

# Passively Funding Crimes Against Humanity:

---

How Your Savings May Be  
Financing Internment Camps and  
Forced Labor in China



Johnny Patterson | Sam Goodman | Laura T. Murphy | Peter Geller | Ed. Anouk Wear



**Sheffield  
Hallam  
University**

Helena Kennedy  
Centre for  
International Justice



# Foreword

Foreword by Dennis Kwok

Senior Fellow, Harvard Kennedy School, Former Hong Kong lawmaker (2012-2020)

The financial markets play an important role in the global fight against human trafficking and modern slavery. When I was a lawmaker in Hong Kong, we drafted and tabled the Hong Kong Modern Slavery Bill which was modelled on the UK Modern Slavery Act. The aim of the Bill was to extend the legal principles and mechanisms in the UK Modern Slavery Act to the Asia Pacific region. The Bill also contains detailed changes to anti-money laundering rules allowing authorities to trace and freeze illicit funds generated by the modern slave trade. It was important to table the Bill for several reasons, chief among them the fact that over 60% of the global victims of modern slavery are in the Asia Pacific region. Many of the commercial entities responsible for these hideous crimes are operating through Hong Kong.

These entities manage or buy from supply chains that are based in China and other Southeast Asian countries. Some of them are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Working with civil society, we successfully pushed the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to change its mandatory disclosure requirements. The exchange rules now require listed companies to investigate and disclose forced or unfair labor practices in their supply chains as part of their ESG obligations. This was a major breakthrough for the region and the international financial markets, but that was only the beginning. The Liechtenstein Initiative for a Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking was launched in September 2018. The aim of the Commission was to consider how to put the financial sector at the heart of global efforts to address modern slavery and human trafficking through a year-long global consultative process. The Commission released the Blueprint for Mobilizing Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking, along with its associated Toolkit, at the UN General Assembly in September 2019. The Blueprint gave rise to Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking (FAST). Today, FAST advises on the implementation of the Blueprint across the financial sector and undertakes research, training, special initiatives and campaigns to promote uptake of its recommendations. It was my pleasure to work with the Commission to share our experiences from Hong Kong.

International companies need guidance on how to tackle these issues beyond a mere box-ticking exercise. Boards and investors require information on which suppliers are operating supply chains complicit in modern slavery, which firms are buying materials from them, and what the end products are. As international companies begin to take ESG more seriously, the "S" component must not be overlooked. Proper weight must be given to human rights violations in the ESG metrics and regulatory frameworks. Financial regulators in New York, London, and the European Union need to hold firms responsible for their ESG pledge and statements. This would force companies and investors to undertake a more comprehensive due diligence process with a focus on human rights

violations. Investors and state pension funds play a powerful role. They must not allow their funds and assets to tacitly support human rights abuses in China and other parts of the world.

This report by Hong Kong Watch and Sheffield Hallam University's Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice finds that many firms on the MSCI Index actively use Uyghur forced labor or source from suppliers that do. Many state pension funds in the West are in turn invested in these companies. Many of these commercial entities are not listed in the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act recently introduced by the United States. The entities list also do not provide for an investment ban, allowing many Western pension funds to indirectly support forced labor practices in the Uyghur Region. This not only defeats the purpose of the UFLPA, it undermines international efforts to combat modern slavery.

As we were gathering momentum to push for the passage of the Hong Kong Modern Slavery Bill, I was disqualified by Beijing and am no longer allowed to sit in the Hong Kong Legislative Council as a lawmaker. Under the 'new' Hong Kong with the national security law, it is now impossible to have an open and frank discussion about modern slavery and human rights violations. No lawmakers in Hong Kong would now take up the cause. The international effort in using the powers of finance to combat modern slavery must continue. This responsibility falls on financial capitals in the West to spearhead regulations that would force companies, investors and shareholders to change their investment and procurement behavior. This process must begin with objective knowledge and information. This report by Hong Kong Watch and Sheffield Hallam University does exactly that. I congratulate them on their effort.

# Executive Summary

As significant evidence has revealed in the last several years, the state-sponsored transfer of Uyghur laborers within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR or Uyghur Region) of China and between the XUAR and other regions, is characterized by coercion, and laborers do not have the freedom to reject these offers. They have no say in where they are transferred, what industries they work in, or their living or working conditions. They and their families may be punished for refusing these transfers. Therefore, although the companies do not directly manage the transfers, the laborers they use have been transferred in this manner and the companies are hence benefiting from forced labor. Furthermore, the People's Republic of China (PRC) government has created a massive system of extra-judicial internment and high-tech surveillance that limits movements and behaviors of minoritized citizens in the Uyghur Region.

This report exposes the depth of exposure of leading fund managers from around the world to human rights abuses in China tied to the Uyghur region.

The approach taken in this report is simple. We have analyzed the component stocks of three major global indexes produced by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) - MSCI Emerging Markets Index (MSCI, 2022a), the MSCI China Index (MSCI, 2022b) and the MSCI All-Country World Index (ex-US)(MSCI, 2022c) – to identify any exposure the indexes have to companies with documented engagement with state-sponsored labor transfers in the Uyghur region or to the repressive surveillance and internment apparatus inflicted upon the Uyghurs in China.

We found that:

- Of the 12 companies we have identified on the MSCI China Index, 6 have obtained Uyghur laborers through state-sponsored labor transfers, and 6 have been involved in constructing internment camps or the repression apparatus in the Uyghur region.
- Of the 13 companies we have identified on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 7 companies have obtained Uyghur laborers through the state-sponsored labor transfer programs that have been identified as forced labor by experts, and 6 have been involved in constructing internment camps or the repression apparatus in the Uyghur region.
- Of the 4 companies we have identified on the MSCI All-Country World Index ex-US, 2 have obtained Uyghur laborers through state-sponsored labor transfers, and 2 have been involved in constructing internment camps or the repression apparatus in the Uyghur region.

**Companies Listed on Selected MSCI Indexes that Have Engaged in Labor Transfers or Building Repressive Infrastructure in the Uyghur Region**

	<b>Forced Labor</b>	<b>Construction of Repressive Infrastructure</b>
<b>MSCI China</b>	6	6
<b>MSCI EM</b>	7	6
<b>MSCI ACWI ex-US</b>	2	2

We then investigated which major investors currently invest passively in those indexes.

The table below contains a partial list of funds identified to be holding the equities above, this covers some of the largest private pension fund managers and important local public pension funds in the UK, Canada, and USA. Given MSCI's popularity as a global benchmark for emerging markets, this list does not include all funds that are invested in these indexes; other funds may be equally exposed.

### Major Fund Exposure to Labor Transfers and Camps/Surveillance

Fund Name	Forced Labor	Construction of Repressive Infrastructure
<b>Major Asset Managers</b>		
BlackRock - iShares MSCI China ETF (MCHI)	6	6
HSBC MSCI China UCITS ETF	6	6
Legal and General E Fund MSCI China UCITS ETF	6	6
UBS ETF MSCI China A ETF	6	6
Invesco MSCI China All Shares ETF	6	6
Deutsche Bank - Xtrackers MSCI China ETF	6	6
BlackRock - iShares MSCI Emerging Markets (EEM)	7	6
Vanguard - Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund	7	6
Schroder Global Emerging Markets Index	7	6
Fidelity Emerging Markets Index	7	6
Macquarie Emerging Markets Fund	7	6
Russell Investments Emerging Markets Equity Fund	7	6
Baillie Gifford Emerging Markets Growth Fund	7	6
HSBC MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	7	6
Deutsche Bank - Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	7	6
Invesco MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	7	6
UBS MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	7	6
Legal and General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund	7	6

Fund Name	Forced Labor	Construction of Repressive Infrastructure
<b>US State Pension Funds</b>		
CalSTRS	7	6
Washington State	7	6
New Jersey Division of Investment	7	6
Minnesota State Board of Investment	7	6
Pennsylvania State	7	6
CalPERS	2	2
New York State Common Retirement Fund	2	2
Florida State Board of Administration	2	2
New York State Teachers	2	2
Nevada Public Employees Retirement System	2	2
Oklahoma PERS	2	2
<b>Canadian Pension Funds</b>		
Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	7	6
Royal Bank of Canada	7	6
The Civil Service Superannuation Board	6	6
Public Sector Pension Investment Board (Canada)	7	6



Fund Name	Forced Labor	Construction of Repressive Infrastructure
<b>UK Local Authority Pension Schemes</b>		
Church of England Pension Scheme (managed by L&G)	7	6
Durham County Council Pension Fund	7	6
Brunel Pension Partnership (representing eight UK local government pension schemes, including Avon, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, the Environment Agency, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Somerset and Wiltshire)	7	6
ACCESS Local Pension Partnership (representing eleven UK local government pension schemes, including Cambridgeshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of White, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, West Northamptonshire, and West Sussex)	7	6
London CIV Local Government Pension Scheme (representing local government pension schemes of 32 London Boroughs)	7	6
Welsh Pensions Partnership (representing eight UK local government pension schemes including, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan, Clwyd, Dyfed, Greater Gwent (Torfaen), Gwynedd, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taf, and Swansea)	7	6
Strathclyde Local Authority Pension Scheme (managed by L&G)	7	6
Falkirk Local Authority Pension Scheme (managed by L&G)	7	6
<b>Other Government Pension Funds</b>		
New Zealand Superannuation Fund	7	6
Japan's Government Pension Investment Fund	7	6

## Recommendations

### Recommendations to the United States: Analysis of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)

In recent months, the US Government has begun enforcing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. This is a major step forward, but it is lacking in two ways.

- Only three of the companies listed here are covered on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity Lists. This is a noticeable blind spot, given the publicly available data that can be accessed about every firm listed. The US Government should expand the lists to ensure that companies known to be complicit in forced labor are excluded from importing goods under the UFLPA.
- The UFLPA does not require an investment ban. This means that while people cannot import goods mined or manufactured in the Uyghur region, investors can still invest in these firms. One basic step the US Government should take is to harmonize its various entity lists with its investment ban list under Executive Order 14032. This Executive Order has been an effective way of ensuring that firms do not passively invest in companies known to be involved in gross human rights violations, and it should be better optimized.

### Recommendations to the United States: Regarding the Thrift Savings Pension (TSP) plan

The launch of the TSP investment window in June 2022 allows current and former federal workers to invest their 401(k) pensions in over 5,000 mutual funds from 300 mutual fund providers (Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 2022). This will expose many of those pensions to emerging markets funds and China specific funds, which will include a number of the companies listed in this report with known links to state-sponsored forced labor. In response to this development, policymakers in the USA should:

- Call for the pausing of the roll-out of the TSP investment window until proper due diligence is undertaken regarding mutual fund providers' exposure to companies with known links to forced labor in the XUAR.
- Demand publication of the full list of mutual funds and mutual fund providers alongside the criteria used for their selection as part of the TSP investment window.

### Recommendations to the European Union

In 2022, the European Commission proposed to prohibit products made with forced labor on the EU market. Although it is not explicitly related to the Uyghur Region, it could be very effective in banning the import of goods made in this region and can be a precedent for an investment ban. In response to this development, policymakers in the EU should:

- In addition to banning the import of goods made from forced labor, extend the proposal to include banning investments in companies complicit in directly engaging state-imposed forced labor
- Draw up a list of banned entities that are known to be involved in state-imposed forced labor in the Uyghur region, applying this to public procurement, investment, and imports.
- Pass national legislation that bans the import of goods known to be made with forced labor and investments in companies engaged in forced labor, covering, in particular, state-imposed forced labor as that practiced in the Uyghur region.

### **Recommendations to other Governments**

- Draw up a list of banned entities that are known to be involved in state-imposed forced labor in the Uyghur region, applying this to public procurement, pension and government investment, and imports.
- Pass legislation that bans the import of goods known to be made with forced labor and investments in companies engaged in forced labor, covering, in particular, state-sponsored forced labor as that practiced in the Uyghur region.

### **Recommendations to businesses: take the 'S' in ESG seriously**

The majority of investment firms are signed up to ESG principles in line with the UN Principles for Responsible Investment of 2022.

- Investment firms, standard setters and governments must give proper weight to human rights violations in their ESG metrics and regulatory frameworks. Human rights risks must be at the heart of all ESG metrics and risk analyses.
- ESG ratings agencies should increase the weighting given to state imposed forced labor, making it a required consideration, when determining the ESG credentials of firms.
- Firms complicit in genocide, crimes against humanity, or modern-day slavery should be blacklisted from global indexes restricting public pension fund and private investment.
- Companies and investors must undertake a process of human rights due diligence as it relates to all their business and investment activities and relationships. Companies must undertake and publicly disclose full supply chain tracing to raw materials to ensure they are not engaging with companies that could possibly be tied to repression in the Uyghur Region.

# Introduction

## - The Significance of Indexes for Investors

Hong Kong Watch's 2022 report, *Passively Funding Oppression*, has broken down the extensive holdings of US State Pension Funds, institutional investors and endowment funds in firms with ties either to Chinese government activities in Xinjiang or the Chinese military (Hong Kong Watch, 2022).

Stock portfolios are generally managed in one of two ways. They can be actively managed when a fund manager selects the stock based upon their best judgment, or they can be passively managed. "Passive management" describes fund management that precisely mirrors a market index.

While in the past, in the golden era of firms like Fidelity, actively managed funds were in the ascendancy, the last fifteen years has seen the emergence of passive investing as a dominant vehicle of fund management. The growth has been exponential; from a more or less standing start in the early 2000s, Bloomberg estimates that passive management now comprises 43 per cent (\$10 trillion) of US-based mutual fund and exchange-traded funds (ETFs), compared with 32 per cent (\$4.1 trillion) in 2015 (Penguin, undated; LSE, 2022).

What explains this transformation? Actively managed funds analyze the market, and their managers are well paid for their labor. But the vast majority are not able to consistently beat the index that they benchmark against. Given the lower administration fees associated with passive investment, many managers have sought to adopt it as their optimal approach – matching the benchmark instead of competing with it (Mahoney and Robertson, 2021). Three asset managers have particularly profited from this transformation in investment approach: BlackRock, Vanguard and State Street are the major providers of Exchange Traded Funds and now hold over \$15 trillion in assets under management (Institutional Investor, 2020). The overwhelming profitability of 'The Big Three' has led to others emulating their approach. For instance, CalPERS and CalSTRS, the two largest American state pension funds, adopt an in-house passive investment strategy.

There are two major index providers which investors tend to track if they are looking to build a portfolio of global equities: Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) and FTSE Russell (FTSE).

Index investments in China-based companies has been growing recently. The US-China Economic and Security Review Commission (USCC) 2021 annual report notes (USCC, 2021):

'The Chinese government's strategic financial opening since 2017 has more tightly integrated Chinese securities with global financial markets. This is most visible in the growing inclusion of Chinese securities in an array of global investment indexes, against which an estimated \$7.8 trillion in assets under management are currently benchmarked.'

The driving force behind these trends is a combination of the Chinese government's strategic financial opening and proactive advocacy by Wall Street for greater China index inclusion. The upshot is that, as of 29 July 2022, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (MSCI, 2022a) and FTSE Russell Emerging Index (FTSE Russell, 2022) feature 32.04 percent and 34.81 percent asset allocation toward Chinese equities, respectively – more than any other country's equities. The MSCI All-Country World Index, which many of the major funds use as a benchmark, has also seen an increase in its China exposure. Another important trend is the inclusion of Chinese A-shares, listed domestically in China, in these stock indexes.

Hong Kong Watch's 2022 report underlined the fact that this level of reliance on indexes like the MSCI Emerging Markets Index ensured that many leading asset managers were enormously exposed to Alibaba and Tencent when Xi Jinping started his crackdown on technology and therefore lost significant amounts of money. This exposure also makes investments vulnerable to allegations of complicity in human rights abuses that have been extensively documented in the Uyghur region.

This report focuses specifically on the holdings in three MSCI indexes: their China specific index (MSCI China), their Emerging Markets index (MSCI Emerging Markets) which is arguably the world's most influential Emerging Markets index, and their All Country World Index which is tracked by many of the world's leading pension providers and asset managers.

### **Forced Labor and Human Rights Abuses in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region**

Since at least 2014, the Chinese government has embarked on a campaign of extraordinary repression in its westernmost region – the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Uyghur region or XUAR). By now, many people have learned about the plight of the Uyghur people and other Turkic and Muslim ethnic groups in the region. Researchers have identified over 380 internment camps across the region, and eye-witness testimonies have revealed that people in the region suffer from torture, sterilization, sexual assault, constant surveillance, and even slavery (Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 2020; Amnesty, 2021). Outside the camps, people live under constant, ubiquitous surveillance. Cameras are on every corner, but they are also placed inside factories, places of business, mosques, and even family homes (Byler, 2021). Uyghur people are also surveilled through government programs that place Han people in their homes to monitor and record the families' behaviors, sometimes for a week or even month-long stretches (Xinjiang Documentation Project, n.d.). People have described life in the Uyghur Region as an "open-air prison" (RFA, 2021).

State-sponsored forced labor is endemic to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. It permeates nearly every industry, from components of solar panels to every sector and stage of agricultural production and processing. The PRC has created a massive system of state-sponsored forced labor through conscripted work, prison and internment labor, and coercive labor transfers. Significant evidence reveals that labor and labor transfers occur within an environment of unprecedented coercion, undergirded by the constant threat of re-education and internment. Many indigenous workers are unable to refuse or voluntarily exit these jobs, and thus the programs are tantamount to forcible transfer of populations, forced labor, human trafficking, and enslavement (Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2019, 2020; Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 2020; Zenz, 2019, 2021; Rajagopalan and Killing, 2020; Byler 2021; Murphy, Tobin, and Elimä, 2022).

The PRC compels all indigenous citizens in the Uyghur Region to work, purportedly to alleviate poverty and address perceived racism. It has instituted an expansive system of unprecedented state control that mandates work assignments, as well as compulsory ideological, vocational, and Chinese language training for millions of people. Workers transferred to work in farms or factories are not free to come and go. They are often housed in segregated and locked dorms or are escorted to and from work by an agent of the state. Many of the factories employing supposedly free XUAR citizens are surrounded by razor wire fences, iron gates, and security cameras, and are monitored by police or additional security. Laborers are typically assigned ideological study after work hours and are often not allowed to come and go from the factory premises, unlike their Han colleagues. They are not allowed to practice their religion freely. The transferred employees reportedly receive "militarized discipline" and are punished (sometimes with internment) for airing any grievances. Transferred laborers have their identification documents withheld and are often not paid or paid far under promised wages. The government's coercive strategies to compel work include threats of being sent to internment camps for refusing government-sponsored labor transfers, repeated (sometimes daily) visits by agents of the state to pressure people to be transferred for labor, coercive land transfers that leave farmers landless and unemployed, false promises that family members will receive reduced sentences if a person accepts a labor transfer, and misrepresentation of the labor as otherwise-required ideological training or poverty alleviation (Atlantic Council/ Sheffield Hallam University, 2022; Sheffield Hallam University, 2021b; Sheffield Hallam University, 2022).

For many more indigenous citizens in the Uyghur Region, forced labor programs are delivered through a massive system of extra-judicial internment camps in contravention of numerous international human rights protocols, as well as through mandatory prison labor for those who are sentenced (often in sham or mass trials, and often for practicing Islam). Companies have set up factories inside the walls of or adjacent to internment camps and prisons that house thousands of people who can be compelled to work. The government subsidizes corporate relocation into these camps and prisons (Sheffield Hallam University, 2022).

The evidence points to clear indicators of human trafficking and compulsory labor as defined by international conventions regarding labor rights. Indeed, these programs deny citizens the human right to free choice of employment afforded by Article 23 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 1948). These labor transfer strategies clearly suggest the indicators of forced labor identified by the International Labor Organization, including (at a minimum): abuse of vulnerability, deception, restriction of movement, isolation, intimidation and threats, retention of identity documents, withholding of wages, and debt bondage (ILO, 2012). Furthermore, as one Chinese academic report put it, the labor transfer regime, "not only reduces the Uyghur population density in the Uyghur region but is also an important method to influence, integrate, and assimilate Uyghur minorities," suggesting the possibility of genocidal intent (China Institute on Wealth and Economics, 2019).

# MSCI Indexed Companies with Known Uyghur Region Exposure

The companies listed below have all been identified in academic research or media reports to have directly engaged in the repressive labor transfer or surveillance/internment programs inflicted upon the Uyghur people by the PRC government. Companies show their loyalty to the PRC and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) by committing to "Aid Xinjiang" through accepting coerced transferred laborers or moving to the Uyghur Region, where they are given substantial incentives to manufacture goods made in part by the victims of these government programs (CSIS, 2019).

Some of these companies have already been sanctioned by the U.S. government for labor and rights abuses in the Uyghur Region. The list below is not comprehensive; it only includes those MSCI-index-listed companies that have been publicly identified as directly engaged in obtaining laborers through state-sponsored labor transfers, sourcing from companies that do, or contributing to the construction of internment camps or state surveillance systems that have been used to oppress Uyghurs and other minoritized citizens of the Uyghur Region. Many other indexed companies could be participating in the PRC's forced labor schemes. All Chinese companies, whether located in the XUAR or elsewhere in China, should be investigated thoroughly to identify any links they may have to these programs. This information is based entirely on public records and corporate declarations. The companies listed below may have changed their labor recruitment strategies or sourcing, but they have not announced those changes publicly and therefore should be assumed to continue to engage in labor transfers (or sourcing from companies that do) until they publicly declare otherwise and provide supporting evidence.

A much longer list of multinational companies have been sourcing from companies that take part in the repressive labor transfer or surveillance programs inflicted upon the Uyghur people by the PRC government. These companies have been exposed since 2018 and their total number is now estimated to be over 900 (Jewish World Watch, undated). These companies have been predominantly in the fast fashion and technology industries, including H&M, Gap, Apple, and many more (Xu et al, 2020; Murphy et al 2021, Business Insider, 2020). This report does not include these companies as they have already been exposed by numerous reports already. Instead, it only focuses on the MSCI indexed companies that have been identified to be directly complicit in these labor and rights abuses.

## MSCI Indexed Companies with Known Uyghur Region Exposure

Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
<b>Companies that Have Obtained Uyghur Laborers Through State Sponsored Labor Transfers that Used Uyghurs</b>				
Avary Holding Co. (淮安鼎控股份有限公司)	Electronics	State-sponsored labor transfers moved workers from the XUAR to Huaian, Jiangsu to work for Avary Holding Co. in early 2019. In Huaian, they produced printed circuit boards for consumer and automotive electronics. In the second half of 2019, official documents show Avary participated in a "job fair" to facilitate further labor transfers.	<a href="#">Australian Strategic Policy Institute</a> (2020), <a href="#">Business Insider</a> (2021), <a href="#">National Review</a> (2021)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM
(Xinjiang Western) Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd., also known as Hesheng Silicon Industry Co. Ltd (新疆西部合盛硅业有限公司)	Energy	Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd. is the top Chinese producer of metallurgical-grade silicon, a material used in the manufacture of polysilicon and other applications. Hoshine actively recruits Uyghur factory workers through state-sponsored labor programs and conducts ideological training for the workers. U.S. Customs and Border Protection banned Hoshine's silica-based products in 2021.	<a href="#">Washington Post</a> (2021), <a href="#">Global Trade Magazine</a> (2022), <a href="#">Solar Power Portal</a> (2022), <a href="#">U.S. Customs and Border Protection</a> (2021), <a href="#">Sheffield Hallam University</a> (2021)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM



Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
Foxconn Technology (富士康)	Electronics	Taiwan-based Foxconn Technology is the world's largest contract electronics manufacturer. Hundreds of Uyghur workers have been transferred to Foxconn factories. Workers at its Zhengzhou factory have reportedly been required to work at least 100 hours of overtime every month. Foxconn participates in the "Xinjiang Aid" scheme, and Uyghur workers are under constant surveillance, subject to patriotic re-education, and expected to express gratitude to the Communist Party.	<a href="#">Australian Strategic Policy Institute</a> (2020), <a href="#">Venture Beat</a> (2020), <a href="#">Business Insider</a> (2020), <a href="#">Kotaku</a> (2021), <a href="#">The Information</a> (2021), <a href="#">The Federalist</a> (2022)	MSCI China ETF  MSCI EM
Lens Technology (蓝思科技股份有限公司)	Electronics/ Glass	Lens Technology is a major electronics manufacturer in China. Lens Technology's factory in Hunan province received thousands of Uyghur laborers from the XUAR as part of a labor transfer and "anti-poverty" program.	<a href="#">The Verge</a> (2020), <a href="#">Tech Transparency Project</a> (2022), <a href="#">Washington Post</a> (2020)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM MSCI ACWI ex US ETF

Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
<p>O-Film Technology Co. Ltd (欧菲光科技股份有限公司)</p>	<p>Electronics</p>	<p>Hundreds of Uyghurs were transferred through state-sponsored programs from the XUAR to O-Film's factory in Nanchang in 2017. Thousands more Uyghurs have since been transferred to the factory, where they are subjected to ideological training. In 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce added O-Film to its Entity List. O-Film has shuttered the factory that was using the Uyghur laborers and was since taken off the Entity List.</p>	<p><a href="#">Reuters</a> (2020), <a href="#">Australian Strategic Policy Institute</a> (2020), <a href="#">Associated Press</a> (2020), <a href="#">ZD Net</a> (2020), <a href="#">U.S. Department of Commerce</a> (2020)</p>	<p>MSCI EM</p>
<p>TBEA Xinjiang New Energy Co., Ltd./ TBEA Xinjiang Sunoasis Co., Ltd. (特变电工新疆新能源股份有限公司)</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>TBEA is a Chinese energy conglomerate that produces solar-grade polysilicon in the Uyghur Region. A Xinjiang government website documented a polysilicon factory owned by TBEA subsidiary Xinte Energy Co. engaging hundreds of state-sponsored transferred laborers in the XUAR in 2018. TBEA's own documents listed labor transfers in 2019, while announcing support for the patriotic re-education of transferred workers.</p>	<p><a href="#">Bloomberg</a> (2021), <a href="#">Sheffield Hallam University</a> (2021), <a href="#">Horizon Advisory</a> (2022)</p>	<p>MSCI China ETF MSCI EM</p>

Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
<p>Xinjiang Goldwind Science &amp; Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆金风科技股份有限公司)</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>Xinjiang Goldwind Science &amp; Technology Co., Ltd. is China's largest wind turbine manufacturer. Goldwind discussed labor transfers from southern Xinjiang to a facility hundreds of miles away; it is unclear if the transfers occurred, but it is likely. The company's CEO has been an active participant and supporter of the "Becoming Family" program, whereby Han cadres occupy the homes of Muslims in the region and surveil them for the state.*</p>	<p><a href="#">Buzzfeed News</a> (2021), <a href="#">China File</a> (2019), <a href="#">Bloomberg NEF</a> (2019), <a href="#">Tech Transparency Project</a> (2021)</p>	<p>MSCI China ETF MSCI EM MSCI ACWI ex US ETF</p>

Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
<b>Companies that Have Helped Construct the Repressive Infrastructure</b>				
BGI Genomics Ltd. (深圳华大基因股份有限公司)	Genomics	The U.S. Department of Commerce added two BGI Genomics subsidiaries - Xinjiang Silk Road BGI and Beijing Liuhe BGI - to its Entity List in 2020 due to their involvement in “mass atrocities targeting ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang region” for collecting minority biometric data non-consensually. BGI is suspected of sharing Americans’ genetic data with Beijing.**	<a href="#">Business Insider</a> (2021), <a href="#">National Review</a> (2021), <a href="#">Axios</a> (2020), <a href="#">U.S. Department of Commerce</a> (2020)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM
China Railway Group (中国中铁股份有限公司)	Construction/ Heavy Machinery	China Railway's Fourth Engineering Group is responsible for building the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps' Tumshuq prison, which houses Uyghurs convicted of crimes related to practicing Islam.	<a href="#">Xinjiang Victims Database</a> (undated)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM MSCI ACWI ex US ETF

Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
CITIC Guoan Construction Group (中信國安集團公司)	Construction	CITIC Guoan Construction and CITIC Guoan Group are subsidiaries of the Chinese state-owned construction conglomerate CITIC Group. CITIC Guoan Construction builds both privately-owned and state-owned buildings in the Uyghur region. CITIC partnered with Frontier Services Group (formerly Blackwater) to build a training base in the XUAR for the controversial security, military, and logistics provider.	<a href="#">Reuters</a> (2019)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM
iFlytek Co. Ltd. (科大讯飞股份有限公司)	Surveillance	iFlytek Co. Ltd. is a speech-recognition firm involved in the surveillance of Uyghurs and others in the Uyghur region. It is one of eight surveillance and technology companies the US Department of Commerce added to its Entity List in 2019.	<a href="#">Reuters</a> (2019), <a href="#">New York Times</a> (2019), <a href="#">The Globe and Mail</a> (2021), <a href="#">U.S. Department of Commerce</a> (2019)	MSCI China ETF MSCI EM Multiple U.S. State Pension Funds

Company	Industry	Relationship to Crimes Against Humanity in the Uyghur Region	Sources	Index/Fund (as of 30 August 2022)
<p>Zhejiang Dahua Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江大华技术股份有限公司)</p>	Surveillance	<p>Zhejiang Dahua is a large surveillance and technology company based in Shenzhen, China. Dahua signed a sizable surveillance contract in Xinjiang as part of a “safe cities program.” In 2019, Dahua claimed the contract had been “paused.” A 2021 report showed Dahua promoting its facial recognition technology’s ability to sort individuals by race, and its subsequent ability to identify Uyghurs. The U.S. Department of Commerce added Dahua to its Entity List in 2019.</p>	<p><a href="#">AFP</a> (2018), <a href="#">Los Angeles Times</a> (2021), <a href="#">International Consortium of Investigative Journalists</a> (2020), <a href="#">Tech Crunch</a> (2021), <a href="#">U.S. Department of Commerce</a> (2020)</p>	<p>MSCI China ETF MSCI EM</p>
<p>ZTE (中兴通讯股份有限公司)</p>	Surveillance	<p>ZTE is an enormous Chinese telecom company. The Chinese Government contracts with ZTE to perform extensive surveillance on Uyghurs and other minoritized citizens in the XUAR. According to reporting, ZTE “monitor[s] the political opposition, activists and journalists,” across the region.</p>	<p><a href="#">Engadget</a> (2018), <a href="#">ZD Net</a> (2020), <a href="#">MIT Technology Review</a> (2021)</p>	<p>MSCI China ETF MSCI EM MSCI ACWI ex US ETF</p>

### List of Companies Sorted by Index Inclusion

The companies listed are all either involved in constructing the Uyghur camps, actively use Uyghur forced labor obtained through state sponsored transfer, or source from suppliers that use Uyghur forced labor obtained through state sponsored transfer.

In this category, accounting for the fact that some companies are included on multiple indexes, there are:

- 12 companies on the MSCI China Index.
- 13 companies on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.
- 4 companies on the MSCI All Country World Index ex-US.

We found that:

- Of the 12 companies we have identified on the MSCI China Index, 6 have obtained Uyghur laborers through state-sponsored labor transfers, and 6 have been involved in constructing internment camps or the repression apparatus in the Uyghur region.
- Of the 13 companies we have identified on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 7 companies have obtained Uyghur laborers through the state-sponsored labor transfer programs that have been identified as forced labor by experts, and 6 have been involved in constructing internment camps or the repression apparatus in the Uyghur region.
- Of the 4 companies we have identified on the MSCI All-Country World Index ex-US, 2 have obtained Uyghur laborers through state-sponsored labor transfers, and 2 have been involved in constructing internment camps or the repression apparatus in the Uyghur region.

	Forced Labor	Construction of Repressive Infrastructure
MSCI China	6	6
MSCI EM	7	6
MSCI ACWI ex-US	2	2

MSCI China	MSCI EM	MSCI ACWI ex-US
Avary Holding Co. (淮安鹏鼎控股股份有限公司)	Avary Holding Co. (淮安鹏鼎控股股份有限公司)	Lens Technology (蓝思科技股份有限公司)
Foxconn Technology (富士康)	Foxconn Technology (富士康)	Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆金风科技 股份有限公司)
Lens Technology (蓝思科技股份有限公司)	Lens Technology (蓝思科技股份有限公司)	China Railway aka China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Co. (中国 铁建重工集团股份有限公司)
TBEA Xinjiang New Energy Co., Ltd./TBEA Xinjiang Sunoasis Co., Ltd. (特变电工 新疆新能源股份有限公司)	TBEA Xinjiang New Energy Co., Ltd./TBEA Xinjiang Sunoasis Co., Ltd. (特变电工 新疆新能源股份有限公司)	ZTE (中兴通讯股份有限公司)
Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆金风科技 股份有限公司)	Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (新疆金风科技 股份有限公司)	
(Xinjiang Western) Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd., also known as Hesheng Silicon Industry Co. Ltd (新疆西部合盛硅业 有限公司)	(Xinjiang Western) Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd., also known as Hesheng Silicon Industry Co. Ltd (新疆西部合盛硅业 有限公司)	
BGI Genomics Ltd. A (深圳 华大基因股份有限公司)	BGI Genomics Ltd. A (深圳 华大基因股份有限公司)	
China Railway aka China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Co. (中国 铁建重工集团股份有限公司)	China Railway aka China Railway Construction Heavy Industry Co. (中国 铁建重工集团股份有限公司)	
CITIC Guoan Construction /Group (中信国安集团公司)	CITIC Guoan Construction /Group (中信国安集团公司)	
iFlytek Co. Ltd. (科大讯飞股份 有限公司)	iFlytek Co. Ltd. (科大讯飞股份 有限公司)	
Zhejiang Dahua Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江大华技术股份 有限公司)	Zhejiang Dahua Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江大华技术股份 有限公司)	
ZTE (中兴通讯股份有限公司)	ZTE (中兴通讯股份有限公司)	
	O-Film Technology Co. Ltd (欧菲光科技股份有限公司)	



# The Exposure of Passive Investors to Companies Complicit in the Uyghur Region

The world's leading asset management companies provide products to allow investors to passively track indexes. Table below includes a range of the products that are provided by the top asset managers in the world. Many of the world's most significant asset managers are passively invested in index funds that include exposure to companies complicit in rights violations in the Uyghur Region. The table also includes a partial list of US, Canadian, and UK pension funds affected by these investments. In our previous report (Passively Supporting Oppression), we analyzed the exposure of 20 US state pension funds (Hong Kong Watch, 2022) and have included information on those funds here. In Canada, our research has found that 3 federal public pension funds and 6 provincial pension funds have exposure to either MSCI Emerging Markets or MSCI China through their benchmark for passive investments in emerging markets. An assessment of all of the UK's regional and local government pension schemes revealed that 11 either have MSCI Emerging Markets or MSCI China as their benchmark for passive investment in emerging markets.

This list is not all inclusive. Other asset managers and pension funds should assess their portfolios for exposure.

MSCI Emerging Markets	MSCI China	MSCI ACWI ex-US
<b>Major Assets Managers</b>		
BlackRock - iShares MSCI Emerging Markets (EEM)	BlackRock - iShares MSCI China ETF (MCHI)	BlackRock - iShares MSCI ACWI ex US ETF (ACWX)
Vanguard - Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund	HSBC MSCI China UCITS ETF	SPDR MSCI ACWI ex-US ETF
HSBC MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	Legal and General E Fund MSCI China UCITS ETF	Legal and General MSCI ACWI ex-US
Deutsche Bank - Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	UBS ETF MSCI China A ETF	
Invesco MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	Invesco MSCI China All Shares ETF	
UBS MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	Deutsche Bank - Xtrackers MSCI China ETF	
Legal and General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund		

MSCI Emerging Markets	MSCI China	MSCI ACWI ex-US
<b>US State Pension Funds</b>		
CalSTRS		CalPERS
Washington State		New York State Common Retirement Fund
New Jersey Division of Investment		Florida State Board of Administration
Minnesota State Board of Investment		New York State Teachers
Pennsylvania State		Washington State
		Minnesota State Board of Investment
		New Jersey Division of Investment
		Nevada Public Employees Retirement System
		Oklahoma PERS

MSCI Emerging Markets	MSCI China	MSCI ACWI ex-US
<b>Canadian Pension Funds</b>		
Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (1)	Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	
Public Sector Pension Investment Board	The Civil Service Superannuation Board	
British Columbia Investment Management Corporation	Royal Bank of Canada (2)	
Investment Management Corporation of Ontario		
Alberta Investment Management Corporation		
Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec		
The Ontario Pension Board		
Local Authorities Pension Plan (Alberta)		
Royal Bank of Canada (2)		

MSCI Emerging Markets	MSCI China	MSCI ACWI ex-US
<b>UK Local Authority Pension Schemes</b>		
<p>Brunel Pension Partnership (representing eight UK local government pension schemes, including Avon, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, the Environment Agency, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Somerset and Wiltshire) via Brunel Emerging Market Equities (5)</p>		
<p>ACCESS Local Pension Partnership (representing eleven UK local government pension schemes, including Cambridgeshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of White, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, West Northamptonshire, and West Sussex) via UBS (6)</p>		
<p>London CIV Local Government Pension Scheme (representing local government pension schemes of 32 London Boroughs) via JP Morgan Emerging Markets Fund (3) (7)</p>		

MSCI Emerging Markets	MSCI China	MSCI ACWI ex-US
<p>Welsh Pensions Partnership (representing eight UK local government pension schemes including, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan, Clwyd, Dyfed, Greater Gwent (Torfaen), Gwynedd, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taf, and Swansea) via Russell Investments Emerging Markets Fund (9)</p>		
<p>Merseyside Local Authority Pension Scheme via M&amp;G Emerging Markets Fund (8)</p>		
<p>Essex Local Authority Pension Scheme via Stewart Investors Emerging Markets Fund (10)</p>		
<p>Derbyshire Local Authority Pension Scheme via Stewart Investors Emerging Markets Fund (10)</p>		
<p>Durham Local Authority Pension Scheme via MSCI Emerging Markets (11)</p>		
<p>Tyne and Wear Local Authority Pension Scheme via JP Morgan Emerging Markets Fund (3)</p>		

MSCI Emerging Markets	MSCI China	MSCI ACWI ex-US
Strathclyde Local Authority Pension Scheme via Legal and General Emerging Markets Fund (4)		
Falkirk Local Authority Pension Scheme via Legal and General Emerging Markets Fund		

## **MSCI as the Gold Standard (New Zealand and Japan)**

MSCI's prevalence as one of the main global market index trackers means that the exposure of pension funds to Chinese companies linked to forced labor in the Uyghur Region through its Emerging Markets and China index funds is a global issue.

Take the case of the New Zealand Superannuation Fund, which operates as the country's sovereign wealth fund. Looking at its most recent public equities disclosure (NZ Super Fund, 2021b), the New Zealand Superannuation Fund had NZ\$137m invested directly in MSCI Emerging Markets ETF.

The New Zealand Superannuation Fund's annual report for 2021 (NZ Super Fund, 2021a) also outlines that it has commissioned Northern Trust and State Street Global Advisors to manage its passive investment regarding emerging markets. Looking at the emerging markets funds offered by both Northern Trust (Business Insider, 2022) and State Street Global Advisors (State Street Global Advisors, 2022), both of the firms track MSCI Emerging Markets Index as their benchmark.

Japan's Government Pension Investment Fund is the largest pension fund in the world with over \$1.5 trillion under management (Financial Times, 2022). The weight of its investments that represent all of the public sector pensions of Japanese workers can rightly move markets. It is therefore a source of concern that like so many other pension funds, Japan's Government Pension Investment Fund benchmarks its investments in emerging markets against MSCI's Emerging Markets Index (Government Pension Investment Fund (Japan), undated).

Through passive MSCI indices, pension funds are exposing themselves indirectly to those Chinese equities previously listed in this report where there is substantial evidence of their complicity in forced labor.

This passive investment model not only undermines their commitment to upholding Environmental, Social, Governance criteria when it comes to their investments, it makes pension funds indirectly complicit through funding companies which are undertaking and violations taking place in the Uyghur Region.

## Thrift Savings Pension Plan (USA)

The Thrift Savings Pension (TSP) plan is a 401(k) programme that manages the pensions of around 6.6 million current and former federal workers in the US Government. In May 2022, it had \$734 billion of investment under management (Washington Post, 2022a).

Historically, workers under the TSP were limited to investing in five index funds, carefully selected by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board. These included (Clark, 2022):

- Government Securities Investment Fund based on US Treasury Bonds; Fixed-Income Investment Fund, which tracks a specific index fund that holds U.S. government bonds;
- Common-Stock Index Investment Fund, which tracks the S&P 500; Small-Cap Stock Index Investment Fund, which tracks a specific Dow Jones index comprised of small- and mid-cap companies;
- Life-cycle funds, which is a mixture of each of the five other funds, balanced to an appropriate level of risk.

BlackRock manages four out of five of the funds as part of a contract with the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, with State Street involved in the management of the other funds.

In June 2022, TSP launched an investment window, which for the first time would allow current and former federal workers to invest their 401(k) pensions in over 5,000 mutual funds from 300 mutual fund providers. This will allow federal workers to invest in stocks and bonds in emerging markets.

This change has long been trailed (Pensions & Investments, 2022), with the TSP given the authority to create the investment window in 2009 and formally voting on its adoption back in 2015.

TSP has predicted (FEDweek, 2022) that only between two to three percent of federal workers will use this new mutual fund to invest their pensions. However, 2.3 million of the 4.1 million current and former federal workers in the TSP have balances above that threshold to access the mutual window fund, including 350,000 of the nearly 2.5 million current and former military personnel with accounts (Washington Post, 2022).

Previous concern surrounding the management of TSP by BlackRock and State Street has been raised by both parties in Congress, particularly regarding voting rights (WSJ, 2021) and how they uphold Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria (Wagner, 2021).



Others have noted that BlackRock and State Street's substantial investments in China and closeness to the Chinese Government which has offered both preferential access to its markets, make it likely that the expansion of the TSP scheme will lead to increased investment into China (The Hill, 2022).

Considering our research shows that similar government mandated public sector pension schemes in New Zealand, Japan, and Canada, where investment restrictions have been lifted, are heavily invested in emerging market index funds (namely MSCI China and MSCI Emerging Markets) which are exposed to forced labor in the Uyghur Region, there is a legitimate possibility that the change in TSP restrictions will see a similar pattern emerge in the USA.

Lawmakers and government officials must urgently consider how it could be morally defensible for federal employees' pensions to be passively invested in companies complicit in gross human rights violations in the Uyghur Region.

# Conclusion

This report has shown that major institutional investors are funding companies known to be involved and benefiting from the crisis in the Uyghur region. From state pension funds in the United States to regional funds in the United Kingdom to the national pension plan in Canada, investors around the world are exposed.

This is unacceptable. We must act. This report lays out a set of recommendations to Governments. The US should rationalize its entity lists and investment ban lists. Other governments should adopt a similar approach. Meanwhile it is vital that firms take action and actually live up to the ethical commitments that they have made under ESG frameworks and through signing international human rights compacts like the UN Guiding Principles on Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

## Recommendations

### Recommendations to the United States:

#### Analysis of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)

In recent months, the US Government has introduced the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. This is a major step forward, but it is lacking in two ways.

- Only three of the companies listed here are covered on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity Lists. This is a noticeable blind spot, given the publicly available data that can be accessed about every firm listed. The US Government should expand the lists to ensure that companies known to be complicit in forced labor are excluded from importing goods under the UFLPA.
- The UFLPA does not require an investment ban. This means that while people cannot import goods mined or manufactured in the Uyghur region, investors can still invest in these firms. One basic step the US Government should take is to harmonize its various entity lists with its investment ban list under Executive Order 14032. This Executive Order has been an effective way of ensuring that firms do not passively invest in companies known to be involved in gross human rights violations, and it should be better optimized.

### **Recommendations to the United States: Regarding the Thrift Savings Pension (TSP) plan**

The launch of the TSP investment window in June 2022 allows current and former federal workers to invest their 401(k) pensions in over 5,000 mutual funds from 300 mutual fund providers (Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 2022). This will expose many of those pensions to emerging markets funds and China specific funds, which will include a number of the companies listed in this report with known links to state-sponsored forced labor. In response to this development, policymakers in the USA should:

- Call for the pausing of the roll-out of the TSP investment window until proper due diligence is undertaken regarding mutual fund providers' exposure to companies with known links to forced labor in the XUAR.
- Demand publication of the full list of mutual funds and mutual fund providers alongside the criteria used for their selection as part of the TSP investment window.

### **Recommendations to the European Union**

In recent weeks, the European Commission proposed to prohibit products made with forced labor on the EU market. Although it is not explicitly related to the Uyghur Region, it could be very effective in banning the import of goods made in this region and can be a precedent for an investment ban. In response to this development, policymakers in the EU should:

- In addition to banning the import of goods made from forced labor, extend the proposal to include banning investments in companies complicit in directly engaging state-imposed forced labor
- Draw up a list of banned entities that are known to be involved in state-imposed forced labor in the Uyghur region, applying this to public procurement, investment, and imports.
- Pass national legislation that bans the import of goods known to be made with forced labor and investments in companies engaged in forced labor, covering, in particular, state-imposed forced labor as that practiced in the Uyghur region.

### **Recommendations to other Governments**

- Draw up a list of banned entities that are known to be involved in state-imposed forced labor in the Uyghur region, applying this to public procurement, pension and government investment, and imports.
- Pass legislation that bans the import of goods known to be made with forced labor and investments in companies engaged in forced labor, covering, in particular, state-sponsored forced labor as that practiced in the Uyghur region.

## **Recommendations to businesses: take the 'S' in ESG seriously**

The majority of investment firms are signed up to ESG principles in line with the UN Principles for Responsible Investment of 2022.

- Investment firms, standard setters and governments must give proper weight to human rights violations in their ESG metrics and regulatory frameworks. Human rights risks must be at the heart of all ESG metrics and risk analyses.
- ESG ratings agencies should increase the weighting given to state imposed forced labor, making it a required consideration, when determining the ESG credentials of firms.
- Firms complicit in genocide, crimes against humanity, or modern-day slavery should be blacklisted from global indexes restricting public pension fund and private investment.
- Companies and investors must undertake a process of human rights due diligence as it relates to all their business and investment activities and relationships. Companies must undertake and publicly disclose full supply chain tracing to raw materials to ensure they are not engaging with companies that could possibly be tied to repression in the Uyghur Region.

# Notes

\*In a letter, the Chairman of Goldwind stated that the company prohibits the use of child and forced labor within its own manufacturing and requires its suppliers to comply with applicable laws. Goldwind, Commitment to Human Rights, 8 February 2021, <https://www.goldwind.com/en/assets/81b35d0272d3cfbc2b9bf6d359b9d093.pdf>

\*\*In July of 2020, BGI Genomics issued a statement indicating their surprise in being named to the U.S. Entity list and asserting that the company "does not engage in unethical practices or provide gene technology for the surveillance of Uighurs." The company claimed that the Xinjiang Silk Road BGI subsidiary had not in fact conducted any business. BGI Group. 'BGI Group statement regarding subsidiaries being included on the US Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) "Chinese entity list'." Press Release. July 22, 2020, <https://en.genomics.cn/en-news-5964.html>

(1) Canada Pension Plan Investment Board as of 31 March 2022 had £6,480m invested in MSCI China and £7,743m in MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

[https://cdn3.cppinvestments.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Global-Equity-Index-Exposure\\_ibfs-Q4F22.htm](https://cdn3.cppinvestments.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Global-Equity-Index-Exposure_ibfs-Q4F22.htm)

(2) The Royal Bank of Canada through its partnership with BlackRock offers ETFs which directly track MSCI Emerging Markets and MSCI China.

<https://www.rbcgam.com/en/ca/products/etfs/index?tab=overview&searchkeyword=msci>

(3) JP Morgan Emerging Markets Fund also manages the Emerging Markets equity of the Tyne and Wear pension fund <https://lgpsboard.org/images/Reports/2021/draftTyne.pdf>

(4) Legal and General as of 30 September 2021 managed around £600m of Strathclyde's Pension Fund through its Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund.

<https://www.spfo.org.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=55613&p=0>

(5) Brunel Pension Partnership is one of eight UK Local Government Pension Scheme Pools, bringing together more than £35 billion of investments of ten like minded funds: Avon, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, the Environment Agency, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Somerset and Wiltshire. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/xawh5l2a/cornwall-pension-fund-annual-report-2020-21.pdf>

(<https://www.brunelpensionpartnership.org/home/about/>

(6) UBS as of 31 March 2022 managed £11.2bn worth of assets on behalf of ACCESS which pools the pension schemes of 11 local authorities in the South and South East of England.

<https://www.accesspool.org/>

<https://www.accesspool.org/access-programme/access-quarterly-reporting-data/quarterly-holdings/>

(7) London CIV manages pensions of 32 London Boroughs. As of 31 March 2022, London CIV had £12.7bn in passive funds and £547m worth of assets managed by JP Morgan in its Emerging Markets Fund. (London CIV - Our Funds) <https://londonciv.org.uk/our-funds>

(8) M&G Emerging Markets Fund in 2020-21 managed £216m of Merseyside's local pensions scheme. (Merseyside2021.pdf (lgpsboard.org))

<https://www.mandg.com/investments/private-investor/en-gb/funds/mg-global-emerging-markets-fund/gb00b3ffxw30>

(9) Russell Investments in October 2021 managed £505m worth of assets on behalf of the Welsh Pensions Partnership through its Emerging Markets Equity Fund. Russell Investments also manages the emerging market investments of Transport for London's pension fund.

[https://www.walespensionpartnership.org/sub-funds/emerging-markets/;](https://www.walespensionpartnership.org/sub-funds/emerging-markets/)

<https://russellinvestments.com/uk/solutions/institutions/funds-and-strategies/equity-funds/emerging-market-equity-fund;>

[https://content.tfl.gov.uk/transport-for-london-pension-fund-annual-review-2021.pdf;](https://content.tfl.gov.uk/transport-for-london-pension-fund-annual-review-2021.pdf)

Pension fund invested directly in MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund

[https://www.durham.gov.uk/media/36639/Pension-Fund-Annual-Report-2020-2021/pdf/Pension\\_Fund\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2020-21.pdf?m=637793047080270000](https://www.durham.gov.uk/media/36639/Pension-Fund-Annual-Report-2020-2021/pdf/Pension_Fund_Annual_Report_2020-21.pdf?m=637793047080270000)

(10) Stewart Investors managed 3.8% Essex Council's Pension Fund in 2020-21 under its Emerging Markets Fund benchmarked to MSCI. As of 31 March 2021, Stewart Investors also managed £26m of Derbyshire Council's pension fund through its emerging markets equity fund.

<https://lgpsboard.org/images/Reports/2021/DraftEssex.pdf> (Stewart Investors Global Emerging Markets Leaders Fund Class I Acc EUR

<https://www.derbyshirepensionfund.org.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/dpf-investment-portfolio-valuation-31-march-2021.pdf> )

(11) Durham County Council in 2020-21 had 7% of its pension fund invested directly in MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund.

[https://www.durham.gov.uk/media/36639/Pension-Fund-Annual-Report-2020-2021/pdf/Pension\\_Fund\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2020-21.pdf?m=637793047080270000](https://www.durham.gov.uk/media/36639/Pension-Fund-Annual-Report-2020-2021/pdf/Pension_Fund_Annual_Report_2020-21.pdf?m=637793047080270000)

# References

Please click on "Online resource" to open hyperlink.

- AARP. 2022. 'Feds to Offer More Choices in TSP Retirement Plan.' Online resource accessed 18 August 2022.
- ACCESS Pool. 2021. 'Access Annual Report 2020/2021.' Online resource.
- AFP. 2018. 'Chinese firms cash in on Xinjiang's growing police state.' Dooley, B. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- AIMCo. 2021. 'AIMCo Annual Report 2021.' Online resource.
- Amnesty International. 2021. "'Like we were enemies in a war" China's Mass Internment, Torture and Persecution of Muslims in Xinjiang.' Online resource accessed on 24 August 2022.
- Associated Press. 2021. 'Gadgets for tech giants made with coerced Uighur labor.' Kang, D and Wang, Y. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Atlantic Council/ Sheffield Hallam University. 2022. 'Financing & genocide: Development finance and the crisis in the Uyghur Region.' Murphy, L, Salcito, K, and Elimä, N. Online resource.
- Australian Strategic Policy Institute. 2022. 'The Xinjiang Data Project.' Online resource, accessed on 22 August 2022.
- Axios. 2020. 'U.S. blacklists Chinese companies tied to Xinjiang gene bank project.' Basu, Z. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Axios. 2021. 'Olympic uniform supplier rebuffs concerns over Xinjiang cotton.' Allen-Ebrahimian, B and Tracy, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Baillie Gifford. 2022. 'Emerging Markets Growth Fund.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- BBC. 2021. 'Xinjiang cotton: Western clothes brands vanish as backlash grows.' Brant, R. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- BCI. 2021. 'Public Equities Investments.' Online resource.
- Bernreuter Research. 2022. 'Polysilicon Manufacturers.' Bernreuter, J. Online resource accessed 17 August 2022.
- BlackRock. 2022. 'iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Bloomberg NEF. 2019. 'Solar's Hot New Thing Nears Production: Q&A.' Wilson, I. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Bloomberg. 2021a. 'Secrecy and Abuse Claims Haunt China's Solar Factories in Xinjiang.' Murtaugh, D, et al. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Bloomberg. 2021b. 'Longi May Be Latest Chinese Solar Firm to See Products Blocked at U.S. Border.' Adler, M. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Bloomberg. 2021c. 'A Xinjiang Solar Giant Breaks Ranks to Try and Woo the West' Murphy, C, et al. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Bloomberg. 2022. 'How Nationalism in China Has Dethroned Nike, Adidas.' Hong, J, et al. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Brunel Pension Partnership. 2021. 'Annual Report & Financial Statements.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Business Insider. 2020. 'Apple benefits from forced Uighur labor at its iPhone supplier factories in China, according to an explosive new report.' Hamilton, I. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Business Insider. 2021a. '7 Apple suppliers in China have links to forced labor programs, including the use of Uyghur Muslims from Xinjiang, according to a new report.' Canales, K. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Business Insider. 2021b. 'Amazon wants to test workers for Covid-19 using tech from a Chinese company that even Andy Jassy says may threaten national security.' Kim, E. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Business Insider. 2022. 'Northern Trust Emerging Markets Index Fund - Non-Lending.' Online resource, accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Byler, D. 2021. 'In the Camps: Life in China's High-Tech Penal Colony.'

- CalPERS. 2021. '2020-21 Annual Investment Report.' Online resource.
- CalSTRS. 2021. 'Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.' Online resource.
- Canada Pension Plan Investment Board. 2022. 'Annual Report 2022.' Online resource.
- Center for Strategic and International Studies. 2019. 'Connecting the Dots in Xinjiang: Forced Labor, Forced Assimilation, and Western Supply Chains.' Lehr, A K. Online resource accessed on 14 September 2022.
- Center for Strategic and International Studies. 2020. 'Addressing Forced Labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Toward a Shared Agenda.' Lehr, A K. Online resource accessed on 14 September 2022.
- CDPQ. 2021. '2021 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- China Daily. 2018. 'Xinjiang's neighborly ties proving lucrative.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- China Institute on Wealth and Economics. 2019. 'Report on poverty alleviation work of Uyghur labor force transfer and employment in Hotan area, Xinjiang [新疆和田地区维族劳动力转移就业扶贫工作报告].' Online resource archived on 7 May 2020.
- ChinaFile. 2019. 'Which European Companies Are Working in Xinjiang?' Haas, B. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Church of England Pensions Board. 2021. 'Annual Report.' Online resource.
- The Civil Service Superannuation Board. 2021. '2021 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- Clark. 2022. 'What Is a Thrift Savings Plan?' Smith, C. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- CNBC. 2021. 'Biden's solar ambitions collide with China labor complaints.' McDonald, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- CNN. 2022. 'Development bank accused of lending millions to companies allegedly linked to forced labor in Xinjiang.' Wright, R. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- CPP Investments. 2022. 'Global Equity Index Exposure As of March 31, 2022.' Online resource.
- CSIS. 2019. 'Connecting the Dots in Xinjiang: Forced Labor, Forced Assimilation, and Western Supply Chains.' Lehr, A K. Online resource.
- CSSB International Holdings. 2020. 'International Holdings on December 31, 2020.' Online resource.
- Durham County Council Pension Fund. 2022. 'Annual Report and Accounts.' Online resource..
- DWS. 2022a. 'MSCI China UCITS ETF 1C.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- DWS. 2022b. 'MSCI Emerging Markets UCITS ETF 1C.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Engadget. 2018. 'China's Xinjiang surveillance is the dystopian future nobody wants.' Coca, N. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- East Money. 2013. '600704 : 物产中大关于全资子公司关联交易的公告 [600704 : Announcement of Wuchan Zhongda on Related Party Transactions of Wholly-owned Subsidiaries]' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- ESPN. 2022. 'NBA players face questions over shoe deals with Chinese companies linked to forced labor.' Fish, M and Fletcher, M A. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Falkirk Local Authority Pension Scheme. 2021. 'Audited Annual Report & Accounts 2020-21.' Online resource.
- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board. 2022. 'Facts about the TSP's Mutual Fund Window.' Online resource.
- The Federalist. 2022. 'Report Shows How Top U.S. Companies Endanger The World By Transferring Tech To China.' Raleigh, H. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- FEDweek. 2022. 'TSP Projects Just 2-3% of Investors Will Use Mutual Fund Window.' Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Fichtner et. al. 2017. 'These three firms own corporate America.' The Conversation. Fichtner, M, et al. Online resource.
- Fidelity. 2022a. 'Fidelity Index Emerging Markets Fund.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Fidelity. 2022b. 'HSBC MSCI Emerging Markets UCITS ETF.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Financial Times. 2022. 'Japan to tap vast pension fund in drive to create more start-ups.' Slodkowski, A and Sugiura, E. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Florida State Board of Administration. 2021. 'Annual Investment Report.' Online resource.



- FTSE Russell. 2022. 'FTSE Emerging Index.' Online resource.
- The Globe and Mail. 2021. 'Chinese AI firm blacklisted by U.S. gave funds to York, Queen's universities.' Fife, R and Chase, S. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Globe Newswire. 2019. 'Global and China Polysilicon Industry Report 2019-2023.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Global Times. 2021. 'Chinese company Anta to quit BCI, will continue to use cotton from Xinjiang.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Global Trade Magazine. 2022. 'Xinjiang US Import Sanctions Looming Over Global Supply Chains.' Eidelman, V B. Online resource accessed 17 August 2022.
- Government Pension Investment Fund (Japan). Undated. 'Request for Asset Manager Applications (Non-Japanese Equities).' Online resource accessed on 1 September 2022.
- Government Pension Investment Fund (Japan). 2022. 'Portfolio holdings by asset category as of Mar 31, 2022.' Online resource.
- The Guardian. 2021. 'Revealed: UK solar projects using panels from firms linked to Xinjiang forced labour.' Ambrose, J and Jolly, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The Hill. 2022. 'Stop investing in the Chinese Communist Party.' Han, L and Bradley A T. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Hong Kong Watch. 2022. 'Passively Supporting Oppression.' Goodman, S and Patterson, J. Online resource.
- Horizon Advisory. 2022. 'Forced Labor Risks in China's Aluminum Sector.' Online resource.
- HSBC. 2022. 'HSBC MSCI CHINA UCITS ETF.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- The Information. 2021. 'Some Apple Suppliers in China Tell Ethnic Minorities: Don't Bother Applying For Jobs.' Ma, W. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- The Intercept. 2020. "Kids May Be Using Laptops Made With Forced Labor This Fall." Hvistendahl, M and Fang, L. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. 2020. 'US blacklists Chinese companies linked to Uighur abuses.' Alecci, S. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- International Labour Organization. 2012. 'ILO indicators of Forced Labour.' Online resource.
- Institutional Investor. 2020. 'There's an Oligopoly in Asset Management. This Researcher Says It Should Be Broken Up.' Segal, J. Online resource.
- Investment Management Corporation of Ontario. 2021. '2021 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- Invesco. 2022a. 'Invesco MSCI China All Shares Stock Connect UCITS ETF Acc.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Invesco. 2022b. 'Invesco MSCI Emerging Markets UCITS ETF Acc.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- iShares. 2022. 'iShares MSCI China ETF.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Jewish World Watch. Undated. 'The Uyghur Forced Labor Database.' Online resource accessed on 14 September 2022.
- Kotaku. 2021. 'Nintendo Investigated Report Of Forced Uighur Labor.' Ashcraft, B. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- LAPP. 2021. 'Quarterly Investment Report. December 31, 2021.' Online resource, accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Legal & General. 2022a. 'L&G E Fund MSCI China A UCITS ETF.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Legal & General. 2022b. 'World Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- London CIV. 2022. 'London CIV Annual Review 2021-2022.' Online resource.
- Los Angeles Times. 2021. 'Major camera company can sort people by race, alert police when it spots Uighurs.' Bhuiyan, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- LSE. 2022. 'Book Review: Trillions: How a Band of Wall Street Renegades Invented the Index Fund and Changed Finance Forever by Robin Wigglesworth.' Zhivitskaya, M. Online resource accessed on 24 August 2022.
- Mahoney, P. and Robertson, A. 2021. 'Advisors by Another Name'. Virginia Law and Economics Research Paper No. 2021-01. Online resource.

- Macquarie. 2022. 'Walter Scott Emerging Markets Fund.' Online resource.
- Minnesota State Board of Investment. 2022. '2021 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- MIT Technology Review. 2021. 'This huge Chinese company is selling video surveillance systems to Iran.' Ryan-Mosley, T. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- MSCI. 2022a. 'MSCI Emerging Markets Index (USD).' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022. Archived on 30 August 2022.
- MSCI. 2022b. 'MSCI China Index (USD).' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022. Archived on 30 August 2022.
- MSCI. 2022c. 'MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (USD).' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022. Archived on 30 August 2022.
- Murphy, L and Elimä, N. Sheffield Hallam University. 2021. 'In Broad Daylight Uyghur Forced Labour and Global Solar Supply Chains.' Sheffield Hallam University Helena Kennedy Centre. Online resource.
- Murphy, L., et al. 2021. 'Laundering Cotton: How Xinjiang Cotton is Obscured in International Supply Chains.' Sheffield Hallam University Helena Kennedy Centre. Online resource
- Murphy, L, Tobin, D. and Elimä, N. 2022. 'Until Nothing is Left: China's Settler Corporation and its Human Rights Violations in the Uyghur Region.' Sheffield Hallam University Helena Kennedy Centre. Online resource.
- National Review. 2021a. 'Multiple Apple Suppliers Accused of Using Forced Uyghur Labor.' Evans, Z. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- National Review. 2021b. 'Amazon's Partnership with Chinese Genome-Sequencing Firm Raises Eyebrows.' Quinn, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- NBIM. 2022. 'Investments.' Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- New Jersey State Investment Council. 2021. '2021 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- New York Post. 2021. 'CBP seizes shipment from Chinese company with ties to John Kerry: report.' Moore, M. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The New York Times. 2019. 'U.S. Blacklists 28 Chinese Entities Over Abuses in Xinjiang.' Swanson, A and Mozur, P. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The New York Times. 2021. 'Chinese Solar Companies Tied to Use of Forced Labor.' Swanson, A and Buckley, C. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- New York State Common Retirement Fund. 2021. 'Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.' Online resource.
- New York State Teachers' Retirement System. 2021. 'Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.' Online resource.
- Nevada Public Employees Retirement System. 2021. 'Popular Annual Financial Report.' Online resource.
- Nikkei Asia. 2020. 'Coronavirus is no excuse for companies to ignore Uighur exploitation.' Jardine, B. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- NZ Super Fund. 2021a. 'Annual Report 2021.' Online resource.
- NZ Super Fund. 2021b. 'Portfolio Disclosures.' Online resource.
- Oklahoma PERS. 2021. 'Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.' Online resource.
- OPB. '2021 Investment Highlights.' Online resource, accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Penguin. Undated. 'Trillions.' Online resource accessed on 24 August 2022.
- Pennsylvania State Employees' Retirement System. 2021. 'Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.' Online resource.
- Pensions & Investments. 2022. 'Commentary: TSP's new mutual fund window – including ESG options – is long overdue.' Woll, L and McGannon, B. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Public Sector Pension Investment Board. 2021. '2021 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- PSP Investments. 2022. '2022 Annual Report.' Online resource.
- QCC. 2020. '阿克苏心致造纺织有限公司 [Aksu Xinzi Textile Co., Ltd.]' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Qixin. 2022. '阿克苏绣科纺织有限公司 [Aksu Xiuke Textile Co., Ltd.]' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Rajagopalan, M. 2021. 'Apple Did Business With A Wind Energy Company That Has Close Ties To Xinjiang.' BuzzFeed News. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Rajagopalan and Killing. 2020. 'The Factories in the Camps.' BuzzFeed News. Online resource accessed on 14 September 2022.

- Radio Free Asia. 2021. "It was like the whole region had turned into an open-air prison,' photographer says of Xinjiang.' Niyaz, K. Online resource accessed on 22 August 2022.
- Recharge. 2021. 'US bans imports from Chinese solar suppliers over 'cruel and inhumane' forced labour.' Collins, L. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Reuters. 2019a. 'Erik Prince company to build training centre in China's Xinjiang.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Reuters. 2019b. 'U.S. pension funds took positions in blacklisted Chinese surveillance company.' Herbst-Bayliss, S and McLaughlin T. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Reuters. 2020. 'Think-tank report on Uighur labor in China lists global brands.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Royal Bank of Canada. 2021. 'Annual Report 2021.' Online resource.
- Russell Investments. 2022. 'Emerging Market Equity Fund.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- S&P Global. 2021a. 'Solar-panel supplier's links to alleged abuses in China imperil US climate goal.' Copley, M. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- S&P Global. 2021b. 'Firms with Xinjiang ties lead US solar imports.' Copley, M. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Schroders. 2022. 'Schroder Global Emerging Markets Fund.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- SCMP. 2020. 'Explainer Xinjiang cotton, WROs, Entity List and how blacklisted companies may skirt US sanctions.' Sito, P and Ng, E. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Seeking Alpha. 2022. 'Daqo Taps Richly Valued China-Listed Unit To Raise \$1.7 Billion For Expansion.' Bamboo Works. Online resource.
- Solar Power Portal. 2022. '350MW Mallard Pass solar farm passes new milestone.' Grundy, A. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- State Street Global Advisors. 2022. 'State Street Emerging Markets, Equity Index Fund - Class K, 30 June 2022.' Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Strathclyde Pension Fund. 2022. 'Annual Report & Financial Statements.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Tech Crunch. 2021. 'US towns are buying Chinese surveillance tech tied to Uighur abuses.' Whittaker, Z. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Tech Transparency Project. 2021a. 'Another Apple Supplier Linked to Forced Labor.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Tech Transparency Project. 2021b. 'Apple's Uyghur Dilemma Grows.' Online resource accessed on 1 September 2022.
- Tech Transparency Project. 2022. 'Amazon Suppliers Tied to Forced Labor in Xinjiang.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Twitter/Laura Murphy. 2020. 'To avoid this forced labor, @HM should also look into Zhejiang Zhongda, who claims to partner w/ @HM, @Target, @CarrefourGroup, @Walmart, @Zara, J.C. Penny, BCBG & @Macys.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- UBS. 2022a. 'UBS ETF (IE) MSCI China A SF UCITS ETF (USD) A-acc.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- UBS. 2022b. 'UBS ETF (LU) MSCI Emerging Markets UCITS ETF (USD) A-dis.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- United Nations. 1948. 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights.' Online resource.
- United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment. 2022. 'What are the Principles for Responsible Investment?' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission. 2021. '2021 Report To Congress of the U.S.-China Economic And Security Review Commission.' Online resource.
- U.S. Congress. 2021. 'H.R.6256 - To ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes.' Online resource.
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection. 2021. 'The Department of Homeland Security Issues Withhold Release Order on Silica-Based Products Made by Forced Labor in Xinjiang.' Online resource.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. 'BILLING CODE 3510-33-P.' Online resource.

- U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. 'Addition of Certain Entities to the Entity List; Revision of Existing Entries on the Entity List.' Online resource.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2020. 'DHS Cracks Down on Goods Produced by China's State-Sponsored Forced Labor.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2022. 'UFLPA Entity List.' Online resource.
- U.S. Treasury. 2021. 'Executive Order 14032 of June 3, 2021 Addressing the Threat From Securities Investments That Finance Certain Companies of the People's Republic of China.' Online resource.
- Vanguard. 2022. 'Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund.' Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- The Verge. 2020. 'Apple supplier Lens Technology accused of using forced Uighur labor.' Statt, N. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- VentureBeat. 2020. 'Apple, Foxconn, and 81 others are accused of using Uighur forced labor.' Horwitz, J. Online resource accessed on 16 August 2022.
- Wagner, E. 2021. 'Senators Urge TSP to Include Diverse Managers in Mutual Fund Window.' 2021. Government Executive. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Wales Pension Partnership. 2021. 'Annual Report 2020/2021.' Online resource.
- The Wall Street Journal. 2021. 'Republicans Ask Federal Retirement Plan for Details on BlackRock, State Street's Votes.' Lim, D. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- The Wall Street Journal. 2022. 'Chinese Sportswear Company Anta Gains on Nike, Adidas Over Forced-Labor Issue.' Woo, S. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The Washington Post. 2020. 'Apple's longtime supplier accused of using forced labor in China.' Albergotti, R. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The Washington Post. 2021a. 'Solar industry's ties to China's Xinjiang region raise the spectre of forced labor.' Kuo, L, Wu, P L and Whalen, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The Washington Post. 2021b. 'U.S. begins detaining solar panel imports over concerns about forced labor in China.' Whalen, J. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- The Washington Post. 2022a. 'Investors criticize federal retirement savings program over new system.' Yoder, E. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- The Washington Post. 2022b. 'Federal retirement savings program to widely expand investment options.' Yoder, E. Online resource accessed on 18 August 2022.
- Washington State Department of Retirement Systems. 2021. 'Annual Report.' Online resource.
- Wheels Joint. 2020. 'Forced labor in China bothers European automakers.' Nabeel. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Xinjiang Documentation Project. Undated. "'Hundred Questions and Hundred Examples": Cadre Handbooks in the Fanghuiju Campaign.' Online resource.
- Xinjiang Victims Database. Undated. 'Third Division Tumshuq Prison (第三师图木舒克监狱).' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Xu et al. 2020. 'Uyghurs for sale.' Australian Strategic Policy Institute. Online resource.
- Yahoo Finance. 2022. 'Daqo New Energy's Subsidiary Xinjiang Daqo Provides Preliminary Estimates of Net Profit for Full Year 2021.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- ZDNet. 2020. 'US adds 11 more Chinese companies to entity list for Uyghur human rights violations.' Kwan, C. Online resource accessed on 17 August 2022.
- Zenz, A. 2019. 'Beyond the Camps: Beijing's Long-Term Scheme of Coercive Labor, Poverty Alleviation and Social Control in Xinjiang.' Online resource.
- Zenz, A. 2021. 'Coercive Labor and Forced Displacement in Xinjiang's Cross-Regional Labor Transfer Program: A Process-Oriented Evaluation.' Online resource.
- Zhejiang Zhongda. 2020. '浙江中大集团国际贸易有限公司 Zhejiang Zhongda Group International Trading Co. Ltd.' Online resource accessed on 17 August 2020.









**Sheffield  
Hallam  
University**

Helena Kennedy  
Centre for  
International Justice