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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Uncovering Slave Labour in Google's Supply Chain



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The logo for the Save Uyghur Campaign features three vertical black bars of varying heights on the left. To the right, the words "SAVE UYGHUR" are stacked in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below this, the word "Campaign" is written in a smaller, red, sans-serif font.

SAVE UYGHUR Campaign

The Save Uyghur Campaign is an educational and advocacy project aimed at raising public awareness and resolve to defend Uyghur Muslims from ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity. The project is a concerted effort to tie advocacy media exposure, public relations, and government action together into a single strategy aimed at the liberation of the Uyghur from the oppression they face at the hands of the Chinese government and to stop genocide.

The Save Uyghur campaign is a **Justice For All Canada** campaign.



An NGO with Consultative Status at the United Nations (Department of Global Communications), Justice for All Canada is a nonprofit human rights and advocacy organization.

We seek to promote genocide prevention and equality for the world's most persecuted and vulnerable minorities. Our current projects include Burma Task Force, Save Uyghur Campaign, Save India From Fascism Kashmir Action and the Sri Lanka Task Force. The Organization grew out of advocacy efforts on the human rights abuses experienced in Bosnia and later Kosovo during the break-up of the former Yugoslavia. At that time, our team was instrumental in shaping the discourse around the 'genocide' debate and campaigned to declare rape as a war crime in international law.

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Abstract

The supply chain of many household technology companies has recently been linked to human rights abuses against the Uyghur population in East Turkestan. Despite engaging with many of the same suppliers as other tech companies, Google has received much less criticism. This is because Google, unlike Apple, does not publicly publish its supplier list - a fact that has inhibited investigators from connecting Google to the implicated suppliers. In this article, we provide examples that demonstrate how, for the same supplier, Apple was implicated while Google escaped blame. Additionally, we dissect each company's auditing process to uncover why there is a clear disconnect between external audits and internal self-reported audit reports.

We find that a lack of transparency in the auditing process and results, conflicts of interest created when companies fund human rights organizations, and a lack of disciplinary action taken by companies towards complicit suppliers all contribute to an ineffective audit process. As such, recommendations have been made to strengthen current legislative efforts that pressure North American and Chinese businesses to eliminate slave labour from their supply chains.

Uncovering Slave Labour in Google's Supply Chain

Google, like Apple, has been implicated in using a supply chain corrupted by the forced labour of Uyghur people.¹ However, in the case of Google, the extent of this corruption is unknown. This is because despite their mission statement of making the world's information "universally accessible and useful", Google has never published a full supplier list, thus making it difficult for NGOs to identify human right abuses.² By not publicly publishing a supplier, Google has managed to shift the brunt of the media attention for corrupted supply chains to companies which do, like Apple.³

¹This was uncovered in a recent report published by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute which exposed the spread of slave labour throughout China, particularly within the supply chains of 83 well-known global brands. — Xu, V. X., Cave, D., Leibold, J., Munro, K., & Ruser, N. (2020). Uyghurs for sale (Working paper). Australian Strategic Policy Institute. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/g9XCr>)

²About Google, Our Culture & Company News. (n.d.). Retrieved October 02, 2020, from <https://about.google/> (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/Cup7V>)

³This is evidenced by countless pieces by The New York Times —Condliffe, J. (2018, June 11). Foxconn Is Under Scrutiny for Worker Conditions. It's Not the First Time. The New York Times. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/Hm47i>)— The Guardian —Merchant, B. (2017, June 18). Life and death in Apple's forbidden city. The Guardian. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/mvy4t>)— and The Washington Post —Albergotti, R. (2019, September 9). Apple accused of worker violations in Chinese factories. The Washington Post. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/NzVHu>) — especially when compared to other technology companies engaging in similar practices.

How a hidden supplier list enables malpractice.

Apple		Google	
Supplier	Uyghur Labor	Supplier	Uyghur Labor
Foxconn	Implicated	Foxconn	Implicated
Goertek	Implicated	Goertek	Implicated
Esquel	Implicated	Esquel	Unknown
Luxshare-ICT	Not Implicated	Luxshare-ICT	Unknown
O-Film	Implicated	O-Film	Unknown
...

Image: Demonstration of how Google evades scrutiny. Apple publishes its supplier list, which means guilty suppliers can be implicated in using forced labour (left). Google hides its supplier list (represented by blurring the supplier names) so consumers cannot know if they are using products made from forced labour (right). That is, if we can't see who supplies them, we can't criticize their use of forced labour.

Background

The Australian Strategic Public Policy Institute revealed that the supply chains of major brands are involved in the abuse of up to 2 million Uyghur Muslims⁴ in East Turkestan, as part of a larger pattern of forced labour and human rights violations by China against occupied and other minority citizens.⁵ The actions of the Chinese state have been described as genocide by former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo⁶ and have been determined to meet the UN definition of genocide by researchers.⁷ Some of the reported human rights abuses include, but are not limited to:

- Forced transportation from their homes and families in Xinjiang to factories throughout China.
- Being subjected to threats of arbitrary detention against themselves or their families.
- Being monitored by digital surveillance and security personnel, e.g. “Every 50 Uyghur workers are assigned one government minder and are monitored by dedicated security personnel.”

⁴ Westcott, B. (2020, March 12). New US bill could ban imported Chinese goods from Xinjiang amid forced labour concerns. CNN. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/u0gPo>)

⁵ Xu, V. X., Cave, D., Leibold, J., Munro, K., & Ruser, N. (2020). Uyghurs for sale (Working paper). Australian Strategic Policy Institute. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/g9XCr>)

⁶ Chappell, B. (2021). Pompeo Accuses China Of Genocide Against Muslim Uighurs In Xinjiang. NPR. (Archived URL: <https://archive.vn/odhzX>)

⁷ Zenz A. (2020). China's Own Documents Show Potentially Genocidal Sterilization Plans in Xinjiang. Foreign Policy. (Archived URL: <https://archive.vn/yMFVC>)

- A ban on religious practices, e.g. “The police regularly check their dormitories...if a Quran is found, the owner will be sent back to the ‘re-education camp’ for 3-5 years.”
- Excessive hours, e.g. “mandatory after-work Mandarin language classes and political indoctrination sessions that are a required part of job assignments.”
- Abusive working conditions and “military-style management,” e.g. advertisements for Uyghur labour include “can withstand hardship” as a selling point.

Google’s Unknown Supply Chain

It is no surprise to those familiar with the tech industry that, since its inception, Google’s hardware division has closely followed in Apple’s footsteps when it comes to major product decisions. When Apple decided to remove the headphone jack, add a fingerprint sensor, and later add a facial recognition feature to unlock phones, Google began releasing the same features to its phones, just one step behind.⁸ However, Google has been following Apple not only in its product decisions, but also with regard to its supply chain decisions.

- The Pixel phone, Google’s competitor to the iPhone, shares the same contract manufacturer: Foxconn.⁹ Foxconn is the largest electronics manufacturer in the world, and has been directly involved in the “Xinjiang Aid” scheme and using forced Uyghur labour to work in its factories.¹⁰
- The Pixel Buds, Google’s competitor to AirPods, are manufactured by the same Chinese company: Goertek.¹¹ There has been evidence of Goertek’s subcontractor, Dongguan Yidong Electronic Co. Ltd, using forced Uyghur labour since as early as May 17, 2018.¹²

From the ASPI report, the overlap between Google and Apple’s corrupted supply

⁸ Simons, H. (2019, October 19). 5 bad ways Google is copying iPhones past and present with Pixel 4. Android Authority. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/uP1yF>) ⁹ This was published in two separate pieces in Android Headlines and Bloomberg for the Pixel and iPhone respectively. — Maxham, A. (2018, October 11). ⁹ This was published in two separate pieces in Android Headlines and Bloomberg for the Pixel and iPhone respectively. — Maxham, A. (2018, October 11). Google Pixel 3 Built By Foxconn Instead Of HTC Or LG. Android Headlines. (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/JJ0MJ>) — Gurman, M. (2019, September 9). Apple, Foxconn Broke a Chinese labour Law to Build Latest iPhones. Bloomberg. (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/PBGkX>)

¹⁰ Xu et al., supra note 5

¹¹ This was published in two separate pieces in 9to5Google and Patently Apple for the Pixel Buds and AirPods respectively. — Li, A. (2017, October 19). FCC filing for Google Pixel Buds reveals Chinese maker also behind PlayStation headphones. 9to5Google. (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/6Gy1Z>) — Purcher, J. (2019, July 17). A 2018 Rumor of GoerTek moving AirPod Production to Vietnam is Confirmed today as Apple Reportedly begins Production Tests. Patently Apple. (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/VXdQH>)

¹² Xu et al., supra note 5

chains appears to stop with these two suppliers. Unfortunately, the writers missed out on many additional connections because of a lack of transparency by Google. They were able to do their research on Apple because, although it is not perfect, it has made progress by making its supplier list publicly available for researchers and NGOs to identify human rights abuses.¹³ We should expect that Google, whose mission statement is to make the world's information "universally accessible and useful," would do the same.¹⁴ However, Google has never published a supplier list and has made no public intention of doing so.¹⁵ Instead, any supply chain connections need to be piecemealed from disconnected sources of information (e.g. company websites listing their customers or Chinese media reports). This has resulted in missed connections, as demonstrated below.

- Many sub-components for both Apple and Google are manufactured by the same Chinese company: O-Film. At the end of 2017, the ASPI reported that over 1,000 Uyghur workers were employed at O-film factories.¹⁶ This is an example where Apple was implicated for being tied to O-Film as an end customer, while Google was not. However, O-Film produced the fingerprint sensor for multiple generations of the Pixel.¹⁷
- Displays for both Apple and Google products have often used panels from LG Display.¹⁸ LG Display sources its display components from Highbroad Advanced Material (Hefei) Co. The ASPI report connected this Chinese company to the employment of 1,044 Uyghur workers.¹⁹ Once again, this is an example where Apple was implicated as an end customer, whereas Google was not.

Due to the difficulty in identifying Google's suppliers, there are likely even more connections between Google's hardware and Uyghur slave labour that were missed.

¹³ Apple Supplier Responsibility 2019. (2019). Apple. (URL: <https://www.apple.com/supplier-responsibility/pdf/Apple-Supplier-List.pdf>)

¹⁴ Google, supra note 2

¹⁵ 2017 Company Report Card (Greenpeace Guide to Greener Electronics). (2017). Greenpeace. (URL: https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/GGE2017_Google.pdf)

¹⁶ Xu et al., supra note 5

¹⁷ FPC Fingerprint Sensors Power Google Pixel 3a's Biometrics. (2019, May 10). Find Biometrics. (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/F83pz>) — Fingerprints. (2016, January 6). FPC and O-Film collabourate on touch fingerprint sensors [Press release]. Retrieved October 2, 2020, from <https://www.fingerprints.com/2015/01/06/fpc-and-o-film-collabourate-on-touch-fingerprint-sensors/> (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/4JIOe>)

¹⁸ This was published in two separate pieces in 9to5Google and 9to5Mac for Google and Apple respectively. — Li, A. (2018, October 17). Teardown surprisingly reveals LG display on smaller Google Pixel 3. 9to5Google. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/P3qNW>) — Lovejoy, B. (2020, May 27). LG gets orders for 20M OLED iPhone screens this year, ending Samsung monopoly. 9to5Mac. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/bIRTN>)

¹⁹ Xu et al., supra note 5

Knowledge of the overlap between Google and Apple’s corrupted supply chain is limited by Google’s lack of transparency.



Image: Diagram of Google and Apple’s supplier and sub-supplier overlap. By not publicly disclosing their supply chain, Google is able to evade responsibility, despite using many of the same suppliers used by Apple. While some suppliers were linked to Google through the ASPI report, others are shown here as new connections previously unknown to human rights groups.

Google’s Fallible Audits and Inaction

Without a publicly available supplier list, we rely heavily on Google to organize and conduct its own supply chain audits and assessments. However, Google’s ability to effectively assess its suppliers is put into question by the published results of previous audits. Google’s 2019 Supply Chain Responsibility Report states that 100% of its audited suppliers passed its requirements for “humane treatment” and “freedom of association.”²⁰ A 100% rating in these categories is highly suspicious given what is now clear about the labour schemes of Google’s Chinese supply chain. Although scores were somewhat lower in other categories (e.g. 99.46% in “non-discrimination” and 96.74% in “freely chosen employment”), these numbers still paint a fairly positive picture. It’s important to note that Google has a supply chain of over 1,000 suppliers in over 70 countries, which includes much

²⁰ Responsible Supply Chain Report (Rep.). (2019). Google. (URL: https://services.google.com/fh/files/misc/google_2019-rsc-report.pdf)

more than its hardware division, such as cloud infrastructure suppliers, global office construction companies, employee amenities and services,²¹ etc.

Regional hardware suppliers with serious labour rights violations, as demonstrated by forced Uyghur labour in China, still allow for a 99.46% score in “non-discrimination” since these violations are masked by the global average. For those categories in which Google rated itself at 100%, there are a few possible explanations:

- Google’s auditing procedure is inadequate and was unable to catch the many human rights violations that have been ongoing for several years.
- Google’s auditing process does not assess suppliers further down its supply chain, although this wouldn’t explain how Foxconn passed its requirements for humane treatment (a direct supplier with a record of many consecutive years of human rights violations).²²
- Google’s auditing process found issues, but either due to negligence or bad faith, it did not adequately report on the issues discovered.

Each of these potential explanations suggests that Google failed to do its due diligence. The clear disconnect between reality and reported results raises questions about the auditing process used by technology companies. The following list highlights some of the issues with this process:

Reporting Performance Metrics

Although there is some commonality in how audits are conducted, the scoring system and reporting language can differ and are ultimately up to the individual company’s discretion.²³ Without standardized auditing criteria and reporting formats, businesses can tweak their phrasing and charts in ways that portray them in the best light possible while ignoring the grim reality of their supply chains. For example, the extent of forced labour in Chinese factories can be masked by combining their audit results with those from jurisdictions with respect for human rights.²⁴

Performing the Audit

There are also inconsistencies in which organizations conduct the audits. Apple describes a mix of third-party and “Apple-managed audits,” with the selection of

²¹ Google, *supra* note 18

²² Condliffe, J. (2018, June 11). Foxconn Is Under Scrutiny for Worker Conditions. It’s Not the First Time. *The New York Times*. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/Hm47i>)

²³ This is the standard operating procedure for both Google and Apple. — Google, *supra* note 18 — Supplier Responsibility - 2019 Progress Report (Rep.). (2019). Apple. (URL: https://www.apple.com/supplier-responsibility/pdf/Apple_SR_2019_Progress_Report.pdf)

²⁴ China 2019 (Rep.). (2019). Amnesty International. (Archived URL: <https://archive.vn/5Ec6u>)

suppliers to be audited being a decision that is informed by internal teams, various NGOs, and external stakeholders.²⁵ In contrast, Google describes a much stronger focus on third-party audits.²⁶ However, these third parties are not identified, which makes it impossible to assess whether they can be trusted to conduct honest, impartial, and effective audits.

Funding and Conflicts of Interest

Another concern with the auditing process is the fact that both Google and Apple donate to and fund organizations involved in assessing and combating human trafficking, which leads to a conflict of interest. According to a statement Apple released in 2018, the company proudly explains its support for various human rights organizations.²⁷ For example, they state, “...we funded an international expert and an organization specializing in land rights to conduct initial research for a human rights impact assessment...The HRIA results informed Apple’s decision-making with respect to the location of the potential project.” While well-intentioned, there is a clear conflict of interest when the organizations tasked with assessing Apple’s impact on human rights also rely on money for Apple to fund their research. Similarly, there is the example of Google donating \$3,000,000 to support anti-human trafficking efforts by various NGOs.²⁸ Such donations could have profound implications on the survival of an NGO, which inevitably leads to a conflict of interest.

State Interference in Audits

A recent report published by the Congressional-Executive Commission on China²⁹ highlighted that traditional third-party audits are “highly unlikely to be effective.”³⁰ This is done through heavy surveillance in East Turkestan and government intervention that hampers auditors from engaging in their work. In the face of concerted state action, ensuring that supply-chains inside China, (especially East

²⁵ Apple, supra note 21

²⁶ Google, supra note 18

²⁷ 2018 Statement on Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery in Our Business and Supply Chains (Rep.). (2018). Apple. (URL: <https://www.apple.com/supplier-responsibility/pdf/Apple-Combat-Human-Trafficking-and-Slavery-in-Supply-Chain-2018.pdf>)

²⁸ PND by Candid. (2013, April 11). Google Awards \$3 Million to Combat Human Trafficking [Press release]. Retrieved from <https://philanthropynewsdigest.org/news/google-awards-3-million-to-combat-human-trafficking> (Archived URL: <http://archive.today/8zSjy>)

²⁹ CONGRESS. (2020). Congressional-Executive Commission on China. Staff Research Report. Global Supply Chains, Forced labour, and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. (URL: [https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/documents/CECC%20Staff%20Report%20March%202020%20-%20Global%20Supply%20Chains%2C%20Forced%20labour%2C%20and%20the%20Xinjiang%20Uyghur%20Auto](https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/documents/CECC%20Staff%20Report%20March%202020%20-%20Global%20Supply%20Chains%2C%20Forced%20labour%2C%20and%20the%20Xinjiang%20Uyghur%20Autonomous%20Region.pdf)

[nomous%20Region.pdf](https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/documents/CECC%20Staff%20Report%20March%202020%20-%20Global%20Supply%20Chains%2C%20Forced%20labour%2C%20and%20the%20Xinjiang%20Uyghur%20Auto%20nomous%20Region.pdf))

³⁰ Amy K. Lehr and Mariefaye Bechrakis (2019), “Connecting the Dots in Xinjiang: Forced labour, Forced Assimilation, and Western Supply Chains,” Center for Strategic and International Studies. (URL: <https://www.csis.org/analysis/connecting-dots-xinjiang-forced-labour-forced-assimilation-and-western-supply-chains>)

Turkestan) are humane is extremely difficult.

The Failure to Follow Through on Disciplinary Actions

The purported disciplinary actions to be implemented by companies, after violations are found in an audit are not necessarily enforced. As per Apple's Supply Chain Report, "If a supplier is unwilling, or unable, to correct a Core Violation, or in the event of a repeat Core Violation, the supplier is removed from Apple's supply chain."³¹ Similarly, Google has released a statement about how it will prohibit business engagement with a supplier or sub-supplier "that engages in modern slavery."³² However, the lack of legally binding consequences means that companies can take as little corrective actions as they see fit. Most likely, it will be a strategic business decision. For example, when dealing with Foxconn, the manufacturer currently producing iPhones and Pixel phones, it would make little business sense for either Google or Apple to decrease production volumes. Given how many workplace violations Foxconn has been accused of in the past decade, and the fact that both Google and Apple continue to work with them, it would not come as a surprise if Foxconn management now saw ethics code violations as an empty threat. Without legally binding directives or incentives, there is little motivation for these companies to follow through with disciplinary actions.

Recommendations

In order to satisfy their obligation to shareholders, large technology companies are driven to cut costs at every opportunity. This includes searching for the cheapest source of labour, at the risk of using slave labour. Years of corporate commitments to end modern slavery have led to small improvements by Apple and Google, but only insofar as there was minimal risk to company operations or profits. On the other hand, when threatened with a significant increase in business costs, as a result of increased tariffs on Chinese goods, both companies started rapidly developing new manufacturing bases in other countries.³³ Unfortunately, such speed and decisiveness were nowhere to be seen when confronted with human rights concerns. This is unsurprising, as fighting modern slavery isn't profitable.

³¹ Apple, supra note 21

³² Policy Against Modern Slavery (Rep.). (2020). Google. (URL: <https://storage.googleapis.com/gweb-sustainability.appspot.com/pdf/Google-Policy-Against-Modern-Slavery.pdf>)

³³ Google's move out of China was covered by Forbes and Apple's was covered by NIKKEI Asian Review. — Su, J. (2019, August 28). Google To Move Pixel Smartphone Production Out Of China To An Old Nokia Factory In Vietnam: Report. Forbes. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/GBGcN>) — Li, L., Cheng, T. and Nikkei Staff Writers (2019, June 19). Apple weighs 15%-30% capacity shift out of China amid trade war. NIKKEI Asian Review. (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/4PaHh>)

Recommendations to Google

1. Adopt UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, namely put in place:
 - a. A statement of their policy commitment to respect human rights;
 - b. A human rights due diligence process to:
 - i. assess their actual and potential human rights impacts;
 - ii. integrate the findings and take action to prevent or mitigate potential impacts;
 - iii. track their performance;
 - iv. communicate their performance;
 - c. Processes to provide or enable remedy to those harmed in the event that the company causes or contributes to a negative impact.³⁴
2. Annually publish and make accessible Google's supplier list.
3. Commit to making supplier auditing criteria and audit outcomes publicly available.
4. Divest from business contracts with suppliers implicated in human rights abuses.
5. Shift supply sources outside China.
6. Require clean supply chains as a requisite for all business with suppliers going forward.

Recommendations to the Canadian Government

1. Encourage Canadian tech companies to foster transparency in their supply chains by annually publishing supplier lists and sharing the results of audits. This proactive approach promotes accountability and ensures that consumers can make informed choices, supporting ethical and responsible business practices.
2. Support the implementation of Bill S-211 (Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act), which will make it mandatory for companies to prove that goods imported from China or any other source are not produced using forced labour. This legislation, set to become legally binding on January 1, 2024, demonstrates Canada's commitment to eradicating forced labour and child labour in supply chains. Companies operating in Canada will be required to submit annual reports to the Minister of Public Safety on their efforts to prevent and reduce the risk of forced labour, contributing to the global fight against modern slavery.
3. Advocate for Canadian companies to align with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This commitment should

³⁴ The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Rep.). (2017). UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework. (URL: <https://www.ungpreporting.org/resources/the-ungps/>)

include robust human rights due diligence processes and mechanisms for addressing any harm caused. Implementing these principles will help Canadian businesses contribute a pivotal role in upholding human rights standards both domestically and internationally.

4. Encourage the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise (CORE) to continue its diligent investigation efforts, building upon its successes in scrutinizing corporations like Walmart, Hugo Boss, Nike, Dynasty Gold Corp, and others. While CORE primarily responds to complaints, further empowering and resourcing this office can enhance its capacity to proactively monitor and investigate potential instances of forced labour within Canadian supply chains.
5. Urge the Canadian government to strengthen its enforcement of blocking the importation of goods associated with forced labour. While Canada has committed to this in its free trade agreement with the United States and Mexico (the United States Mexico Canada Agreement), there have been concerns regarding the effectiveness of enforcement. To align more closely with the rigorous approach taken by the United States under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, Canadian officials should enhance their efforts in blocking and detaining shipments suspected of being linked to forced labour, ensuring a more robust safeguard against the importation of such goods. The successful implementation of these measures will help Canada fulfill its commitment to human rights and ethical trade practices.

Recommendations to Congress

1. Expand the proposed Uyghur Forced Labour Prevention Act to regulate goods from Xinjiang such that it applies to all other provinces in China.³⁵ On September 22, 2020, the House passed the Act by a 406-3 vote. Now, the Act has moved to the Senate and is waiting for passage.
2. Require that American businesses publicly publish their supplier lists.
3. Develop legally binding corrective actions for companies to take when a

³⁵ U.S. lawmakers have proposed a bill that condemns China's inhumane treatment of minorities and pressures Chinese businesses to end exploitative practices. — US Senator for Texas -- Ted Cruz. (2020, March 12). Sens. Cruz, Rubio Introduce Bipartisan Uyghur Forced labour Prevention Act [Press release]. Retrieved October 2, 2020, from https://www.cruz.senate.gov/?p=press_release&id=4980 (Archived URL: <http://archive.vn/8kkDx>) — The bill includes a ban on goods made from Uyghur labour in China's Xinjiang region unless sellers can prove that the specific goods did not utilize forced labour. This is a significant step forward as it shifts the burden of proof; all goods imported from Xinjiang would be assumed to be made with forced labour unless proven otherwise. However, as the ASPI reports, China has already moved on to a new phase in its system of modern slavery - the Uyghur labour force is now being exported from Xinjiang to other regions of China. If this bill becomes a law, it's quite possible that in order to avoid regulation, the forced transport of workers will simply be accelerated.

supplier has been identified as utilizing forced labour.

4. Take steps to minimize the conflicts of interest created by corporate philanthropic efforts in the human rights arena. This could mean either: form an independent body responsible for auditing companies' supply chains and enforcing compliance measures, or establish a specific budget line for NGOs which audit the supply chains of American companies.
5. Standardize the auditing procedure (onsite interviews with management and employees, supplier documentation reviews, virtual surveys, etc.), scoring systems for audit results, and corrective action plan requirements. This is to enable effective evaluation and comparison of companies' performance.
6. Adopt legislation requiring all publicly traded companies to publicly disclose their use of forced labour in supply chains in their mandatory Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosures – as was done with conflict minerals in Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Recommendations to the US Administration

1. Instruct the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to sanction China or those affiliated with forced labour businesses in China.
2. Urge the SEC to require publicly listed companies to disclose the use of forced labour similar to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act.
3. In addition to marking of origin requirements, CBP should require items produced with forced labour to explicitly state as such.

Recommendations to Human Rights Organizations

1. Remove reliance on donations from companies audited by NGOs by seeking funding from sources that won't result in conflicts of interest.
2. Demand Google adopts the recommendations noted above.
3. Push manufacturers and suppliers to submit to transparent and comprehensive audit processes.

Recommendations For the United Nations

1. Adopt UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as binding international law.
2. Establish a UN Commission of Inquiry into human rights abuses occurring in East Turkestan.
3. Refer Chinese government officials complicit in human rights abuses to the International Criminal Court for investigation and possible prosecution.
4. Develop standardized auditing procedures for manufacturing supply lines.

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