Webinar is being recorded
- Use the Q&A window to send us your questions, speakers will answer questions at the end
- You will receive an email with a link to the recording and slides
Presenters

Jamie Fortin
Cotton Program Associate
Responsible Sourcing Network

Louisa Greve
Director of Global Advocacy
Uyghur Human Rights Project

Patricia Jurewicz
Founder and VP
Responsible Sourcing Network

Liz Muller
Founder
Liz Muller and Partners
Today’s Agenda

1. Update on human rights abuses in the Uyghur Region
   - Louisa Greve

2. Call to Action, brand engagement, and regulation
   - Patricia Jurewicz

3. The YESS Initiative as it relates to Uyghur forced labor
   - Liz Muller

4. Q&A
   - Jamie Fortin
Update on human rights abuses in the Uyghur Region

Louisa Greve
Deception, Pressure, and Threats: The Transfer of Young Uyghur Women to Eastern China

February 2008
Kashgar

A P.R.C. flag flies over a mosque recently closed by authorities, and on which hangs a banner with the slogan ‘Love the Party, Love the Country,’ in Kashgar Old Town, June 28, 2017.
THOUSANDS OF POLICE STATIONS HAVE SPRUNG UP ACROSS THE REGION
Always Watching

In Xinjiang, China's government has put the world's most state-of-the-art surveillance tools in the hands of security forces.

License-plate camera
Used to track vehicles breaking law, on watch list or from outside Xinjiang

Iris scanner
ID technology used at some checkpoints.

Location tracker
Mandatory in all commercial vehicles.

Voice-pattern analyzer
Can identify people by speech patterns.

Smartphone scanner
Searches for encrypted chat apps and other suspect content.

ID scanner
Used to check identification cards.

QR code
Includes ID number and other personal information.

Knife
Buyer identification information is marked by laser on blade.

Sources: Government procurement orders; iFlyTek Co; Meiya Pica Information Co; Darren Byler, University of Washington; Human Rights Watch; police interviews; interviews with Uighurs in exile.
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<tr>
<th>序号</th>
<th>警戒中心</th>
<th>入境日期</th>
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<th>事件</th>
<th>三类情况</th>
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| 1    | 第一巡警中心 | 2017年2月13日 | 常规 | 大型 | 出境未归人员亲属送培学员 | 2017年6月因参加宗教活动被公安机关拘留。 | 研究结论：因参加宗教活动，被公安机关拘留。睡眠不良，未发现其他问题。
|      |         |       |     |     |      |         |                 |
| 2    | 第二巡警中心 | 2017年11月1日 | 常规 | 中型 | 出境未归人员亲属送培学员 | 2017年11月1日因参与宗教活动被公安机关拘留。 | 研究结论：因参与宗教活动，被公安机关拘留。睡眠不良，未发现其他问题。
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| 3    | 第三巡警中心 | 2018年3月1日 | 常规 | 小型 | 出境未归人员亲属送培学员 | 2018年3月1日因参与宗教活动被公安机关拘留。 | 研究结论：因参与宗教活动，被公安机关拘留。睡眠不良，未发现其他问题。
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| 4    | 第四巡警中心 | 2018年6月1日 | 常规 | 特级 | 出境未归人员亲属送培学员 | 2018年6月1日因参与宗教活动被公安机关拘留。 | 研究结论：因参与宗教活动，被公安机关拘留。睡眠不良，未发现其他问题。
|      |         |       |     |     |      |         |                 |
Officials unveil a new political education camp in Bayingolin, Xinjiang. © Yuli County, Xinjiang
We can’t ignore this brutal cleansing in China

**The Guardian**

The Guardian view on Xinjiang: China’s secret camps are at last in the spotlight

*Editorial*
China's Shifting Narratives on the Uyghur Crisis

SECRET

In 2017, the government issues secret orders to ramp up camps and classified instructions on maintaining secrecy.

In August, a Chinese official says people in the region are "the happiest Muslims in the world."

DENIAL

At the UN in August 2018, Hu Lianhe says, "There is no such thing as re-education centers."

WHITENESS

Solution to "Extremism"

In October 2018, officials admit there are "re-education" centers but say they are for "vocational training" to curb "extremism."

"90% Have Graduated"

In July 2019, Shohret Zakir says 90% of internees have been released. Evidence shows large-scale forced labor and prison transfers.

Propaganda Blitz

Beginning in 2019, state media launch a propaganda blitz. Videos show hostage propaganda featuring relatives of Uyghurs abroad and "happy" dancing Uyghurs.
Female trainees make shoes in a vocational education and training center in Hotan, Northwest China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region on October 20, 2018. Photo: Fan Lingzhi/GT
January 2019

This woman’s comments are given in the English voiceover as: "The police spoke to me and said I had broken the law and recommended a school for me. After discussing this with my family, I applied to come here voluntarily. I listened many times to illegal preachers speaking. Afterwards some extremist thoughts appeared in my head, which broke the law."
U.S. colleges pulling sportswear traced to Chinese detention camps

BY KATE GIBSON
UPDATED ON: DECEMBER 20, 2018 / 9:31 PM / MONEYWATCH
Cotton On and Target investigate suppliers after forced labour of Uyghurs exposed in China's Xinjiang

Updated 16 Jul 2019, 11:41pm

Cotton On and Target Australia stop buying cotton from Xinjiang over human rights concerns

Posted Wed 16 Oct 2019 at 3:02pm, updated Thu 17 Oct 2019 at 3:46am

PHOTO: Dilmur Aburehim holds up notes pleading for help during a phone call to her sister. (Supplied)
CECC HEARING: FORCED LABOR, MASS INTERNMENT, AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN XINJIANG

419 Dirksen | Thursday, October 17, 2019 - 10:00am
“We have been working closely with our members to educate them with available information about labor practices in Xinjiang province, so they can conduct the necessary due diligence to assure that products are not made with, or use components that were touched by, forced labor.”
Mark A. Morgan
Acting Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Dear Acting Commissioner Morgan:

We are writing to express our concern that imports made with forced labor from China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) have entered the United States. We ask that you take all necessary action to ensure that the United States and American consumers are not complicit in the mass surveillance and internment of over one million Uyghurs and other ethnic minority groups in the XUAR, actions which may constitute “crimes against humanity.”
Xinjiang cotton sparks concern over ‘forced labour’ claims

By Ana Nicolaci da Costa
Business reporter

Fashion brands face scrutiny over Xinjiang cotton
Rights groups claim Xinjiang products made using forced labour may be sold to Western brands.
bbc.com
FORCED LABOR RISK IN XINJIANG, CHINA

Publication date: Thursday, January 9, 2020

The FLA has identified an increased risk for forced labor in Xinjiang, China. The risk stems from two sources: (1) China's internment of over one million Chinese citizens of ethnic Turkic origin in Xinjiang, and (2) forced labor by prisoners incarcerated in China's regular judicial system. The risk is present at all levels of the supply chain, from the farm level (for cotton and other agriculture products) to the finished-goods manufacture.

Normally forced labor can be detected and remediated through effective due diligence measures. In the case of Xinjiang, however, companies cannot rely on normal due diligence activities to either confirm—or rule out—the presence of forced labor. Impediments to effective due diligence and effective remediation of forced labor stem from:
Uyghurs for sale

by Vicky Xiuzhong Xu, Danielle Cave, Dr james Leibold, Kelsey Munro & Nathan Ruser

@ASPI_ICRC

‘Re-education’, forced labour and surveillance beyond Xinjiang.

01 Mar 2020
China compels Uighurs to work in shoe factory that supplies Nike

By Anna Fifield

Feb. 29, 2020 at 1:30 p.m. EST

LAIXI, China — The workers in standard-issue blue jackets stitch and glue and press together about 8 million pairs of Nikes each year at Qingdao Taekwang Shoes Co., a Nike supplier for more than 30 years and one of the American brand’s largest factories.

They churn out pair after pair of Shox, with their springy shock absorbers in the heels, and the signature Air Max, plus seven other lines of sports shoes.

But hundreds of these workers did not choose to be here: They are ethnic Uighurs from China’s western Xinjiang region, sent here by local authorities in groups of 50 to toil far from home.
GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS, FORCED LABOR, AND THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION
Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory

Issued: July 1, 2020

Title: Risks and Considerations for Businesses with Supply Chain Exposure to Entities Engaged in Forced Labor and other Human Rights Abuses in Xinjiang¹
New Investor Guidance Cites Human Rights Risks to Brands with Relationships Connected to Uyghur Region in China

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2020

Abuses including widespread forced labor, mass surveillance and internment of Uyghurs in detention camps on the part of Chinese authorities create unacceptable risks for global brands.
End Uyghur Forced Labour in China Now

The Chinese government subjects Uyghurs to systematic forced labour. Fashion brands are complicit.

READ THE CALL TO ACTION
84% of cotton production from China comes from the Uyghur Region

20% of the world’s cotton comes from the Uyghur Region

1 in 5 cotton garments in the global apparel market are tainted by forced labour
How Uighur Muslim forced labour is helping to fuel the fashion industry – and what shoppers can do about it

Your face mask — and your T-shirt — might have been made with Uighur forced labor

Ban US cotton imports from Xinjiang, say human rights campaigners

Petitions issued to US authorities cite ‘integral role of forced labour’ involving Uighur Muslims and other minority groups
## End Uyghur Forced Labour Coalition

### Structure
- Steering Committee: currently 12 members
- Membership: 51 active participants
- Endorsers: over 250 civil society orgs and trade unions, from over 35 countries

### Goal
- End state-sponsored forced labor and other egregious human rights abuses against people from the Uyghur Region in China

### Strategy
- Brand engagement: Call to Action
- Government activism: encourage governments to strengthen and enforce laws requiring human rights due diligence
- ILO/OECD: use their tools to end forced labor and trafficking

Coalition Website: [https://enduyghurforcedlabour.org/](https://enduyghurforcedlabour.org/)
Call to Action, brand engagement, and regulation

Patricia Jurewicz
Call to Action | Components

1. Engage with representatives of the Coalition to End Forced Labor in the Uyghur Region

2. Identify and map business relationships with suppliers in the Uyghur Region or using Uyghur workers

3. Take action to prevent the use of Uyghur-linked forced labor
Engage with representatives in the Coalition to End Forced Labor in the Uyghur Region to:

a. Provide a timeline for implementing the actions, aiming to achieve compliance as soon as possible but no later than 365 days from signing the commitment;

b. Provide regular reporting on the progress and completion of each committed action;

c. Agree to appropriate remedial action, endorsed by the Coalition, including compensation to affected workers;

d. Be willing to have the company’s name listed publicly as committing to the Call to Action. The Coalition will determine when to make the names public in consultation with the signatories.
Identify and map the following business relationships:

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<td>a.</td>
<td>Suppliers and sub-suppliers with any production facilities located in the Uyghur Region making apparel and other cotton-based goods;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Suppliers and sub-suppliers outside the Uyghur Region with subsidiaries or operations in the Uyghur Region that have accepted subsidies and/or employed workers provided by the Chinese government;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Suppliers and sub-suppliers that have employed at a workplace outside the Uyghur Region workers from the Uyghur Region who were sent by the government;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Business relationships with any supplier—in China and globally—that source inputs produced in the Uyghur Region, such as but not limited to fabric, yarn, or cotton.</td>
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Upon identification of any of the business relationships in Component 2, take action to prevent the use of Uyghur Region-linked forced labor through the following steps:

a. Disengage from business relationships with any production facilities located in the Uyghur Region being utilized to make apparel and/or other cotton-based goods.

b. Disengage from business relationships with any supplier based outside the Uyghur Region with subsidiaries or operations in the Uyghur Region that have accepted subsidies or employed workers provided by the Chinese government;

c. Disengage from business relationships with any supplier that has employed workers from the Uyghur Region who were sent by the government. Direct all suppliers not to use government-provided labor sent from the Uyghur Region and conduct verification.

d. Instruct all suppliers—in China and globally—to end sourcing of all finished products or inputs produced in the Uyghur Region, and with any company prohibited under A-C. Assist suppliers to identify alternate sources of finished products or inputs, where needed;

e. Disengage from business relationships with all suppliers that do not agree to take the steps in D as outlined for all production, not solely for signatory’s products, and do not provide proof that they have done so.
1. Brands and retailers were asked to respond to the Call to Action by August 20, 2020
2. Coalition members are reaching out to brands as a follow up to the Call to Action (Brands are encouraged to reach out to the Coalition) contact@enduyghurforcedlabour.org
3. Endorsers of the Call to Action will be watching which brands are implementing new procedures to address the abuses, signing the Call to Action, and communicating their efforts; and the NGOs will take action as they see fit.
1. US Business Advisory
2. Entity List of companies implicated in forced labor in Uyghur Region
3. US sanctions against paramilitary company XPCC and individuals
   1. History of XPCC and its role in the cotton sector ([Apparel Insider](#))
4. Petition to add Xinjiang cotton to the WRO list
5. CBP’s Advice on Mitigating Forced Labor
6. Inability to conduct audits and due diligence in Uyghur Region
7. BCI’s suspension of licensing in Uyghur Region
The initiative YESS: Yarn Ethically & Sustainably Sourced as it relates to Uyghur forced labor

Liz Muller
OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector

| Embed responsible business conduct in policy and management system | Identify potential and actual harm in supply chains | Cease, prevent, or mitigate harm in supply chains | Track performance | Communicate activities and progress | Provide for or cooperate in remediation when appropriate. |

YESS: Due Diligence & Management Systems
Cotton’s “Supply Web”
YESS Focuses on Supply Chain “Gate Keepers”

Raw Materials

Upstream
Farm / Gin

Spinner
Fabric Mill

Manuf. / Retail
Downstream

Finished Products

Two points of mixing of global sources
A Strong Policy is Essential to an Effective Management System

1. Intent
   • the basis of the policy is stated in procedures and communicated to suppliers.

2. Implementation
   • the procedures that support the policy are implemented consistently and employees are trained on the procedures.

3. Impact
   • the system works as intended and the desired outcomes are achieved.
Mapping Your Supply Chain

- **What** materials you use in your products
- **Where** suppliers source raw materials
- **Who** produces, processes and supplies raw material (and **how**)
Identifying Risks of Harm

- Understand what harm may be occurring in your supply chains
- Evaluate the significance (scale) and severity of harm—both actual and potential
Due Diligence: Material and Supplier

TWO RISK CATEGORIES

Risks associated with the material
• Risk category of origin
• Plausibility of origin
• Transit risks

Risks associated with the supplier
• Legal and legitimate operations
• Type of operations
• Procurement practices
Supplier Due Diligence and Expectations

- Know Your Supplier (KYS) process
- Communicate responsible sourcing policy
- Require transaction documents
- Integrate supplier due diligence into purchasing function
Material Origin Verification: Gates, Weights and Dates

- Material, dates, qty, shipper, ports
- Material, dates, qty, supplier, port
- Material, dates, supplier, qty, port
- Material, dates, mine & exporter names
- Purchase orders
- Receiving logs
- Site inspection
- Inventory inspection
- Material, dates, qty, shipper, ports, buyer
- Transportation docs, receiving logs, purchase contract
Due Diligence in High-Risk Supply Chains

- Fully understand the factual circumstances
- Develop a process around identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks
Risk Prevention and Mitigation

- Avoid and/or engage high-risk suppliers
- Source raw materials from high-risk areas with caution and address risks of harm
- Partner with suppliers to address risks
- Engage governments
Existing and Future YESS Standards and Tools

https://www.sourcingnetwork.org/yess
Next Steps for RSN and YESS

1. Outreach to brands, retailers, and business associations about the opportunity to have the YESS initiative assist the industry in preventing cotton harvested with forced labor from entering supply chains;

2. Raise funding and support to modify and test the YESS Standard and Workbook for textile mills;

3. Brainstorm with industry initiatives such as SAC, SLCP, and BCI on ways to integrate the YESS Standard and due diligence approach into existing efforts.
Making YESS a Reality – What you can do

1. Financially support applying YESS to textile mills ($222,000 needed to modify and test)

2. Nominate a textile mill (4 total) to go through a YESS feasibility text

3. Work with RSN and industry initiatives to determine best way to integrate YESS
Use the Q&A Window to send us your questions.
If we run out of time, questions will added to a future FAQ on RSN’s website.
Within the next 48 hrs. you will receive an email with a link to the recording and slides.
Thank You for joining us today!

Reach out to us directly if you would like to continue this dialogue.

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