



Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear John Donahoe,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisations, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that your business has been implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people through Chinese factories, some of which are alleged to produce elements for your trainers and clothing. Some of the factories accused of using forced labour, even house re-education facilities themselves.

On 10th March 2020, Nike issued a statement denying the allegations made in an Australian Strategic Policy Institute report that your company had connections with named factories implicated in the use of forced Uyghur labour.

However, the Nike statement does appear to confirm that Uyghur labour was present in your supply chain until at least 2019, long after reports of human rights abuses were widely reported:

"Related to the Taekwang Group, when reports of the situation in XUAR began to surface in 2019 Taekwang stopped hiring new employees from XUAR to its Qingdao facility and an independent third-party audit confirmed there are no longer any employees from XUAR at the facility. Our ongoing diligence has not found evidence of employment of Uyghurs, or other ethnic minorities from XUAR, elsewhere in our supply chain in China."

But a BBC News article dated 23rd July 2020 includes a quote from Nike that appears to contradict this statement:

"Nike said after it confronted one of its suppliers, Taekwang Group, about the issue, the firm stopped recruiting employees from Xinjiang at one of its factories. The sportswear company said that Taekwang said those workers "had the ability to end or extend their contracts at any time".

We welcome your statement that ongoing diligence has not found evidence of employment of Uyghurs, or other ethnic minorities from Xinjiang, elsewhere in your China supply chain, however in the light of the questions raised by the statements above we do not feel that Nike has gone far enough to ensure it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that Nike:

- Confirm that no element of any of your products has been, or is, made using forced Uyghur labour and how you monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case. (Your statement is confined to textiles / spun yarn from Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.)
- Confirm the exact nature of the Uyghur labour employed by the Taekwang Group historically and the current status
- Confirm whether you are in a commercial relationship with Chinese companies that are involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within Nike's product supply) and pledge to end any such relationship if so.

Yours,



Nick Lowles,

CEO, HOPE not hate

and over 10,000 co-signatories from the general public



Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear Kasper Rørsted,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisation, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that Adidas has been implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people through Chinese factories, some of which are alleged to produce elements for your trainers and clothing. Some of the factories accused of using forced labour, even house re-education facilities themselves.

A New York Times article on July 23rd, reported the following about a statement made on June 27th:

"That campaign prompted Adidas and then Lacoste to "agree to cease all activity with suppliers and subcontractors" in Xinjiang after they were implicated in a report published in March by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute."

However, the same day (July 23rd) Sky News reported a contradictory statement from Adidas:

"Nike, Uniqlo, H&M and Adidas all told Sky News that they require their production partners to adhere to their companies' codes of conducts, which cover human and worker rights, and do not source goods from Xinjiang."

Similarly, on that day BBC News also reported your statement that was in contradiction with the statement the previous month:

"Adidas said it had never sourced products from Xinjiang and the company cited in the ASPI report had falsely claimed to be a supplier."

"The Adidas workplace standards strictly prohibit all forms of forced and prison labour and are applicable to all companies across our supply chain," it added. "The use of forced labour by any of our partners will result in the termination of the partnership."

The day before on July 22nd, US Senator Josh Hawley (Rep.) specifically accused Adidas and others of profiting from Uighur slave labour in China when launching the Slave-Free Business Certification Act, saying:

"At least 80 global companies have been tied to forced Uighur labour in China, from sportswear companies like Nike, Adidas, and Puma to tech giants like Lenovo and Samsung..."

Unlike some of your competitors, Adidas appears to have put out no major statement on the issue, or confirmed whether there has ever been forced Uyghur labour in your supply chain or how you intend to audit whether forced Uyghur labour is being used.

In the light of the serious concerns raised, we do not feel that Adidas has gone far enough to ensure it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that Adidas:

- Confirm if your products have been, or are, produced using forced Uyghur labour
- Commit to not use factories that use forced Uyghur labour and explain how you will monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case
- Commit to review all China based operations to ensure that forced labour and human rights abuses are not occurring
- End any commercial relationship with Chinese companies that are involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within Adidas' product supply).

Yours,



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Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear Bjørn Gulden,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisations, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that Puma has been implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people through Chinese factories, some of which are alleged to produce elements for your trainers and clothing. Some of the factories accused of using forced labour, even house re-education facilities themselves.

The End Uyghur Forced Labour coalition of nearly 200 organisations from 36 countries, named Puma amongst the major brands that "credible investigations and reports" said were tainted by forced labour in their supply chains.

On July 22, US Senator Josh Hawley (Rep.) specifically accused Puma and others of profiting from Uighur slave labour in China when launching the Slave-Free Business Certification Act, saying:

"At least 80 global companies have been tied to forced Uighur labour in China, from sportswear companies like Nike, Adidas, and Puma to tech giants like Lenovo and Samsung.."

Unlike some of the other companies implicated in these flagrant human rights abuse, Puma appears to have chosen to make no public statements on the issue. PUMA's response to the original Australian Strategic Policy Institute report in March confirmed that forced Uyghur labour had contributed into your supply chain:

"PUMA has no direct relationship with Huafu Top Dyed Melange Yarn Co. Ltd. However, as they are one of the world's largest cotton yarn suppliers, some of our fabric suppliers buy yarns from them."

Your response also claims that you "continue to observe the case and conduct further investigations" though no evidence has since been provided and though you state you have contacted "cotton-based garment manufacturers and mapped the origin of the yarns they are using" there has been no public confirmation that no Uyghur forced labour was involved.

You also only claim to be merely 'considering' to arrange an assessment of the Huafau production facilities.

In August, Vogue Business also reported that 'Puma said that only one of the two manufacturers associated with the company by the report works, indirectly, for Puma and there is no evidence of any form of forced labour in its factory.'

It's clear that that Puma has not gone far enough to ensure it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that Puma:

- Confirm if any of your products have ever been, or are, produced using forced Uyghur labour
- Commit to review all China based operations to ensure that forced labour and human rights abuses are not occurring
- Commit to not use factories that use forced Uyghur labour and explain how you will monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case
- End any commercial relationship with Chinese companies that are involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within Puma's product supply).

Yours,



Nick Lowles,
CEO,
HOPE not hate

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Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear Yoon Keun-chang,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisations, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that Fila has been implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people through Chinese factories, some of which are alleged to produce elements for your trainers and clothing. Some of the factories accused of using forced labour, even house re-education facilities themselves.

The Australian Strategic Policy Institute named Fila amongst the major brands that were tainted by forced Uyghur labour in their supply chains.

Unlike some of the other companies implicated in these flagrant human rights abuse, Fila appears to have chosen not to make public statements on the issue and in August, Vogue Business noted that Fila did not reply to a request for comment on the issue.

Your company has chosen not to deny that forced Uyghur labour had contributed into your supply chain or commit to stopping the use of Uyghur forced labour. It is therefore reasonable to assume at this moment in time that these reports are accurate.

It's clear therefore that Fila is not concerned with ensuring it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that Fila:

- Confirm if any of your products have been, or are, produced using forced Uyghur labour
- Commit to review all China based operations to ensure that forced labour and human rights abuses are not occurring
- Commit to not use factories that use forced Uyghur labour and confirm how you will monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case
- End any commercial relationship with Chinese companies that are involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within the Fila product supply).

Yours,

Nick Lowles

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CEO,
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Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear Tim Cook,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisations, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that Apple has been implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people through Chinese factories, some of which are alleged to produce elements for your trainers and clothing. Some of the factories accused of using forced labour, even house re-education facilities themselves.

On 1st March 2020, the Financial Times reported the following in response to the allegations from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute report that Apple had connections with named factories implicated in the use of forced Uyghur labour:

"Apple is dedicated to ensuring that everyone in our supply chain is treated with the dignity and respect they deserve," said spokesman Josh Rosenstock. "We have not seen this report but we work closely with all our suppliers to ensure our high standards are upheld."

A BBC News article dated 23rd July 2020 includes Apple positions that appear to go further:

"Apple also said it had investigated the claims. "We have found no evidence of any forced labour on Apple production lines and we plan to continue monitoring," the firm said.

Earlier in February, an Apple component supplier, Nanchang O-Film Tech, was singled out for ties to forced labour by the Associated Press and ASPI and was also sanctioned by the U.S. Commerce Department for its ties to forced labour, but the same BBC article reports:

Apple said it had not found any issues, despite conducting several surprise audits of its long-time supplier O-Film - one of the firms cited by the US Commerce Department."

However, an August Tech Transparency Project (TTP) investigation found that Apple has sourced staff uniforms worn by retail employees from a company tied to the use of forced labour in Xinjiang. According to TTP, shipping records show that the Esquel Group exports thousands of T-shirts to Apple in the United States and until recently, Esquel's website boasted of Apple being a "major customer" according to ASPI.

The previous month, on July 20, the U.S. Commerce Department imposed sanctions on Esquel's Xinjiang subsidiary, Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd and others finding that they had been *"engaging in activities contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States through the practice of forced labor involving members of Muslim minority groups"*. On July 31, the Treasury Department also announced sanctions on Esquel's longtime partner in the region, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC).

The Guardian newspaper noted that following your statement that *"Esquel is not a direct supplier to Apple but our suppliers do use cotton from their facilities in Guangzhou and Vietnam. We have confirmed no Apple supplier sources cotton from Xinjiang and there are no plans for future sourcing of cotton from the region"*, Apple's spokesman declined to say where those factories source their raw cotton.

We welcome Apple's engagement on this issue but in the light of the questions raised by the statements above we do not feel that Apple has gone far enough to ensure it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that Apple:

- Confirm that no element of any products produced for Apple have been, or are, made using forced Uyghur labour and how you monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case
- Provide evidence that Nanchang O-Film Tech and Esquel are not implicated in any way in the use of Uyghur forced labour.
- Confirm whether you are in a commercial relationship with any Chinese company that is involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within Apple's product supply) and pledge to end any such relationship if so.

Yours,

Nick Lowles

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CEO,
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Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear Oliver Zipse,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisations, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that BMW has been implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people through Chinese factories, some of which are alleged to produce elements that are used in your product supply chain. Some of the factories accused of using forced labour, even house re-education facilities themselves.

The Australian Strategic Policy Institute named BMW amongst the major brands that were tainted by forced Uyghur labour in their supply chains.

Unlike some of the other companies implicated in these flagrant human rights abuse, BMW appears to have chosen to make no public statements on the issue, beyond the inadequate response to the original Australian Strategic Policy Institute report refusing to comment.

BMW did not deny that forced Uyghur labour had contributed into your supply chain or commit to stopping the use of Uyghur forced labour. It is therefore reasonable to assume that these reports are accurate.

Considering the specific history of the BMW company, it is deeply disturbing that your company has not gone above and beyond to ensure that it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that BMW:

- Confirm if any of your products have been, or are, produced using forced Uyghur labour
- Commit to review all China based operations to ensure that forced labour and human rights abuses are not occurring
- Commit to not use factories that use forced Uyghur labour and confirm how you will monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case
- End any commercial relationship with Chinese companies that are involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within BMW's product supply).

Yours,



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CEO,
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Thursday 17th September 2020

Dear Ralf Speth,

In the Xinjiang province in northwest China as many as three million Uyghur people have been held in so-called re-education camps.

There they have been brutalised, many have been tortured, and there are even credible claims of women being subject to forced sterilisations, abortions and sexual violence.

We have seen credible reports that your business is implicated in the forced labour of Uyghur people in the Chinese factories that are used within your product supply chain. Some of these factories are even alleged to house re-education facilities themselves.

The Australian Strategic Policy Institute named Jaguar Land Rover amongst the major brands that were tainted by forced Uyghur labour in their supply chains.

Unlike some of the other companies implicated in these flagrant human rights abuse, Jaguar Land Rover appears to have chosen not to make public statements on the issue.

Your company has chosen not to deny that forced Uyghur labour had contributed into your supply chain or commit to stopping the use of Uyghur forced labour. It is therefore reasonable to assume that these reports are accurate.

It's appears therefore that Jaguar Land Rover is not concerned with ensuring it is not a direct or indirect beneficiary of the ongoing Uyghur cultural genocide.

Over 10,000 people have joined with us to co-sign this letter to you and demand that Jaguar Land Rover:

- Confirm if any of your products have been produced using forced Uyghur labour
- Commit to review all China based operations to ensure that forced labour and human rights abuses are not occurring
- Commit to not use factories that use forced Uyghur labour and confirm how you will monitor your supply chains to ensure that is the case
- End any commercial relationship with Chinese companies that are involved in the use of forced labour anywhere in their supply chain (even if not within the Jaguar Land Rover product supply).

Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nick Lowles". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined.

Nick Lowles,
CEO,
HOPE not hate

and over 10,000 co-signatories from the general public