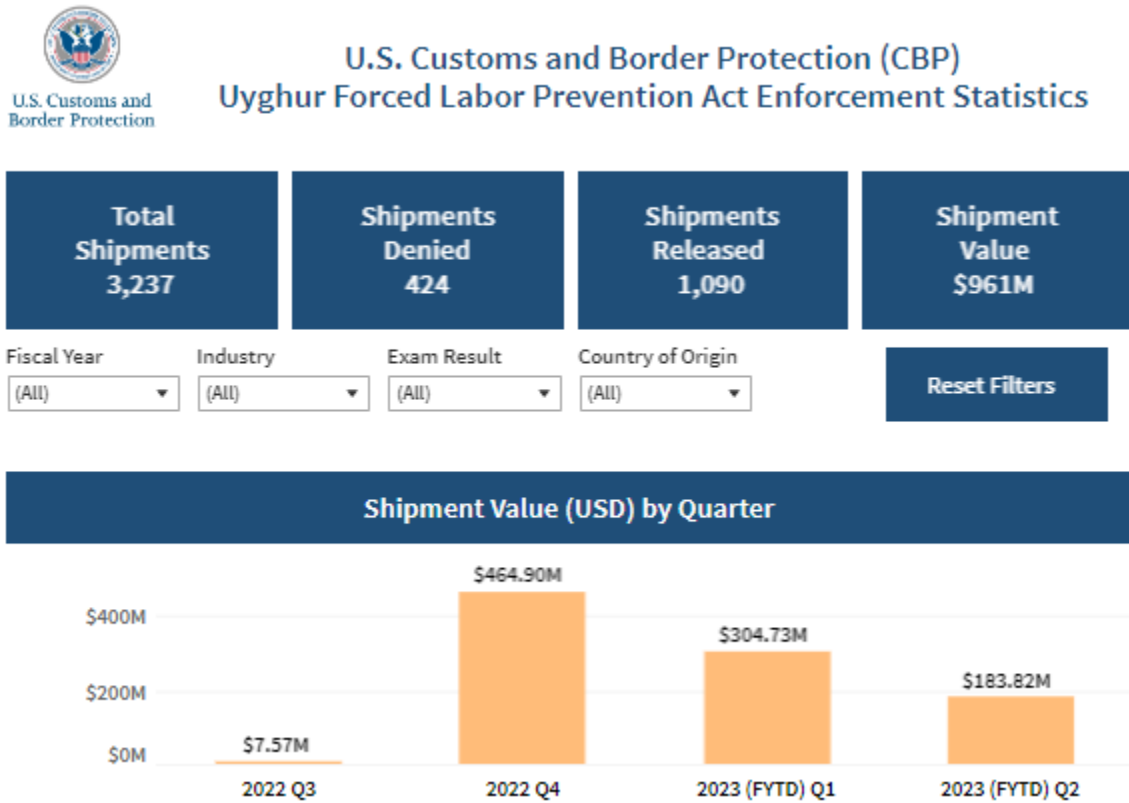


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the cumulative statistics from the UFLPA implementation date of June 21, 2022, to March 3, 2023. In this time period, CBP stopped 3,237 shipments, valued at \$961 million, which were subjected to UFLPA reviews or enforcement actions. CBP denied a total of 424 shipments and released 1,090 shipments into the U.S. commerce. The remaining shipments are pending a determination. The Shipment Value (USD) by Quarter bar chart shows the aggregate value of shipments per quarter.

The shipment data is further broken down by shipment count and exam result by industry as shown in Figure 2. On this chart, the shipment data shows that Electronics; Apparel, Footwear, and Textiles; and Industrial and Manufacturing Materials are the top three industries impacted by CBP’s UFLPA enforcement actions. CBP released a total of 1,090 shipments into the U.S. commerce, denied entry for 424 shipments, and 1,723 shipments are pending actions by importers or CBP. If users hover over the doughnut chart for each of these categories, the chart will show the value, as well as the percentage, as it relates to exam results. In this example, 34%



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

of the 3,237 shipments subjected to UFLPA enforcement actions were released, and the total value of these released shipment was over \$391 million.

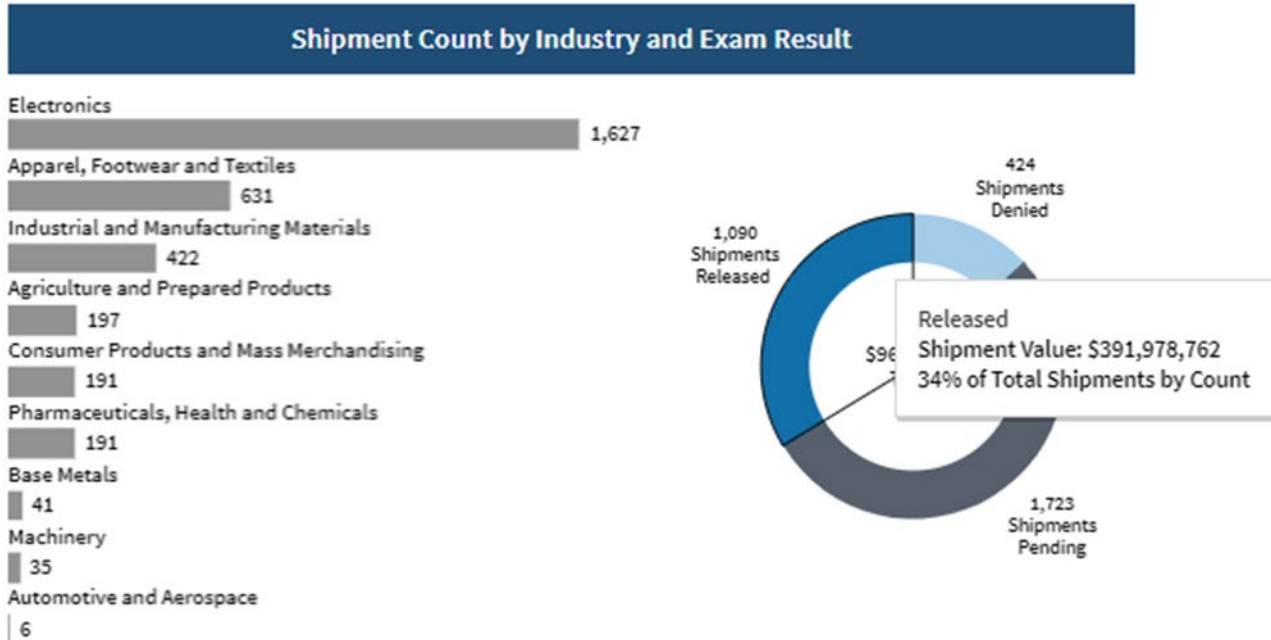


Figure 2

The bottom of the dashboard will show the top five countries of origin for shipments subjected to UFLPA enforcement actions (Figure 3). In this example, Malaysia, Vietnam, China, Thailand, and Sri Lanka are the top five impacted countries. Additionally, users can hover over a specific country's bar in the chart to see the number of shipments and value for each country.



Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Shipment Value (USD) by Country of Origin

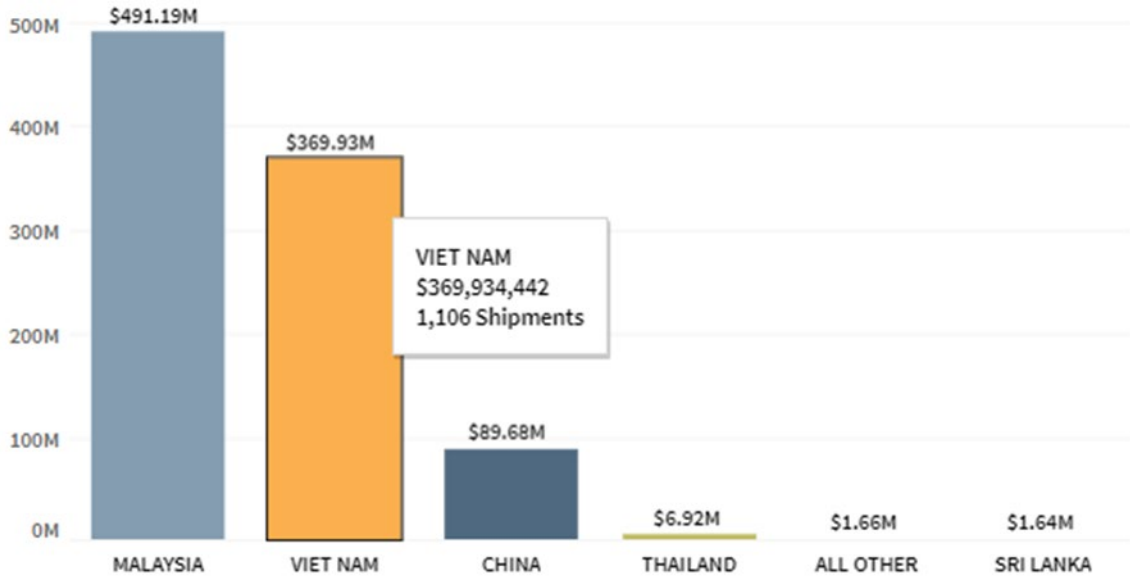


Figure 3

Interactive Data Filtering

The UFLPA Statistics Dashboard provides dropdown selections for Fiscal Year, Industry, Exam Result, and Country of Origin to further filter the data. For instance, when the fiscal year filter is used, the entire dashboard data will change to reflect the information for the fiscal year selected. Users can also apply filters to industry, exam results, and country of origin and can select multiple filters at the same time.

Additionally, the dashboard allows users to select different chart elements to filter the data and produce metrics on their selections. For example, if a user clicks on a country-of-origin name, the entire dashboard data view will change to reflect UFLPA enforcement actions for the particular country with value, shipment value, and status as well as industry breakdown. To select multiple elements in the same graph (e.g., countries of origin), users can hold down the Control key and click each element. Users can click on the ‘Reset Filters’ button at any time to return to the default dashboard.

Figures 4-6 show the results when the Country-of-Origin China is selected:



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Shipment Value (USD) by Country of Origin

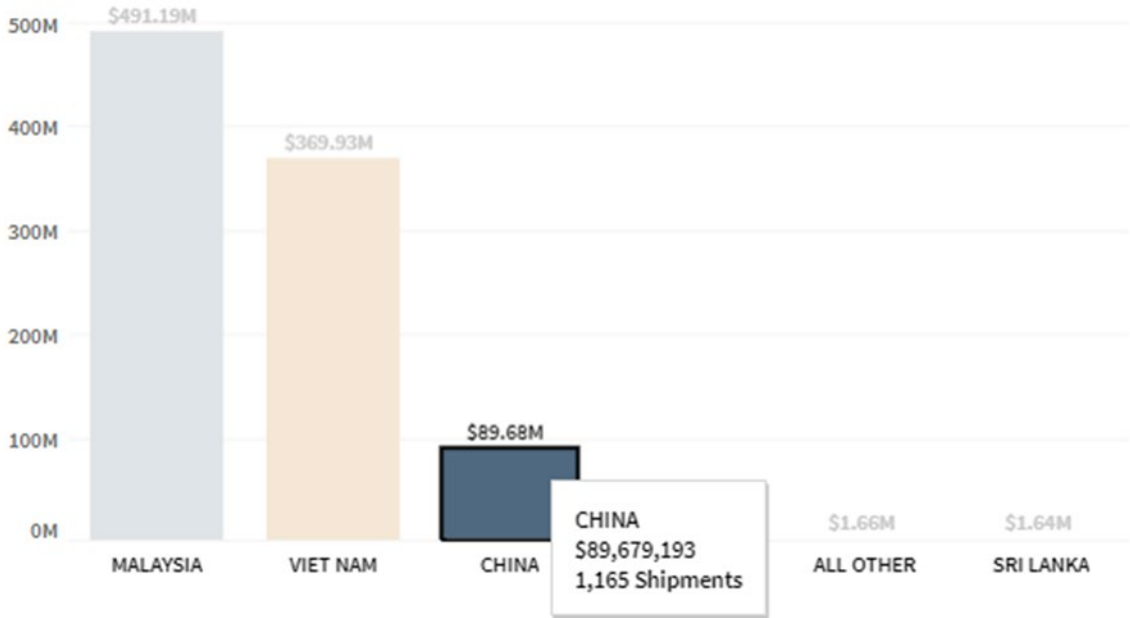


Figure 4



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Enforcement Statistics

Total Shipments 1,165	Shipments Denied 310	Shipments Released 498	Shipment Value \$90M
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Fiscal Year: (All) | Industry: (All) | Exam Result: (All) | Country of Origin: (All)

[Reset Filters](#)

Shipment Value (USD) by Quarter

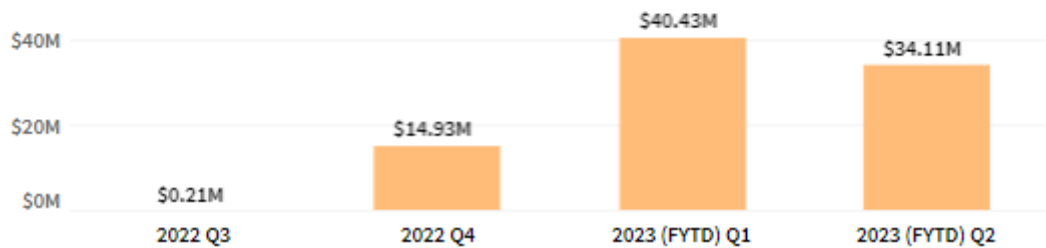


Figure 5



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

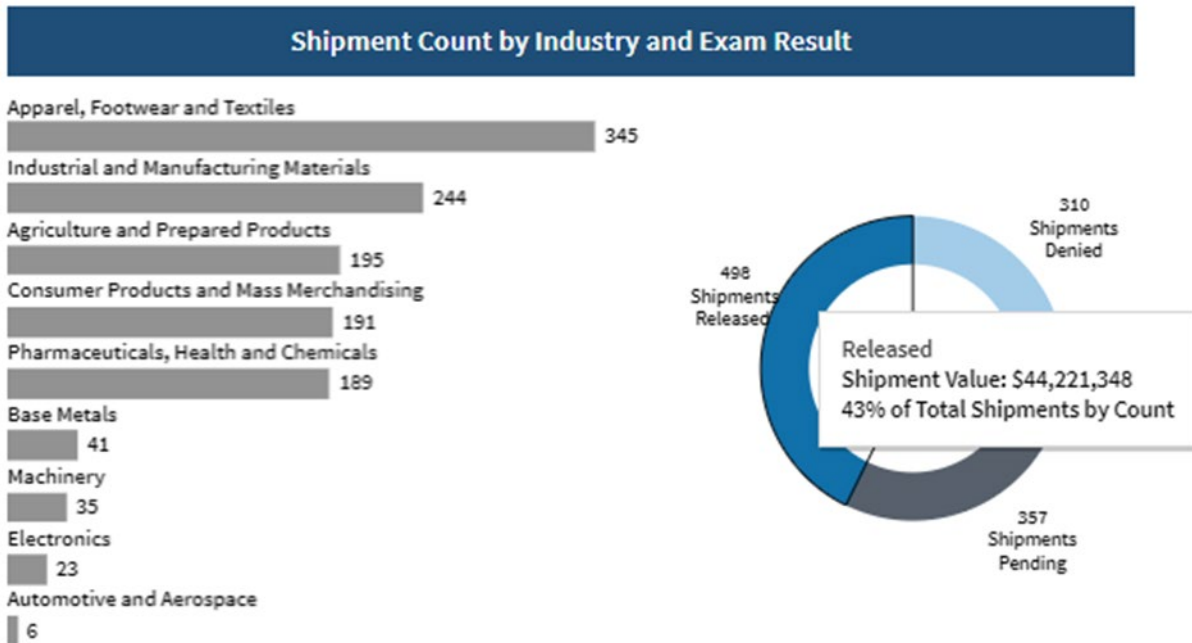


Figure 6

For the above example, there were 1,165 shipments valued at \$90 million that were subjected to UFLPA enforcement actions from China since the implementation of UFLPA. CBP denied entry for 310 shipments and released 498 shipments valued at over \$44 million or 43% of the China shipments stopped for UFLPA enforcement actions were released into the U.S. commerce.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Data Dictionary

1. Data Source: Automated Commercial Environment and Automated Targeting System
2. Data Elements:

Data Elements	Description/Definition
Country	Declared country of origin of product in a shipment.
Denied	Shipments that were seized, excluded, exported, or destroyed. These shipments did not enter the U.S. commerce.
Enforcement Actions	CBP enforcement actions under UFLPA, for purposes of this dashboard, are “examination,” “detention,” and “denied entry.”
Examination	Physical cargo exam or document exam.
Fiscal Year (FY)	The Fiscal Year is October 1 to September 30. Fiscal year in the dashboard is based on cargo arrival date into the United States (U.S.).
Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)	Merchandise arriving at a U.S. port of entry is classified into a tariff schedule number. This number is reported to CBP to determine the product and proper duty rate. For more information on the classification of merchandise, consult the Harmonized Tariff Information page at the U.S. International Trade Commission , which contains information on all HTS numbers as well as tariff classification guidelines that explain how to properly classify merchandise.
Industry	Industry identification is based on the Harmonized Tariff Schedule classification at the chapter level. For industry breakdown, please see the Industry table below.
Pending	Shipments pending importer action such as providing documentation to support applicability or exception review or pending CBP review/decision.
Released	Shipments cleared by CBP and entered into the U.S. commerce.
Shipment	A shipment is defined as the totality of goods subjected to UFLPA review on one CBP cargo release entry. When a CBP cargo release entry is not present or required on an import transaction, a shipment is the totality of goods on one bill (bill of lading or airway bill). For example, an entry was filed for a shipment with 10 containers. This is counted as one shipment. A shipment arrived by air and no entry was filed, it was cleared on one airway bill, this is counted as one shipment.
Shipment Value	Combined value declared at entry for Total Shipments.
Total Shipments	Total number of shipments stopped by CBP for UFLPA reviews or enforcement actions.
UFLPA Data Extraction	The data extracted for this dashboard starts on June 21, 2022, to the last full fiscal year quarter.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Industry	Primary HTS Chapters	Examples
Agriculture and Prepared Products	1 – 24	Agriculture, aquaculture, animal products, vegetable products, prepared foods, beverages, alcohol, and tobacco
Apparel, Footwear and Textiles	50 – 65	Wearing apparel, footwear, textile mill products such as beddings and fabrics
Automotive and Aerospace	86 – 87	Automotive, aerospace, or other transportation equipment and related parts
Base Metals	72 – 81	Steel, steel mill products, ferrous and nonferrous metal, aluminum
Consumer Products and Mass Merchandising	49, 66, 67, 91, 92, 94 - 97	Household goods, consumer products, or similar industries and mass merchandisers of products typically sold for home use
Electronics	Part of 84, 85	Solar products, information technology, integrated circuits, automated data processing equipment, and consumer electronics
Industrial and Manufacturing Materials	25, 39 - 48, 68 – 71	Plastics, polymers, rubber, leather, wood, paper, stone, glass, precious stones, and precious metals
Machinery	82, Part of 84	Tools, machine tools, production equipment, instruments
Petroleum, Natural Gas and Minerals	26 – 27	Petroleum, natural gas, petroleum related products, minerals, and mining industries
Pharmaceuticals, Health and Chemicals	28 – 38	Pharmaceuticals, health-related equipment, and products of the chemical and allied industries



Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Examples of UFLPA Statistics Dashboard Questions

How many shipments were detained by CBP for solar panels in FY 2022?

Solar panels are classified in chapters 84 and 85 and fall within the Electronics industry. Note, however, that the Electronics industry encompasses more than just solar panels. To answer this question, select the Fiscal Year filter for 2022, then select the Industry filter for Electronics and click on Apply. Your results should look like Figures 7- 9 below.

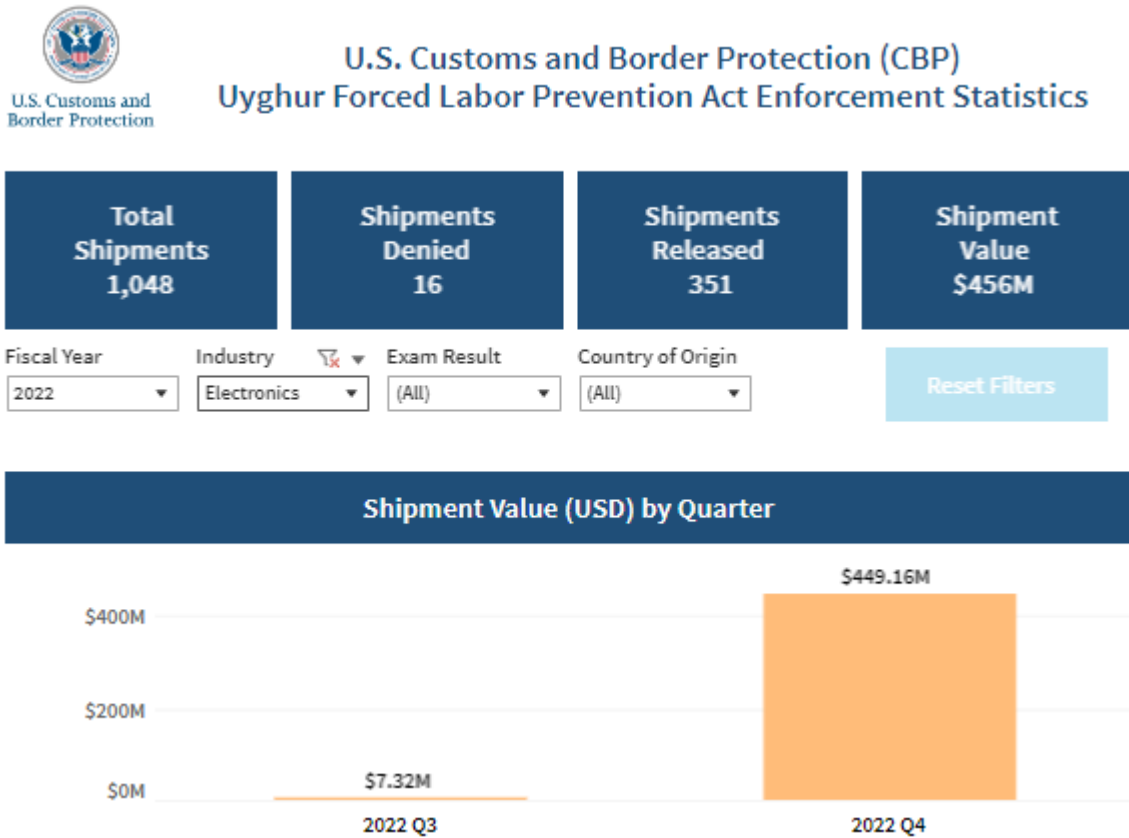


Figure 7



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

Shipment Count by Industry and Exam Result

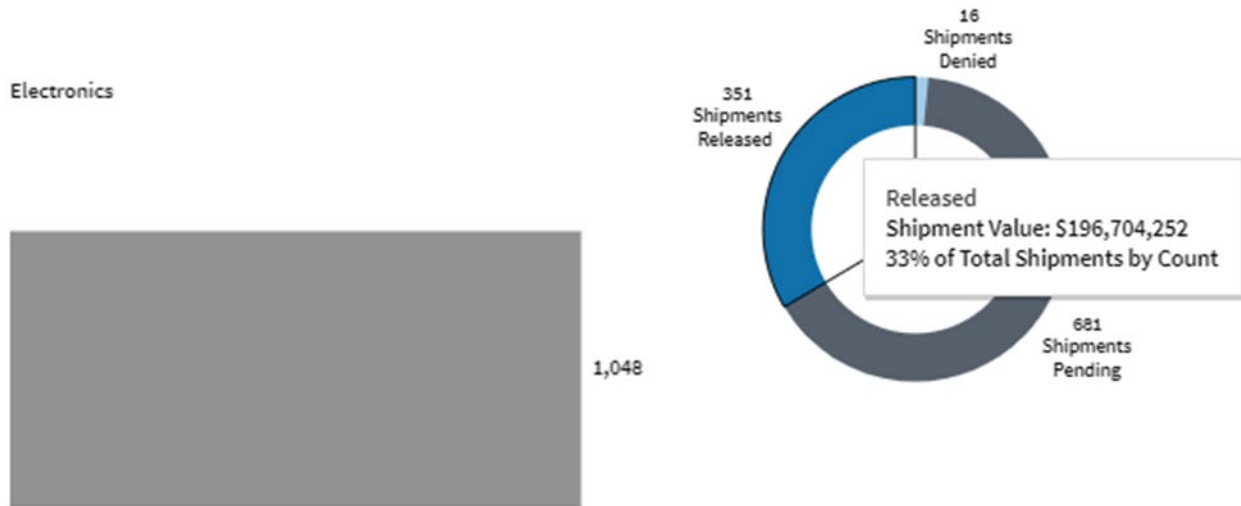


Figure 8

Shipment Value (USD) by Country of Origin

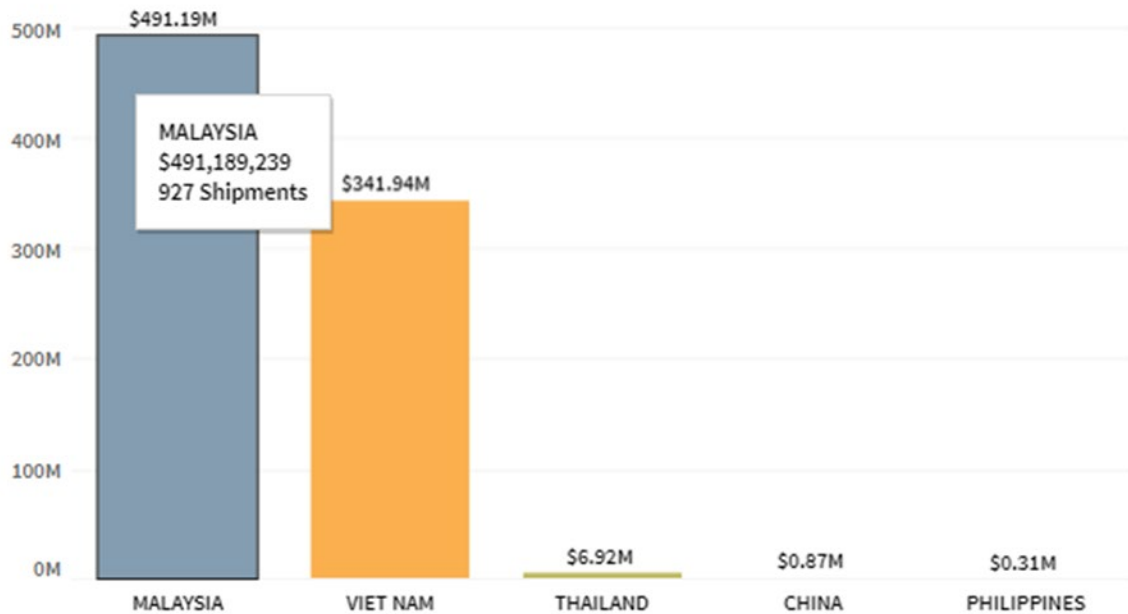


Figure 9

For this example, there were 1,048 shipments valued at over \$456 million in the Electronics industry that were subjected to UFLPA enforcement actions. CBP released a total of 351



Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

shipments valued at over \$196 million, or 33% of the shipments stopped for UFLPA enforcement actions were released into the U.S. commerce. There were 16 shipments denied and 681 shipments are pending actions by the importers or CBP. The main countries of origin for these shipments were Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

How many shipments of wearing apparel from China were subjected to UFLPA this fiscal year and what is the associated value?

To answer this question, select Fiscal Year filter for 2023 (FYTD), then select the Industry filter for Apparel, Footwear, Textiles and click on Apply. Hover over the result in the country-of-origin section for China or select China as the country of origin to see total statistics displayed at the top of the dashboard. For this example, as shown in Figure 10, there were 214 shipments valued at over \$12 million subjected to UFLPA enforcement actions from China in FY 2023 (FYTD).

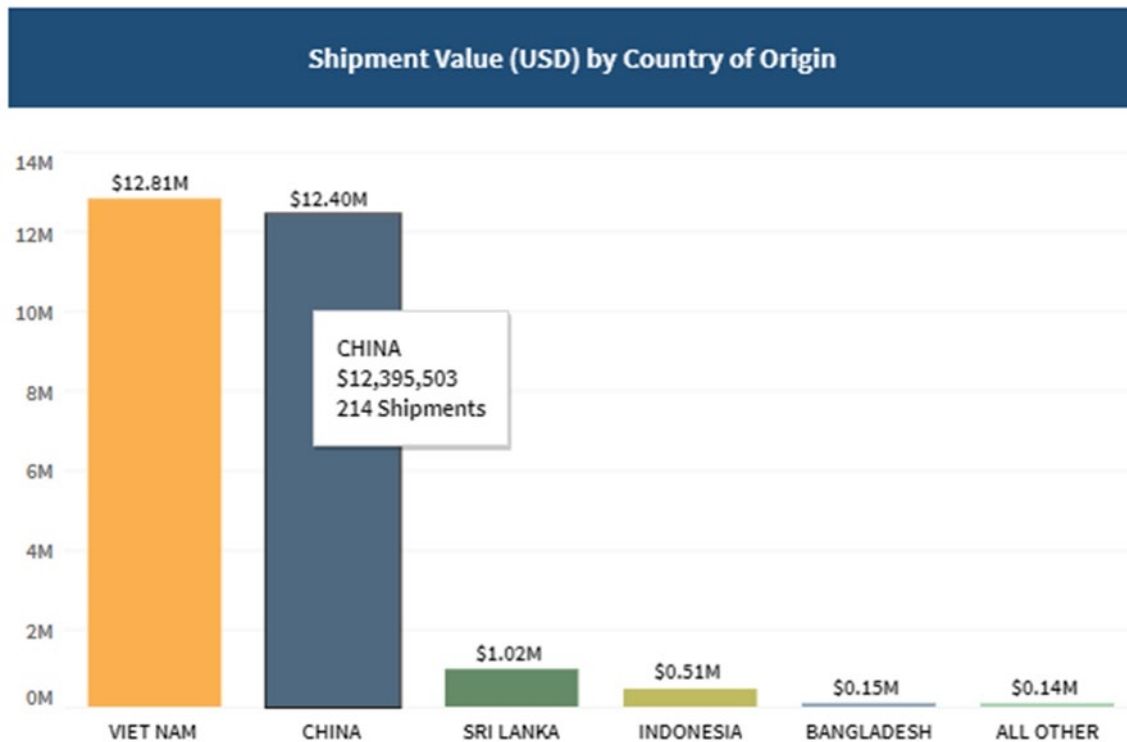


Figure 10



Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

How do I tell what sector is being stopped by CBP for UFLPA?

CBP approaches UFLPA enforcement based on high-risk entities basis, rather than industry or commodity basis. The data in this dashboard is available on a quarterly basis by industry; not specific to a commodity. To see what industries were impacted by the UFLPA in FY 2023, select Fiscal Year filter for 2023 (FYTD), then look at the industry section. Your screen should look like Figures 11 -12 below.

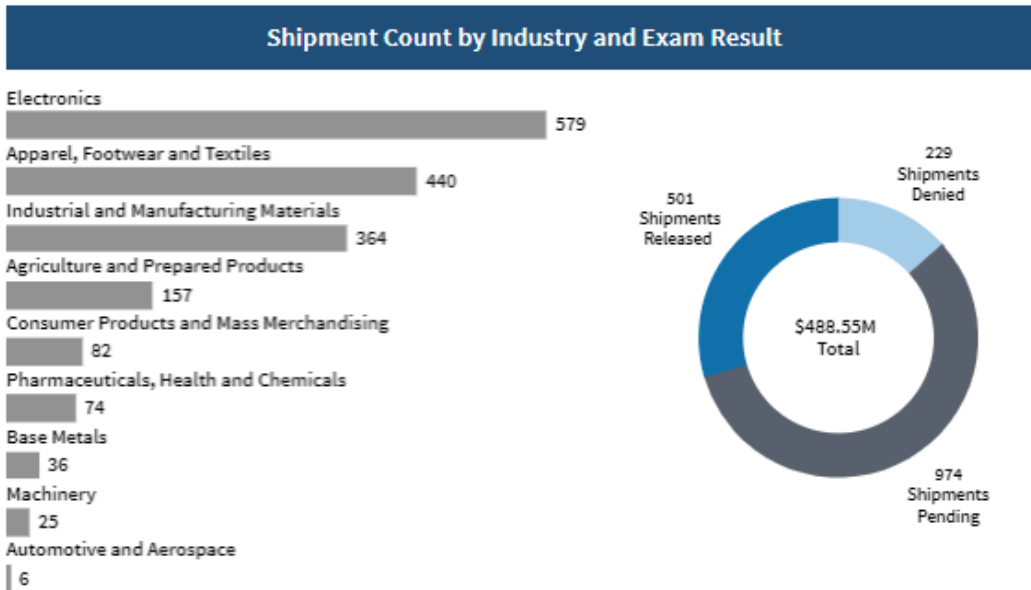


Figure 11

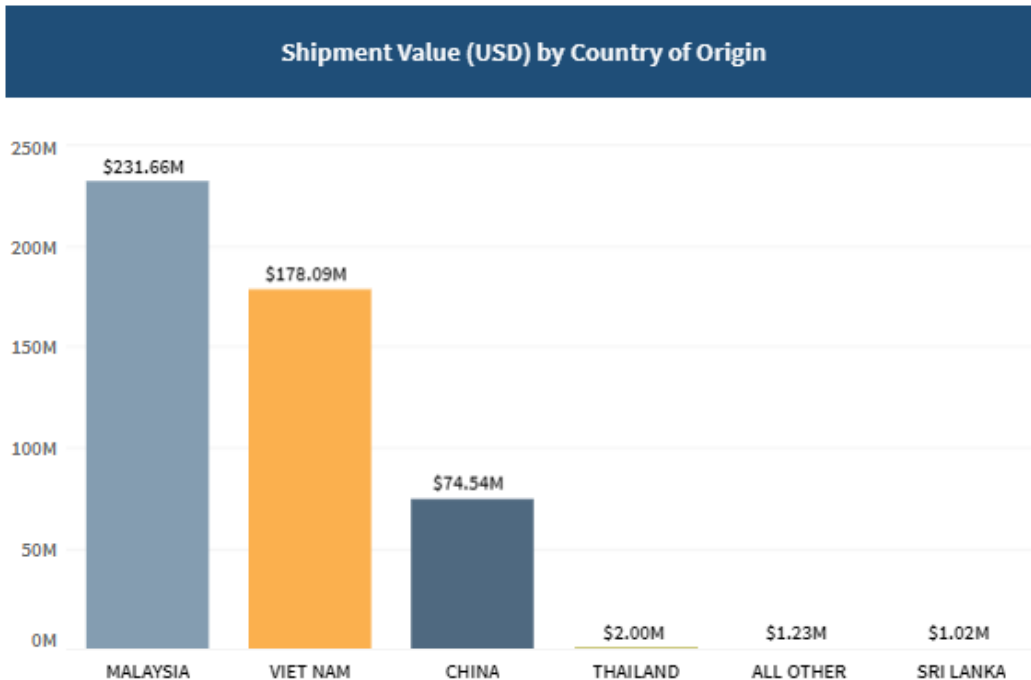


Figure 12



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Data Dictionary

For this example, the top three industries impacted by UFLPA enforcement actions in FY 2023 (FYTD) were Electronics, Apparel, Footwear, and Textiles, and Industrial and Manufacturing Materials industries. The top five countries of origin impacted by UFLPA enforcement actions were Malaysia, Vietnam, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka.