

# Uyghurs for sale

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

Vicky Xiuzhong Xu

with Danielle Cave, Dr James Leibold, Kelsey Munro, Nathan Ruser



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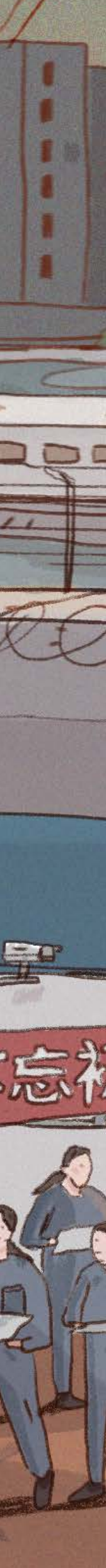
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Policy Brief  
Report No. 26/2020



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## What's the problem?

The Chinese government has facilitated the mass transfer of Uyghur and other ethnic minority<sup>1</sup> citizens from the far west region of Xinjiang to factories across the country. Under conditions that strongly suggest forced labour, Uyghurs are working in factories that are in the supply chains of at least 83 well-known global brands in the technology, clothing and automotive sectors, including Apple, BMW, Gap, Huawei, Nike, Samsung, Sony and Volkswagen.

This report estimates that more than 80,000 Uyghurs were transferred out of Xinjiang to work in factories across China between 2017 and 2019, and some of them were sent directly from detention camps.<sup>2</sup> The estimated figure is conservative and the actual figure is likely to be far higher. In factories far away from home, they typically live in segregated dormitories,<sup>3</sup> undergo organised Mandarin and ideological training outside working hours,<sup>4</sup> are subject to constant surveillance, and are forbidden from participating in religious observances.<sup>5</sup> Numerous sources, including government documents, show that transferred workers are assigned minders and have limited freedom of movement.<sup>6</sup>

China has attracted international condemnation for its network of extrajudicial 're-education camps' in Xinjiang.<sup>7</sup> This report exposes a new phase in China's social re-engineering campaign targeting minority citizens, revealing new evidence that some factories across China are using forced Uyghur labour under a state-sponsored labour transfer scheme that is tainting the global supply chain.

## What's the solution?

The Chinese government should uphold the civic, cultural and labour rights enshrined in China's Constitution and domestic laws, end its extrajudicial detention of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang, and ensure that all citizens can freely determine the terms of their own labour and mobility.

Companies using forced Uyghur labour in their supply chains could find themselves in breach of laws which prohibit the importation of goods made with forced labour or mandate disclosure of forced labour supply chain risks.<sup>8</sup> The companies listed in this report should conduct immediate and thorough human rights due diligence on their factory labour in China, including robust and independent social audits and inspections. It is vital that through this process, affected workers are not exposed to any further harm, including involuntary transfers.

Foreign governments, businesses and civil society groups should identify opportunities to increase pressure on the Chinese government to end the use of Uyghur forced labour and extrajudicial detentions. This should include pressuring the government to ratify the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *Convention on Forced Labour, 1930 (No. 29)* and *Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention*.<sup>9</sup> Consumers and consumer advocacy groups should demand companies that manufacture in China conduct human rights due diligence on their supply chains in order to ensure that they uphold basic human rights and are not complicit in any coercive labour schemes.



## Executive summary

Since 2017, more than a million Uyghurs and members of other Turkic Muslim minorities have disappeared into a vast network of ‘re-education camps’ in the far west region of Xinjiang,<sup>10</sup> in what some experts call a systematic, government-led program of cultural genocide.<sup>11</sup> Inside the camps, detainees are subjected to political indoctrination, forced to renounce their religion and culture and, in some instances, reportedly subjected to torture.<sup>12</sup> In the name of combating ‘religious extremism’,<sup>13</sup> Chinese authorities have been actively remoulding the Muslim population in the image of China’s Han ethnic majority.

The ‘re-education’ campaign appears to be entering a new phase, as government officials now claim that all ‘trainees’ have ‘graduated’.<sup>14</sup> There is mounting evidence that many Uyghurs are now being forced to work in factories within Xinjiang.<sup>15</sup> This report reveals that Chinese factories outside Xinjiang are also sourcing Uyghur workers under a revived, exploitative government-led labour transfer scheme.<sup>16</sup> Some factories appear to be using Uyghur workers sent directly from ‘re-education camps’.

The Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) has identified 27 factories in nine Chinese provinces that are using Uyghur labour transferred from Xinjiang since 2017. Those factories claim to be part of the supply chain of 83 well-known global brands.<sup>17</sup> Between 2017 and 2019, we estimate that at least 80,000 Uyghurs were transferred out of Xinjiang and assigned to factories through labour transfer programs under a central government policy known as ‘Xinjiang Aid’ (援疆).<sup>18</sup>

It is extremely difficult for Uyghurs to refuse or escape these work assignments, which are enmeshed with the apparatus of detention and political indoctrination both inside and outside of Xinjiang.<sup>19</sup> In addition to constant surveillance, the threat of arbitrary detention hangs over minority citizens who refuse their government-sponsored work assignments.<sup>20</sup>

Most strikingly, local governments and private brokers are paid a price per head by the Xinjiang provincial government to organise the labour assignments.<sup>21</sup> The job transfers are now an integral part of the ‘re-education’ process, which the Chinese government calls ‘vocational training’.<sup>22</sup> A local government work report from 2019 reads: ‘For every batch [of workers] that is trained, a batch of employment will be arranged and a batch will be transferred. Those employed need to receive thorough ideological education and remain in their jobs.’<sup>23</sup>

This report examines three case studies in which Uyghur workers appear to be employed under forced labour conditions by factories in China that supply major global brands. In the first case study, a factory in eastern China that manufactures shoes for US company Nike is equipped with watchtowers, barbed-wire fences and police guard boxes. The Uyghur workers, unlike their Han counterparts, are reportedly unable to go home for holidays (see page 8). In the second case study of another eastern province factory claiming to supply sportswear multinationals Adidas and Fila, evidence suggests that Uyghur workers were transferred directly from one of Xinjiang’s ‘re-education camps’ (see page 18). In the third case study, we identify several Chinese factories making components for Apple or their suppliers using Uyghur labour. Political indoctrination is a key part of their job assignments (see page 21).

This research report draws on open-source Chinese-language documents, satellite imagery analysis, academic research and on-the-ground media reporting. It analyses the politics and policies behind the new phase of the Chinese government's ongoing repression of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities. It provides evidence of the exploitation of Uyghur labour and the involvement of foreign and Chinese companies, possibly unknowingly, in human rights abuses.

In all, ASPI's research has identified 83 foreign and Chinese companies directly or indirectly benefiting from the use of Uyghur workers outside Xinjiang through potentially abusive labour transfer programs as recently as 2019: **Abercrombie & Fitch, Acer, Adidas, Alstom, Amazon, Apple, ASUS, BAIC Motor, BMW, Bombardier, Bosch, BYD, Calvin Klein, Candy, Carter's, Cerruti 1881, Changan Automobile, Cisco, CRRC, Dell, Electrolux, Fila, Founder Group, GAC Group (automobiles), Gap, Geely Auto, General Electric, General Motors, Google, H&M, Haier, Hart Schaffner Marx, Hisense, Hitachi, HP, HTC, Huawei, iFlyTek, Jack & Jones, Jaguar, Japan Display Inc., L.L.Bean, Lacoste, Land Rover, Lenovo, LG, Li-Ning, Mayor, Meizu, Mercedes-Benz, MG, Microsoft, Mitsubishi, Mitsumi, Nike, Nintendo, Nokia, The North Face, Oculus, Oppo, Panasonic, Polo Ralph Lauren, Puma, Roewe, SAIC Motor, Samsung, SGMW, Sharp, Siemens, Skechers, Sony, TDK, Tommy Hilfiger, Toshiba, Tsinghua Tongfang, Uniqlo, Victoria's Secret, Vivo, Volkswagen, Xiaomi, Zara, Zegna, ZTE.** Some brands are linked with multiple factories.

The data is based on published supplier lists, media reports, and the factories' claimed suppliers. ASPI reached out to these 83 brands to confirm their relevant supplier details. Where companies responded before publication, we have included their relevant clarifications in this report. If any company responses are made available after publication of the report, we will address these online.

ASPI notes that a small number of brands including Abercrombie & Fitch advised they have instructed their vendors to terminate their relationships with these suppliers in 2020. Others, including Adidas, Bosch and Panasonic, said they had no direct contractual relationships with the suppliers implicated in the labour schemes, but no brands were able to rule out a link further down their supply chain.

The report includes an appendix that details the factories involved and the brands that appear to have elements of forced Uyghur labour in their supply chains. It also makes specific recommendations for the Chinese government, companies, foreign governments and civil society organisations.

# Forced Uyghur labour

The ILO lists 11 indicators of forced labour.<sup>24</sup> Relevant indicators in the case of Uyghur workers may include:

- being subjected to intimidation and threats, such as the threat of arbitrary detention, and being monitored by security personnel and digital surveillance tools
- being placed in a position of dependency and vulnerability, such as by threats to family members back in Xinjiang
- having freedom of movement restricted, such as by fenced-in factories and high-tech surveillance
- isolation, such as living in segregated dormitories and being transported in dedicated trains
- abusive working conditions, such as political indoctrination, police guard posts in factories, ‘military-style’ management, and a ban on religious practices
- excessive hours, such as after-work Mandarin language classes and political indoctrination sessions that are part of job assignments.<sup>25</sup>

Chinese state media claims that participation in labour transfer programs is voluntary, and Chinese officials have denied any commercial use of forced labour from Xinjiang.<sup>26</sup> However, Uyghur workers who have been able to leave China and speak out describe the constant fear of being sent back to a detention camp in Xinjiang or even a traditional prison while working at the factories.<sup>27</sup>

In factories outside Xinjiang, there is evidence that their lives are far from free. Referred to as ‘surplus labour’ (富余劳动力) or ‘poverty-stricken labour’ (贫困劳动力), Uyghur workers are often transported across China in special segregated trains,<sup>28</sup> and in most cases are returned home by the same method after their contracts end a year or more later.<sup>29</sup>

Multiple sources suggest that in factories across China, many Uyghur workers lead a harsh, segregated life under so-called ‘military-style management’ (军事化管理).<sup>30</sup> Outside work hours, they attend factory-organised Mandarin language classes, participate in ‘patriotic education’,<sup>31</sup> and are prevented from practising their religion.<sup>32</sup> Every 50 Uyghur workers are assigned one government minder and are monitored by dedicated security personnel.<sup>33</sup> They have little freedom of movement and live in carefully guarded dormitories, isolated from their families and children back in Xinjiang.<sup>34</sup> There is also evidence that, at least in some factories, they are paid less than their Han counterparts,<sup>35</sup> despite state media claims that they’re paid attractive wages.<sup>36</sup>

The Chinese authorities and factory bosses manage Uyghur workers by ‘tracking’ them both physically and electronically.<sup>37</sup> One provincial government document describes a central database, developed by Xinjiang’s Human Resources and Social Affairs Department and maintained by a team of 100 specialists in Xinjiang, that records the medical, ideological and employment details of each labourer.<sup>38</sup>

The database incorporates information from social welfare cards that store workers’ personal details. It also extracts information from a WeChat<sup>39</sup> group and an unnamed smartphone app that tracks the movements and activities of each worker.<sup>40</sup>



Chinese companies and government officials also pride themselves on being able to alter their Uyghur workers' ideological outlook and transform them into 'modern' citizens, who, they say, become 'more physically attractive'<sup>41</sup> and learn to 'take daily showers'.<sup>42</sup>

In some cases, local governments in Xinjiang send Chinese Communist Party (CCP) cadres to simultaneously surveil workers' families back home in Xinjiang<sup>43</sup>— a reminder to workers that any misbehaviour in the factory will have immediate consequences for their loved ones and further evidence that their participation in the program is far from voluntary.

A person with knowledge of a Uyghur labour transfer program in Fujian told Bitter Winter, a religious and human rights NGO, that the workers were all former 're-education camp' detainees and were threatened with further detention if they disobeyed the government's work assignments.<sup>44</sup> A Uyghur person sent to work in Fujian also told the NGO that police regularly search their dormitories and check their phones for any religious content. If a Quran is found, the owner will be sent back to the 're-education camp' for 3–5 years.<sup>45</sup>

The treatment of Uyghurs described in this report's case studies is in breach of China's Constitution, which prohibits discrimination based on ethnicity or religious belief,<sup>46</sup> as well as international law.

While we are unable to confirm that all employment transfers from Xinjiang are forced, the cases for which adequate detail has been available showcase highly disturbing coercive labour practices consistent with ILO definitions of forced labour.



# Case study 1: Uyghur workers making Nike sneakers in Qingdao

Figure 1: Uyghur workers at Taekwang Shoe Manufacturing waving the Chinese flag, October 2019



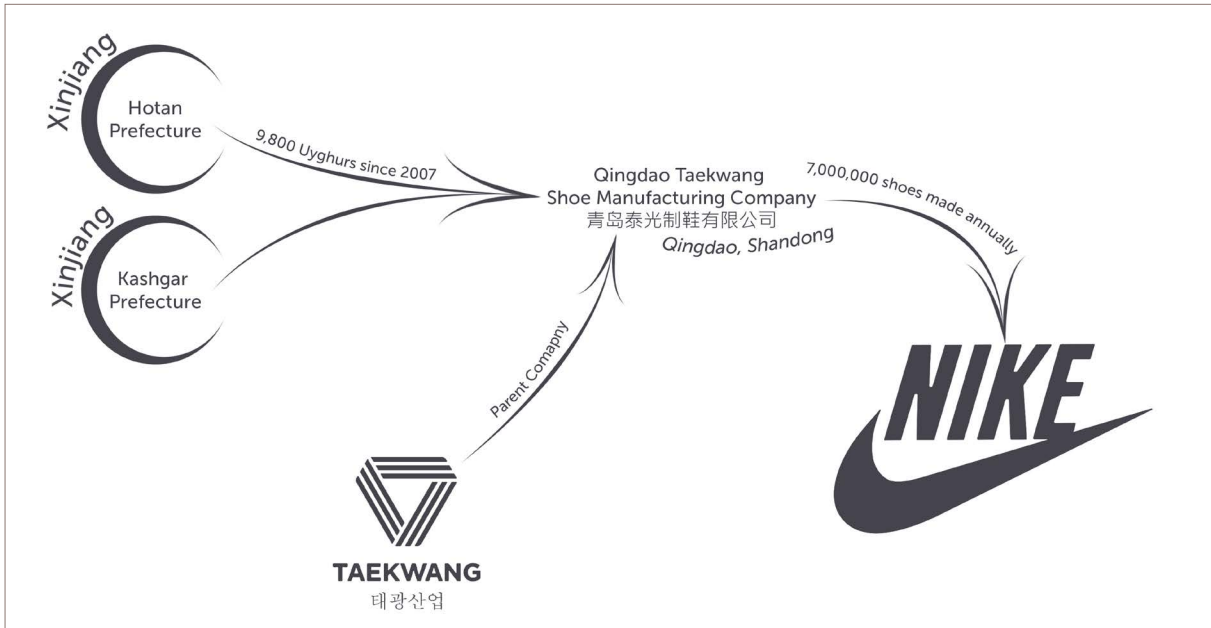
Source: 'Strengthening patriotism education and building a bridge of national unity' (加强爱国主义教育搭建民族团结连心桥), *China Ethnic Religion Net* (中国民族宗教网), 7 November 2019, [online](#).

In January 2020, around 600 ethnic minority workers from Xinjiang were employed at Qingdao Taekwang Shoes Co. Ltd (青岛泰光制鞋有限公司).<sup>47</sup> Taekwang's primary customer is the American multinational company Nike Incorporated.<sup>48</sup> The Xinjiang workers are mostly Uyghur women from Hotan and Kashgar prefectures, which are remote parts of southern Xinjiang that the Chinese government has described as 'backward' and 'disturbed by religious extremism'.<sup>49</sup>

At the factory, the Uyghur labourers make Nike shoes during the day. In the evening, they attend a night school where they study Mandarin, sing the Chinese national anthem and receive 'vocational training' and 'patriotic education'.<sup>50</sup> The curriculum closely mirrors that of Xinjiang's 're-education camps'.<sup>51</sup>

The sprawling Taekwang factory compound is located in Laixi City, to the north of Qingdao in China's Shandong province, and is owned by the Taekwang Group, a South Korean chemical and textile conglomerate (*chaebol*). Taekwang's Laixi factory is one of the largest manufacturers of shoes for Nike,<sup>52</sup> producing more than seven million pairs for the American brand annually.<sup>53</sup>

**Figure 2: Taekwang supply chain**



Source: A Laixi government committee press release stated that 9,800 Uyghur workers were transferred to Qingdao Taekwang Shoes in 'more than 60 batches' since 2007. 'Strengthening patriotism education and building a bridge of national unity' (加强爱国主义教育搭建民族团结连心桥), *China Ethnic Religion Net* (中国民族宗教网), 7 November 2019, [online](#).

In June 2019, at the opening ceremony of the Taekwang night school, a government official from the local United Front Work Department<sup>54</sup> office called on Uyghur workers to strengthen their identification with the state and the nation.<sup>55</sup> The school is called the 'Pomegranate Seed' Night School (Figure 3), referencing a speech by Chinese President Xi Jinping in which he said 'every ethnic group must tightly bind together like the seeds of a pomegranate.'<sup>56</sup>

**Figure 3: Opening ceremony of 'Pomegranate Seed' Night School for ethnic minorities at Taekwang factory, June 2019**



Source: 'Municipal United Front Work Department's "Pomegranate Seed" Night School: a look into Qingdao Taekwang's Mandarin classes' (市委统战部'石榴籽'夜校走进青岛泰光举办普通话培训班), *Laixi United Front* (莱西统一战线), *WeChat*, 1 July 2019, [online](#).

The *Washington Post* has reported that Uyghurs working at the factory were not allowed to go home for holidays.<sup>57</sup>

The newspaper also reported that Uyghur workers at the factory were sent there by the Xinjiang government, they did not choose to come to Qingdao, and that they were unable to practice their religion.

Photographs of the factory in January 2020 published by the newspaper show that the complex was equipped with watchtowers, razor wire and inward-facing barbed-wire fences. Uyghur workers were free to walk in the streets around the factory compound, but their comings and goings were closely monitored by a police station at the side gate equipped with facial recognition cameras.

The Uyghur workers at the Taekwang factory speak almost no Mandarin, so communication with locals is largely non-existent, according to the newspaper. They eat in a separate canteen or a Muslim restaurant across the road from the factory, where the ‘halal’ signs have been crossed out. They live in buildings next to the factory that are separate quarters from those of the Han workers.<sup>58</sup>

ASPI found evidence that inside the factories, the workers’ ideology and behaviour are closely monitored. At a purpose-built ‘psychological dredging office’ (心理疏导室), Han and Uyghur officials from Taekwang’s local women’s federation conduct ‘heart-to-heart’ talks, provide psychological consulting and assist in the uplifting of the ‘innate quality’ (素质) of the Uyghur workers—in order to aid their integration.<sup>59</sup> Those offices and roles are also present in Xinjiang’s ‘re-education camps’.<sup>60</sup>

**Figure 4: A study room called ‘Home of the Youth’ for ethnic minority workers at the Taekwang factory**



Source: ‘Blessed are those who work here in Laixi!’ (在莱西这里上班的人有福了!), In the palm of Laixi (掌上莱西), WeChat, 21 July 2019, [online](#).

Top Chinese government officials see the use and management of ethnic workers at Taekwang as a model worth emulating. Politburo Standing Committee member Wang Yang and China's Minister for Public Security, Zhao Kezhi, sent a commendation memo to the management, according to a local media report in late 2019.<sup>61</sup> From 2017 to 2018, according to official statistics, 4,710 Uyghur workers were transferred from Xinjiang to Shandong (almost double the government's own target).<sup>62</sup>

The workers are closely monitored by party authorities. Officials from the local offices of the Public Security Bureau and United Front Work Department hold regular meetings with Shandong companies that hire "Uyghurs" to discuss the workers' 'ideological trends and any issues that have emerged'.<sup>63</sup> Those agencies also have representatives stationed inside factories like Taekwang to report daily on the 'thoughts' of the Uyghur workers, manage any disputes and guard against spontaneous 'mass instances'.<sup>64</sup> In 2018, a recruitment notice said that Qingdao was looking for auxiliary police who are fluent in minority languages.<sup>65</sup> In Xinjiang, auxiliary police officers are responsible for bringing people to detention camps and monitoring them when they are in detention.<sup>66</sup>

**Figure 5: A July 2018 'farewell ceremony' before 176 Uyghur workers left Qira county, Xinjiang for Qingdao to work at Taekwang Shoes Co. Ltd and Fulin Electronics Company**



Source: 'Qira county organises 176 labourers for stable employment at Shandong enterprises' (策勒县组织176名务工人员赴山东企业稳定就业), Pomegranate Garden (石榴园), WeChat, 5 July 2018, [online](#).

In January 2018, local Hotan media published a 'letter of gratitude' from 130 Uyghur workers at Taekwang to the Hotan Prefecture government.<sup>67</sup> In the letter, which was written in Mandarin, the Uyghur workers described themselves as being mired in poverty before being sent to Qingdao and express gratitude that they were now able to earn a monthly salary of ¥2,850 (US\$413, above the minimum wage in China).<sup>68</sup> ASPI could not verify the wages received by the workers or the authenticity of the letter. The letter goes on to say that, since arriving in Qingdao, the workers had learned the dangers of religious extremism and now see a 'beautiful life ahead of them'.<sup>69</sup>

## Rendering ‘Xinjiang Aid’ (援疆)

Working arrangements that uproot Uyghurs and place them in factories in eastern and central China are not new. Since the early 2000s, the Chinese government has mobilised wealthier coastal provinces and cities to develop frontier regions such as Xinjiang and Tibet, and actively encouraged the movement of workers in the name of promoting ‘inter-ethnic fusion’ (民族交融) and ‘poverty alleviation’ (扶贫).<sup>70</sup>

Uyghur workers’ participation in those programs is rarely voluntary. Even in the 2000s, well before the ‘re-education camp’ system was created, working and living conditions for transferred Uyghur workers were often exploitative, if not abusive.<sup>71</sup> Rights groups criticised the programs as coercive, highlighting how they intentionally removed Uyghurs from their homes and traditional way of life, only to force the workers to endure the long working hours, poor conditions, predatory bosses and discriminatory attitudes of their Han co-workers.<sup>72</sup>

Concerned factory bosses significantly reduced the use of Uyghur labour after violent clashes between Han and Uyghur workers in a Guangdong factory led to a deadly riot in Xinjiang’s regional capital of Urumqi in July 2009.<sup>73</sup>

In response to the unrest, the Chinese government began holding regular national ‘Xinjiang Aid’ conferences in 2010.<sup>74</sup> Financial subsidies and political inducements were offered to mobilise wealthier provinces and cities to pair up with cities and prefectures in Xinjiang in order to ‘aid’ the region’s development and stability.<sup>75</sup>

Provinces have since been encouraged to contribute to the aid scheme in various ways: “‘medical Xinjiang Aid’ (医疗援疆), ‘technology Xinjiang Aid’ (科技援疆), ‘educational Xinjiang Aid’ (教育援疆) and ‘industrial Xinjiang Aid’ (产业援疆).<sup>76</sup>

Following further violence and the mass detention of Uyghurs in early 2017,<sup>77</sup> the ‘Xinjiang Aid’ agenda became a top political priority.<sup>78</sup> Local governments and corporations were strongly encouraged to find employment opportunities for newly ‘re-educated’ Uyghurs, under a policy termed ‘industrial Xinjiang Aid’.<sup>79</sup>

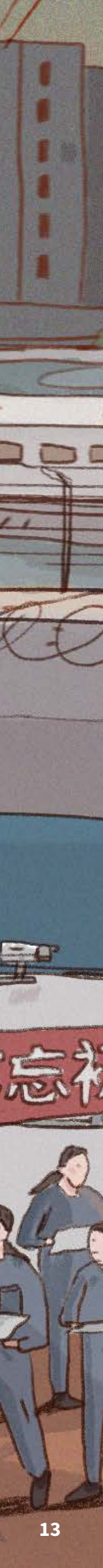
‘Industrial Xinjiang Aid’ seeks to assign work to ‘idle’ Uyghurs in the name of poverty alleviation, but it also shares the same indoctrination aims as the ‘re-education camp’ system: factory bosses are expected to fundamentally alter Uyghur workers by reforming their ‘backward qualities’ and sinicising them.<sup>80</sup> In exchange, Uyghur workers are required to show ‘gratitude’ to the Communist Party and their Han ‘elder sisters and brothers’.<sup>81</sup>

Companies across China can participate in industrial ‘Xinjiang Aid’ in two ways:

- opening up ‘satellite’ factories (卫星工厂) or workshops inside Xinjiang to absorb ‘surplus labour capacity’ (富余劳动力).<sup>82</sup> According to China’s Xinhua News Agency, in the past few years, ‘Xinjiang Aid’ has seen some 4,400 enterprises set up in Xinjiang, providing nearly a million local jobs<sup>83</sup>
- hiring Uyghur workers for their factories elsewhere in China through a range of labour transfer schemes.

Some companies, such as Hao Yuanpeng Clothing Co. Ltd (浩缘朋服装有限公司)—a garment company headquartered in Anhui province that claims to supply Fila (Italy/South Korea) and Adidas (Germany)—are engaged in both those forms of industrial aid.<sup>84</sup>

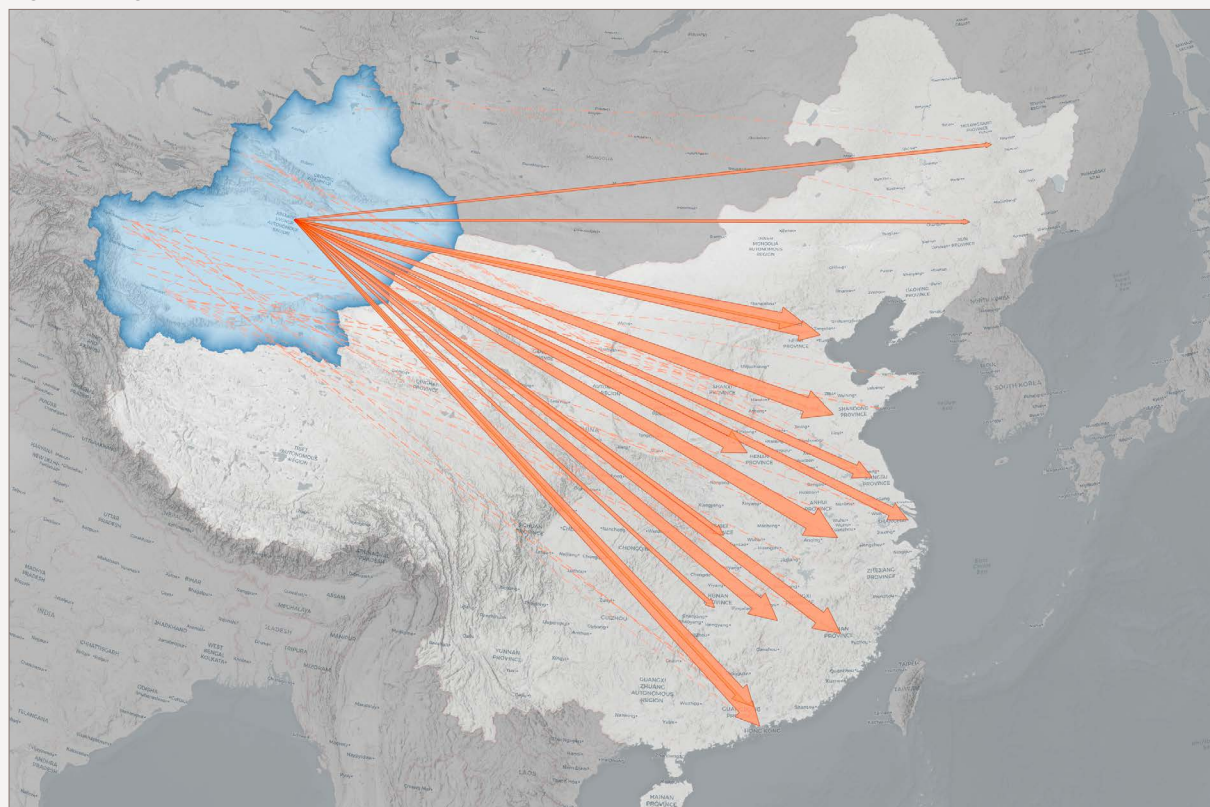
By late 2018, cheap labour emerging from the ‘re-education camps’ had become an important driver of Xinjiang’s economy, according to an official statement by the Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission.<sup>85</sup> There is now a direct pipeline of Uyghur workers from ‘vocational training’ and political indoctrination in Xinjiang to factory work across China. ‘For every batch (of workers) that is trained, a batch of employment will be arranged and the batch will be transferred’, a 2019 government work report from Karakax county reads.<sup>86</sup> In some cases, labour transfers outside of Xinjiang are organised even before vocational training and political indoctrination start—to ensure ‘100% employment rate’ for the ‘trained’ Uyghurs.<sup>87</sup>



## Xinjiang's labour transfer program

Data collected from Chinese state media and official government notices indicates that more than 80,000 Uyghur workers were transferred out of Xinjiang between 2017 and 2019. ASPI has mapped the available data on these transfers. The larger the arrow in Figure 6, the greater the number of people being transferred. Dotted lines represent known direct county-to-factory transfers. The diagram shouldn't be considered comprehensive, but gives a sense of the scale and scope of the program.<sup>88</sup>

**Figure 6: Uyghur transfers to other parts of China from 2017 to 2020**



Source: ASPI's International Cyber Policy Centre, which used a range of data sources, including local media reports and official government sources.

The Chinese government's official data on labour transfer includes transfers from southern Xinjiang to northern Xinjiang, transfers from Xinjiang to other provinces, and transfers to local factories. Depending on the county, labourers sent outside Xinjiang count for anywhere between 10%<sup>89</sup> to 50%<sup>90</sup> of all Xinjiang transfers.

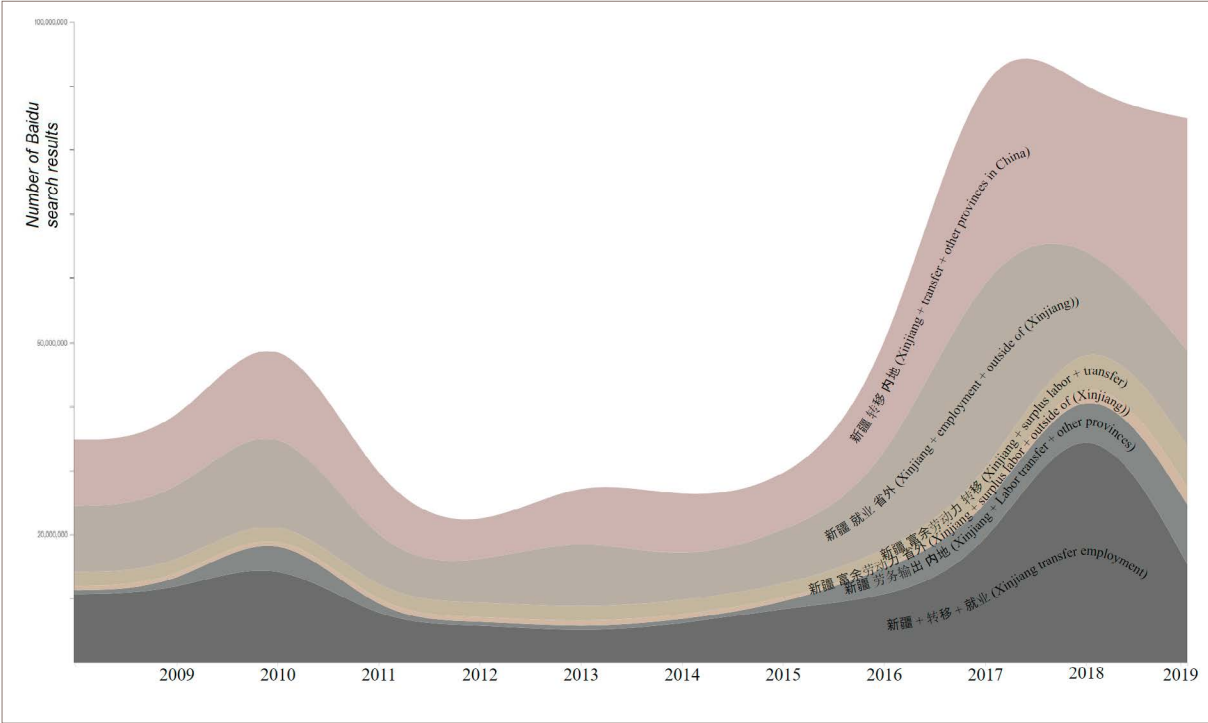
In recent years, transfers from Xinjiang to other parts of China have increased steadily. In 2017, according to state media reports, 20,859 'rural surplus labourers' from Xinjiang were transferred to work in other provinces.<sup>91</sup> Based on ASPI's analysis of published data, an estimated 28,000 people were transferred for employment in 2018.<sup>92</sup> In 2019, an estimated 32,000 people were transferred out of the region.<sup>93</sup>

Xinjiang authorities also claim to have repeatedly exceeded their labour transfer targets.<sup>94</sup> The 2017 target was set at 20,000 and exceeded by 4%.<sup>95</sup> In 2019, the target was set at 25,000 and reportedly exceeded by about 25%.<sup>96</sup>



ASPI analysed the volume of results returned by the Chinese search engine Baidu<sup>97</sup> when we searched for keywords related to labour transfer schemes. Figure 7 illustrates a steady increase since 2014 (the year hardline CCP Secretary Chen Quanguo arrived in Xinjiang), and an even more dramatic increase from 2017 as the ‘re-education’ process ramped up. This is a further suggestion that the labour transfer program has become an increasingly important political priority for the Chinese government in recent years.

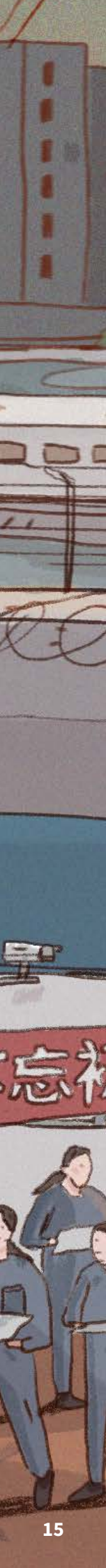
**Figure 7: Number of Baidu search results for a variety of keywords relating to Xinjiang labour transfers, 2005 to 2019**



Source: ASPI’s International Cyber Policy Centre

Aside from political incentives, the business of ‘buying’ and ‘selling’ Uyghur labour can be quite lucrative for local governments and commercial brokers. According to a 2018 Xinjiang provincial government notice, for every rural ‘surplus labourer’<sup>98</sup> transferred to work in another part of Xinjiang for over nine months, the organiser is awarded ¥20 (US\$3); however, for labour transfers outside of Xinjiang, the figure jumps 15-fold to ¥300 (US\$43.25).<sup>99</sup> Receiving factories across China are also compensated by the Xinjiang government, receiving a ¥1,000 (US\$144.16) cash inducement for each worker they contract for a year, and ¥5,000 (US\$720.80) for a three-year contract.<sup>100</sup> The statutory minimum wage in Urumqi, Xinjiang’s regional capital, was ¥1620 (US\$232.08) a month in 2018.<sup>101</sup>

In recent years, advertisements for ‘government-sponsored Uyghur labour’ also began to appear online. In February 2019, a company based in Qingdao published a notice advertising a large number of ‘government-led ... qualified, secure and reliable’ Uyghur workers for transfer to some 10 provinces in China (Figure 8).<sup>102</sup>



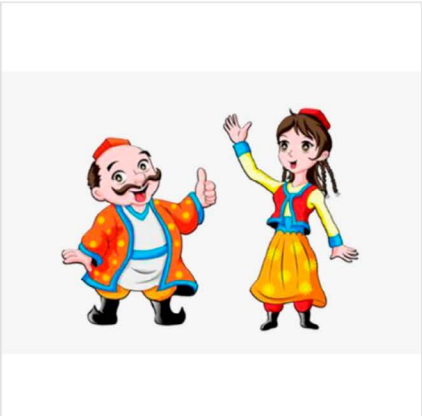
**Figure 8: Advertisement published by Qingdao Decai Decoration Co. claiming to supply government-sponsored Uyghur workers from Xinjiang to other provinces**

合作单位

Our company provides a large number of government sponsored workers dispatching from Xinjiang

我司提供大量政府新疆工人劳务派遣公司

---



<b>Category</b>	<b>Cooperation Unit</b>
所属分类:	合作单位
<hr style="border: 0.5px dashed #ccc;"/>	
<b>Clicks</b>	
点击次数:	39259
<hr style="border: 0.5px dashed #ccc;"/>	
<b>Post date</b>	
发布日期:	2019-02-27 19:38:19
<hr style="border: 0.5px dashed #ccc;"/>	

---

Description

详细介绍

Government-led, work units, qualified, secure and reliable, Male to female ratio and age by specification.

政府带队, 非零散人员, 人员资质齐全, 安全可靠, 男女比例 以及年龄根据工厂定制

**Contact Details:**

详情咨询电话: [REDACTED]

Note: The ad features a caricature of two dancing Uyghurs in traditional clothing.  
 Source: 'Our company provides a large number of government (sponsored) Xinjiang workers - labour dispatching company' (我司提供大量政府新疆工人劳务派遣公司), Qingdao Human Resources Website (青岛德才人力资源网), [online](#). Translated from Chinese by ASPI.

Another new advertisement claimed to be able to supply 1,000 Uyghur workers aged 16 to 18 years. It reads: 'The advantages of Xinjiang workers are: semi-military style management, can withstand hardship, no loss of personnel ... Minimum order 100 workers!'. The advertisement also said that factory managers can apply for current Xinjiang police to be stationed at their factory 24 hours a day, and that the workers could be delivered (along with an Uyghur cook) within 15 days of the signing of a one-year contract (Figure 9).

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Figure 9: Labour-hire advertisement offering young Uyghur workers under 'semi-military style management'

1000 ethnic minorities awaiting online booking  
1000少数民族, 在线等预约

只看楼主 收藏 回复

 抖音名字耿直货  
初级粉丝

新疆政府组织出来新疆实习生1000人左右, 政审, 体检合格, 年龄16至18周岁, 由新疆政府委派正式在编干部管理, 厂方有需求可申请新疆籍在编警察24小时驻厂管理! 合同期为一年起签! 新疆厨师可自带, 要有统一的员工宿舍, (方便管理)。签定合同后人员15天内到企业! 请有用工需求的企业提前联系! 用新疆工的优势是: 半军事化管理, 能吃苦, 人员不流失, 合同签多久, 就上班多久! 100人起送!

The Xinjiang government has organised around 1,000 trainees from Xinjiang who have already passed political and medical examinations. They are between 16-18 years old and are managed by Xinjiang government-appointed cadres. Factories can apply for current Xinjiang police to be stationed 24-hours a day for in-factory management! Contracts signed for one year to start! Can supply own Xinjiang chef but a separate dormitory is required for the workers (for easy management). Workers will arrive at your enterprise within 15 days of signing the contract! Companies with labour needs please contact in advance! The advantages of using Xinjiang labour are: semi-military style management; can withstand hardship; no loss of personnel; will work for the length of the contract! Minimum order 100 workers!

 中国大陆



Source: '1,000 minorities, awaiting online booking' (1000少数民族,在线等预约), *Baidu HR Forum* (百度 HR吧), 27 November 2019, [online](#). Translated from Chinese by ASPI.

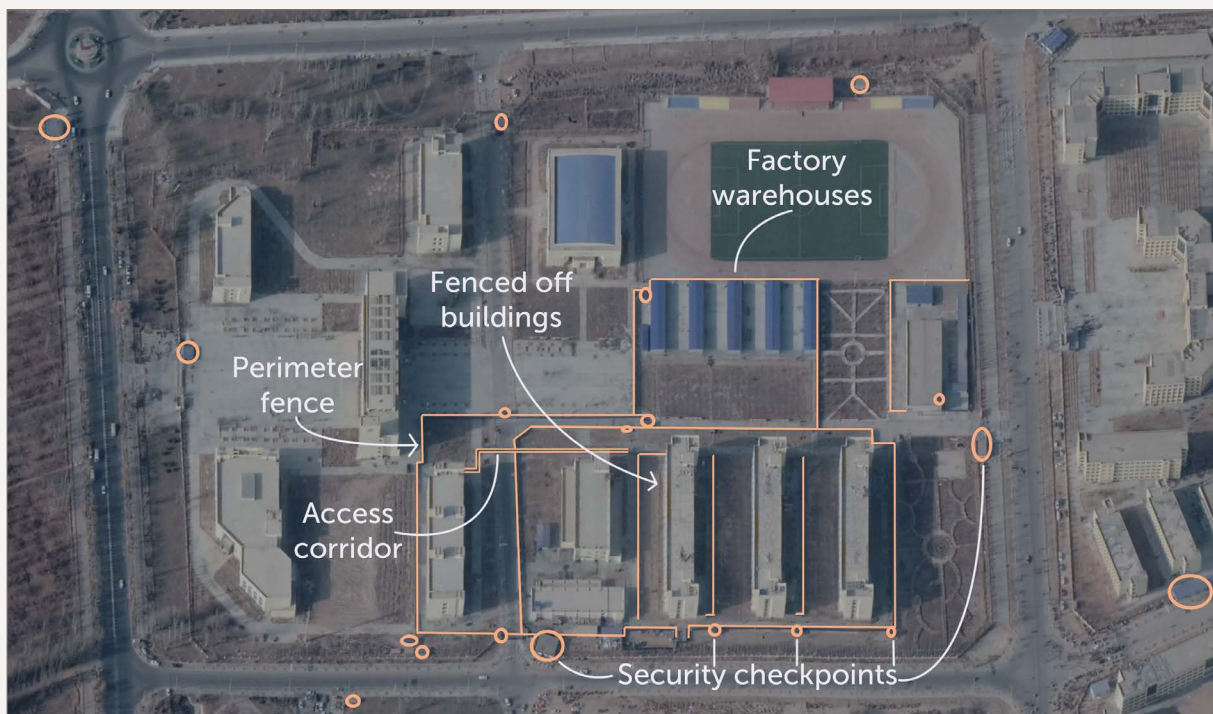
## Case study 2: From ‘re-education camps’ to forced labour assignments

New evidence indicates that ‘graduating’ detainees from Xinjiang’s ‘re-education camps’ have been sent directly to factories to work in other parts of China. In such circumstances, it is unlikely that their work arrangements are voluntary.

The Haoyuanpeng Clothing Manufacturing Co. Ltd (浩缘朋制衣有限公司, HYP) participates in ‘Xinjiang Aid’ both through its satellite factory<sup>103</sup> in Xinjiang (established in 2018) and by exporting Uyghur workers to Anhui province, where it is headquartered. On HYP’s corporate website, it advertises strategic partnerships with the Italian–South Korean fashion label Fila, German sportswear companies Adidas and Puma, and Nike.<sup>104</sup>

In February 2018, HYP transferred 63 workers from Xinjiang to its Anhui factory in eastern China with plans to eventually transfer 500 in total.<sup>105</sup> The transferred workers were all ‘graduates’ of the Jiashi County Secondary Vocational School (伽师县中等职业学校), according to a government report.<sup>106</sup> ASPI’s analysis of satellite imagery and official documents suggest the ‘school’ had operated as a ‘re-education camp’ since 2017. The compound increased in size, adding new dormitories and factory warehouses while significant security features were added through the introduction of secure ‘military-style management’ (see Figure 10).<sup>107</sup>

**Figure 10: Satellite image of Jiashi Vocational School, January 2018, with security infrastructure added since 2017 highlighted in orange**



Note: Multiple dormitory buildings and a teaching building appear to be completely fenced in and isolated in a style that resembles other political indoctrination camps. Additionally, five small factory warehouse buildings have been constructed in the enclosed area. Source: ASPI’s International Cyber Policy Centre.

A spokesperson from Adidas said the company does not have an active relationship with HYP and that they will further investigate the use of the Adidas signage.

The transfer of Uyghur labour to Anhui was part of a ‘Xinjiang Aid’ project organised by the Guangdong government, which also involved HYP setting up a highly secure factory in Xinjiang’s Shule (Yengixahar) county (Figure 11).<sup>108</sup>

**Figure 11: Satellite image of HYP’s factory in Shule (Yengixahar) county, Xinjiang**

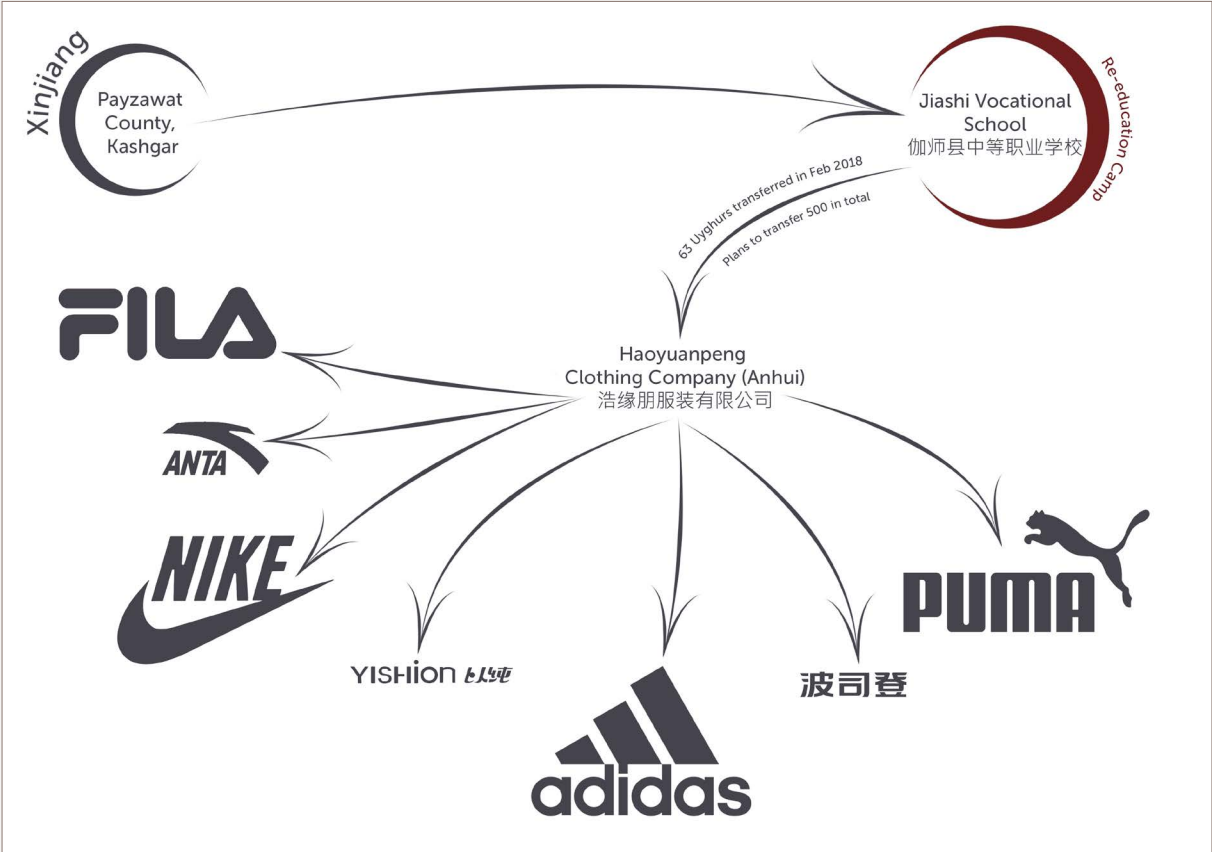


Note: The factory is fully enclosed by perimeter fencing and has several residential dorm buildings further isolated by fencing. In addition there are several security posts throughout the facility. Source: ASPI's International Cyber Policy Centre.

In a recent interview, HYP President Zeng Yifa (曾亿法) told state media that he established a factory in Xinjiang because it was difficult to find young workers in other parts of China, or even abroad, concluding that: ‘Although the quality of North Korean workers is good, I’m reluctant to spend money on foreign workers. In the end, I chose Xinjiang.’<sup>109</sup>

HYP’s factory in Xinjiang, which has a large Adidas billboard on its facade (Figure 13), is surrounded by a 3-metre-high fence. The two entrances to the factory are guarded by security checkpoints, and at least five more security posts monitor the rest of the facility’s perimeter. It is unclear whether HYP’s factory in Anhui province has similar security features.

Figure 12: HYP's supply chain



Source: ASPI ICPC. See Appendix for supply chain information.

Figure 13: Hao Yuanpeng's Kashgar, Xinjiang factory.



Source: Photos of company (企业展示), Hao Yuanpeng Clothing Co. Ltd (浩缘朋服装有限公司), online.

# Case study 3: ‘Re-educating’ Uyghur workers in Apple’s supply chain

In December 2017, Apple’s CEO Tim Cook visited one of the company’s contractors—O-Film Technology Co. Ltd (欧菲光科技股份有限公司)<sup>110</sup>—and posted a picture of himself at the company’s Guangzhou factory on the Chinese social media platform Weibo.<sup>111</sup>

O-Film manufactured<sup>112</sup> the ‘selfie cameras’ for the iPhone 8 and iPhone X. The company also claims on its website to manufacture camera modules and touchscreen components for a number of other well-known companies including Huawei, Lenovo and Samsung.<sup>113</sup>

Figure 14: Tim Cook’s Weibo post from O-Film’s Guangzhou factory in December 2017



Tim Cook’s post on Chinese social media: ‘Say cheese! Getting a closer look at the remarkable, precision work that goes into manufacturing the selfie cameras for iPhone 8 and iPhone X at O-Film’. Source: online.

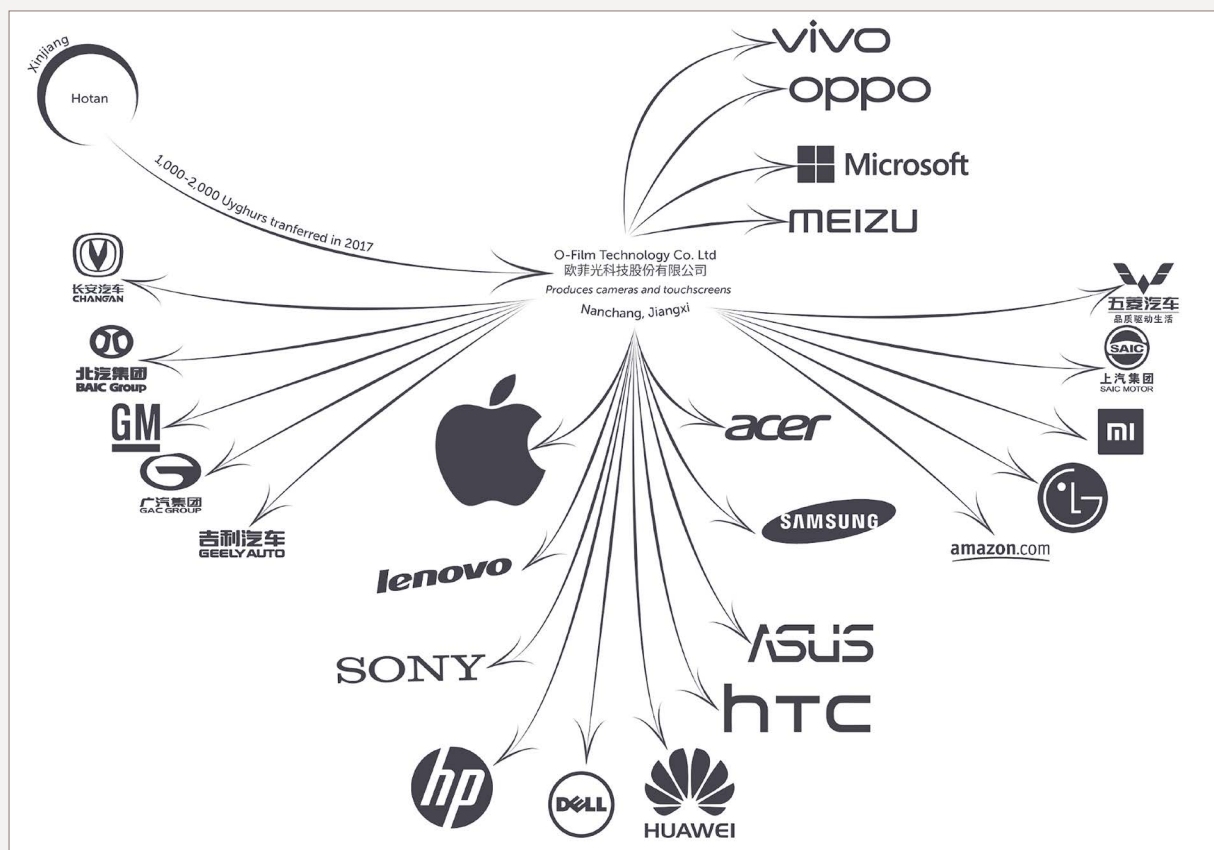
Prior to Cook’s visit, between 28 April and 1 May 2017, 700 Uyghurs were reportedly transferred from Lop county, Hotan Prefecture, in Xinjiang to work at a separate O-Film factory in Nanchang, Jiangxi province.<sup>114</sup>

As with other labour transfers from Xinjiang described in this report, the work assignments for the Uyghurs sent to Jiangxi were highly politicised. The workers were expected to ‘gradually alter their ideology’ and turn into ‘modern, capable youth’ who ‘understand the Party’s blessing, feel gratitude toward the Party, and contribute to stability,’ a local Xinjiang newspaper wrote.<sup>115</sup> Once in Jiangxi, they were managed by a few minders sent by Lop county who were ‘politically reliable’ and knew both Mandarin and the Uyghur language.<sup>116</sup>

According to a now deleted press release,<sup>117</sup> Cook praised the company for its ‘humane approach towards employees’ during his visit to O-Film, asserting that workers seemed ‘able to gain growth at the company, and live happily.’<sup>118</sup>

Five months later, in October 2017, the Hotan government in Xinjiang contacted O-Film, hoping to supply another 1,300 workers.<sup>119</sup> On 12 December 2017, a Uyghur worker who claimed to have worked at O-Film said that there were more than a thousand Uyghur workers at the O-Film factory in Jiangxi.<sup>120</sup>

Figure 15: O-Film Supply Chain



Source: ASPI ICPC. See appendix for supply chain source information.



O-Film is not the only Chinese factory using Uyghur labour to make parts for Apple and its suppliers. This report identifies three other factories in Apple’s supply chain.

A local government document from September 2019 said that 560 Xinjiang labourers were transferred to work in factories in central Henan province—including Foxconn Technology (Foxconn)’s Zhengzhou facility.<sup>121</sup> Foxconn, a Taiwanese company, is the biggest contract electronics manufacturer in the world, making devices for Apple, Dell and Sony, among others.<sup>122</sup> The Zhengzhou facility reportedly makes half of the world’s iPhones and is the reason why Zhengzhou city is dubbed the ‘iPhone city’.<sup>123</sup>

It is unclear how the Uyghur workers are treated at the Zhengzhou facility. However, a September 2019 report by New York-based China Labour Watch said contract workers at Foxconn’s Zhengzhou factory—which includes Uyghur workers—put in at least 100 overtime hours a month.<sup>124</sup> Over the past decade, Foxconn has been marred by allegations of worker exploitation and even suicides, including recently at its Zhengzhou facility.<sup>125</sup> The company has also actively participated in the ‘Xinjiang Aid’ scheme.<sup>126</sup>

**Figure 16: Uyghur workers arriving at Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd**



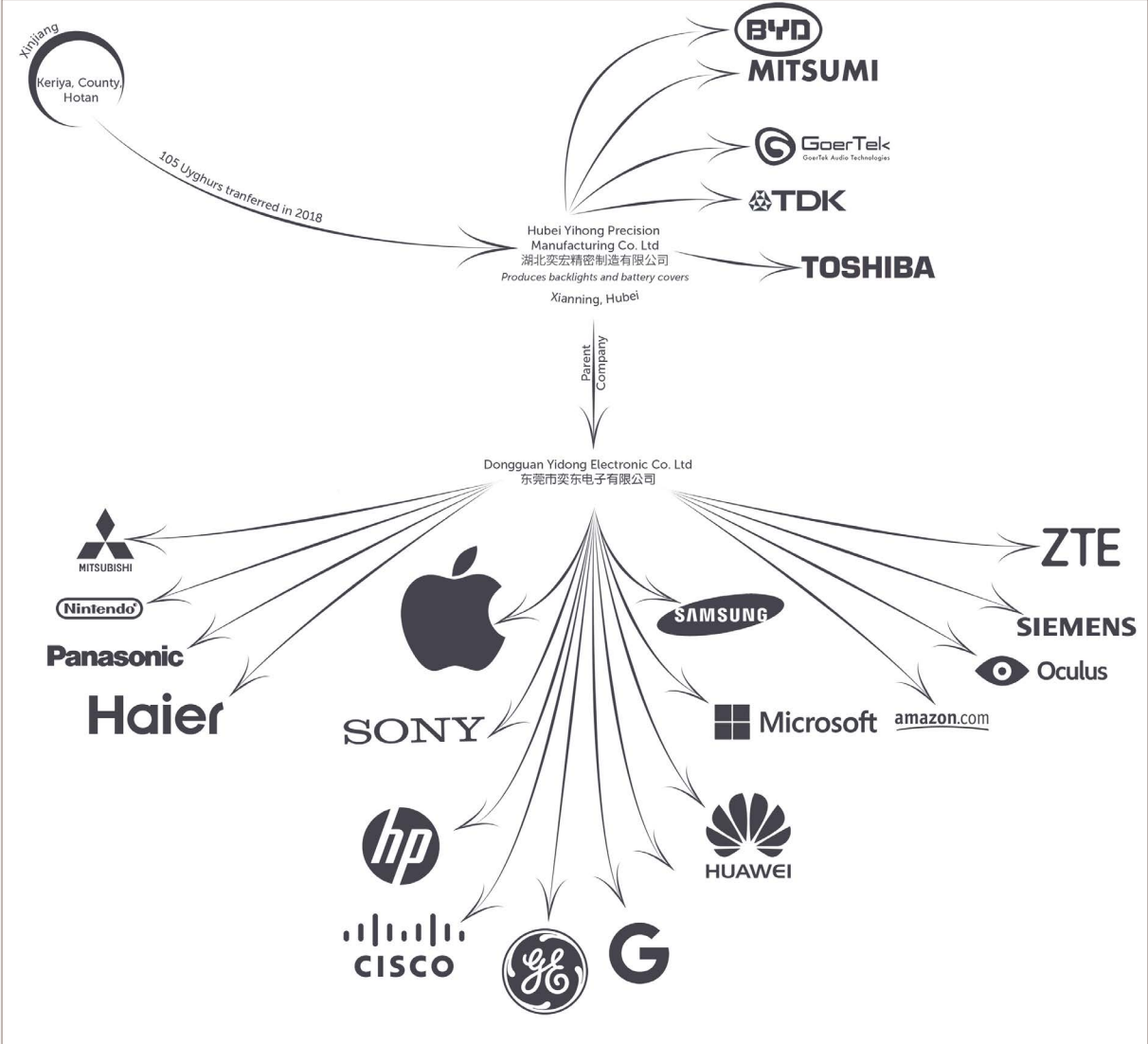
Uyghur workers with Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd on their transfer between Xinjiang and Xianning, Hubei. This photograph was taken outside of Wuchang train station in Wuhan, Hubei’s provincial capital, in May 2018. Source: online.

On 17 May 2018, 105 Uyghur workers were transferred from Keriya county, Xinjiang, to Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd (湖北奕宏精密制造有限公司, Hubei Yihong) in Xianning, Hubei province.<sup>127</sup> Upon the workers’ arrival, a senior communist party official visited the Hubei Yihong factory. In a speech, he put forward three demands: for the workers to exercise gratitude to the

Communist Party, for the managers to increase surveillance and intensify patriotic education, and for the workers to quickly blend in.<sup>128</sup>

Hubei Yihong makes backlights and battery covers.<sup>129</sup> It is a subsidiary of Dongguan Yidong Electronic Co. Ltd (东莞市奕东电子有限公司), whose website claims that its end customers include Apple and Huawei.<sup>130</sup> While neither Hubei Yihong nor its parent company is included in Apple’s supplier list, Hubei Yihong’s website lists GoerTek, which directly supplies Apple with AirPods, as one of its customers.<sup>131</sup>

**Figure 17: Hubei Yihong Supply Chain**



Source: ASPI ICPC. See appendix for supply chain source information.

In 2017, another electronics company that claims to make components for Apple’s supplier, Hefei Highbroad Advanced Material Co. Ltd (翰博高新材料(合肥)股份有限公司, Highbroad) signed a contract with the Hotan government to take in 1,000 Uyghurs each year for the next three years, according to the company’s vice president.<sup>132</sup> Later that year, more than 500 Uyghurs from rural Guma county in Hotan Prefecture were transported to Hefei in Anhui province to begin work in Highbroad’s electronics factory.<sup>133</sup>

In 2018, 544 Uyghurs were transferred from Guma county to a Highbroad subsidiary, also in Hefei, called Fuying Photoelectric Co. Ltd (合肥福映光电有限公司).<sup>134</sup> At Fuying, according to state media, Aynur Memetyusup, a young Uyghur woman, learned to improve her Mandarin and workplace discipline and to take daily showers that made ‘her long hair more flowing than ever.’ She is quoted as saying, ‘Like President Xi has said, happiness is always the result of struggle.’<sup>135</sup>

**Figure 18: A picture of Aynur Memetyusup (first from left) in an after-work Mandarin class at Highbroad Advanced Material Co. Ltd in Hefei, Anhui province**

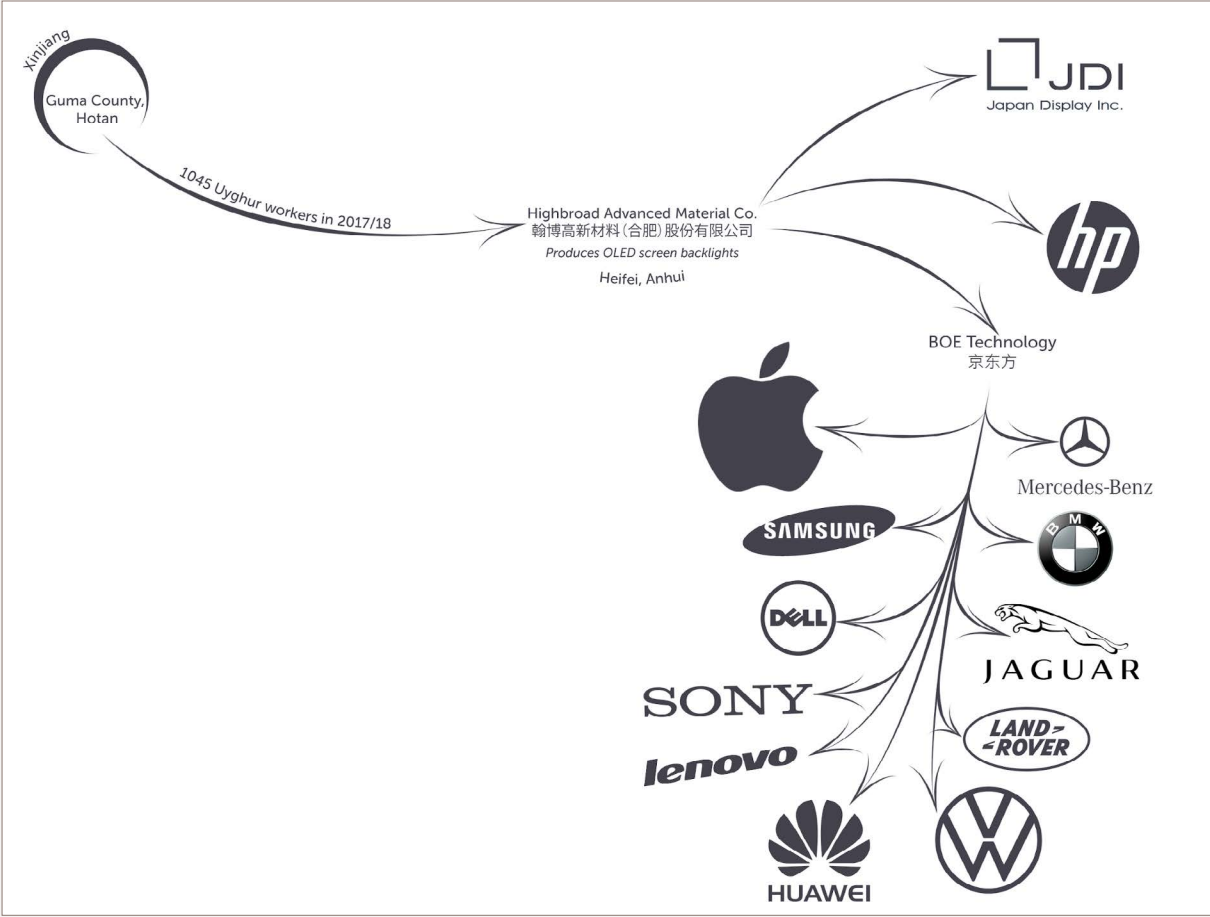


Source: ‘Uyghur girl helps her mom’s big dream come true’, *China Daily*, 6 August 2019, [online](#).

According to the company’s 2018 annual report,<sup>136</sup> Highbroad’s main products are components for flat panel displays—the LCD and OLED screens used in many smartphones, tablets and computers. Highbroad notes that 79.19% of its operating revenue comes from sales to the Beijing-based multinational company BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd (京东方), which is one of the world’s largest producers of electronic displays. BOE is currently a major screen supplier to Huawei<sup>137</sup> and is set to become Apple’s second-largest OLED screen supplier by 2021.<sup>138</sup> BOE is currently listed on Apple’s supplier list.<sup>139</sup>

According to Highbroad’s website their customers include Japan Display Inc. and LG Display.<sup>140</sup> Highbroad’s hiring ads<sup>141</sup> and a Chinese LCD industry directory<sup>142</sup> also claim that Highbroad’s end customers include other well-known companies including Dell, Lenovo, Samsung and Sony, and automobile manufacturers such as BMW, Jaguar, Land Rover, Mercedes-Benz and Volkswagen (Figure 18).

Figure 19: Highbroad supply chain



Source: ASPI ICPC. See Appendix for supply chain information.

## Implications for the global supply chain

The rapid expansion of the nationwide system of Uyghur labour presents a new challenge for foreign companies operating in China. How do they secure the integrity of their supply chains and protect their brands from the reputational and legal risks of being associated with forced, discriminatory or abusive labour practices? Interwoven supply chains and the mixed nature of their workforces, which draw on both Han and Uyghur workers, make it particularly difficult for companies to ensure that their products are not associated with forced labour. These labour transfer schemes also present a challenge to the reputation of Chinese brands overseas.

In all, ASPI's research has identified 83 foreign and Chinese companies directly or indirectly benefiting from the use of Uyghur workers outside Xinjiang through potentially abusive labour transfer programs: Abercrombie & Fitch, Acer, Adidas, Alstom, Amazon, Apple, ASUS, BAIC Motor, BMW, Bombardier, Bosch, BYD, Calvin Klein, Candy, Carter's, Cerruti 1881, Changan Automobile, Cisco, CRRC, Dell, Electrolux, Fila, Founder Group, GAC Group (automobiles), Gap, Geely Auto, General Electric, General Motors, Google, H&M, Haier, Hart Schaffner Marx, Hisense, Hitachi, HP, HTC, Huawei, iFlyTek, Jack & Jones, Jaguar, Japan Display Inc., L.L.Bean, Lacoste, Land Rover, Lenovo, LG, Li-Ning, Marks & Spencer, Mayor, Meizu, Mercedes-Benz, MG, Microsoft, Mitsubishi, Mitsumi, Nike, Nintendo, Nokia, The North Face, Oculus, Oppo, Panasonic, Polo Ralph Lauren, Puma, Roewe, SAIC Motor, Samsung, SGMW, Sharp, Siemens, Skechers, Sony, TDK, Tommy Hilfiger, Toshiba, Tsinghua Tongfang, Uniqlo, Victoria's Secret, Vivo, Volkswagen, Xiaomi, Zara, Zegna, ZTE. Some brands are linked with multiple factories. The data is based on published supplier lists, media reports, and the factories' claimed suppliers. ASPI reached out to these 83 brands to confirm their relevant supplier details. Where companies responded before publication, we have included their relevant clarifications in this report. If any company responses are made available after publication of this report, we will address these online.

A further 54 companies are implicated in what could be forced labour schemes within Xinjiang itself (see appendix)—some of which overlap with the 83 companies linked to forced Uyghur labour outside of Xinjiang. It is important to note that not all companies have the same levels of exposure to Uyghur forced labour. Some finished products are directly manufactured by these workers, while others pass through complicated supply chains.

The appendix to this report lists 35 documented labour transfer programs under 'Xinjiang Aid' since 2017. The table includes the following information:

- transfers to factories in central and eastern provinces of China
- transfers to purpose-built factories within Xinjiang
- the number of people moved to the factories
- the products they make
- the companies the factories claim they supply.

In the past three years, the ‘re-education camp’ system in Xinjiang has drawn international condemnation. Now the culture and ethos of ‘re-education’ is being exported well beyond Xinjiang and married with practices that likely amount to forced labour.

This report establishes that some workers employed through labour transfer schemes at factories across China are sourced directly from the ‘re-education camps’ in Xinjiang. Ethnic minority workers from Xinjiang who are not known to be former detainees may also be forced to work under threat of detention, the intimidation of family members and a range of restrictions on their freedom. The tainted global supply chain that results from these practices means that it is now difficult to guarantee that products manufactured in China are free from forced labour.<sup>143</sup>

We have found that a large number of Chinese and multinational companies are sourcing components or products from factories that proudly boast about their Uyghur workers, such as Taekwang<sup>144</sup> and HYP.<sup>145</sup> This situation poses new risks—reputational and legal—for companies and consumers purchasing goods from China, as products made in any part of the country, not just in Xinjiang, may have passed through the hands of forced labourers. This situation also creates new risks for investors in those companies—from private investors to wealth management funds—who may now find themselves indirectly linked to forced labour practices.

# Recommendations

The response to the abuses identified in this report should not involve a knee-jerk rejection of Uyghur or Chinese labour. The problem is the policies that require Uyghurs to work under duress in violation of well-established international labour laws. It is vital that, as these problems are addressed, Uyghur labourers are not placed in positions of greater harm or, for example, involuntarily transferred back to Xinjiang, where their safety cannot necessarily be guaranteed. In light of this report's findings, we make the following recommendations.

The Chinese government should:

- give multinational companies unfettered access to allow them to investigate any abusive or forced labour practices in factories in China
- uphold the rights of all workers in China, especially those from vulnerable ethnic minorities, to determine how their labour is deployed and the conditions under which they leave their place of residence
- ratify the ILO International Labour Standards; structure a comprehensive grievance mechanism, including for the investigation of alleged cases of forced labour; provide victims with protection and remedies; and prosecute perpetrators
- uphold the legitimate rights of China's citizens, including by protecting ethnic and religious rights enshrined in the Chinese Constitution.<sup>146</sup>

Companies using forced Uyghur labour in their supply chains could find themselves in breach of laws which prohibit the importation of goods made with forced labour or mandate disclosure of forced labour supply chain risks.<sup>147</sup> Each company listed in this report should:

- conduct immediate and thorough human rights due diligence on its factory labour in China, including robust and independent social audits and inspections. The audits and inspections should include a stocktake of the conditions and current and ongoing safety of vulnerable workers
- if it finds that factories are implicated in forced labour, seek to use its leverage to address improper labour practices. In all cases where harm has occurred, it should take appropriate and immediate remedial action. Where it cannot, it should cease working with those factories
- ensure that it is fully transparent as it seeks to address all potential harms, including by reporting its due diligence and audit findings publicly.

Foreign governments should:

- identify opportunities to increase pressure on the Chinese government to end the use and facilitation of Uyghur forced labour and mass extrajudicial detention, including through the use of targeted sanctions on senior officials responsible for Xinjiang's coercive labour transfers
- review trade agreements to restrict commodities and products being produced with forced labour
- identify opportunities to pressure the Chinese government into ratifying the *Convention on Forced Labour, 1930 (No. 29)*,<sup>148</sup> *Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No.105)*<sup>149</sup> and the *Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention*.<sup>150</sup>

Consumers and civil society groups, including NGOs, labour unions and consumer advocacy groups, should:

- demand that companies that manufacture in China conduct due diligence and social audits to ensure that they're not complicit in forced labour practices
- advocate for the recognition of continual, multilayered surveillance and monitoring of workers and their digital communications—both in and outside work hours—as an emerging and under-reported indicator of forced labour and an important human rights violation
- push brands to be more transparent about the make-up of their supply chains and the preventative measures they have put in place to ensure forced labour does not occur
- demand that companies make new public commitments, uphold current commitments, or both, to not use forced and coerced labour in their global supply chains and that they act quickly and publicly when such cases are identified.



# Appendix

**Table 1: Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang**

Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>From 2014 to mid-2018, Xinjiang’s Nilka county transferred 390 people to work in other provinces of China.<sup>151</sup> In the first 6 months of 2019, the county transferred 551 people out of Xinjiang.<sup>152</sup></p> <p>That included workers sent to Changzhou, Jiangsu, dozens at a time.<sup>153</sup> In July 2019, 41 Uyghur workers were transferred to <b>KTK Group</b> in Changzhou.<sup>154</sup></p>	<p><b>KTK Group</b> (今创控股集团 also known as Jiangsu Jinchuang Group) is mainly involved in rail transportation equipment, including design, research and development, and producing door systems, interiors, and other parts.<sup>155</sup></p>	<p>KTK Group’s website says its customers include <b>Alstom, Bombardier, CRRC</b> and <b>Siemens</b>, and the company is a strategic partner with <b>Alstom, Bombardier, CRRC</b> and <b>Hitachi</b>.<sup>156</sup></p> <p>A subsidiary of Chinese rail manufacturer, CRRC Co. Ltd, is currently building<sup>157</sup> Melbourne’s new high-capacity trains after jointly securing<sup>158</sup> a AU\$2 billion (US\$1.5 billion) contract with two other companies.</p>
<p>In May 2017, 1,200 people were transferred from Lop, Hotan Prefecture, out of Xinjiang—700 of them to Nanchang, Jiangxi, to work at <b>O-Film Technology Co. Ltd</b>.<sup>159</sup></p> <p>Five months later, the Hotan Government contacted <b>O-Film Technology</b> hoping to supply another 1,300 workers.<sup>160</sup></p> <p>At the end of 2017, a Uyghur worker who claimed to have worked at <b>O-Film Technology</b> said that there were more than a thousand Uyghur workers at the company.<sup>161</sup></p>	<p><b>O-Film Technology Co. Ltd</b> (欧菲光科技股份有限公司) manufactures compact camera modules and touchscreen components for smartphones, laptops and cars.<sup>162</sup></p>	<p>Strategic partners listed on O-Film Technology’s website include: <b>Acer, ASUS, Amazon, BAIC Motor, Changan Automobile, Dell, GAC Group (automobiles), Geely Auto, General Motors, HP, HTC, Huawei, Lenovo, LG, Meizu, Microsoft, Oppo, SAIC Motor, Samsung, SGMW, Sony, Vivo, Xiaomi</b> and <b>ZTE</b>.<sup>163</sup></p> <p>O-Film Technology also manufactured key components of iPhone 8 and iPhone X camera technologies for <b>Apple</b> in 2017<sup>164</sup> and is currently on Apple’s supplier list.<sup>165</sup> In 2017, Apple’s CEO Tim Cook personally visited the company.<sup>166</sup></p>
<p>As reported in early 2019, 46 workers (including Kazakhs)<sup>167</sup> were transferred from Tekes county, Xinjiang, to work at <b>Nanjing Synergy Textiles Co. Ltd</b> in Nanjing in eastern China’s Jiangsu Province.<sup>168</sup></p>	<p><b>Nanjing Synergy Textiles Co. Ltd</b> (南京新一棉纺织有限公司 / 南京新一棉纺织印染有限公司) is a wholly owned subsidiary of <b>Victory City International Holding Ltd</b> (冠华国际控股有限公司) and produces high-grade cotton, knitting yarns and CVC yarns.<sup>169</sup></p>	<p>Victory City’s customers include <b>Calvin Klein, Carter’s, Li-Ning</b> and <b>The North Face</b>, according to a report by China Galaxy Securities, a Chinese brokerage and investment bank.<sup>170</sup></p>

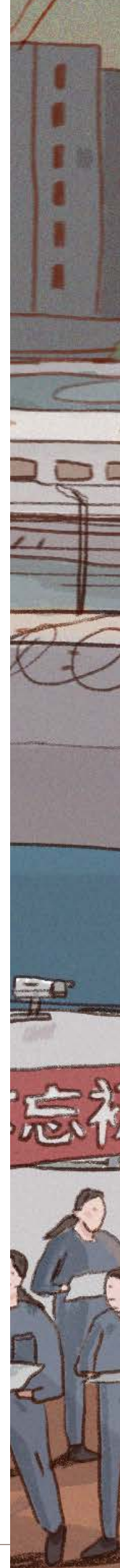
Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>In 2018, Awat county transferred 1,554 people to factories out of Xinjiang, including to <b>Hefei Meiling Co. Ltd</b> in Anhui province.<sup>171</sup></p>	<p><b>Hefei Meiling Co. Ltd</b> (合肥美菱股份有限公司) is a Chinese electronics manufacturer.<sup>172</sup> It produces refrigerators, washing machines, freezers, air conditioners, kitchen appliances and other small home appliances.<sup>173</sup></p>	<p>In 2017, Meiling became an exclusive supplier of Italy's <b>Candy</b>.<sup>174</sup> A 2017 Chinese media report says Meiling supplies fridges to Swedish <b>Electrolux</b>.<sup>175</sup></p>
<p>Between 2017 and November 2019, 491 workers were transferred from Tumxuk City, Xinjiang to <b>Dongguan Lvzhou Shoes Industry Co. Ltd</b> in eastern China's Guangdong Province.<sup>176</sup></p>	<p><b>Dongguan Lvzhou Shoes Industry Co. Ltd</b> (东莞绿洲鞋业有限公司) is a shoe manufacturer under the Taiwanese <b>Dalibu Group</b> (大力卜集团).<sup>177</sup></p>	<p>According to a report from Taiwanese students interning at the company, Dongguan Lvzhou Shoes is the main manufacturer for the American brand <b>Skechers</b>.<sup>178</sup></p>
<p>From April 2017 to June 2018, 2,048 Uyghur workers were transferred from Hotan Prefecture in Xinjiang to 15 factories in Anhui Province, including <b>Youngor Textile Holdings Co. Ltd</b>.<sup>179</sup></p> <p>At a 'Xinjiang Aid' meeting with Anhui provincial government representatives in 2019, <b>Youngor Textile Holdings</b> welcomed labour transfers and expressed interest in taking more transferred workers.<sup>180</sup></p>	<p><b>Youngor Textile Holdings Co. Ltd</b> (雅戈尔色纺科技公司) is a subsidiary of <b>Youngor Group Co. Ltd</b> (雅戈尔集团股份有限公司), producing textiles and textile machinery.<sup>181</sup> Youngor also owns a number of subsidiaries and factories in Xinjiang.<sup>182</sup></p>	<p>Youngor Group's official website says that Youngor is in strategic cooperation partnerships with several international brands, including <b>Cerruti 1881</b> and <b>Zegna</b>, and also owns the brands <b>Hart Schaffner Marx</b> and <b>Mayor</b>.<sup>183</sup> Youngor's Xinjiang company claims to supply <b>Calvin Klein, Gap, Jack &amp; Jones, Lacoste, L.L.Bean, Marks &amp; Spencer, Polo Ralph Lauren, Tommy Hilfiger,</b> and <b>Uniqlo</b>.<sup>184</sup></p>
<p>From April 2017 to June 2018, 2,048 Uyghur workers were taken from Hotan Prefecture in Xinjiang to 15 factories in Anhui Province, including <b>Huafu Top Dyed Melange Yarn Co. Ltd</b>.<sup>185</sup></p>	<p><b>Huafu Top Dyed Melange Yarn Co. Ltd</b> (安徽淮北华孚色纺/华孚时尚有限公司) produces cotton, coloured fibres and melange yarn.<sup>186</sup></p>	<p>According to Chinese media, Huafu's long term customers include <b>Adidas, Abercrombie &amp; Fitch, Lacoste, Puma, Zara</b> and <b>H&amp;M</b>.<sup>187</sup> <b>Adidas</b> and <b>A&amp;F</b> told ASPI they recently stopped using Huafu. Huafu supplies yarn for <b>Victoria's Secret</b><sup>188</sup> however the brand's parent company, L Brands, claimed its suppliers are compliant with forced labour laws.</p>

Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>In March and April 2019, 131 minority women were transferred from Karakax county, Xinjiang, to <b>Hubei Haixin Protective Products Co. Ltd</b> in central China's Yuanshi town, Hubei Province. At the factory, they undergo Mandarin classes three days a week.<sup>189</sup></p>	<p><b>Hubei Haixin Protective Products Co. Ltd</b> (湖北海兴卫生用品集团有限公司) produces disposable medical and protective products such as masks, gowns and shoe covers.<sup>190</sup></p>	<p>According to Hubei Haixin's website, 60% of its products are exported to Europe, 20% to the US and 15% to Asia.<sup>191</sup></p>
<p>In November 2017, more than 500 Uyghur workers were transferred from Guma county, Xinjiang, to <b>Highbroad Advanced Material (Hefei) Co. Ltd</b> in Hefei, Anhui.<sup>192</sup> In 2018, 544 young Uyghurs were transferred from Guma county to Highbroad subsidiary <b>Hefei Fuying Photoelectric Co. Ltd</b>, also in Hefei.<sup>193</sup></p>	<p><b>Highbroad Advanced Material (Hefei) Co. Ltd</b> (翰博高新材料(合肥)股份有限公司) produces backlight modules and LCD components for smart devices, including phones, laptops and cars.<sup>194</sup></p> <p><b>Hefei Fuying Photoelectric Co. Ltd</b> (合肥福映光电有限公司) is a subsidiary of Highbroad.<sup>195</sup></p> <p>Most of Highbroad's revenue comes from supplying the Chinese company <b>BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd</b> (京东方科技集团股份有限公司),<sup>196</sup> which is one of the world's biggest display makers.<sup>197</sup></p>	<p>According to Highbroad's website<sup>198</sup>, their customers include <b>LG Display</b> and <b>Japan Display Inc.</b> Highbroad's hiring ads<sup>199</sup> and a Chinese LCD industry directory<sup>200</sup> claim that Highbroad's end customers also include other smart device companies such as <b>Dell, Lenovo, Samsung</b> and <b>Sony</b>, and automobile manufacturers such as <b>BMW, Jaguar, Land Rover, Mercedes-Benz</b> and <b>Volkswagen</b>.<sup>201</sup></p> <p>79.19% of Highbroad's operating revenue comes from sales to the Beijing-based multinational company <b>BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd</b> (京东方). BOE is currently a major screen supplier to <b>Huawei</b> and is set to become <b>Apple's</b> second-largest OLED screen supplier by 2021.<sup>202</sup> BOE is currently listed on Apple's supplier list.<sup>203</sup></p>



Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>On 17 May 2018, 105 Uyghur workers were <a href="#">transferred</a> from Keriya county, Xinjiang, to <b>Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd</b> in Xianning, Hubei province.<sup>204</sup></p>	<p><b>Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd</b> (湖北奕宏精密制造有限公司) is a subsidiary of <b>Dongguan Yidong Electronic Co. Ltd</b> (东莞市奕东电子有限公司) and produces precision parts for electronics such as backlights and battery covers.<sup>205</sup></p>	<p>According to their <a href="#">website</a>, Dongguan Yidong Electronic Co. Ltd says they supply directly to <b>BYD</b>, Goertek, <b>Mitsumi</b>, <b>TDK</b> and <b>Toshiba</b>. Their LCD components are directly supplied to Kyocera and BOE. Their end customers include <b>Amazon</b>, <b>Apple</b>, <b>Cisco</b>, <b>General Electric</b>, <b>Google</b>, <b>Haier</b>, <b>HP</b>, <b>Huawei</b>, <b>Microsoft</b>, <b>Mitsubishi</b>, <b>Nintendo</b>, <b>Oculus</b>, <b>Oppo</b>, <b>Panasonic</b>, <b>Samsung</b>, <b>Siemens</b>, <b>Sony</b>, and <b>ZTE</b>.<sup>206</sup></p>
<p>In February 2018, 63 workers were <a href="#">transferred</a> from the Jiashi County Secondary Vocational School (伽师县中等职业学校) near Kashgar, in Xinjiang, to <b>Haoyuanpeng Garment Group</b> in eastern Anhui Province.<sup>207</sup></p> <p>ASPI's analysis of satellite imagery and official documents suggest the school has operated as a 're-education camp' since 2017.<sup>208</sup></p>	<p><b>Haoyuanpeng Garment Group</b> (安徽浩缘朋制衣集团公司) <a href="#">manufactures</a> apparel such as down jackets, casual pants and children's clothing, and owns several companies around the country, including one in Xinjiang called the <b>Kashgar Haoyuanp Garment Co. Ltd</b> (喀什浩缘朋服装有限公司).<sup>209</sup></p>	<p>Haoyuanpeng's website <a href="#">states</a> that the company's customers include <b>Adidas</b>, <b>Fila</b>, <b>Nike</b> and <b>Puma</b>.<sup>210</sup> Adidas says that it has no direct relationship with HYP and that they're investigating HYP's use of their brand name and logo.</p>
<p>As <a href="#">reported</a> in August 2019, 192 minority workers from Xinjiang were working at <b>Ningbo Aoboer Electric Appliance Co. Ltd</b> in Zhejiang Province.<sup>211</sup></p>	<p><b>Ningbo Aoboer Electric Appliance Co. Ltd</b> (宁波奥博尔电器有限公司) <a href="#">manufactures</a> electrical sockets and power adapters.<sup>212</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>
<p>In the first 8 months of 2018, 1,554 workers were reportedly <a href="#">transferred</a> from Awat county, Xinjiang, to factories in other provinces, including to <b>Hefei Bitland Information Technology Co. Ltd</b> in Hefei, Anhui.<sup>213</sup></p>	<p><b>Hefei Bitland Information Technology Co. Ltd</b> (安徽合肥宝龙达信息技术有限公司) <a href="#">produces</a> electronics such as computers and smartphones.<sup>214</sup></p>	<p>Hefei Bitland's website <a href="#">says</a> the company's cooperative partners include <b>Founder Group</b>, <b>Google</b>, <b>Haier</b>, <b>Hisense</b>, <b>HTC</b>, <b>HP</b>, <b>iFlyTek</b>, <b>Lenovo</b> and <b>Tsinghua Tongfang</b>.<sup>215</sup></p>

Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>In the first 8 months of 2018, 1,554 workers were reportedly transferred from Awat county, Xinjiang, to factories in other provinces, including <b>Sichuan Mianyang Jingweida Technology Co. Ltd.</b><sup>216</sup></p>	<p><b>Sichuan Mianyang Jingweida Technology Co. Ltd</b> (四川绵阳经纬达科技有限公司) produces magnetoelectric components such as power and LAN modules used in laptops and home appliances.<sup>217</sup></p>	<p>According to local media,<sup>218</sup> Jingweida has supplied products and services to brands including <b>Dell, Foxconn, Hisense, HP, Huawei, Sharp, Toshiba</b> and <b>ZTE</b>. Jingweida's Chairman Wang Qiang also claimed that the company had been working with <b>Bosch</b>.<sup>219</sup></p>
<p>Unknown number of people were transferred from Hotan City to Jinjiang, Fujian to work at <b>Meike Leisure Sports Goods</b> in March 2019.<sup>220</sup></p>	<p><b>Fujian Meike Leisure Sports Goods Co. Ltd</b> (美克国际控股有限公司) manufactures shoes.<sup>221</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>
<p>In April 2018, 46 people who were 'vocational school graduates' were transferred from Payziwat county, Xinjiang to work at <b>Zhaoxing Outdoor Gears Co. Ltd</b> in Fuzhou, Fujian Province.<sup>222</sup> By April 2019, there were 99 Uyghur workers at the company.<sup>223</sup></p>	<p><b>Zhaoxing Outdoor Gears Co. Ltd</b> (兆兴户外用品有限公司) in Fuzhou city, Fujian province, produces clothing and plastic fabrics.<sup>224</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>
<p>In the first half of 2019, 437 Uyghur workers were transferred to Fujian Province from Hotan City, Lop county, Makit county and other regions in Xinjiang.<sup>225</sup> The workers were sent to different factories in Fujian including <b>Quanzhou Yilong Textile Co. Ltd.</b></p>	<p><b>QuanZhou Yilong Textile Co. Ltd</b> (泉州益龙纺织有限责任公司) manufactures children's clothing, sportswear and loungewear.<sup>226</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>
<p>As reported in late 2019, 30 minority workers were transferred from Hami City, Xinjiang, to <b>Haoxiangni Health Food Co. Ltd</b> in Zhengzhou, Henan province, for training and subsequent employment.<sup>227</sup></p> <p>In 2018, <b>Haoxiangni Health Food Co Ltd</b> launched a project that the company claimed would provide 200 local jobs in Xinjiang.<sup>228</sup></p>	<p><b>Haoxiangni Health Food Co. Ltd</b> (好想你健康食品股份有限公司) produces red dates, dried fruits and other health foods.<sup>229</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>



Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>As reported in late 2019, 560 Xinjiang workers were transferred to work in factories in central Henan province, including to <b>Foxconn Technology</b> in Zhengzhou, Henan province.<sup>230</sup></p>	<p><b>Foxconn Technology</b>, a Taiwanese company, is the biggest contract electronics manufacturer in the world.<sup>231</sup></p>	<p>Foxconn has supplied brands like <b>Amazon</b>,<sup>232</sup> <b>Apple</b>, <b>Dell</b>,<sup>233</sup> <b>Google</b>,<sup>234</sup> <b>HP</b>,<sup>235</sup> <b>Huawei</b>,<sup>236</sup> <b>Microsoft</b>,<sup>237</sup> <b>Nintendo</b>,<sup>238</sup> <b>Sony</b>,<sup>239</sup> and <b>Xiaomi</b>.<sup>240</sup></p> <p>Foxconn's Zhengzhou, Henan facility reportedly makes half of the world's iPhones and is the reason why Zhengzhou city is dubbed the "iPhone city".<sup>241</sup> Foxconn's website says their brands and 'marketing channels' include <b>Nokia</b> and <b>Sharp</b>.<sup>242</sup></p>
<p>In October 2018, 59 minority workers were transferred from Gulja county to <b>Jianhua Construction Materials Group</b> in Huai'an, Jiangsu.<sup>243</sup></p>	<p><b>Jianhua Construction Materials Group</b> (汤建华建材(淮安)有限公司) says it's a service provider of concrete products.<sup>244</sup></p>	<p>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</p>
<p>In May 2017, 47 minority workers were transferred from Qapqal Xibe Autonomous county, Xinjiang, to Jiangsu's Yancheng city to work at <b>Roewe</b>.<sup>245</sup></p>	<p><b>Roewe</b> (荣威集团) is a domestic Chinese luxury car brand established under <b>SAIC Motor Corporation Limited</b>.<sup>246</sup></p>	<p>Roewe's cars are marketed<sup>247</sup> as British and sold overseas under the <b>MG</b> brand.<sup>248</sup></p>
<p>130 people were transferred from Nilka county, Xinjiang, to Hubei Province to work at <b>AcBel Polytech Co. Ltd</b> in the first half of 2019.<sup>249</sup></p>	<p><b>AcBel Polytech Co. Ltd</b> (康舒电子有限公司) produces power supplies used in information technology, communications, consumer electronics and other areas.<sup>250</sup> <b>AcBel</b> owns manufacturing sites in Taiwan, the Philippines, and Guangdong and Hubei Provinces in China.<sup>251</sup></p>	<p>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</p>
<p>According to an official notice, in late 2019, Mongolküre county held a 'job fair' to organise labor transfers. <b>Avary Holding Co. Ltd</b> was among the participating companies.<sup>252</sup></p> <p>In the first half of 2019, 111 people were transferred from Nilka county, Xinjiang, to Huaian, Jiangsu, to work at <b>Avary Holding Co. Ltd</b>.<sup>253</sup></p>	<p><b>Avary Holding Co. Ltd</b> (淮安鹏鼎控股股份有限公司) produces printed circuit boards used in consumer electronics and automotive electronics.<sup>254</sup></p>	<p>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</p>

Transfers of Uyghurs out of Xinjiang	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>In March 2019, 236 workers were transferred from Nilka county, Xinjiang, to work at <b>Tanyuan Technology Co. Ltd</b> in Wujin, Jiangsu.<sup>255</sup></p>	<p><b>Tanyuan Technology Co. Ltd</b> (碳元科技股份有限公司) manufactures heat dissipation and backplane solutions that are used in consumer electronics.<sup>256</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>
<p>According to a 2019 local media report, Uyghurs were transferred from Makit county, Xinjiang, to work at <b>Good-Ark Electronics Co. Ltd</b>, a factory in Jinan, Shandong.<sup>257</sup></p> <p>In early 2017, <b>Good-Ark</b>, alongside four other factories, signed agreements with Makit county to employ a total of 500 Uyghur workers. The agreement was signed prior to a three-month-long detention and political indoctrination program - to ensure '100% employment rate' for the 'trained' Uyghurs.<sup>258</sup></p>	<p><b>Good-Ark Electronics Co. Ltd</b> (固铎电子股份有限公司) manufactures diodes, rectifiers, and semiconductors.<sup>259</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>
<p>In early 2017, <b>Qingdao Gaochang Electronic Co. Ltd</b>, alongside four other factories, signed agreements with Makit county to employ a total of 500 Uyghur workers. The agreement was signed prior to a three-month-long detention and political indoctrination program - to ensure '100% employment rate' for the 'trained' Uyghurs.<sup>260</sup></p>	<p><b>Qingdao Gaochang Electronic Co. Ltd</b> (青岛高广电子有限公司) manufactures home appliances like gas stoves.<sup>261</sup></p>	<p><i>Supply chain information for this factory is not available.</i></p>

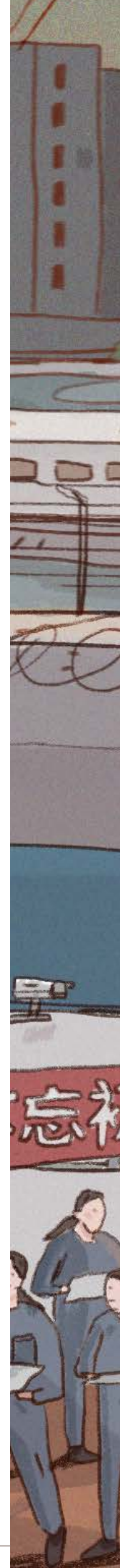


**Table 2: Labour transfer schemes within Xinjiang under ‘Xinjiang Aid’**

Labour transfer schemes within Xinjiang under ‘Xinjiang Aid’	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p><b>Shandong Ruyi Technology Group Co. Ltd</b> went into Xinjiang as early as 2010.<sup>262</sup></p> <p>By November 2019, <b>Ruyi</b> had reportedly <b>employed</b> 2,000 Uyghur workers across three counties in Xinjiang.<sup>263</sup></p>	<p><b>Shandong Ruyi Technology Group Co. Ltd</b> (山东如意毛纺服装集团股份有限公司) is a Chinese luxury clothing company.<sup>264</sup> The company <b>owns</b> a number of factories in Xinjiang, including <b>Shihezi Ruyi Textile Co. Ltd</b> (石河子如意纺织有限公司) and <b>Shule Ruyi Textile Co. Ltd</b> (疏勒如意科技纺织有限公司).<sup>265</sup></p>	<p>Ruyi’s subsidiaries <b>include</b> several international luxury brands, such as <b>Acquascutum, Bally, Renown</b> and <b>SMCP</b> (which owns <b>Sandro, Maje</b> and <b>Claude Pierlot</b>).<sup>266</sup></p> <p>Ruyi also <b>owns</b> the LYCRA fibre company.<sup>267</sup></p>
<p>In November 2019, a satellite factory of <b>Shandong Zoucheng Guosheng</b> (clothing company) claimed to have brought over <b>3,500</b> jobs to Xinjiang.<sup>268</sup> A government report said that this was set to be the biggest Xinjiang Aid project in Kashgar Prefecture.</p>	<p><b>Shandong Zoucheng Guosheng</b> (山东邹城国盛) is a factory <b>owned</b> by <b>Jiangsu Guotai Guosheng Co. Ltd</b> (江苏国泰国盛实业有限公司),<sup>269</sup> a company that <b>produces</b> clothing and textiles. It’s under the <b>Jiangsu Guotai International Group</b> (江苏国泰国际集团).</p>	<p>According to a <b>US-based international textiles business platform</b>, Jiangsu Guotai Guosheng supplies to a large number of well known international brands, including <b>Abercrombie &amp; Fitch, American Eagle, Anthropologie, Calvin Klein, Costco, Diesel, DKNY, Dress Barn, Free People, Guess, Hollister, JCPenney, Kohl’s, Levi’s, Macy’s, Polo Ralph Lauren, Target, Tommy Hilfiger, Urban Outfitters, Walmart</b> and <b>ZARA</b>.<sup>270</sup></p>
<p>A 2019 state media report <b>said</b> that Shandong company, <b>Jianhua Zhongxing Glove Co. Ltd</b>, had 20 satellite factories in Xinjiang and had ‘trained’ some 2,000 local workers.<sup>271</sup></p>	<p><b>Shandong Jianhua Zhongxing Glove Co. Ltd</b> (山东建华中兴手套股份有限公司) <b>manufactures</b> various winter activity gloves.<sup>272</sup></p>	<p>Zhongxing Glove’s website <b>says</b> its products have been exported all over the world, including to the US, Canada, the EU, Japan, and Russia. The company mainly produces under the brand <b>KINEED</b>.<sup>273</sup></p>



Labour transfer schemes within Xinjiang under ‘Xinjiang Aid’	Chinese factories involved	International brands supplied by factory
<p>In 2019, Shanghai’s Xinjiang Aid efforts include having <b>Yecheng Xiaoxiang Textile Co.</b> provide ‘vocational training’ to some 100 women for 45 days.<sup>274</sup> The training was reportedly to change the women’s thoughts.<sup>275</sup> It was also reported that the company planned to ‘train’ 2,000 more rural labourers.<sup>276</sup></p>	<p><b>Yecheng county Xiaoxiang Textile Co. Ltd</b> (叶城县潇湘纺织有限公司), established by Shanghai Aid efforts, manufactures cotton clothing; sleepwear; school, work or nurse uniforms; and beachwear.<sup>277</sup></p>	<p>Xiaoxiang Textiles uses the platform Alibaba to receive orders from North American, European and Middle Eastern high-end clothing brands.<sup>278</sup></p> <p>In 2019, it received orders for more than 1 million garments,<sup>279</sup> including orders from Guangdong, Langfang and overseas. 572,000 orders were from the US, primarily for nurse uniforms, surgical gowns and other hospital attire.</p>
<p>In May 2017, <b>Qingdao Jifa Huajin Garment Co. Ltd</b> announced the opening of its industrial park in Shule county, Xinjiang.<sup>280</sup> In May 2018, it was reported that <b>Qingdao Jifa</b> was ‘training’ employees at the industrial park and set to employ 1,000 Xinjiang workers.<sup>281</sup></p>	<p><b>Qingdao Jifa Huajin Garment Co. Ltd</b> (青岛即发华锦服装有限公司), part of the <b>Qingdao Jifa Group</b> (青岛即发集团), manufactures business shirts and other apparel.</p>	<p>According to its website,<sup>282</sup> Qingdao Jifa works with international brands such as <b>Abercrombie &amp; Fitch, Adidas, Decathlon, Nike and Uniqlo</b>. A profile of Jifa CEO’s in local media said the company also maintained long-term cooperation with <b>Carrefour, Gap and Walmart</b>.<sup>283</sup></p>
<p>According to an official notice, in late 2019, Mongolküre county held a ‘job fair’ to organise labour transfers. <b>Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd</b> was among the participating companies.<sup>284</sup></p> <p><b>Esquel</b> set up three spinning mills in Xinjiang to be close to the region’s cotton fields. In May 2019, Esquel’s CEO told the <i>Wall Street Journal</i> that in 2017, officials began offering the company Uyghur workers from southern Xinjiang and Esquel took 34 in total in 2 years.<sup>285</sup></p>	<p><b>Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd</b> (溢达纺织有限公司) manufactures textiles and apparel. It owns a number of factories and subsidiaries in Xinjiang.<sup>286</sup></p>	<p>Customers listed on Esquel’s website include <b>Amazon, Apple, Banana Republic, Brooks Brothers, Calvin Klein, Charles Tyrwhitt, Fila, Giordano, Hazzys, Hugo Boss, J. Crew, Jack &amp; Jones, Jos. A. Bank, Lacoste, Land’s End, Li-Ning, Muji, Nautica, Nike, Patagonia, Ralph Lauren, Shimamura and Tommy Hilfiger</b>.<sup>287</sup></p>



## Acronyms and abbreviations

ASPI	Australian Strategic Policy Institute
BOE	BOE Technology Group Co. Ltd
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
Foxconn	Foxconn Technology
Fuying	Fuying Photoelectric Co. Ltd
Highbroad	Hefei Highbroad Advanced Material Co. Ltd
Hubei Yihong	Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd
HYP	Haoyuanpeng Clothing Manufacturing Co. Ltd
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
O-Film	O-Film Technology Co. Ltd
Taekwang	Qingdao Taekwang Shoes Co. Ltd; Taekwang Group

## Notes

- 1 The Chinese government's 're-education' policies have mainly targeted the Uyghurs but also other Turkic speaking Muslim minorities such as the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Tartars, Tajiks, Kyrgyz and Hui. This report refers to them collectively as 'Uyghurs' or 'ethnic minorities' for brevity.
- 2 'Detention camps' and 're-education camps' are used interchangeably in this paper.
- 3 'Xinjiang Aid, to the hearts of the masses' (对口援疆·做到群众心坎上), Anhui Guoyuan Financial Holdings Group Co. Ltd (安徽国元金融控股集团有限责任公司), 26 July 2018, [online](#); 'Hotan migrant workers find employment in Jiangxi Nanchang's high-tech enterprises' (和田外出务工人员江西南昌高新企业就业掠影), Hotan People's government (和田市人民政府), 8 April 2019, [online](#).
- 4 Yu Mingtong (于明彤), 'Guangdong industry Xinjiang Aid: Helping Kashgar ethnic women find employment' (广东产业援疆 助力喀什少数民族妇女就业), *International Online* (国际在线), 9 November 2018, [online](#); 'Xinjiang Aid', to the hearts of the masses' (对口援疆·做到群众心坎上), Anhui Guoyuan Financial Holdings Group Co. Ltd (安徽国元金融控股集团有限责任公司), 26 July 2018, [online](#).
- 5 'Nilka, Xinjiang: Multiple measures to explore for improving model of organised rural labour transfer employment outside of Xinjiang' (新疆尼勒克: 多措并举探索提升农村劳动力疆外有组织转移就业新模式), *Xinjiang Public Employment Net* (新疆公共就业服务网), 25 June 2019, [online](#).
- 6 *Guidelines for Guangdong enterprises to hire Xinjiang workers (trial)* (广东企业招用新疆籍劳动者指引(试用)), Guangdong Employment Service Administration (广东省就业服务管理局), 18 January 2019, [online](#). For additional details on the security measures and government minders, see section 'Forced Uyghur Labour'.
- 7 Rick Noack, 'In a first, 22 nations condemned China's repression of Uigher Muslims. Without the US', *The Washington Post*, 12 July 2019, [online](#).
- 8 See the United State's *Tariff Act of 1930*, [online](#), and Australia's *Modern Slavery Act 2018*, [online](#).
- 9 *Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930*, [online](#).
- 10 Adrian Zenz, 'Brainwashing, police guards, and coercive internment: evidence from Chinese government documents about the nature and extent of Xinjiang's "vocational training internment camps"', *Journal of Political Risk*, July 2019, 7(7), [online](#); Fergus Ryan, Danielle Cave and Nathan Ruser, *Mapping Xinjiang's 're-education' camps*, ASPI, Canberra, 1 November 2018, [online](#).
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- 12 Rob Schmitz, 'Ex-detainee describes torturer in China's Xinjiang re-education camp', *NPR*, 13 November 2018, [online](#).
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- 15 In 2019, investigations conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and ASPI's International Cyber Policy Centre revealed that Australian companies Cotton On and Target were at risk of using forced labour in their supply chains. Sophie McNeill, Jeanavive McGregor, Meredith Griffiths, Michael Walsh, Echo Hui, Bang Xiao, 'Cotton On and Target investigate suppliers after forced labour of Uyghurs exposed in China's Xinjiang', *Four Corners, ABC News*, 17 July 2019, [online](#); Nathan Ruser, 'What satellite imagery reveals about Xinjiang's 're-education' camps and coerced labour', *The Strategist*, 16 July 2019, [online](#); Adrian Zenz, 'Xinjiang's new slavery', *Foreign Policy*, 11 December 2019, [online](#); Amy Lehr and Mariefaye Bechrakis, 'Connecting the Dots in Xinjiang: Forced Labour, Forced Assimilation and Western Supply Chains,' *A Report of the CSIS Human Rights Initiative*, Center for Strategic and International Studies, October 2019, [online](#).
- 16 Steve Hess, 'Dividing and conquering the shop floor: Uyghur labour export and labour segmentation in China's industrial east', *Central Asian Survey*, December 2009, 28(4), 404, [online](#).
- 17 The appendix lists all Chinese and global brands implicated, as well as the cities and provinces in China where the factories are known to be using Uyghur labour.
- 18 This estimate is based on data collected from Chinese state media and official government notices.
- 19 'Xinjiang Human Resources and Social Security Department: Strengthening labour cooperation in the region to promote long-term stable employment' (新疆自治区人力资源和社会保障厅: 强化区内劳务协作促进长期稳定就业), Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, People's Republic of China (中华人民共和国人力资源和社会保障部), 11 January 2019, [online](#).



- 20 Chris Buckley and Austin Ramzy, 'Inside China's push to turn Muslim minorities into an army of workers', *New York Times*, 30 December 2019, [online](#).
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- 37 'Hotan Prefecture's innovative mechanism promotes labour transfer employment' (和田地区创新机制助推劳动力转移就业), *Xinhua News* (新华网), 23 May 2017, [online](#).

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- 40 The language used in the Xinjiang Human Resources and Social Affairs Department document appears to be intentionally vague. The smartphone app used to record information about Uyghur workers is unnamed, and ASPI hasn't been able to find relevant information to identify the app.
- 41 'To change a family's destiny, these rural women workers from Xinjiang came to Qingdao. What did they experience?' (伟改变家庭命运 这些新疆农村女工来到青岛 她们经历了什么?), *CCTV News Public Account* (央视新闻公众号) *Sina Finance* (新浪财经), 21 September 2016, [online](#).
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- 45 Ye Ling, 'Released from Camps, Uyghurs Subjected to Forced Labor', *Bitter Winter*, 23 December 2019, [online](#).
- 46 Article 4 of the Chinese Constitution states: 'All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity, and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited. The state helps the areas inhabited by minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the different minority nationalities.' The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, *Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, 4 December 1982, [online](#).
- 47 'Strengthening patriotism education and building a bridge of national unity' (加强爱国主义教育搭建民族团结连心桥), *China Ethnic Religion Net* (中国民族宗教网), 7 Nov 2019, [online](#). According to state media, by the end of 2019, there were around 800 Uyghur workers at Taekwang. According to the Washington Post, by January 2020, there were 600 Uyghur workers there.
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- 49 'From here to a brand new life—Xinjiang Hotan, Kashgar Vocational Skills Education and Training Center' (从这里·走向崭新生活—新疆和田·喀什职业技能教育培训中心见闻), *Xinhua News* (新华网), 5 November 2018, [online](#).
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- 63 'Outstanding humanistic care, strengthening employment security; Qingdao's Laixi county steadily carrying out service management work for Xinjiang ethnic minorities' (突出人文关怀 强化就业保障 青岛莱西市扎实开展新疆籍少数民族人员服务管理工作), Qingdao Ethnicity and Religion Bureau (青岛市民族宗教局), 19 April 2017, [online](#).
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- 77 James Leibold, 'The spectre of insecurity: the CCP's mass internment strategy in Xinjiang', *China Leadership Monitor*, 59 (Spring 2019), [online](#).
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- 86 *Work report of the People's government of Moyu county in 2019* (2019年墨玉县人民政府工作报告), Moyu county government Network (墨玉县政府网), 12 November 2019, [online](#).
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