

RICK SCOTT, FLORIDA, CHAIRMAN

DAVID McCORMICK, PENNSYLVANIA
JAMES C. JUSTICE, WEST VIRGINIA
TOMMY TUBERVILLE, ALABAMA
RON JOHNSON, WISCONSIN
ASHLEY MOODY, FLORIDA
JON HUSTED, OHIO

KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND, NEW YORK, RANKING MEMBER

ELIZABETH WARREN, MASSACHUSETTS
MARK KELLY, ARIZONA
RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, GEORGIA
ANDY KIM, NEW JERSEY
ANGELA D. ALSOBROOKS, MARYLAND

United States Senate

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6400

(202) 224-5364

July 6, 2026

The Honorable Jamieson Greer
Ambassador
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20508

Dear Ambassador Greer:

Thank you for your work to root out forced labor practices in our supply chains and meaningfully address the failures of foreign economies to impose and effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced with such practices. As identified in the U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR) Section 301 June Investigative Report, forced labor practices are categorically unacceptable and create a dynamic in which American workers and manufacturers are undercut by non-viable competitive pricing reliant on the systemic exploitation of human beings. These anti-competitive practices constitute human rights abuses and pose severe threats to the viability of American industry. I applaud USTR's Section 301 findings and proposed actions to impose duties on foreign economies that fail to impose and effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labor.

As USTR continues to incorporate public comments on the best application of these proposed tariffs, I urge USTR to prioritize Section 301 duties on generic pharmaceuticals and their constituent active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), intermediates, and key starting materials (KSMs) where imports benefit from forced labor or state-supported market distortions, including subsidies. Such duties would help counteract unfair trade practices, reduce strategic dependence on foreign supply chains, and support the development of a resilient domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing base.

Recent reports raise concerns about whether upstream suppliers serving the U.S. generic drug market may abuse Uyghur forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Among the entities receiving scrutiny is Sinopharm, the largest Chinese state-owned pharmaceutical conglomerate and an FDA-registered pharmaceutical importer that retains access to the U.S. market. Chinese pharmaceutical firms, including Sinopharm, supply upstream KSMs to generic pharmaceutical manufacturers in India, including some of the largest producers of Medicaid-reimbursed prescriptions.¹ India is heavily reliant on Chinese

¹ A Bitter Pill: Medicaid's Dangerous Dependence on China-Made Pharmaceuticals and Forced Labor. Exiger. March 2025.

entities for APIs, and multiple Chinese state-owned entities in the pharmaceutical sector have well-documented linkages to forced labor.²

Efforts to address these concerns have included proposals to restrict taxpayer-funded reimbursement for medications whose upstream productions include forced labor practices. At the same time, other proposals to address the scourge of slavery in Xinjiang include significantly augmenting the number of entities on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Entity List. Although the UFLPA establishes a rebuttable presumption that goods produced in Xinjiang are made with forced labor, only one licensed pharmaceutical company in Xinjiang (out of 43)³ currently appears on the UFLPA Entity List. This narrower application of entity-level designations relative to the broader statutory presumption under the UFLPA has made the latest USTR announcement particularly significant.

USTR's Section 301 report on forced labor further underscores the prevalence of forced labor concerns in Chinese supply chains by referencing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) enforcement data. Pharmaceuticals, health products, and chemicals constitute the second-largest category of goods detained or otherwise denied entry under U.S. forced labor import restrictions. Since the UFLPA took effect in 2022, CBP has denied entry to over \$19 million in shipments from this sector.⁴

Therefore, I urge USTR to recommend the imposition of proposed Section 301 tariffs on generic pharmaceuticals from Communist China and any other country engaging in predatory forced labor practices, with the tariff level mirroring USTR's specified tariff category (i.e. 10%, 12.5%, etc.), and that the application of these tariffs be made concurrently with the application of tariffs on all other applicable goods from the designated country.

The proposed imposition of 10% and 12.5% tariff tiers in USTR's notice of determination provides a critical defense of American commerce. Given the scope of perpetuation of forced labor by the Chinese Communist Party, which is acknowledged by USTR and numerous other federal agencies and statutes, including the Department of Homeland Security's UFLPA Entity List, I encourage USTR to set another category of duties above the proposed 12.5% rate laid out in the Section 301 investigation's findings to apply to the most egregious participants in forced labor use. China's reputation as both a trade cheat and a human rights violator remains unparalleled in the global economy. From continued currency manipulation, to top-down industrial planning and subsidization, to its continued designation as a Priority Watch List country for intellectual property theft⁵, to its failure to abide by its commitments to the Phase One deal in 2020, to its colonialist-minded domination and abuse of impoverished low-income

² <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/drugmakers-supplies-forced-labor-report-10092024193706.html>

³ Ibid

⁴ <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/trade/uyghur-forced-labor-prevention-act-statistics>

⁵ <https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2026/april/ustr-releases-2026-special-301-report-intellectual-property-protection-and-enforcement>

The Honorable Jamieson Greer

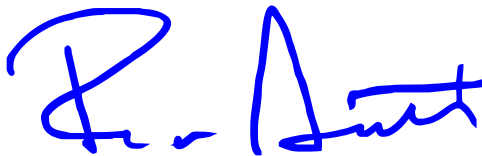
July 6, 2026

Page Three

countries⁶, and through its proud endorsement and utilization of slave labor⁷, Communist China has routinely cheated its way to dominance in several key global supply chains – often by disregarding the intrinsic human dignity of individual market participants. Expanding this framework and establishing a third tariff tier will ensure varying degrees of foreign culpability are fully accounted for within our trade policy.

I applaud your efforts to support American industry and root out inhumane and unfair forced labor practices in supply chains that undermine the U.S. industrial base. I look forward to working with you, the Administration, and my colleagues in Congress to advance policies that secure pharmaceutical supply chains and support American manufacturers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rick Scott". The signature is stylized with a large initial "R" and a prominent "S".

Rick Scott

Chairman

Senate Special Committee on Aging

⁶ <https://www.wsj.com/world/zambia-helped-chinese-miner-cover-up-pollution-disaster-house-committee-finds-cc59864c>

⁷ <https://www.cecc.gov/media-center/press-releases/xinjiang-chairs-urge-nba-players-to-end-endorsement-deals-with-chinese>