

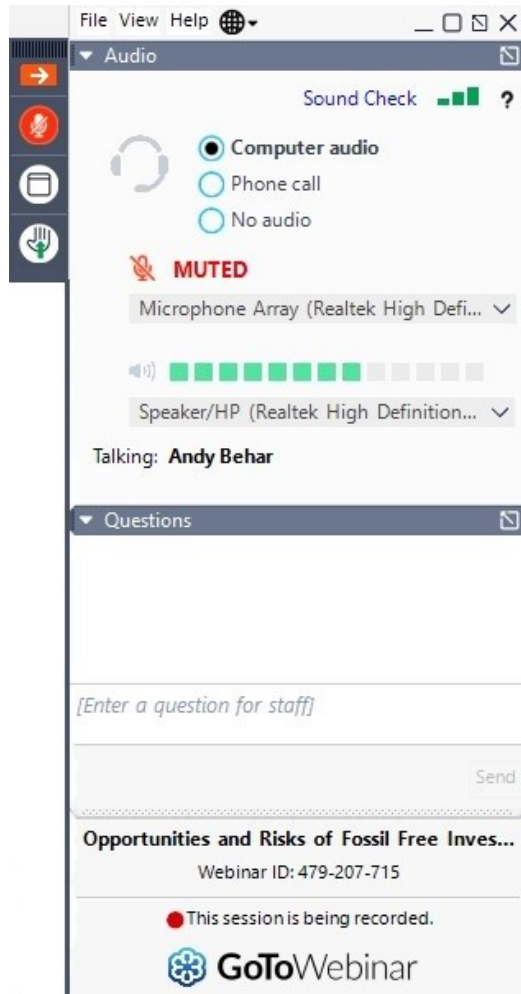


Uyghur Forced Labor, Call to Action, and YESS

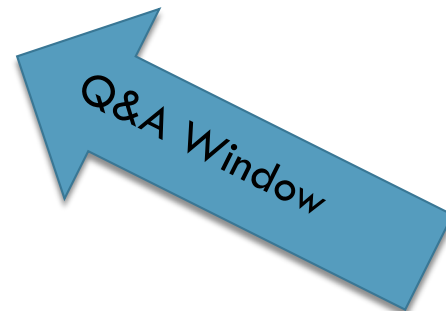
September 2, 2020

Logistics

2



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



Presenters

3



[Jamie Fortin](#)

Cotton Program Associate
Responsible Sourcing Network



[Louisa Greve](#)

Director of Global Advocacy
Uyghur Human Rights Project



[Patricia Jurewicz](#)

Founder and VP
Responsible Sourcing Network



[Liz Muller](#)

Founder
Liz Muller and Partners

Today's Agenda

4

1. Update on human rights abuses in the Uyghur Region
 - Louisa Greve
2. Call to Action, brand engagement, and regulation
 - Patricia Jurewicz
3. The YESS Initiative as it relates to Uyghur forced labor
 - Liz Muller
4. Q&A
 - Jamie Fortin



UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT

Update on human rights abuses in the Uyghur Region

Louisa Greve





©Bahram K Sintash



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



U H R P
UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT

February 2008

Kashgar



A P.R.C. flag flies over a mosque recently closed by authorities, and on which hangs a banner with the slogan 'Love the Party, Love the Country,' in Kashgar Old Town, June 28, 2017. Kevin Frayer—Getty Images

The
Economist

警察 POLICE

THOUSANDS OF **POLICE STATIONS** HAVE SPRUNG UP ACROSS THE REGION



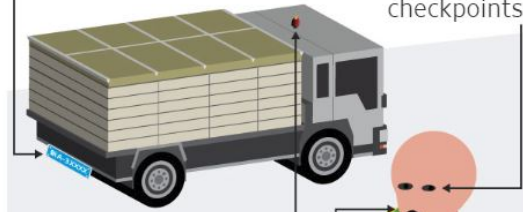
Always Watching

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

License-plate camera

Used to track vehicles breaking law, on watch list or from outside Xinjiang

Iris scanner
ID technology used at some checkpoints.



Location tracker

Mandatory in all commercial vehicles.

Voice-pattern analyzer

Can identify people by speech patterns.

Smartphone scanner

Searches for encrypted chat apps and other suspect content.

ID scanner
Used to check identification cards.



Knife

Buyer identification information is marked by laser on blade.

QR code
Includes ID number and other personal information



Sources: Government procurement orders; iFlyTek Co.; Meiya Pico Information Co; Darren Byler, University of Washington; Human Rights Watch; police interviews; interviews with Uighurs in exile.

出境未归人员亲属送培学员

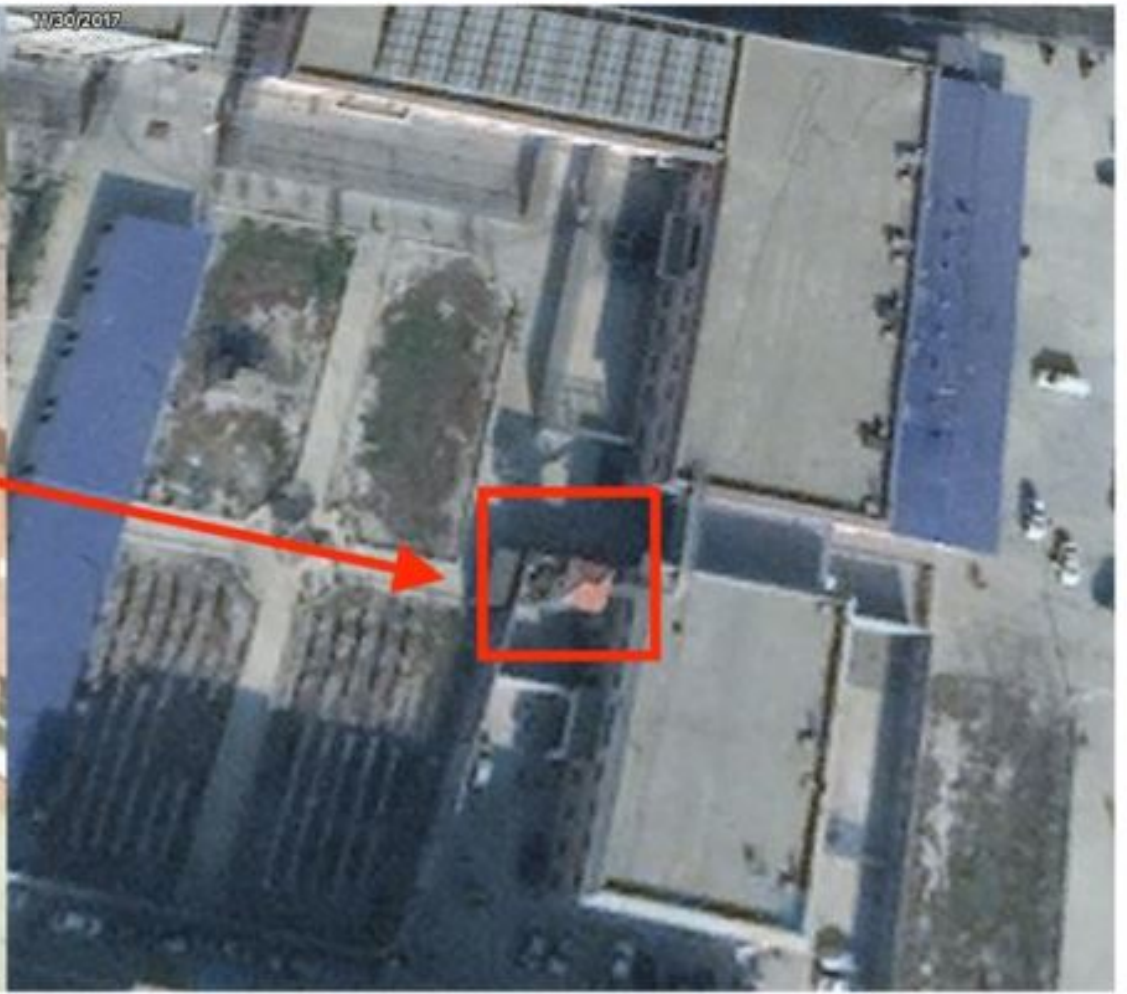
序号	教育点	入教时间	姓名	身份证号	乡镇(街道)	村(社区)	组号	重点人员类别	三属情况	乡镇研判意见
1	第一培训中心	2017-5-23	图尔荪托合提	65322219790622196602	博斯坦街办	玉华社区		1、老调管家属，2、超生4孩；	<p>亲属共8人，其中1人收押。</p> <p>妻子：萨伊普加玛胡，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码：65322219790622196602，2017年6月因参加非法台比力克严打收押在喀什监狱(判刑6年)。</p> <p>长女：阿力娅，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222199205221905，英也尔乡阿克吾斯堂幼儿园合同工，现实表现好。</p> <p>次子：阿不都外尔，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222199505221905，幼儿园老师，现实表现好。</p> <p>次子：阿不都外尔，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222200204221905，墨玉县三中就读，现实表现好。</p> <p>三子：阿卜杜瓦希提，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222201306221905，幼儿园学生，现实表现好。</p> <p>四子：阿卜杜瓦希提，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222201306221905，幼儿园学生。</p> <p>社交圈情况：经核查该人朋友圈和邻居圈未发现其他严打收押、送培人员。</p> <p>宗教传承情况：经驻社区寺管会干部对图尔荪托合提的三圈、六图摸排分析及摸排核查中发现，此人送培以前，偶尔在家做乃玛孜，星期五偶尔去清真寺参加聚礼，饭后做杜瓦，偶尔参加两节会礼，该宗教礼仪常识来源于其父亲图尔荪托合提，于1991年去世。</p>	研判结果：图尔荪托合提除妻子蒙面、超生四胎之外，未发现其他问题，且目前该人思想转变大，能够认识错误，悔过态度认真，没有现实危害，同意送培后回乡管控。
2	第一培训中心	2017年10月11日	阿卜杜米力克	65322219700522196704	博斯坦街办	玉华社区		1、出境至26重点敏感国家逾期返回送培；2、超生1孩	<p>亲属中有8人，培训2人。</p> <p>妻子：阿米乃，653222197005221905，家庭住址：新疆墨玉县博斯坦街明珠社区和道巷，墨玉县爱心医院护士，2017年10月17日因出境至26重点敏感国家逾期返回送培。</p> <p>弟弟：阿卜杜塔西尔，653222197106221905，居住地址：吐外特乡艾日克村，2017年11月因一体化推送、超生二胎送培。</p> <p>长子：阿不都外尔，653222199004221905，爱心医院的医生，表现一般。</p> <p>儿媳：布海丽木，653222198806221905，墨玉县回民社区干部，表现良好。</p> <p>孙女：苏比娅，653222201105221905，在托儿所就读(学龄前儿童)，表现良好。</p> <p>次子：阿力娅，653222199310221905，实习生(在新疆二医院实习)，表现一般。</p> <p>长女：阿依莎，653222199410221905，墨玉县爱心医院的医生，表现一般。</p> <p>次女：阿依莎，653222199712221905，墨玉县爱心医院医生，表现良好。</p> <p>社交圈情况：经核查该人朋友圈和邻居圈未发现其他严打收押送培人员。</p> <p>宗教传承情况：经驻寺管会干部对阿卜杜米力克的三圈、六图摸排分析及外围摸排发现，此人每次饭后都会做祷告，每天早晨在家做一次礼拜，每周五去一次清真寺做聚礼，每年两节会礼都去清真寺做礼拜，参加朋友和亲属的四项活动，该宗教知识来源于该人奶奶：萨伊普汗(1991年去世)。</p>	研判结果：经街道社区综合研判后认为，阿卜杜米力克送培原因是出境至26重点敏感国家逾期返回送培可疑人员；此人于2015年3月将户口从墨玉县迁至库尔勒，2016年2月在库尔勒办理护照，护照证件号码：E6100，于2016年5月10日至9月16日出境至沙特阿拉伯长达128天，出境返回后长期在墨玉县居住，有现实危害，建议继续培训。
3	第一培训中心	2018-3-11	吾阿力妮萨	65322219750122197501	博斯坦街办	玉华社区		超生两胎	<p>亲属共6人，其中收押1人，培训1人。</p> <p>爸爸：买买提，2017年3月30日因资助恐怖被判有期徒刑7年，目前在乌鲁木齐第四监狱服刑。</p> <p>老公：艾合麦提托吉提，653222197501221905，因超生两胎，办理护照未出境被乌鲁木齐送教培训，目前已转回墨玉县第三培训中心参加培训。</p> <p>长女：苏比娅，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222200103221905，北京中学高中一年级学生。</p> <p>二女：赛比娅，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码653222200403221905，墨玉县第二中学初一学生。</p> <p>三女：娜迪娅，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222201205221905，墨玉县玛热帕提幼儿园中二班学生。</p> <p>四女：娜扎，女，维吾尔族，身份证号码：653222201505221905，学龄前儿童。</p> <p>社交圈情况：经核查该人朋友圈和邻居圈未发现其他严打收押送培人员。</p> <p>宗教传承情况：经驻社区寺管会干部对吾阿力妮萨的三圈、六图摸排分析及外围摸排发现此人送培以前每次吃过饭后做祷告，每天早晨在家做一次乃玛孜，参加亲属和朋友的婚礼，起名，割礼(该知识来源于其母亲古丽妮娅孜罕)。</p>	研判结果：经街道社区综合研判分析一致认为，其亲属在我辖区期间现实表现良好，积极配合社区工作，本人超生两胎，目前参加教育培训未满一年，建议继续培训，提升国语水平。
4	第一培训中心	2018-3-11	柔则艾力	65322219830422198304	博斯坦街办	玉华社区		80后不放心人员	<p>亲属共13人，收押1人，送培2人。</p> <p>公公：买买提，身份证号码：653222195405221905，2017年6月因参加非法台比力克严打收押在监狱(判刑6年)。</p> <p>丈夫：买买提，身份证号码：653222198606221905，因办理护照于2017年5月21日被曹恰克其乡送培。</p> <p>二弟：阿卜杜瓦希提，身份证号码：653222199205221905，2017年5月4日因一体化推送人员(9.13段通联)送培。</p> <p>爸爸：艾力，身份证号码：653222195706221905，水利局退休干部目前表现好。</p> <p>母亲：多来提，身份证号码：653222195905221905，扎瓦镇合尼村农民，目前表现好。</p> <p>大姐：塔基姑，身份证号码：653222197511221905，新投社区业务公司职工目前表现好。</p> <p>二姐：努热曼，身份证号码：653222197801221905，县医院急诊科护士，目前表现好。</p> <p>三姐：吾依尔，身份证号码：653222198302221905，扎瓦镇合尼村，裁缝，目前表现好。</p> <p>一弟：阿卜杜瓦希提，身份证号码：653222198905221905，扎瓦镇合尼村，开出租车，目前表现好。</p> <p>婆婆：凯麦尔罕，身份证号码：653222196005221905，在家农民，目前表现好。</p> <p>社交圈情况：经核查该人朋友圈和邻居圈未发现其他严打收押、送培人员。</p> <p>宗教传承情况：经驻社区寺管会干部对柔则艾力的三圈、六图摸排分析及摸排核查中发现，此人送培以前，2014年每天做一次乃玛孜，吃过饭后做祷告，每年两节会礼去亲属墓地做祷告，该宗教礼仪常识来源于其奶奶麦热木汗(2001年去世)。</p>	研判结果：经街道社区综合研判分析一致认为其亲属在我辖区期间现实表现良好，积极配合社区工作，本人系80后不放心人员，思想较为活跃，目前参加教育培训未满一年，建议继续培训，提升国语水平。





Officials unveil a new political education camp in Bayingolin, Xinjiang. © Yuli County, Xinjiang





BITTER WINTER

W/30/2017

We can't ignore this brutal cleansing in China

WSJ | OPINION

The Repression of the Uighurs

China's mistreatment of the Muslim minority deserves world notice.

By [The Editorial Board](#)
Aug. 12, 2018 6:48 p.m. ET

**The
Guardian**

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

China's Shifting Narratives on the Uyghur Crisis

SECRECY

In 2017, the government issues secret orders to ramp up camps and classified instructions on maintaining secrecy.
In August, a Chinese official says people in the region are "the happiest Muslims in the world."

DENIAL

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

WHITEWASHING

Solution to "Extremism"

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

"90% Have Graduated"

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

Propaganda Blitz

Beginning in 2019, state media launch a propaganda blitz. Videos show hostage propaganda featuring relatives of Uyghurs abroad and "happy" dancing Uyghurs.



Female trainees make shoes in a vocational education and training center in Hotan, Northwest China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region on October 20, 2018. Photo: Fan Lingzhi/GT

January 2019

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





U.S. colleges pulling sportswear traced to Chinese detention camps

BY KATE GIBSON

UPDATED ON: DECEMBER 20, 2018 / 5:31 PM / MONEYWATCH



Cotton On and Target investigate suppliers after forced labour of Uyghurs exposed in China's Xinjiang

Four Corners By [Sophie McNeill](#), [Jeanavive McGregor](#), [Meredith Griffiths](#), [Michael Walsh](#), [Echo Hui](#), [Bang Xiao](#)

Updated 16 Jul 2019, 11:41pm



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

Four Corners / By [Sophie McNeill](#), [Jeanavive McGregor](#), [Michael Walsh](#), [Meredith Griffiths](#) and [Echo Hui](#)

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



PHOTO: Dilnur Abdurehim holds up notes pleading for help during a phone call to her sister. (Supplied)



CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA

Representative James P. McGovern, Chair | Senator Marco Rubio, Cochair

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**CECC HEARING: FORCED LABOR, MASS INTERNMENT, AND
SOCIAL CONTROL IN XINJIANG**

419 Dirksen | Thursday, October 17, 2019 - 10:00am



AAFA Statement in Response to CSIS Report on China's Xinjiang Province

October 17, 2019 | WASHINGTON, D.C.

“We have been working closely with our members to educate them with available information about labor practices in Xinjiang province, **so they can conduct the necessary due diligence** to assure that products are not made with, or use components that were touched by, forced labor.”



ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS
REPRESENTATIVE JAMES P. MCGOVERN, CHAIRMAN
SENATOR MARCO RUBIO, COCHAIRMAN
October 31, 2019

Mark A. Morgan
Acting Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Dear Acting Commissioner Morgan:

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



BBC Business @BBCBusiness · Nov 12

Xinjiang cotton sparks concern over 'forced labour' claims



Fashion brands face scrutiny over Xinjiang cotton

Rights groups claim Xinjiang products made using forced labour may be sold to Western brands.

[bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com)

By Ana Nicolaci da Costa
Business reporter

🕒 13 November 2019



English 

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Home

FORCED LABOR RISK IN XINJIANG, CHINA



Publication date: Thursday, January 9, 2020

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

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



Uyghurs for sale

by [Vicky Xiuzhong Xu](#), [Danielle Cave](#), [Dr James Leibold](#), [Kelsey Munro](#) & [Nathan Ruser](#)

@ASPI_ICPC



'Re-education', forced labour and surveillance beyond Xinjiang.

01 Mar 2020

The Washington Post

Democracy Dies in Darkness

China compels Uighurs to work in shoe factory that supplies Nike

By **Anna Fifield**

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

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

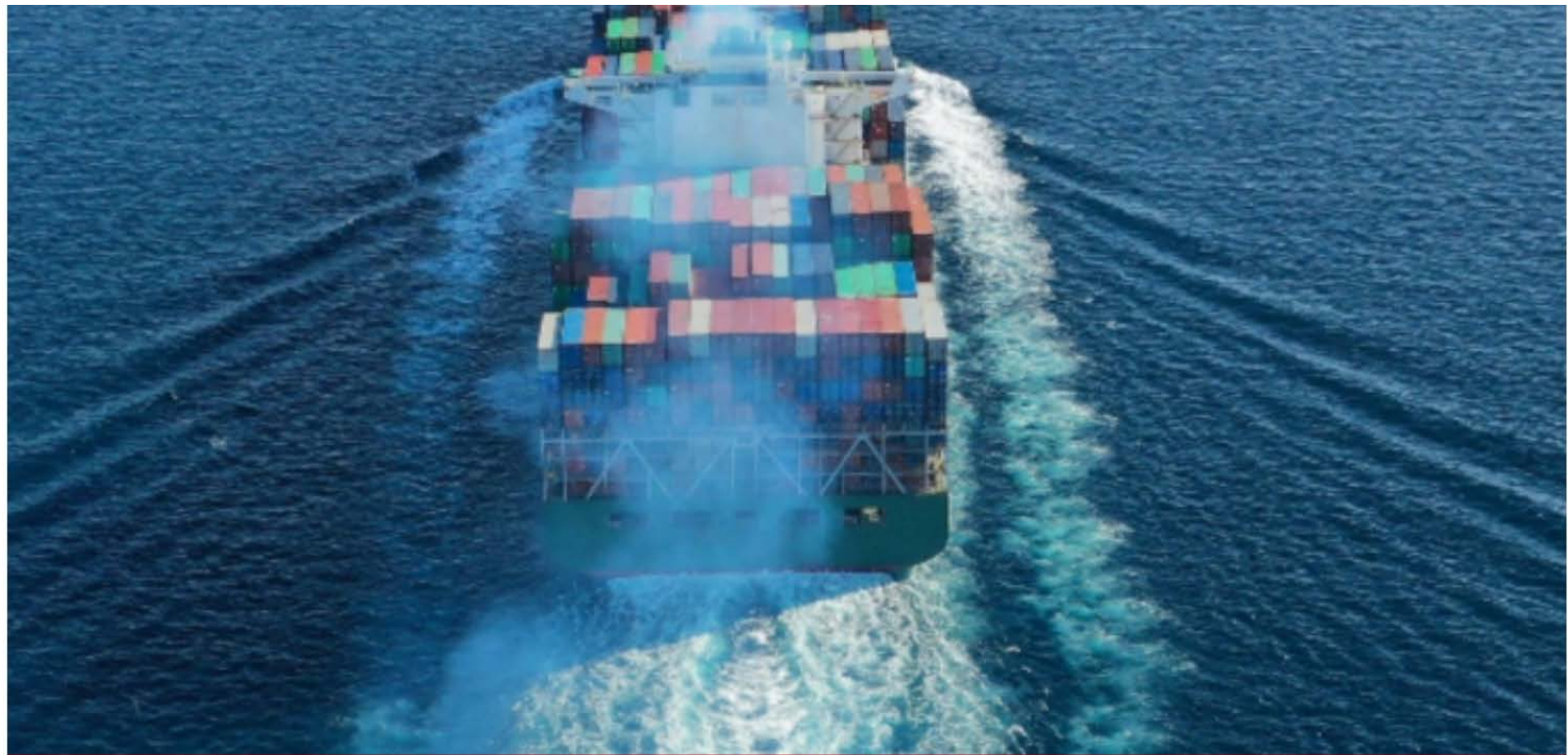
They churn out pair after pair of Shox, with their springy shock absorbers in the heels, and the signature Air Max, plus seven other lines of sports shoes.

But hundreds of these workers did not choose to be here: They are ethnic Uighurs from China's western Xinjiang region, sent here by local authorities in groups of 50 to toil far from home.



CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE **COMMISSION ON CHINA**

Representative James P. McGovern, Chair | Senator Marco Rubio, Cochair



**GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS, FORCED LABOR, AND THE
XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION**



DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE



DEPARTMENT
OF
THE TREASURY



DEPARTMENT
OF
COMMERCE



DEPARTMENT
OF
HOMELAND SECURITY

Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory

Issued: July 1, 2020

Title: Risks and Considerations for Businesses with Supply Chain Exposure to Entities Engaged in Forced Labor and other Human Rights Abuses in Xinjiang¹



New Investor Guidance Cites Human Rights Risks to Brands with Relationships Connected to Uyghur Region in China

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2020

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



End Uyghur Forced Labour in China Now

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

[READ THE CALL TO ACTION](#)

84%

of cotton production from
China comes from the Uyghur
Region

20%

of the world's cotton comes
from the Uyghur Region

1 in 5

cotton garments in the global
apparel market are tainted by
forced labour

AUGUST 7, 2020 The Telegraph

How Uighur Muslim forced labour is helping to fuel the fashion industry – and what shoppers can do about it

AUGUST 18, 2020 Vox

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

H

X

AUGUST 31, 2020 The Guardian

Ban US cotton imports from Xinjiang, say human rights campaigners

Petitions issued to US authorities cite ‘integral role of forced labour’ involving Uighur Muslims and other minority groups

End Uyghur Forced Labour Coalition

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Structure

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

Goal

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

Strategy

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

Coalition Website: <https://enduyghurforcedlabour.org/>

Call to Action | Steering Committee

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Call to Action, brand engagement, and regulation

Patricia Jurewicz

Call to Action | Components

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1

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

2

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

3

Take action to prevent the use of Uyghur-linked forced labor

Call to Action | Component 1

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Engage with representatives in the Coalition to End Forced Labor in the Uyghur Region to:

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

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

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

d. Be willing to have the company's name listed publicly as committing to the Call to Action. The Coalition will determine when to make the names public in consultation with the signatories.

Call to Action | Component 2

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Identify and map the following business relationships:

- a. Suppliers and sub-suppliers with any production facilities located in the Uyghur Region making apparel and other cotton-based goods;
- b. Suppliers and sub-suppliers outside the Uyghur Region with subsidiaries or operations in the Uyghur Region that have accepted subsidies and/or employed workers provided by the Chinese government;
- c. Suppliers and sub-suppliers that have employed at a workplace outside the Uyghur Region workers from the Uyghur Region who were sent by the government;
- d. Business relationships with any supplier—in China and globally—that source inputs produced in the Uyghur Region, such as but not limited to fabric, yarn, or cotton.

Call to Action | Component 3

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Upon identification of any of the business relationships in Component 2, take action to prevent the use of Uyghur Region-linked forced labor through the following steps:

- a. Disengage from business relationships with any production facilities located in the Uyghur Region being utilized to make apparel and/or other cotton-based goods.
- b. Disengage from business relationships with any supplier based outside the Uyghur Region with subsidiaries or operations in the Uyghur Region that have accepted subsidies or employed workers provided by the Chinese government;
- c. Disengage from business relationships with any supplier that has employed workers from the Uyghur Region who were sent by the government. Direct all suppliers not to use government-provided labor sent from the Uyghur Region and conduct verification.
- d. Instruct all suppliers—in China and globally—to end sourcing of all finished products or inputs produced in the Uyghur Region, and with any company prohibited under A-C. Assist suppliers to identify alternate sources of finished products or inputs, where needed;
- e. Disengage from business relationships with all suppliers that do not agree to take the steps in D as outlined for *all* production, not solely for signatory's products, and do not provide proof that they have done so.

Brand Engagement

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1. Brands and retailers were asked to respond to the Call to Action by August 20, 2020
2. Coalition members are reaching out to brands as a follow up to the Call to Action (Brands are encouraged to reach out to the Coalition) contact@enduyghurforcedlabour.org
3. Endorsers of the Call to Action will be watching which brands are implementing new procedures to address the abuses, signing the Call to Action, and communicating their efforts; and the NGOs will take action as they see fit.

Regulation and Guidance

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1. [US Business Advisory](#)
2. [Entity List](#) of companies implicated in forced labor in Uyghur Region
3. [US sanctions](#) against paramilitary company XPCC and individuals
 1. History of XPCC and its role in the cotton sector ([Apparel Insider](#))
4. [Petition](#) to add Xinjiang cotton to the WRO list
5. CBP's [Advice on Mitigating Forced Labor](#)
6. Inability to conduct [audits](#) and due diligence in Uyghur Region
7. BCI's [suspension of licensing](#) in Uyghur Region

liz muller & partners

scaling up positive change

The initiative YESS: Yarn Ethically & Sustainably Sourced as it relates to Uyghur forced labor

Liz Muller

YESS: Due Diligence & Management Systems

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

Embed responsible business conduct in policy and management system

Identify potential and actual harm in supply chains

Cease, prevent, or mitigate harm in supply chains

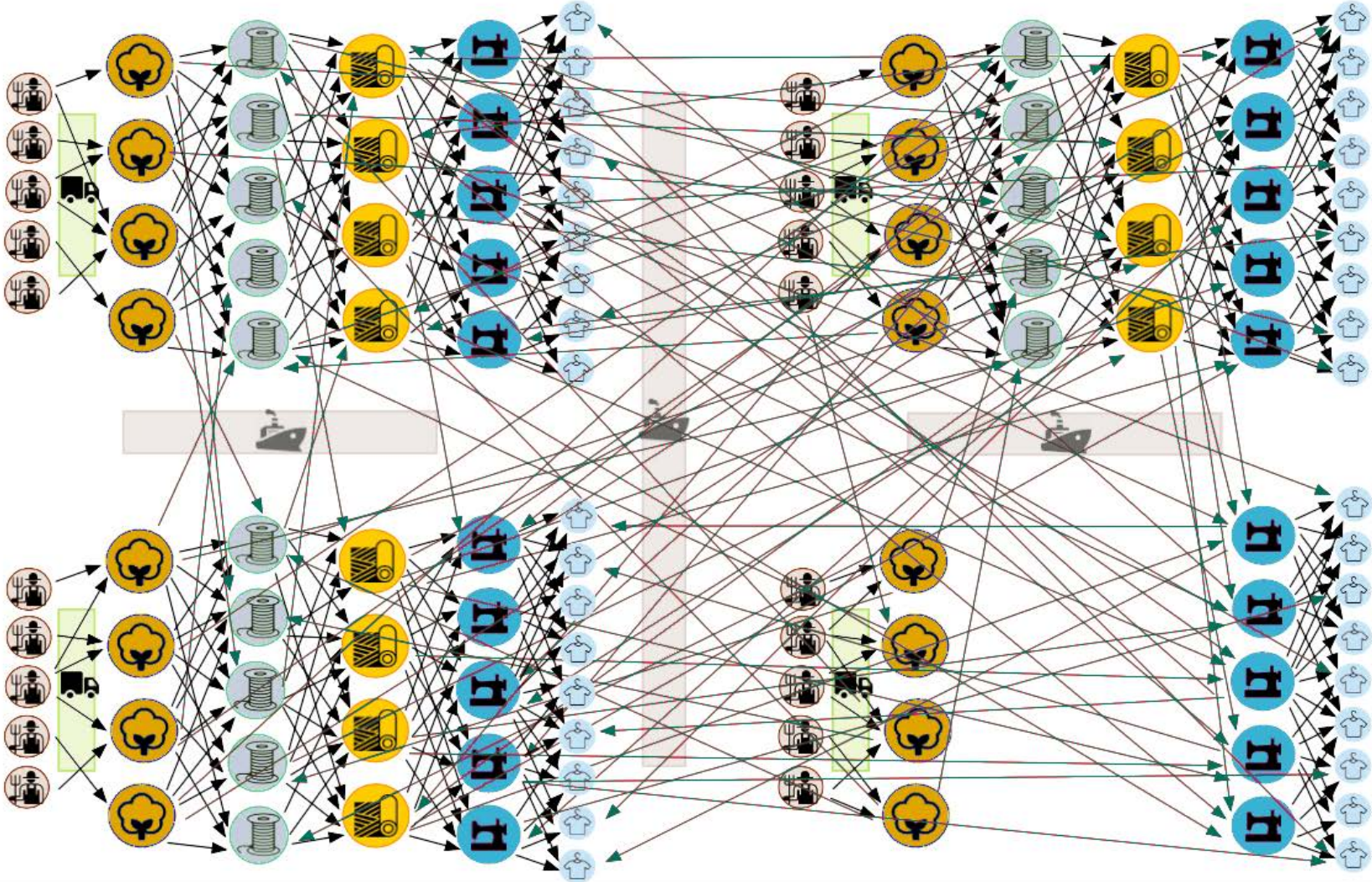
Track performance

Communicate activities and progress

Provide for or cooperate in remediation when appropriate.

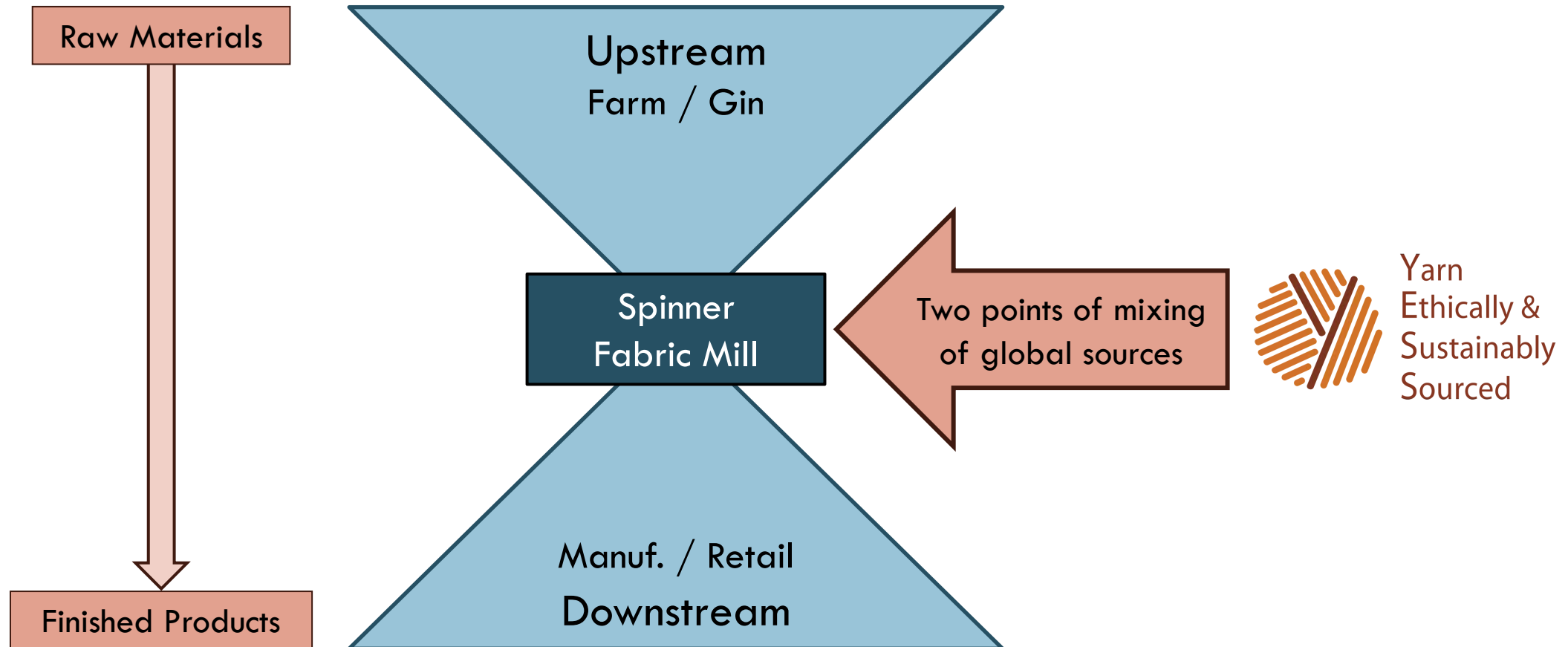


Cotton's "Supply Web"



YESS Focuses on Supply Chain “Gate Keepers”

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A Strong Policy is Essential to an Effective Management System

50



Mapping Your Supply Chain

51

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

Identifying Risks of Harm

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

Due Diligence: Material and Supplier

53

TWO RISK CATEGORIES

Risks associated with the material

- Risk category of origin
- Plausibility of origin
- Transit risks

Risks associated with the supplier

- Legal and legitimate operations
- Type of operations
- Procurement practices

Supplier Due Diligence and Expectations

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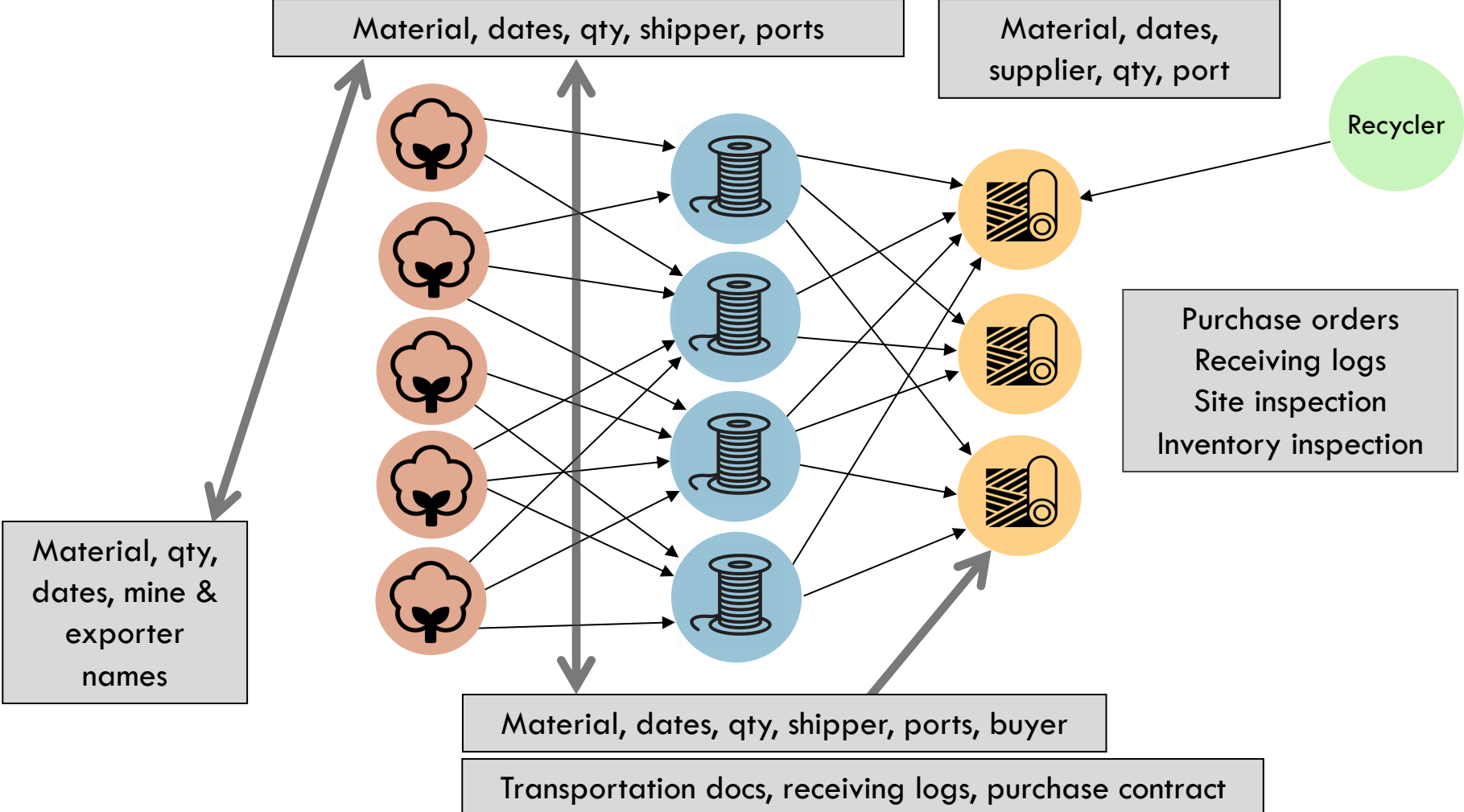
Know Your
Supplier (KYS)
process

Communicate
responsible
sourcing policy

Require
transaction
documents

Integrate supplier
due diligence into
purchasing
function

Material Origin Verification: Gates, Weights and Dates



Due Diligence in High-Risk Supply Chains

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

Risk Prevention and Mitigation

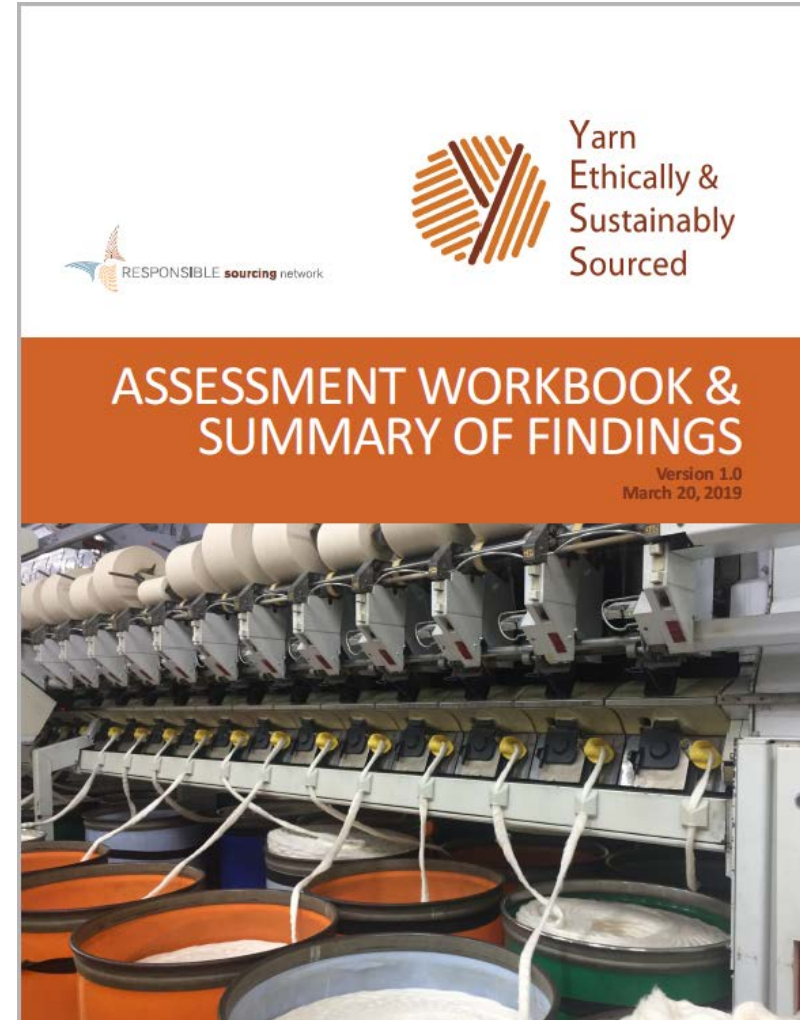
57

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

Existing and Future YESS Standards and Tools

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<https://www.sourcingtonetwork.org/yess>



Next Steps for RSN and YESS

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1. Outreach to brands, retailers, and business associations about the opportunity to have the YESS initiative assist the industry in preventing cotton harvested with forced labor from entering supply chains;
2. Raise funding and support to modify and test the YESS Standard and Workbook for textile mills;
3. Brainstorm with industry initiatives such as SAC, SLCP, and BCI on ways to integrate the YESS Standard and due diligence approach into existing efforts.

Making YESS a Reality – What you can do

60

1

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

2

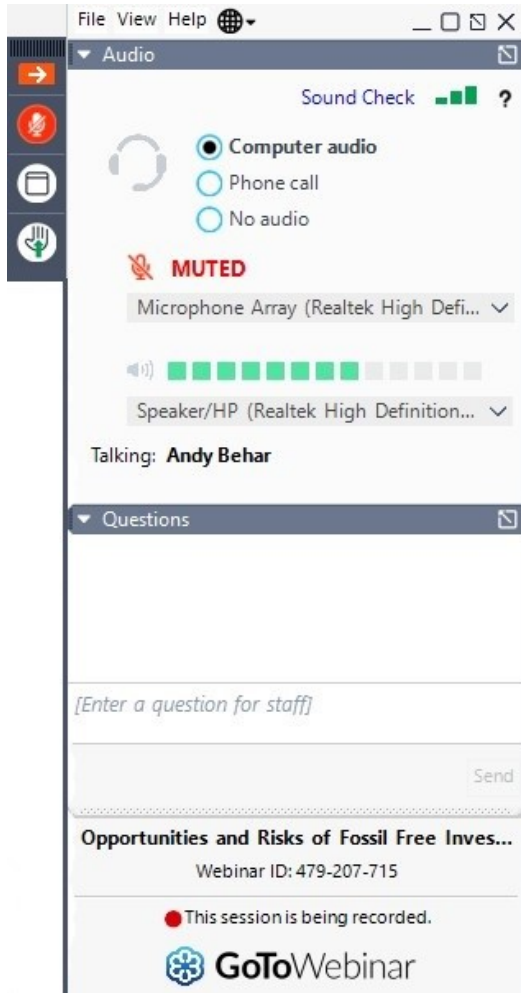
Nominate a textile mill (4 total) to go through a YESS feasibility text

3

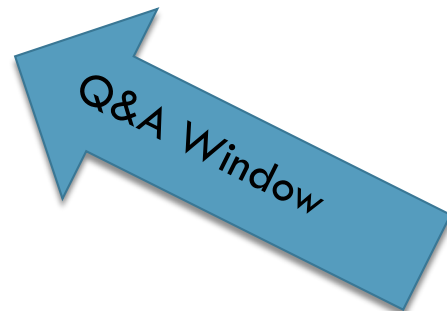
Work with RSN and industry initiatives to determine best way to integrate YESS

Audience Q&A

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- ❑ Use the Q&A Window to send us your questions.
- ❑ If we run out of time, questions will added to a future FAQ on RSN's website.
- ❑ Within the next 48 hrs. you will receive an email with a link to the recording and slides



Thank You for joining us today!

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

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