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July 9, 2026

Ambassador Jamieson Greer
United States Trade Representative
Executive Office of the President
600 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20508

Dear Ambassador Greer:

I write to raise strong concerns with USTR's proposal to impose tariffs on 60 of the United States' top trading partners under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301). Instead of using forced labor as a pretext for pursuing broad tariffs that raise costs for Americans, I urge this Administration to give the scourge of forced labor the attention it deserves by focusing on enforcing the laws on the books and ensuring that the United States is investing adequate resources towards combatting forced labor where it happens.

Forced labor is a serious problem, and it demands a serious solution. I have significant concerns with the proposed tariffs on 60 economies under Section 301, purportedly to address each economy's failure to impose or effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labor. Statements by Administration officials clearly indicate that this Section 301 action is merely an effort to reconstruct President Trump's global tariff regime after it was invalidated by the Supreme Court in *Learning Resources Inc. v. Trump*. The specific tariff remedies proposed under this Section 301 action likewise appear ill-designed to accomplish a legitimate objective. Rather than a targeted approach, USTR has proposed that some of the worst offenders for forced labor receive the same rate under this proposed action as countries that have long been cooperative partners for the United States.

Any meaningful effort to address forced labor abroad must begin with robust enforcement of U.S. law prohibiting the importation of goods produced with forced labor. Congress has taken significant steps to strengthen this law in the last decade, including by passing legislation that I co-authored to close the major "consumptive demand" loophole in 2016 and by passing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) in 2021. However, the Trump Administration's record of enforcement is disappointing. The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force has not added a single entity to the UFLPA Entity List since January 15, 2025, suggesting that the Administration is not serious about maintaining strong enforcement against entities that rely on forced labor in Xinjiang, China. Likewise, the value of shipments detained under the UFLPA has decreased precipitously under the Trump Administration; U.S. Customs and Border Protection data indicate that the agency detained

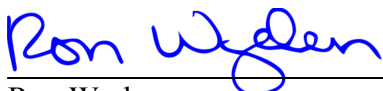
approximately \$166 million in shipments under the UFLPA in 2025, compared to approximately \$1.76 billion in goods in 2024 and \$1.42 billion in 2023.¹

The Trump Administration's record on international engagement to combat forced labor is similarly poor. The elimination of over \$500 million in programming funded through the Labor Department's Bureau of International Labor Affairs undermines U.S. efforts to combat forced labor around the world and level the playing field for workers in the United States. Meanwhile, the Trump Administration has withheld funds appropriated by Congress for the International Labor Organization (ILO), preventing the appointment of a U.S. Deputy Director-General and ceding U.S. influence to China.² Robust U.S. participation in the ILO, which plays a critical role in international efforts to eliminate forced labor, is broadly supported by U.S. workers and businesses.

I strongly encourage USTR to develop a genuine strategy to combat forced labor in global supply chains and help our trading partners to build the legal, institutional, and technical capacity to adopt and effectively enforce import prohibitions on goods produced with forced labor. The United States must also promote and formalize greater coordination on enforcement with trading partners, including through information-sharing mechanisms, coordinated risk assessments, anti-circumvention measures, and greater transparency and accountability requirements such as the publication of enforcement statistics and priorities. In doing so, the United States can help our trading partners implement forced labor import bans that complement U.S. domestic enforcement efforts and reduce opportunities for circumvention.

The United States has led global efforts to eliminate the production of goods with forced labor, but we cannot do it alone, and we cannot do it through blanket tariffs that raise costs for Americans and alienate our allies. We need a network of strong partners with the capacity to effectively enforce their own forced labor import bans. To credibly take on this challenge, the United States must rigorously enforce our own domestic laws, sufficiently fund U.S. government and international organizations that support capacity building abroad, and formalize technical assistance and cooperation with trading partners.

Sincerely,



Ron Wyden
United States Senator
Ranking Member, Committee
on Finance

¹ Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Enforcement Statistics, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/trade/uyghur-forced-labor-prevention-act-statistics>.

² Reuters, "UN labour agency freezes US official's appointment over unpaid dues," June 1, 2026, <https://www.reuters.com/world/un-labour-agency-freezes-us-officials-appointment-over-unpaid-dues-2026-06-01/>.