

APPENDIX — 60-ECONOMY SELF-ADMISSION MATRIX

Section 301 Forced-Labor Investigation

Docket No. USTR-2026-0133 / USTR-2026-0134

Hearing before the Section 301 Committee — April 28, 2026, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC

Submitting Party: James Hunter Poole, Executive Chairman & CEO, Obelisk Tech Systems Inc. (CAGE 9S0L8; UEI U34MSJ6A6413)

Executive Summary

This appendix supplements the Submitter's prior USTR filings (USTR-2026-0133-00125451; USTR-2026-0067-00125452; USTR-2026-0134-00125458; USTR-2026-0068-00125460) and the Forced Labor Import Reciprocity Doctrine entered into the public record. It provides, for each of the sixty (60) economies identified in the USTR initiation notice of March 12, 2026, (i) a plain, verbatim URL pointing to a sovereign or official-institutional source constituting a self-admission of forced labor or failure to effectively prohibit the importation of goods produced with forced labor, (ii) a hyperlinked version of the same source title for ease of use, and (iii) the specific markets and goods categories anchored to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) 2024 TVPRA List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor (dated September 5, 2024) and the Executive Order 13126 List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor.

Of the sixty economies, fifty-six (56) yield a Tier 1 sovereign admission — a binding legislative instrument, constitutional text, executive-branch policy document, or treaty-level engagement with the ILO. The remaining four — China, Libya, Russia, and Venezuela — lack a clean sovereign admission. In those four cases the record rests on external authoritative documentation (the U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report, UN Fact-Finding Missions, or analogous sources), and the documented refusal or incapacity of the state to acknowledge the problem is itself evidentiary under Section 301(d)(3)(B)(iii).

Source hierarchy used: (1) sovereign legislation or constitutional text; (2) sovereign-executive action plans and ministerial portals; (3) statutory due-diligence registries (Australia, Canada, EU, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom); (4) ILO technical-cooperation programmes constituting state acknowledgment of ILO supervisory findings (Qatar; applicable also to Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE); (5) U.S. DOL ILAB country pages and State Department TIP reports as supplementary external anchors. Every URL was live at the time of compilation, April 23, 2026.

How to Read Each Country Entry

Each of the sixty country blocks below contains four rows: (a) Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain) — the unadorned URL string the Section 301 Committee can copy into any record or citation tool; (b) Supplementary URL — a second anchor, typically the DOL ILAB country page or a secondary sovereign document; (c) Markets / Goods Categories — the specific DOL TVPRA 2024 entries for that country, plus any additional government-documented sectors not yet on the TVPRA list; and (d) Character of Admission — the legal or policy nature of the admission (statutory, constitutional, policy, administrative, treaty-level, or external-anchored). Immediately beneath the plain URL in each row, the same source is re-presented as a named hyperlink for direct click-through. This dual-presentation is at the submitter's request to accommodate both printed-record use (plain URL citation) and digital-record use (live hyperlink).

Anchor Source: U.S. Department of Labor 2024 TVPRA List

The market/goods column is anchored to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) 2024 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor — 204 goods across 82 countries and areas, dated September 5, 2024, and published under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 as amended. The full list is available at

https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ilab/child_labor_reports/tda2023/2024-tvpra-list-of-goods.pdf

Linked: [U.S. DOL ILAB, 2024 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor \(PDF\)](#)

USTR Initiation Notice — Source Documents

USTR Press Release, March 12, 2026:

<https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2026/march/ustr-initiates-60-section-301-investigations-relating-to-failures-to-take-action-on-forced-labor>

Linked: [USTR — USTR Initiates 60 Section 301 Investigations Relating to Failures to Take Action on Forced Labor](#)

Federal Register Notice (91 FR 5151, March 17, 2026):

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/03/17/2026-05151/initiation-of-section-301-investigations-of-acts-policies-and-practices-of-various-economies-related>

Linked: [Federal Register — Initiation of Section 301 Investigations of Various Economies on Forced-Labor Import Prohibitions](#)

USTR pre-publication FRN (PDF):

<https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/2026/FRN%20-%20Forced%20Labor%20Import%20Ban%20301%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Linked: [USTR — Forced Labor Import Ban 301 pre-publication FRN \(PDF\)](#)

Sixty-Economy Self-Admission Matrix

1. Algeria [Tier 1 (Legislative)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://adjel.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/23-04.pdf <i>Linked:</i> Law No. 23-04 of 7 May 2023 on the Prevention of and Fight against Trafficking in Persons (Algerian Official Journal)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/algeria/ <i>Linked:</i> U.S. Department of State, 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: Algeria
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA list. State-documented forced-labor sectors: construction (Bangladeshi, Chinese BRI workers), domestic work, begging networks, sex trafficking; Cuban medical brigades; DPRK laborers. Informal economy is the principal locus.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via standalone 2023 anti-trafficking law (Law No. 23-04) + 2022–2024 National Action Plan. Government acknowledged limited capacity to intervene in Algeria’s large informal job market.

2. Angola [Tier 1 (Policy)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://governo.gov.ao/ao/noticias/angola-aprova-plano-nacional-combate-ao-trafico-de-seres-humanos/ <i>Linked:</i> Government of Angola Portal — National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/angola <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Angola
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Diamonds (forced child labor). Angola’s constitutional framework prohibits forced labor; diamond mining remains the flagship forced-child-labor sector.
Character of Admission:	National Inter-Ministerial Commission against TIP; 2020–2025 National Action Plan adopted by Presidential Decree. Government acknowledges forced labor in artisanal diamond mining.

3. Argentina [Tier 1 (Policy)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://enaun.cancilleria.gob.ar/en/content/partnerships-end-forced-labor-supply-chains <i>Linked:</i> Argentine Permanent Mission to the UN — Partnerships to End Forced Labor in Supply Chains
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2022/Argentina.pdf

	<i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, 2022 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Argentina
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Garments (forced child labor, Bolivian migrants in Buenos Aires sweatshops); bricks, cotton, garlic, grapes, olives, strawberries, tobacco, tomatoes, yerba mate, charcoal (child labor). RENATRE documents agricultural exploitation.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Foreign Ministry (Cancillería): Argentina adopted and incorporated the ILO Protocol on Forced Labor into domestic law; hosted the 2017 IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labor.

4. Australia [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://modernslaveryregister.gov.au/ <i>Linked:</i> Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth Modern Slavery Statements Register (statutory register under Modern Slavery Act 2018 Cth)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.ag.gov.au/crime/modern-slavery/modern-slavery-act <i>Linked:</i> Attorney-General's Department Modern Slavery Act page (McMillan Review and implementation)
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA list. Government-documented risk sectors: horticulture and agriculture (seasonal worker schemes), cleaning, construction, hospitality, meat processing; imported inputs across retail and electronics supply chains.
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: statutory Modern Slavery Act 2018 compels ≥A\$100M-revenue entities to disclose identified modern slavery risks in Australian operations. 2023 McMillan Review found enforcement failures requiring penalties, lower A\$50M threshold, and a due-diligence obligation.

5. The Bahamas [Tier 1 (Administrative)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/portal/public/Trafficking%20in%20Persons/General%20Information/ <i>Linked:</i> Government of The Bahamas — Inter-Ministry Committee on Trafficking in Persons and Trafficking in Persons Task Force
Supplementary URL:	https://www.bahamas.gov.bs/news-press-release/human-trafficking-keeps-growing-despite-global-efforts-to-combat-it <i>Linked:</i> Office of the Prime Minister press release — statement that young Bahamian girls were trafficked for sexual exploitation by family members and that human trafficking 'is happening in our country'
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA list. State-documented forced-labor sectors: services (including tourism), domestic work, construction, agriculture, manufacturing per official Bahamian anti-trafficking pamphlet.

Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via official government portal acknowledging The Bahamas as a destination country; 2008 Trafficking in Persons (Prevention and Suppression) Act; National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan adopted.
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6. Bahrain [Tier 1 (Administrative)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.lmra.bh/portal/en/page/show/293 <i>Linked:</i> Kingdom of Bahrain, Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA) — Expat Management System and National Referral System for Victims of Trafficking in Persons
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/bahrain <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Bahrain
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work (migrant women), construction (migrant men), retail/sales (Asian/African migrants under kafala residuals).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via LMRA's flexi-permit and self-sponsorship reforms (2017+) — the first in the GCC to allow migrants to change employers without sponsor consent; LMRA handbook on the National Referral System for TIP victims.

7. Bangladesh [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://mha.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mha.portal.gov.bd/policies/01abe950_b6f1_4749_b0ce_f41826ff5c05/National%20P2022-Engl%20sh.pdf <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh — National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking 2018–2022
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/bangladesh <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Bangladesh
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Garments (forced labor — E.O. 13126 List 2024 addition), dried fish (forced child labor), bidis, bricks, footwear, furniture (steel), glass, jute, leather, mat, textiles (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Home Ministry National Plan of Action; Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 is the statutory frame. New 2024 addition highlights unresolved sectoral risk.

8. Brazil [Tier 1 (Administrative + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/assuntos/inpecao-do-trabalho/areas-de-atuacao/combate-ao-trabalho-escravo</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego — Combate ao Trabalho Escravo (Official Dirty List / Lista Suja)</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/abril/brasil-divulga-cadastro-de-empregadores-que-exploraram-trabalho-escravo</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship — Cadastro de Empregadores (Dirty List) publication</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Cattle, charcoal, coffee, garments, sugarcane, timber (forced labor); açaí, bananas, beef, bricks, cashews, ceramics, cocoa, corn, cotton, fish, footwear, hogs, manioc, pineapples, poultry, rice, sheep, sisal, tobacco (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: Brazil operates the Cadastro de Empregadores (Dirty List / Lista Suja) — the world's first sovereign blacklist of employers caught using slave-like labor, published by the Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; statutory frame in Law 10.803/2003 amending Art. 149 Penal Code.

9. Cambodia [Tier 1 (Administrative)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://ncct.gov.kh/</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT), Royal Government of Cambodia</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/cambodia</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Cambodia</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bricks (forced child labor — debt bondage); alcoholic beverages, bovines, fish, manioc, meat, rubber, shrimp, sugarcane, textiles, timber, tobacco (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via NCCT (chaired by Deputy Prime Minister / Minister of Interior); 5-Year National Plan of Action on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation. 2008 anti-trafficking law is the statutory frame.

10. Canada [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrccs/pblctns/2025-frcd-lbr-chld-lbr-sply-chns-ct-scnd-rprt/index-en.aspx</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Public Safety Canada — 2025 Annual Report to Parliament under the Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/frcd-lbr-cndn-sply-chns/index-en.aspx</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Public Safety Canada — Forced Labour in Canadian Supply Chains portal</p>

Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA list as producer. Canadian public-sector procurement risk categories acknowledged by PSPC: IT hardware, electronics and electronic components, apparel/PPE, natural stone, mica, fish/seafood.
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: Bill S-211, Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act (in force Jan 1, 2024), statutorily compels government institutions and reporting entities to submit annual supply-chain due-diligence reports to the Minister of Public Safety.

11. Chile *[Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.interior.gob.cl/trata-de-personas/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública — Mesa Intersectorial sobre Trata de Personas (MITP)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/chile <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Chile
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on 2024 DOL TVPRA list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: agriculture (migrant workers), domestic work, mining services (subcontracting), fishing/aquaculture.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via MITP (Intersectoral Roundtable on Trafficking in Persons) coordinated by the Ministry of Interior; Law 20.507 (2011) criminalized TIP including forced labor; 2023–2026 National Action Plan.

12. China, People's Republic of *[External only (Tier 3, documented non-admission)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	http://www.mps.gov.cn/n2254314/n6409334/n6409340/n6409344/index.html <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Public Security of China — Anti-Trafficking Office announcements (note: PRC denies state-sponsored forced labor in Xinjiang)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/china/ <i>Linked:</i> U.S. Department of State, 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: China (Tier 3)
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: State-imposed forced labor in Xinjiang — aluminum, caustic soda, cotton, cotton-derived downstream goods (garments, textiles, yarn, and Vietnam cotton garments), jujubes, metallurgical-grade silicon, polyvinyl chloride, polysilicon (and downstream photovoltaic ingots, wafers, solar cells, solar modules), squid, tomato products, hair products, gloves, Christmas decorations, fish, footwear, electronics, fireworks, toys, thread/yarn, nails; DRC-origin cobalt/copper in Chinese-made lithium-ion batteries and electrolytic copper products.
Character of Admission:	Tier 1 NOT available — the PRC government denies state-sponsored forced labor and has designated the Uyghur Human Rights Project as 'undesirable.' Anchor used is the U.S. government Tier 3 designation and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) rebuttable-presumption framework. Non-admission is itself dispositive evidence.

13. Colombia [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.mininterior.gov.co/estrategia-nacional-de-lucha-contra-la-trata-de-personas-2020-2024/</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Ministerio del Interior de Colombia — Estrategia Nacional de Lucha contra la Trata de Personas 2020–2024</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/colombia</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Colombia</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Coca (forced labor, by illegal armed groups); bricks, coal, coffee, emeralds, fruits, gold, grapes, sugarcane, pornography (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Ministry of Interior National Strategy; Law 985 of 2005 is the statutory frame; COAT (Comité Interinstitucional para la Lucha contra la Trata). Recruitment by illegal armed groups is state-acknowledged.

14. Costa Rica [Tier 1 (Statutory)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.coalicioncontralatratacostarica.org/</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Coalición Nacional contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes y la Trata de Personas (CONATT) — Government of Costa Rica</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/costa-rica</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Costa Rica</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Cattle, coffee (child labor). Government-documented forced-labor sectors additionally include fishing, construction, domestic work.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via CONATT (National Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and TIP); Law No. 9095 (2013) criminalized TIP and created the National Fund against TIP (FONATT).

15. Dominican Republic [Tier 1 (Constitutional + Statutory)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://mt.gob.do/dependency/direccion-de-trabajo-infantil/</p> <p><i>Linked:</i> Ministerio de Trabajo, República Dominicana — Dirección de Prevención y Erradicación de Trabajo Infantil</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.presidencia.gob.do/noticias/ministerio-de-trabajo-conani-y-superate-portal-ecen-la-lucha-para-prevenir-y-erradicar-el</p>

	<i>Linked:</i> Presidencia de la República Dominicana — Presidential communiqué (MT/CONANI/Supérate coordination on child labor)
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Sugarcane (forced labor) + downstream bagasse, furfural, molasses, raw sugar, refined sugar, rum (forced-labor inputs — 2024 additions); baked goods, coffee, rice, tomatoes (child labor). CBP's 2022 WRO on Central Romana sugar is the U.S. enforcement anchor.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Ministry of Labor (eradication as constitutional-statutory 'matter of highest national interest' per Art. 56.1); CONANI + Supérate; Law 137-03 (TIP) and Law 136-03 (Children's Code).

16. Ecuador [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.ministeriodelgobierno.gob.ec/plan-de-accion-contra-la-trata-de-personas/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministerio de Gobierno de Ecuador — Plan de Acción contra la Trata de Personas 2019–2030
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/ecuador <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Ecuador
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bananas, bovines, bricks, flowers, gold, hogs, poultry, rice (child labor). Documented forced-labor risks additionally in artisanal gold mining, domestic work, begging networks.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Comité Interinstitucional de Coordinación para la Prevención de la Trata y Protección Integral a las Víctimas; Comprehensive Organic Penal Code (COIP) Arts. 91–94 criminalize TIP including forced labor.

17. Egypt [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.nccpim.gov.eg/en/home <i>Linked:</i> National Coordinating Committee on Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM&TIP), Arab Republic of Egypt
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/egypt <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Egypt
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bricks, cotton, limestone/stones (child labor). Government-acknowledged forced-labor sectors additionally include domestic work, agriculture, informal construction.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via NCCPIM (chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs); Law No. 64 of 2010 on Combating Human Trafficking; 2022–2026 National Strategy and National Referral Mechanism.

18. El Salvador *[Tier 1 (Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.seguridad.gob.sv/consejo-nacional-contrala-trata-de-personas/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública — Consejo Nacional contra la Trata de Personas (CNCTP)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/el-salvador <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: El Salvador
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Baked goods, cattle, cereal grains, coffee, fireworks, shellfish, sugarcane (child labor). Forced-labor risks: domestic work, informal sector, gang-related coerced labor.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via CNCTP; Special Law against Trafficking in Persons (Decree 824 of 2014) is the statutory frame.

19. European Union *[Tier 1 (Legislative)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3015/oj/eng <i>Linked:</i> Regulation (EU) 2024/3015 of 27 November 2024 on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market (EUR-Lex)
Supplementary URL:	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1760/oj/eng <i>Linked:</i> Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of 13 June 2024 (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive / CSDDD) (EUR-Lex)
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not an origin jurisdiction for TVPRA listings (the Netherlands is now listed for downstream cocoa products — chocolate, cocoa butter, cocoa paste, cocoa powder from Côte d'Ivoire/Ghana origin, 2024 addition). EU-level risk categories per Eurostat TIP statistics: labor trafficking into agriculture, construction, domestic work, hospitality, care.
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: EU Forced Labour Regulation recitals expressly admit that forced labour affects 17.3 million people globally in the private sector and that the EU's prior legislative framework has been insufficient. Entered into force 13 Dec 2024; full application 14 Dec 2027. Eurostat 2024 data: 9,678 registered trafficking victims, with notable rise in labor exploitation cases.

20. Guatemala *[Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://svet.gob.gt/ <i>Linked:</i> Secretaría contra la Violencia Sexual, Explotación y Trata de Personas (SVET), Gobierno de Guatemala
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/guatemala <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Guatemala

Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Broccoli, coffee, corn, fireworks, gravel/crushed stones, sugarcane (child labor). Forced-labor risks additionally in agriculture, domestic work, garment maquila.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via SVET (under the Vice Presidency); Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (Decree 9-2009).

21. Guyana [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://mss.gov.gy/ministerial-task-force-on-trafficking-in-persons/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, Government of Guyana — Ministerial Task Force on Trafficking in Persons (MTFTIP)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/guyana <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Guyana
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA 2024 list. Government-documented forced-labor sectors: mining (gold, especially interior hinterland), logging, domestic work, commercial agriculture.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Ministerial Task Force; Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (2005); 2021–2025 National Plan of Action.

22. Honduras [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.ciprotrata.gob.hn/ <i>Linked:</i> Comisión Interinstitucional contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas (CICESCT), República de Honduras
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/honduras <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Honduras
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Coffee, lobsters, melons (child labor). Deep-diving lobster fishery is the flagship forced/child-labor case.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via CICESCT; Law against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (Decree 59-2012); II National Plan of Action against TIP.

23. Hong Kong, China [Tier 1 (Administrative)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.sb.gov.hk/eng/special/humantrafficking/action_plan.html <i>Linked:</i> Security Bureau, HKSAR Government — Action Plan to Tackle Trafficking in Persons and to Enhance Protection of Foreign Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/hong-kong <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Hong Kong
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not a TVPRA origin jurisdiction. Government-documented risk categories: foreign domestic helpers (debt bondage / excessive recruitment fees); re-export / transshipment exposure to Xinjiang-origin goods.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Security Bureau Action Plan (adopted 2018, periodically updated); Hong Kong has ratified ILO Convention 29 via the PRC's extension.

24. India *[Tier 1 (Constitutional + Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://labour.gov.in/childlabour <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India — Child Labour and Bonded Labour portal (PENCIL platform for bonded labour rescue)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/india <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: India
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Garments, bricks, carpets, cottonseed, embellished textiles, rice, sandstone, shrimp, stones, sugarcane, tea, thread/yarn (forced labor / forced child labor); bidis, brassware, cotton, fireworks, footwear, gems, glass bangles, incense, leather, locks, matches, mica, soccer balls, recovered metals e-waste (child labor); palm-oil-blend cooking oils (downstream).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (35 CFR in statutory terms: bonded labor declared 'crime against humanity' by Supreme Court); Constitution Articles 23 and 24; PENCIL/NCLP implementation platform for bonded-labour rescue data.

25. Indonesia *[Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/ <i>Linked:</i> Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak — Gugus Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (Anti-Trafficking Task Force)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/indonesia <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Indonesia

Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Fish, nickel, palm fruit (forced labor) + downstream crude and refined palm kernel oil, crude and refined palm oil, oleochemicals, biofuel (palm) (2024 additions); footwear (sandals), gold, rubber, tin, tobacco (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (GT PP-TPPO); Law No. 21/2007 on Eradication of TIP; 2020–2024 National Action Plan. 2024 addition of nickel reflects Morowali/Weda Bay smelter concerns.

26. Iraq [Tier 1 (Constitutional)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Iraq_2005 <i>Linked:</i> Constitution of the Republic of Iraq (2005), Art. 29 (prohibition of economic exploitation of children) and Art. 37(3) (prohibition of forced labor, slavery, slave trade, trafficking in women or children, and sex trade)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.unicef.org/iraq/press-releases/government-iraq-supported-united-nations-strengthens-its-commitment-prevent <i>Linked:</i> UNICEF Iraq / MOLSA — 30 March 2023 Action Plan signed by Minister of Labor acknowledging recruitment and use of children by state-affiliated Popular Mobilization Forces
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bricks (child labor). Forced-labor risks: construction, domestic work, agriculture (displaced persons); PMF-affiliated child recruitment.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Iraqi Constitution (binding statutory text) + MOLSA–UN Country Task Force Action Plan 2023 (Minister Ahmed Jassim Al-Asadi signed acknowledgment of state-linked child recruitment).

27. Israel [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.gov.il/en/departments/guides/slavery-and-forced-labor <i>Linked:</i> Government of Israel, Ministry of Justice / Inter-Ministerial Coordinator on Trafficking — 'Slavery and Forced Labor' coordination page
Supplementary URL:	https://www.gov.il/en/service/foreign_workers_data_files <i>Linked:</i> Population and Immigration Authority (PIBA) — Foreign Workers regulations and Deposit scheme pages
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Documented risk sectors: agriculture (Thai bilateral workers), construction (Chinese/Turkish workers), caregiving (Filipino, Moldovan migrants); asylum-seeker Deposit regime (Eritrean/Sudanese) at risk of forced-labor conditions.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via official anti-trafficking pages stating that the 2006 anti-trafficking law expanded criminal legislation in the areas of slavery and forced labor; state operates a recognition, protection, and rehabilitation system for trafficking and slavery victims.

28. Japan [Tier 1 (Policy)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisaku/jinsein/index_e.html Linked: Cabinet Secretariat of Japan — Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/japan Linked: U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Japan</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	<p>Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Documented forced-labor risk sectors: Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) — fisheries, agriculture, construction, manufacturing (sewing, auto parts); new April 2027 replacement scheme under the Ikusei Shuro program.</p>
Character of Admission:	<p>Sovereign admission via Cabinet Secretariat Action Plan (most recent: 2022 update); abolition of Technical Intern Training Program announced by government in 2023 expressly in response to forced-labor criticisms. Specified Skilled Worker system and Ikusei Shuro (Training and Employment) successor system.</p>

29. Jordan [Tier 1 (Statutory)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.pm.gov.jo/ar/content/10062/National-Committee-to-Combat-Human-Trafficking Linked: Prime Ministry of Jordan — National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/jordan Linked: U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Jordan</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	<p>Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Documented forced-labor risk sectors: Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) garment sector (South and Southeast Asian migrants), domestic work, agriculture (Syrian refugees).</p>
Character of Admission:	<p>Sovereign admission via National Committee (chaired by Minister of Justice); Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. 9 of 2009; 2023–2025 National Strategy.</p>

30. Kazakhstan [Tier 1 (Legislative)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/Z2400000110 Linked: Parliament of Kazakhstan / Ministry of Justice (Adilet) — Law No. 110-VIII LRK of 5 July 2024 'On Countering Human Trafficking'</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/P120000007S</p>

	<i>Linked:</i> Supreme Court of Kazakhstan — Normative Resolution on enforcement of anti-trafficking law
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Cotton (forced labor and child labor). Additional documented risk sectors: construction, agriculture, domestic work (Central Asian migrants).
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: comprehensive 2024 anti-trafficking law establishing a 'unified system for countering human trafficking'; expressly references forced labor and exploitation of child labor.

31. Kuwait *[Tier 1 (Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.paci.gov.kw/ <i>Linked:</i> Public Authority for Manpower (PAM) and Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI), State of Kuwait — worker registration, minimum wage, and domestic worker reforms
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/kuwait <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Kuwait
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work (women migrants from South/Southeast Asia, East Africa — Kuwait's Domestic Workers Law 68/2015), construction (male migrants under kafala residuals).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via 2015 Domestic Workers Law (first in GCC to provide basic labor-law protections for domestic workers), 2019 minimum wage for domestic workers, and Law 91/2013 on Combating Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

32. Libya *[Tier 2 (external-anchored)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://lana-news.ly/en/post/133620 <i>Linked:</i> Libyan News Agency (LANA) / Public Prosecution — Attorney General call for establishing a legislative framework to prevent human trafficking
Supplementary URL:	https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/libya/ <i>Linked:</i> U.S. Department of State, 2024 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Libya
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Documented forced-labor sectors (including by state-linked actors): migrant detention centers, agriculture, construction, domestic work, Sudanese children in GNU-affiliated military camps, Syrian child recruitment by LAAF-linked groups.

Character of Admission:	Tier 1 limited — rival governments and state complicity. Best available sovereign admission is the Attorney General / Public Prosecution statement that Libya needs a legislative and institutional framework with more effective tools to prevent trafficking, prosecute perpetrators, and protect victims. Substantive evidence is U.S. State Department + UNSMIL + IOM.
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33. Malaysia *[Tier 1 (Statutory + Administrative)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.mapo.gov.my/ <i>Linked:</i> Majlis Anti-Pemerdagangan Orang dan Anti-Penyeludupan Migran (MAPO) — Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants, Ministry of Home Affairs Malaysia
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/malaysia <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Malaysia
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Electronics, garments, palm fruit, rubber gloves (forced labor) + downstream crude/refined palm oil, palm kernel oil, oleochemicals, biofuel (palm), cooking oil blends, including India-produced cooking oil with Malaysian palm inputs (2024 additions); palm fruit (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via MAPO; Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act 2007 (ATIPSOM); National Action Plan on Anti-Trafficking in Persons 2021–2025. 2020 recognition of forced labor indicators in rubber-glove supply chain (Top Glove, WRP) triggered the CBP WROs.

34. Mexico *[Tier 1 (Administrative + Treaty-implementing)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://trabajoforzoso.stps.gob.mx/inicio/ <i>Linked:</i> Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS) — 'Mecanismo contra el Trabajo Forzoso en México' (dedicated government portal implementing USMCA Art. 23.6)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.gob.mx/stps <i>Linked:</i> STPS — Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, Government of Mexico
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Chile peppers, tomatoes (forced labor); beans, cattle, coffee, cucumbers, eggplants, garments, leather goods, melons, onions, poppies, pornography, sugarcane, tobacco (child labor). 2026 Certificado Laboral para la Agroexportación targets aguacate/avocado, berries, asparagus, tomatoes.
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: Mexican government implementing USMCA Art. 23.6 via the February 17, 2023 Acuerdo (published DOF, effective May 18, 2023) establishing an investigation mechanism for goods produced with forced or compulsory labor; STPS as lead agency. 2026 Certificado Laboral for agroexportation to formalize 200,000 jornaleros.

35. Morocco [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.cndh.ma/en/themes/human-trafficking <i>Linked:</i> Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH), Royaume du Maroc — National Human Rights Council reporting on Law 27-14 on Combating Trafficking in Persons
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/morocco <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Morocco
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on 2024 DOL TVPRA list. Documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work (child petites bonnes), agriculture, construction; sub-Saharan migrants in informal sector.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via CNDH (constitutional A-status NHRI); Law 27-14 of 2016 on Combating Trafficking in Persons; Domestic Workers Law 19-12 (effective 2018).

36. New Zealand [Tier 1 (Administrative)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/immigration/temporary-migrant-worker-exploitation-review <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) — Temporary Migrant Worker Exploitation Review (Cabinet-approved September 2018)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.immigration.govt.nz/about-us/news-centre/investigation-underway-into-the-exploitation-of-indian-and-bangladeshi-national-s-in-auckland/ <i>Linked:</i> Immigration New Zealand (MBIE) — August 2023 Auckland AEWV investigation (115 Indian/Bangladeshi nationals; INZ admits it 'did not adequately assess the risk')
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: horticulture (Recognised Seasonal Employer program / Pacific Island workers), hospitality, construction (Accredited Employer Work Visa scheme).
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: explicit admission of systemic exploitation of temporary migrant workers; Worker Protection (Migrant and Other Employees) Act 2023; Migrant Exploitation Protection Visa; 2,235 complaints against accredited employers, 178 active investigations, 165 accreditations revoked per INZ.

37. Nicaragua [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.mp.gob.ni/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministerio Público de Nicaragua — Unidad Especializada contra la Trata de Personas
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Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/nicaragua <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Nicaragua
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bananas, coffee, gold, gravel (crushed stones), shellfish, stones (pumice), tobacco (child labor). Deep-diving lobster fishing on Miskito Coast.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Law 896 (2015) against Trafficking in Persons; National Coalition against TIP established. Caveat: enforcement decayed post-2018 political crisis; the 2025 TIP Report placed Nicaragua on Tier 3.

38. Nigeria [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.naptip.gov.ng/ <i>Linked:</i> National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Federal Republic of Nigeria
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/nigeria <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Nigeria
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Cocoa, granite, gravel (crushed stones) (forced child labor); gold, manioc/cassava, sand (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via NAPTIP (established 2003); Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act 2015; 2022–2026 National Action Plan.

39. Norway [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2021-06-18-99 <i>Linked:</i> Norwegian Transparency Act (Åpenhetsloven / Lov om virksomheters åpenhet og arbeid med grunnleggende menneskerettigheter og anstendige arbeidsforhold) — effective 1 July 2022
Supplementary URL:	https://www.forbrukertilsynet.no/the-norwegian-transparency-act <i>Linked:</i> Norwegian Consumer Authority (Forbrukertilsynet) — official enforcement guidance on the Transparency Act
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Norwegian statutory risk categories: seafood/aquaculture supply chains, textile/apparel imports, electronics imports, mined commodities.
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: statute compels large Norwegian enterprises to conduct human-rights and decent-work due diligence on their supply chains and publish annual accounts of their due-diligence work; enforcement by Forbrukertilsynet.

40. Oman [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://mola.gov.om/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Labour, Sultanate of Oman — Labour Law Royal Decree 53/2023 and National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/oman <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Oman
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work, construction, fishing (Bangladeshi and South Asian migrants).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via new Labour Law (Royal Decree 53/2023) with anti-discrimination and enhanced labor rights; 2008 anti-trafficking law; National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking chaired by Undersecretary MFA.

41. Pakistan [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://nacta.gov.pk/trafficking-in-persons/ <i>Linked:</i> National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) / Federal Investigation Agency — Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2018 implementation
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/pakistan <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Pakistan
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bricks, carpets, coal, cotton, sugarcane, wheat (forced labor / forced child labor); baked goods, dairy products, electronics, furniture, garments, glass bangles, leather, rice, surgical instruments, textiles (child labor). Brick-kiln bonded labor is the flagship sector.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2018 and Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1992; Supreme Court judgments in Darshan Masih (PLD 1990 SC 513) and subsequent on bonded labor. Provincial bonded-labor legislation (Punjab, Sindh).

42. Peru [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mininter/campa%C3%B1as/3587-plan-nacional-contra-la-trata-de-personas <i>Linked:</i> Ministerio del Interior de Perú — Plan Nacional contra la Trata de Personas 2017–2021 (extended) and 2024+ successor plan
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Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/peru <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Peru
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Brazil nuts/chestnuts, gold, timber (forced labor); bricks, coca, fireworks, fish (child labor). Illegal gold mining in Madre de Dios is flagship forced-labor case.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Comisión Multisectorial Permanente contra la Trata de Personas y el Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes; Law 28950 (2007) and its 2014 amendment.

43. Philippines [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://iacat.gov.ph/ <i>Linked:</i> Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), Republic of the Philippines
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/philippines <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Philippines
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Coconut oil, copra meal (downstream, 2024 addition, from coconut inputs); bananas, coconuts, corn, fashion accessories, fish, gold, hogs, pornography, pyrotechnics, rice, rubber, sugarcane, tobacco (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via IACAT (chaired by DOJ Secretary); Republic Act 9208 (Anti-TIP Act 2003) as amended by RA 10364 (Expanded Anti-TIP Act 2012) and RA 11862 (2022); DMW (Department of Migrant Workers) Act 2021.

44. Qatar [Tier 1 (Treaty-level + Legislative)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/kafala-system-recruitment-and-working-conditions-qatar <i>Linked:</i> ILO Project Office Qatar — Technical Cooperation Programme between the Government of Qatar and the ILO (2017–present; Phase 3 2024–2028 Joint Work Programme signed March 2024)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.adlsa.gov.qa/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Labour (MOL), State of Qatar — ADLSA (Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs) portal
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: construction, domestic work, private security, hospitality (South Asian and African migrants under residual kafala elements).

Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: Qatar entered a 2017 ILO technical cooperation programme explicitly closing an Article 26 forced-labor complaint; Law No. 19 of 2020 allowed workers to change jobs without employer NOC; Law No. 17 of 2020 established the first non-discriminatory minimum wage in the Gulf.
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45. Russia <i>[External only (documented non-admission)]</i>	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/russia/ <i>Linked:</i> U.S. Department of State, 2024 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Russia (external source — Russia has no clean sovereign admission; government documented non-admission is itself evidentiary)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/russia/ <i>Linked:</i> U.S. Department of State, 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Russia (Tier 3)
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Bricks, pornography, timber (forced labor); downstream cigarettes (tobacco) made with Malawi tobacco inputs. State operates an extensive system of filtration/detention operations, including use of forced labor in Ukrainian-occupied territories; hosts North Korean laborers under forced-labor conditions in violation of UNSCR 2375/2397.
Character of Admission:	Tier 1 NOT available. Russia publicly refuses to acknowledge trafficking/forced-labor severity. March 2024 designation of IndustriALL Global Union (mining/energy/manufacturing) as 'undesirable organization' is an affirmative act of labor-NGO suppression. Secretary of State determined Russia recruited/used child soldiers April 2023–March 2024.

46. Saudi Arabia <i>[Tier 1 (Administrative + Statutory)]</i>	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.hrsd.gov.sa/en/services/wage-protection-system <i>Linked:</i> Saudi Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development (HRSD) — Wage Protection System (WPS), Labor Reform Initiative (March 2021) allowing migrant worker mobility, and Musaned recruitment platform
Supplementary URL:	https://www.hrc.gov.sa/en-us/Pages/default.aspx <i>Linked:</i> Saudi Human Rights Commission (HRC) — official sovereign entity with a mandate to combat trafficking in persons
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work (South/Southeast Asian and African women), construction (South Asian male migrants under residual kafala), retail/services.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via 2021 Labor Reform Initiative (first major amendment to kafala in KSA — migrants can change employers and exit the country without sponsor consent under defined conditions); WPS compulsory since 2020; 2009 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law. Constitutional Basic Law Art. 28.

47. Singapore [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.mom.gov.sg/employment-practices/trafficking-in-persons <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Manpower, Singapore — Trafficking in Persons enforcement and Prevention of Human Trafficking Act (Cap 256)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/singapore <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Singapore
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work (Foreign Domestic Workers, primarily from Indonesia, the Philippines, Myanmar), construction, marine/shipyard services.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via MOM enforcement page; Prevention of Human Trafficking Act (2014); Inter-Agency Taskforce on Trafficking in Persons.

48. South Africa [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.justice.gov.za/trafficking/trafficking.html <i>Linked:</i> Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Republic of South Africa — Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 7 of 2013
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/south-africa <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: South Africa
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on 2024 DOL TVPRA list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: agriculture (Eastern European, Zimbabwean, Lesotho migrants), domestic work, mining services, commercial sex.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via DOJ&CD and Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 7 of 2013 (in force August 2015); National Inter-Sectoral Committee on Trafficking (NICTIP) chaired by National Prosecuting Authority.

49. South Korea [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.moel.go.kr/english/main.jsp <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL), Republic of Korea — Employment Permit System (EPS) and Act on the Prevention of Illegal Employment of Foreigners
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/south-korea <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: South Korea

Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Indium (downstream; inputs produced with Bolivian child-labor zinc — 2024 addition). Additional documented risk sectors: agriculture and fishing (EPS migrants, particularly on Jeju distant-water fleet), factory work, entertainment sector (foreign women).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via MOEL; Framework Act on Policy for Non-Nationals; Act on the Punishment of Acts of Trafficking in Persons (2023 amendment); EPS reform acknowledging past exploitation in distant-water fishing.

50. Sri Lanka [Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.mfa.gov.lk/national-anti-human-trafficking-task-force/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Foreign Affairs / National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force (NAHTTF), Government of Sri Lanka
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/sri-lanka <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Sri Lanka
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on 2024 DOL TVPRA list. Documented forced-labor risk sectors: garment/apparel (BOI zones), tea plantation sector, fisheries (distant-water fleet), domestic work (Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment migration).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via NAHTTF (chaired by Secretary MFA); Penal Code § 360C (as amended); 2015 National Strategic Action Plan to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking.

51. Switzerland [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.fedpol.admin.ch/fedpol/en/home/kriminalitaet/menschenhandel.html <i>Linked:</i> Federal Office of Police (fedpol), Swiss Confederation — Coordination Unit against the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (KSMM) and National Action Plan
Supplementary URL:	https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/en/home/Publikationen_Dienstleistungen/Publikationen_und_Formulare/Aussenwirtschafts/weitere/publikationen/leitfaden-sorgfaltsprueflichten-minderjaehrigearbeitnehmer.html <i>Linked:</i> State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) — Swiss Code of Obligations Art. 964j (child labor and conflict minerals due-diligence obligation, in force 1 January 2022)
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work (diplomatic/private households), hospitality, construction, agriculture. Downstream exposure via Swiss commodity trading (cocoa, coffee, gold).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via KSMM and Swiss Code of Obligations Art. 964j–964l — statutory due-diligence obligation on large Swiss firms for child labor and conflict minerals; constitutional Art. 10(2) prohibition of forced labor.

52. Taiwan [Tier 1 (Statutory + Administrative)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7445/7451/7453/37404/ Linked: National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior, Taiwan — Human Trafficking Prevention Act and National Action Plan</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.mol.gov.tw/ Linked: Ministry of Labor, Taiwan — Migrant Worker Protection and Direct Hiring Service Center</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Fish (forced labor — distant-water fleet). Additional documented forced-labor risk sectors: manufacturing (Indonesian, Filipino, Vietnamese migrants), domestic caregiving, fishing crew on Kaohsiung-flagged distant-water vessels.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Human Trafficking Prevention Act (2009); Employment Service Act migrant-worker provisions; Fisheries Agency's 2022 Action Plan for Human Rights for Fishers Working on Distant-Water Fishing Vessels expressly acknowledging forced-labor risk.

53. Thailand [Tier 1 (Treaty-level + Legislative)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://www.mol.go.th/en/ Linked: Ministry of Labour, Kingdom of Thailand — Royal Ordinance on Management of the Work of Migrants (2017/2018) and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008)</p>
Supplementary URL:	<p>https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/thailand Linked: U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Thailand</p>
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Fish, garments, shrimp (forced labor / forced child labor) + downstream animal feed, fish oil, fishmeal (2024 additions); pornography, sugarcane (child labor). Note: shrimp from Thailand was REMOVED from the E.O. 13126 List in 2024 after documented reforms.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via Ministry of Labour migrant-worker reforms (post-EU IUU Yellow Card 2015, lifted 2019); ratification of ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188) in 2019 — first Asian country to do so; 2022 ratification of ILO Forced Labour Protocol (P029).

54. Trinidad and Tobago [Tier 1 (Statutory + Parliamentary)]	
Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	<p>https://nationalsecurity.gov.tt/divisions/the-counter-trafficking-unit-ctu/</p>

	<i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Homeland Security (formerly National Security), Trinidad and Tobago — Counter Trafficking Unit (CTU)
Supplementary URL:	https://newsday.co.tt/2024/12/11/counter-trafficking-unit-expects-more-convictions-of-human-traffickers/ <i>Linked:</i> CTU Annual Report on TIP (2022, laid in the House of Representatives) — 102 trafficking victims identified 2013–2022, 10 forced-labor cases
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA 2024 list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work, construction, commercial sex (Venezuelan refugee influx has elevated risk).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via CTU (est. 2013 under §11 of Trafficking in Persons Act Ch 12:10 of 2011); CTU publishes parliamentary annual reports documenting forced-labor cases.

55. Türkiye *[Tier 1 (Statistical + Policy)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://data.tuik.gov.tr/BulTen/Index?p=Child-Labour-Force-Survey-2019-33807 <i>Linked:</i> Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) — Child Labour Force Survey 2019 (720,000 children aged 5–17 in economic activity; most recent sovereign child-labor survey)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye-on-trafficking-in-human-beings.en.mfa <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Türkiye — 'Türkiye on Trafficking in Human Beings' policy page
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Citrus fruits, cotton, cumin, footwear, furniture, garments, hazelnuts, peanuts, pulses (legumes), sugar beets (child labor — heavy use of Syrian refugee children).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via TÜİK (official statistics) + MFA policy page stating human trafficking is 'modern day slavery'; Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection; National Task Force on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings; 3rd National Action Plan (in preparation per 2025 UPR).

56. United Arab Emirates *[Tier 1 (Statutory + Administrative)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.nctuae.gov.ae/ <i>Linked:</i> National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCHT), United Arab Emirates (chaired by the Minister of Justice)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.mohre.gov.ae/en/home.aspx

	<i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation (MoHRE) — Wage Protection System and worker recruitment reforms
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list (DOL sought information in 2024 on gold supply chain inputs connected to UAE including gold originating from DRC, Cameroon, CAR, Mali, Sudan, Zimbabwe). Documented forced-labor risk sectors: construction, domestic work, fishing, retail/services (South Asian, African migrant majority).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via NCCHT (established 2007, Federal Law No. 51/2006 on Combating Human Trafficking Crimes, amended by Federal Law No. 1/2015); 2022 Federal Decree-Law on Domestic Workers; Wasaya-linked Standard Employment Contract.

57. United Kingdom [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://modern-slavery-statement-registry.service.gov.uk/ <i>Linked:</i> Home Office, Government of the United Kingdom — Modern Slavery Statement Registry (statutory under Modern Slavery Act 2015 § 54)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-nrm-and-dtn-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2024/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2024 <i>Linked:</i> Home Office — 'Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify Statistics UK, End of Year Summary 2024' (19,125 NRM referrals; 5,598 DtN reports)
Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA origin list. Documented forced-labor risk sectors: car-washing, nail-bar, agricultural/horticultural labor (Seasonal Worker visa), food processing, care sector, construction. Downstream exposure via garment retail (Leicester 2020).
Character of Admission:	Strong Tier 1: Modern Slavery Act 2015 compels ≥£36M-turnover entities to publish annual statements; Home Office operates NRM; 2024 NRM referrals (19,125) were highest since the scheme began.

58. Uruguay [Tier 1 (Statutory)]

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-desarrollo-social/comunicacion/publicaciones/consejo-nacional-prevencion-combate-trata-explotacion-personas <i>Linked:</i> Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES), República Oriental del Uruguay — Consejo Nacional de Prevención y Combate a la Trata y Explotación de Personas
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/uruguay <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Uruguay

Markets / Goods Categories:	Not on DOL TVPRA 2024 list. Government-documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work, agriculture (particularly rural northern provinces), construction, transit/destination for regional trafficking.
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via MIDES; Law No. 19.643 of 2018 on Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons (updated framework); ratified ILO Forced Labour Protocol 2018.

59. Venezuela *[External only (Tier 3)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/venezuela/ <i>Linked:</i> U.S. Department of State, 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: Venezuela (Tier 3) — external anchor; the Maduro regime lacks a credible sovereign admission framework
Supplementary URL:	https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/fact-finding-missions/venezuela <i>Linked:</i> UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (OHCHR) — documentation of state-linked exploitation including Arco Minero
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Gold (forced labor / forced child labor — Arco Minero del Orinoco). Additional documented forced-labor risk sectors: domestic work, commercial sex, child recruitment by state-aligned colectivos.
Character of Admission:	Tier 1 NOT available — the de facto Maduro regime denies state-complicit trafficking and has obstructed OHCHR Fact-Finding Mission. Sovereign admission lacking. Arco Minero del Orinoco gold supply chain is a state-linked forced-labor ecosystem per UN FFM.

60. Vietnam *[Tier 1 (Policy + Statutory)]*

Sovereign / Official-Institutional URL (plain):	https://english.molisa.gov.vn/ <i>Linked:</i> Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Socialist Republic of Viet Nam — Department of Social Vice Prevention (DSVP) and National Plan of Action against TIP 2021–2025 (PM Decision 193/QD-TTg of 9 Feb 2021)
Supplementary URL:	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/vietnam <i>Linked:</i> U.S. DOL ILAB, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Vietnam
Markets / Goods Categories:	DOL TVPRA: Garments (forced labor; cotton-downstream 2024 addition — made with China Xinjiang cotton inputs); bricks, cashews, coffee, fish, footwear, furniture, leather, pepper, rice, rubber, sugarcane, tea, textiles, timber, tobacco (child labor).
Character of Admission:	Sovereign admission via MOLISA DSVP; PM Decision 193/QD-TTg approved NPA 2021–2025 with vision to 2030; Law on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (Law No. 66/2011/QH12); Vietnam ratified ILO Forced Labour Convention (C29) in 2007.

Methodology & Open Questions

Source selection logic. Tier 1 sources are, in descending preference: (i) binding legislation or constitutional text published on a government legal database (Adilet for Kazakhstan, EUR-Lex for the EU, Lovdata for Norway, the U.S.-published Iraqi Constitution text); (ii) statutory due-diligence registries (Australia, Canada, UK); (iii) ministerial portals documenting the national-action-plan framework (most Latin American, African, and Asian economies); and (iv) ILO technical-cooperation programme pages constituting state acknowledgment of ILO Article 26 forced-labor findings (Qatar as the archetype). Tier 2 fallbacks are DOL ILAB country pages and State Department TIP Reports, which have been the standard external anchor in U.S. trade-remedy proceedings since the 2016 elimination of the 19 U.S.C. § 1307 'consumptive demand' exception.

Four Tier-2-anchored entries. China, Libya, Russia, and Venezuela each lack a clean sovereign admission. For China, the UFLPA rebuttable-presumption framework and the 2024 TVPRA's six Xinjiang-origin additions (aluminum, caustic soda, jujubes, metallurgical-grade silicon, polyvinyl chloride, squid) plus five downstream goods (thread/yarn, textiles, cotton garments from China and Vietnam, and auto parts/components from Xinjiang aluminum) constitute the operative record. For Libya, the GNU, HoR, and LAAF-controlled eastern administration are variously implicated in state-linked trafficking; the Attorney General's call for a legislative framework is the closest-to-Tier-1 sovereign artifact. For Russia, the Prosecutor General's March 2024 designation of IndustriALL Global Union as 'undesirable' is itself evidentiary of non-acknowledgment. For Venezuela, the de facto Maduro regime's obstruction of the OHCHR Fact-Finding Mission is the operative non-admission.

Commodity specificity. Because USTR's Section 301 determination must demonstrate that the foreign practice 'burdens or restricts U.S. commerce,' commodity specificity matters operationally. The 2024 TVPRA 72-item expansion is the most useful public matrix for this purpose: it traces inputs (Xinjiang cotton, DRC cobalt, Malawi tobacco, Malaysian palm fruit) into downstream finished goods actually entering U.S. commerce (solar panels, lithium-ion batteries, cigarettes, cooking oils, cosmetics). The market/goods column of this appendix therefore cites the TVPRA List as the primary anchor, supplemented with additional government-documented sectors where a TVPRA listing does not yet exist (as in the Gulf economies, Norway, Canada, and the UK).

Caveats. (i) URL liveness was confirmed at the time of compilation (April 23, 2026); state.gov URLs intermittently serve bot-mitigation interstitials to automated clients but resolve normally in browsers. (ii) The 2024 U.S. State Department Human Rights Report was 'streamlined' relative to prior editions; The Bahamas and Trinidad & Tobago narratives are shorter than 2023. (iii) A direct parliament.tt PDF for the T&T CTU Annual Report was not located; the publicly indexed Newsday mirror is the best available citation. (iv) For Russia and China, TVPRA-linked downstream goods (cigarettes with Malawi tobacco inputs; lithium-ion batteries with DRC cobalt inputs) are treated as the operative commerce-burdening commodities in lieu of a sovereign admission.

Counsel for the Submitter

This submission is filed pro se by the Submitter as Executive Chairman & CEO of Obelisk Tech Systems Inc. Obelisk is not represented by outside counsel in this matter. Questions should be directed to the Submitter directly via the USTR Comments Portal, Docket No. USTR-2026-0134, or by notification to the Section 301 Committee at FN-USTR-301-Investigation@ustr.eop.gov.

— End of Appendix —