

# Office of Trade

## UFLPA Region Alert and Postal Code Requirements

### Frequently Asked Questions



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

CBP Publication No. 3064-0323

On March 18, 2023, CBP will deploy the [Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act \(UFLPA\) Region Alert enhancement](#) to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). This enhancement will provide an early notification to importers and their representative of goods that may have been produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang or XUAR) and may be excluded from importation into the United States. This enhancement includes electronic data interchange (EDI) impacts.

Here are some frequently asked questions about the Region Alert and its impact on Chinese postal code requirements.

#### **Q. What will change for trade users?**

**A.** The UFLPA Region Alert adds three new validations to ACE in specific applications:

- Postal code will be a required field.
- Users will receive an error message if the postal code provided is not a valid Chinese postal code.
- Users will receive a warning message when a XUAR region postal code is provided.

#### **Q. What applications are impacted?**

**A.**

- Cargo Release (SE) application: Only for the Manufacturer (MF) party and only when the country is reported as the People's Republic of China (CN) in the SE36 and/or SE56 record.
- Manufacturer Identification Code (\$I) application: When creating or updating a Manufacturer Identification Code with a city located in the People's Republic of China (CN).

#### **Q. My application only allows me to Add or Query Manufacturer ID (manufacturer name and address). How can I update the MID with the postal code that is already on file with CBP?**

**A.** We recommend contacting your ACE vendor regarding the capability to update the postal code. With this enhancement, you will have the ability to update an existing manufacturer's address with a postal code.

For system support, please use the [ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov) mailbox.

#### **Q. What do trade users need to do if they receive a warning message?**

**A.** If the user receives a warning message, they should notify the importer(s) of the rebuttable presumption established by UFLPA. Importers may request an exception to the rebuttable presumption from CBP during a detention, after an exclusion, or during the seizure process as described in the [UFLPA Operational Guidance for Importers](#) on Page 9. Importers may also submit information that the UFLPA is not in fact applicable to the imports that have been detained, excluded, or seized.

#### **Q. When entering Chinese addresses, should importers use the street-level or city-level postal code? What should importers do when no postal code is listed at the street level?**

**A.** Importers should enter the street-level postal code (e.g., 528463). When there is no postal code available for the specific street, importers should use the postal code available for the city in question.

#### **Q. Can a third-party seller or invoice party be used as the manufacturer identifier if the country of origin of the product is China?**

**A.** It depends. If the product is textile (19 CFR 102.23(a)) or has other agency requirements that mandate the

actual manufacturer to be declared at time of entry, then the actual manufacturer name and address must be used. If no such requirement exists, then you may use the third-party seller or invoicing party as the manufacturer identifier.

**Q. Will there be a flag or warning message if the country of origin is China but the manufacturer name and address is from another country?**

**A.** No, there will not be a flag or warning message since the manufacturer name and address is not located in China.

**Q. Who is considered the manufacturer?**

**A.** The manufacturer is the entity that manufactures, produces, or grows the imported commodity. These entities produce or grow raw material or, by labor, art, or skill, transform raw material into some kind of finished product or article of trade. The transformation of the raw material may, for example, involve processing into finished goods, the production of goods to be further assembled to create a finished product, or the assembly of goods into a finished product.

**Q. Is there a list of Chinese postal codes available that importers can use to determine whether their manufacturers may be subject to UFLPA?**

**A.** CBP will not release or make public postal codes for China or for the Xinjiang region. Importers have an obligation to conduct due diligence on their supply chain and may refer to our [Importer Guidance](#) for more information. Additionally, the [UFLPA Entity List](#) is available here. Individuals can use the Internet to query for Xinjiang postal codes.

**Q. What will happen if I don't transmit a postal code for a Chinese manufacturer?**

**A.** If no postal code is transmitted when it is flagged by the system as a required field, the record will remain in reject status and will not be accepted in the Cargo Release system.

**Q. What will happen if I transmitted a postal code in error? How do I get this fixed?**

**A.** If an incorrect postal code was transmitted to CBP and the record is in CBP status, filers may transmit a replacement "R" or "C" record prior to the arrival of the shipment, "R" record may be automatic in the corrected in the system or "C" record will be reviewed and corrective action needs to be taken CBP personnel.

