

Prohibition of products made with forced labour

Published by AGRINFO on 07 Feb 2023; Revised 05 May 2026

Regulation [2026/903](#) specifying the details and functionalities of the information and communication system to be used for the purposes of Regulation 2024/3015

Regulation (EU) [2024/3015](#) on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market (Forced Labour Regulation)

What is changing and why?

Within the European Union (EU), the Forced Labour Regulation prohibits the import and sale (including online) of products made with forced labour, including forced child labour. This includes agri-food products, and covers all stages including harvest, production, and processing.

Businesses must not put any products on the EU market that have been made using forced labour. The rules do not set out in detail the specific actions that companies must take to prevent use of forced labour (“due diligence”), but being able to demonstrate efforts to identify, prevent, and mitigate the use of forced labour will reduce the risk of being investigated.

The Forced Labour Regulation ([2024/3015](#)) puts in place information systems that will help the European Commission and EU Member States to collect and share evidence of the use of forced labour, including an online information point where anyone can provide evidence. Regulation [2026/903](#) introduces a new module specifically on forced labour within the Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance (ICSMS). This will provide a platform for the European Commission, EU competent authorities, and customs authorities to exchange information and communicate on investigations.

Based on information provided by the public and by international organisations, EU Member States will have to assess whether there is a risk that products were produced with forced labour. Where they identify a risk, they will launch an investigation. This will take a risk-based approach focusing on large-scale and severe cases of suspected forced labour, taking into account the quantity of products involved.

During an investigation, EU Member State competent authorities will ask businesses for information. Businesses will have to demonstrate that they have made sufficient efforts (“due diligence”) to identify, prevent, mitigate, or bring to an end the use of forced labour. For example, this can include evidence that they have implemented voluntary guidelines or recommendations directed at eliminating forced labour.

After an initial investigation, if there is sufficient evidence, a full investigation will be launched, with a further opportunity for companies to provide information. A final decision is taken by the Commission within 9 months. If this full investigation finds that products were made with forced labour, the companies concerned:

- will not be able to sell the products on the EU market
- will have to withdraw any products already on the EU market
- will have to dispose of the products.

Once a company has demonstrated that it has eliminated forced labour from its supply chain, it can restart trading.

Actions

The European Commission will develop guidance on due diligence related to forced labour by 14 June 2026, to help suppliers and importers put in place monitoring and reporting systems that will reduce the risk of investigations.

Timeline

The Forced Labour Regulation ([2024/3015](#)) will apply from **14 December 2027**.

Regulation [2026/903](#), which will be used in implementing the Forced Labour Regulation, applies from **17 May 2026**.

For more information see the [full record](#) on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest [AGRINFO Update](#) newsletters and [search](#) the database.

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