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# U.S. Adds Three Chinese Companies to Blacklist Over Forced Labor Allegations

A seafood processor, shoe maker and aluminum manufacturer all participated in programs that provide forced labor by Uyghurs and other minorities from Xinjiang, officials say

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The list, established under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, requires U.S. Customs and Border Protection to block future imports from the companies on the presumption they were produced with forced labor. PHOTO: PABLO MARTINEZ MONSIVAI/ASSOCIATED PRESS

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security said it was banning imports from three Chinese companies, alleging they used forced labor from the Chinese territory of Xinjiang.

The companies added to the U.S. import blacklist Tuesday include a seafood processor, a shoe maker and a company that manufactures aluminum and carbon graphite. The list, established under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, requires U.S. Customs and Border Protection to block future imports from the companies on the presumption they were produced with forced labor.

“The Department of Homeland Security will not tolerate forced labor in U.S. supply chains and will enforce our laws across all industries and sectors,” Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas said in a statement accompanying the action.

The addition of Shandong Meijia Group, Dongguan Oasis Shoes and Xinjiang Shenhua Coal and Electricity brings the number of companies on the import UFLPA entity list to 68. DHS officials have said they intend to [expand the list](#) in coming months.

In May, the Biden administration [added](#) 26 textile companies to the list that it said had ties to forced labor.

Shandong Meijia didn’t immediately respond to a request for comment. Dongguan Oasis Shoes and Xinjiang Shenhua Coal and Electricity weren’t immediately able to be reached for comment.

UFLPA was passed by Congress over concerns about the use by China of forced labor by the country’s Uyghurs and other minority groups. China has denied those claims and said it considers the scrutiny on Xinjiang unwelcome interference in its internal affairs.

CBP began enforcing the law in June 2022, and has since reviewed nearly 8,500 shipments of goods worth more than \$3.3 billion, according to officials. So far, additions by the Biden administration to the entity list have targeted Xinjiang’s agricultural sector as well as companies producing apparel, household appliances, batteries, chemicals and plastics.

In a statement Tuesday, DHS said after reviewing publicly available information it had found Shandong Meijia Group, a company that processes seafood and vegetables, had participated in a government-sponsored labor program that placed minorities from Xinjiang in its factory in Shandong province.

The company was the subject of an investigation by the Outlaw Ocean Project, a nonprofit that focuses on human rights, labor and environmental abuses that take place at sea.

The department undertook a similar review of publicly available information before determining that Dongguan Oasis Shoe and Xinjiang Shenhua Coal and Electricity had also participated in Xinjiang forced labor programs, according to officials.

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