

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Fran Horowitz
CEO
Abercrombie & Fitch
6301 Fitch Path
New Albany, OH 43054

Dear Ms. Horowitz,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uyghur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Abercrombie and Fitch and Hollister in ASPI's report include your alleged use of:

- 1) the Huafu Top Dyed Melange Yarn Co, Ltd. factory, one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers;
- 2) Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.
- 3) Qingdao Jifa Huajin Garment Co. Ltd, which was reportedly set to employ 1,000 workers in Xinjiang.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

¹ <https://www.aspi.org.au/report/uyghurs-sale>

² <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/178/all-actions>

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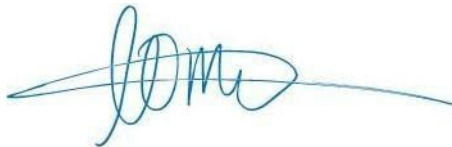
Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Emanuel Chirico
CEO
PVH Corp.
200 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Dear Mr. Chirico,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against PVH (through both the Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger brands) in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

- 1) Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a “job fair” to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers;
- 2) Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest “Xinjiang Aid” project in Kashgar Prefecture;
- 3) Youngor Group Co. Ltd, which owns one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers. Youngor's Xinjiang company also claims to supply your company;
- 4) Nanjing Synergy Textiles Co. Ltd., where a reported 46 workers, including Kazakhs, were transferred from Xinjiang.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

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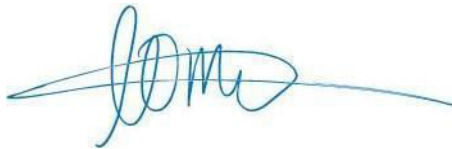
Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Morris Goldfarb
CEO
DKNY
550 7th Ave
New York, NY 10018

Dear Mr. Goldfarb,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against DKNY in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

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In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,

Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

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Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Gary P. Muto
CEO
Dress Barn
933 MacArthur Blvd.
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Dear Mr. Muto,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Dress Barn in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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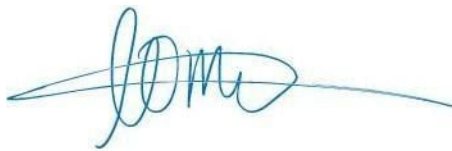
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- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

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Ilhan Omar
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Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Mark Zuckerberg
Chairman & CEO
Facebook, Inc.
1601 Willow Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Dear Mr. Zuckerberg,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Facebook in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018, for Oculus.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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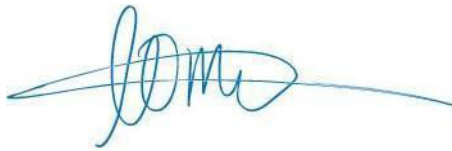
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
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Ilhan Omar
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Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Richard Hayne
CEO
Urban Outfitters, Inc.
5000 S. Broad Street, Building 25
Philadelphia, PA 19112

Dear Mr. Hayne,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against all three of Anthropologie, Free People, and Urban Outfitters in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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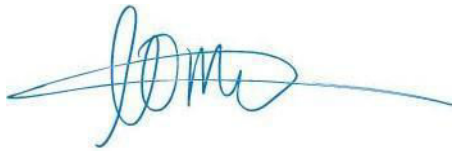
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
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Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Sonia Syngal
CEO
Gap, Inc.
2 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Ms. Syngal,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Gap in ASPI's report include your alleged use of:

- 1) Qingdao Jifa Huajin Garment Co. Ltd, which was reportedly set to employ 1,000 workers in Xinjiang.
- 2) Youngor Group Co. Ltd, which owns one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers. Youngor's Xinjiang company also claims to supply your company.

Additionally, the report alleges that Banana Republic used Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

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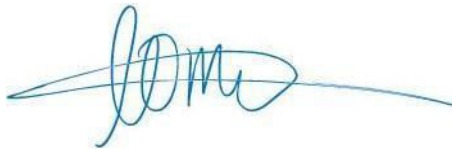
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- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

H. Lawrence Culp, Jr.
Chairman & CEO
General Electric
5 Necco Street
Boston, MA 02210

Dear Mr. Culp,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against General Electric in ASPI's report is your alleged use of Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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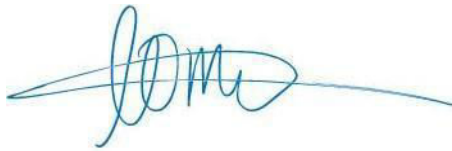
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
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Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

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Rep. Rashida Tlaib
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Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Mary T. Barra
CEO
General Motors
300 Renaissance Center
Detroit, MI 48243

Dear Ms. Barra,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against General Electric in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of O-Film Technology Co. Ltd, which received a transfer of 700 people from Xinjiang in May 2017 and where a Uyghur worker claimed to have worked with more than 1,000 Uyghurs.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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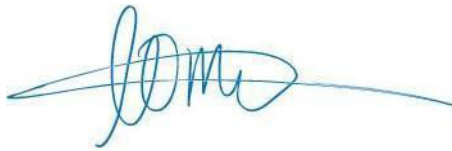
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Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Sundar Pichai
CEO
Google, LLC
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043

Dear Mr. Pichai,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Google in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

1. Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018.
2. Hefei Bitland Information Technology Co. Ltd, one of the factories where 1,554 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in the first 8 months of 2018.
3. Foxconn Technology, one of the factories in Henan province where 560 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in late 2019.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

¹ <https://www.aspi.org.au/report/uyghurs-sale>

² <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/178/all-actions>

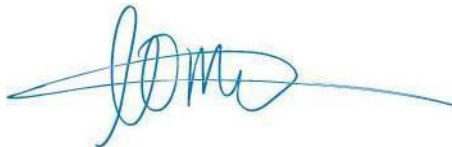
³ <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/countries/china>

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) What precautions have you taken regarding your supply chain, particularly in China, to ensure compliance with Section 307?
- 3) What investigations have you undertaken of the above-mentioned situation?
- 4) Do you affirm your commitment not to use forced labor, in China or elsewhere? Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 5) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 6) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 7) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Carlos Alberini
CEO
Guess
1444 South Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Dear Mr. Alberini,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Guess in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

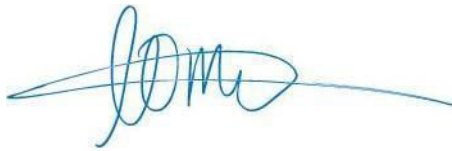
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³ <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/countries/china>

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Enrique Lores
President and CEO
HP Inc.
1501 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304

Dear Mr. Lores,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against HP in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

1. Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018.
2. Hefei Bitland Information Technology Co. Ltd, one of the factories where 1,554 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in the first 8 months of 2018.
3. Sichuan Mianyang Jingweida Technology Co. Ltd, another of the factories where 1,554 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in the first 8 months of 2018.
4. Foxconn Technology, one of the factories in Henan province where 560 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in late 2019.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

¹ <https://www.aspi.org.au/report/uyghurs-sale>

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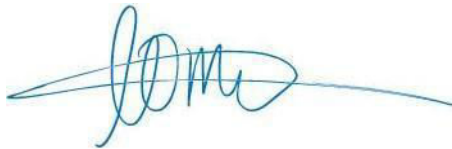
Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Doug Williams
CEO
Hart Schaffner Marx
1680 East Touhy Avenue
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Dear Mr. Williams,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Guess in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Youngor Group Co. Ltd, which owns one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers. Youngor's Xinjiang company also claims to supply your company.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

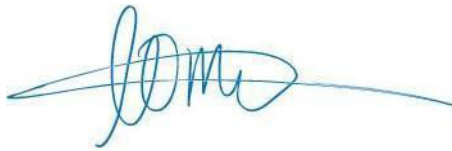
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Jill Soltau
CEO
JCPenney Company, Inc.
6501 Legacy Drive
Plano, TX 75024

Dear Ms. Soltau,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against JCPenney in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

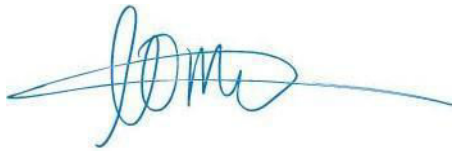
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Jan Singer
CEO
J.Crew Group, Inc.
225 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10007

Dear Ms. Singer,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against J. Crew in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of hangji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

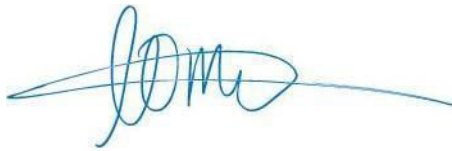
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Michelle Gass
CEO
Kohl's
17000 Ridgewood Drive
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

Dear Ms. Gass,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Kohl's in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

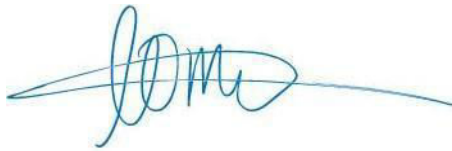
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³ <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/countries/china>

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Charles V. Bergh
CEO
Levi Strauss & Co.
1115 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Dear Mr. Bergh,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Levi's in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

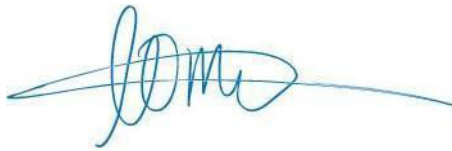
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Steve Smith
President & CEO
L.L.Bean
15 Casco Street
Freeport, ME 04032

Dear Mr. Smith,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against L.L. Bean in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Youngor Group Co. Ltd, which owns one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers. Youngor's Xinjiang company also claims to supply your company.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

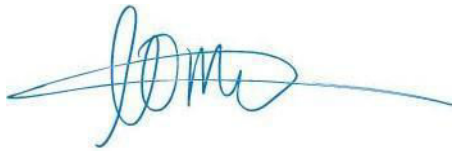
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Jeff Gennette
Chairman & CEO
Macy's, Inc.
7 West Seventh Street
Cleveland, OH 45202

Dear Mr. Gennette,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Macy's in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

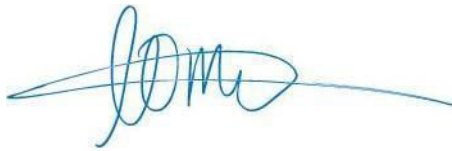
¹ <https://www.aspi.org.au/report/uyghurs-sale>

² <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/178/all-actions>

³ <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/countries/china>

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Satya Nadella
CEO
Microsoft
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

Dear Mr. Nadella,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Microsoft in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

1. O-Film Technology Co. Ltd, which received a transfer of 700 people from Xinjiang in May 2017 and where a Uyghur worker claimed to have worked with more than 1,000 Uyghurs.
2. Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018.
3. Foxconn Technology, one of the factories in Henan province where 560 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in late 2019.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a

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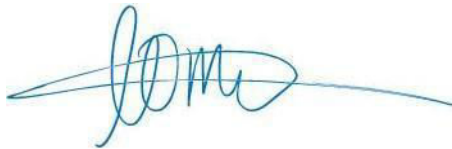
collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Jamie Salter
CEO
Authentic Brands Group, LLC
1411 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

Dear Mr. Nadella,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Nautica in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

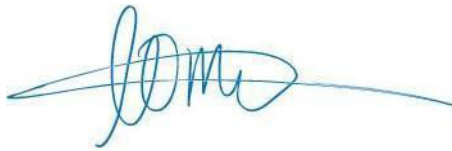
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

John Donahoe
CEO
Nike, Inc.
1 Bowerman Drive
Beaverton, OR 97005

Dear Mr. Donahoe,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Nike in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

1. Qingdao Jifa Huajin Garment Co. Ltd, which was reportedly set to employ 1,000 workers in Xinjiang.
2. Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers.
3. Haoyuanpeng Garment Group, where 63 workers were transferred in February 2018, allegedly directly from a Xinjiang concentration camp.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a

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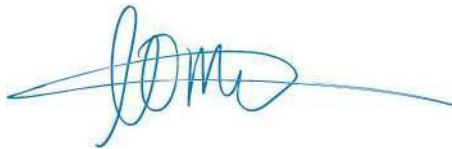
collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Rose Marcario
CEO
Patagonia, Inc.
235 W Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001

Dear Ms. Marcario,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Patagonia in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

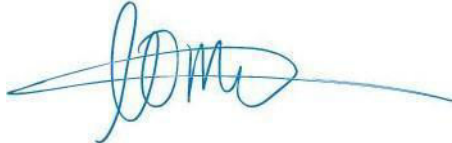
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³ <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/countries/china>

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) What precautions have you taken regarding your supply chain, particularly in China, to ensure compliance with Section 307?
- 3) What investigations have you undertaken of the above-mentioned situation?
- 4) Do you affirm your commitment not to use forced labor, in China or elsewhere?

Sincerely,

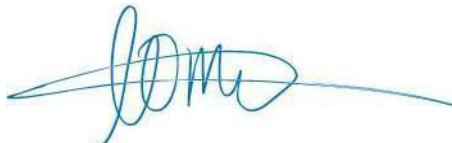


Were you aware of these allegations before the release of

ASPI's report?

- 1) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 2) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 3) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin
Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Patrice Louvet
President & CEO
Ralph Lauren Corporation
650 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Louvet,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Polo Ralph Lauren in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

1. Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers.
2. Youngor Group Co. Ltd, which owns one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers. Youngor's Xinjiang company also claims to supply your company.
3. Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

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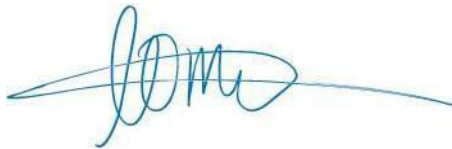
Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Robert Greenberg
Founder & CEO
Skechers USA, Inc.
225 South Sepulveda Boulevard
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Dear Mr. Greenberg,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Skechers in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Dongguan Lvzhou Shoes Industry Co. Ltd., where 491 workers were transferred from Xinjiang between 2017 and November 2019.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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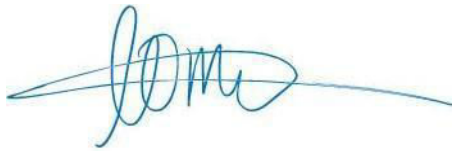
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Brian Cornell
Chairman & CEO
Target Corporation
1000 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55403

Dear Mr. Cornell,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Target in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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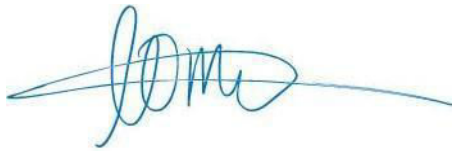
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Steve Rendle
Chairman, President & CEO
VF Corporation
8505 E Orchard Road
Greenwood Village, CO 80111

Dear Mr. Rendle,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against The North Face in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of Nanjing Synergy Textiles Co. Ltd., where a reported 46 workers, including Kazakhs, were transferred from Xinjiang.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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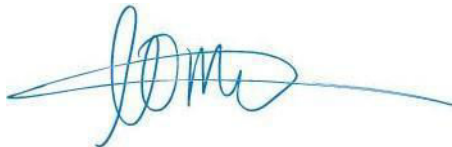
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
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- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Jeff Bezos
Chairman, President, & CEO
Amazon
410 Terry Ave N
Seattle, WA 98109

Dear Mr. Bezos,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Amazon in ASPI's report are related to your alleged use of:

1. O-Film Technology Co. Ltd, which received a transfer of 700 people from Xinjiang in May 2017 and where a Uyghur worker claimed to have worked with more than 1,000 Uyghurs;
2. Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018;
3. Foxconn Technology, one of the factories in Henan province where 560 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in late 2019.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a

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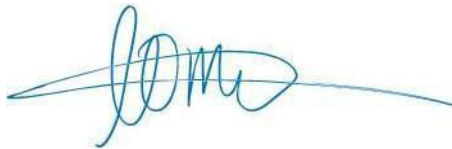
collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Jay Schottenstein
Chairman & CEO
American Eagle Outfitters, Inc.
77 Hot Metal Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15203

Dear Mr. Schottenstein,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against American Eagle in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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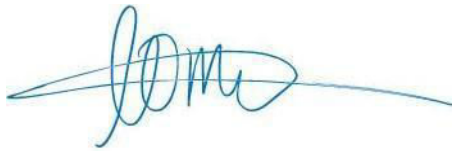
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- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
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Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

April 3, 2020

Tim Cook
CEO
Apple
One Apple Parkway
Cupertino, CA 95014

Dear Mr. Cook,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Apple in ASPI's report include your alleged use of:

- 1) Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a “job fair” to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers;
- 2) Foxconn Technology, one of the factories in Henan province where 560 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in late 2019, and the facility that reportedly makes half of the world's iPhones;
- 3) Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018;
- 4) Highbroad Advanced Material Co. Ltd, where more than 500 Uyghur workers were transferred in November 2017, and which sells predominantly to BOE Technology Group, reportedly set to become Apple's second-largest OLED screen supplier by 2021;
- 5) O-Film Technology Co. Ltd, which received a transfer of 700 people from Xinjiang in May 2017 and where a Uyghur worker claimed to have worked with more than 1,000 Uyghurs, and which you personally visited in 2017.

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As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

As you are well aware, American companies represent this country in your business abroad. It is essential that your values are in line with the basic principles of human rights.

In light of the gravity of the situation, as we consider legislative options, we ask the following:

- 1) Were you aware of these allegations before the release of ASPI's report?
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- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,

Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Claudio Del Vecchio
Chairman & CEO
Brooks Brothers Group, Inc.
11 E 44th St
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Del Vecchio,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Brooks Brothers in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Changji Esquel Textile Co. Ltd, which participated in a "job fair" to organize labor transfers in Xinjiang, and used an admitted 34 forced Uyghur workers..

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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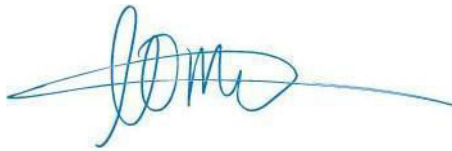
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Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Michael D. Casey
CEO
Carter's, Inc.
3438 Peachtree Road Suite 1800
Atlanta, GA 30326

Dear Mr. Casey,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Carter's in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Nanjing Synergy Textiles Co. Ltd., where a reported 46 workers, including Kazakhs, were transferred from Xinjiang.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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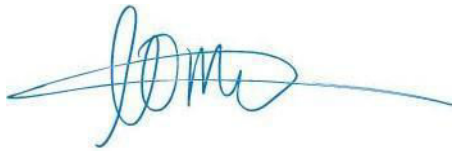
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Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Chuck Robbins
Chairman & CEO
Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134

Dear Mr. Robbins,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Cisco in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Hubei Yihong Precision Manufacturing Co. Ltd, where 105 Uyghur workers were transferred on May 17th, 2018.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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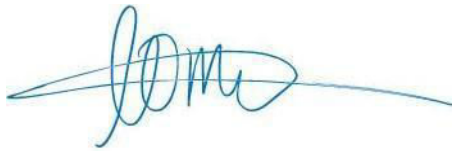
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Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Walter Craig Jelinek
CEO
Costco
PO Box 34331
Seattle, WA 98124

Dear Mr. Jelinek,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claim against Costco in ASPI's report is related to your alleged use of Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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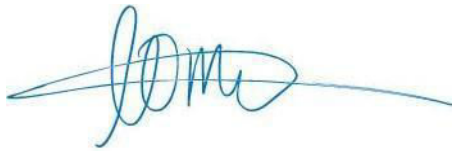
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Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Michael Dell
Chairman & CEO
Dell Technologies Inc.
One Dell Way
Round Rock, TX 78682

Dear Mr. Dell,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Dell in ASPI's report include your alleged use of:

- 1) Foxconn Technology, one of the factories in Henan province where 560 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in late 2019;
- 2) Sichuan Mianyang Jingweida Technology Co. Ltd, one of the factories where 1,554 workers were transferred from Xinjiang in the first 8 months of 2018;
- 3) Highbroad Advanced Material Co. Ltd, where more than 500 Uyghur workers were transferred in November 2017;
- 4) O-Film Technology Co. Ltd, which received a transfer of 700 people from Xinjiang in May 2017 and where a Uyghur worker claimed to have worked with more than 1,000 Uyghurs.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

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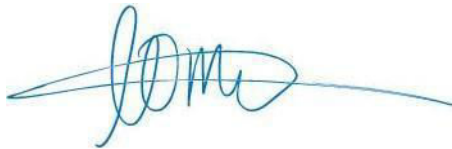
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- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

John Mehas
CEO
Victoria's Secret
Four Limited Parkway East
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

Dear Mr. Mehas,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Victoria's Secret in ASPI's report include your alleged use of Huaifu Top Dyed Melange Yarn Co. Ltd, one of 15 factories in Anhui Province that used labor from more than 2,000 Uyghur workers.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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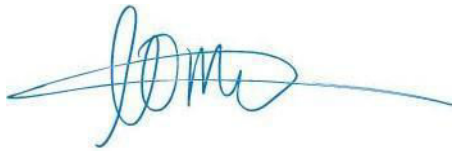
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Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 3, 2020

Doug McMillon
President & CEO
Walmart Inc.
702 SW 8th Street
Bentonville, AR 72716

Dear Mr. McMillon,

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding recent reporting from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that links your company to the use of forced Uyghur labor in China.¹ Last year, the Senate passed the Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act unanimously, and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 407-1.²

The treatment of Uyghur and other Muslim people by the Chinese government – which the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has determined may amount to crimes against humanity³ – has drawn fierce and sustained bipartisan condemnation. That American companies would be using forced Uyghur labor, intentionally or unintentionally, is profoundly disturbing.

The specific claims against Walmart in ASPI's report include your alleged use of:

1. Shandong Zoucheng Gousheng, a satellite factory which claims to have brought over 3,500 jobs to Xinjiang, and which was reported by the Chinese government to be the biggest "Xinjiang Aid" project in Kashgar Prefecture;
2. Qingdao Jifa Huajin Garment Co. Ltd, which was reportedly set to employ 1,000 workers in Xinjiang.

As you are no doubt aware, the import of products made wholly or in part with forced or prison labor is in violation of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307.) It is also in violation of numerous international human rights and labor rights standards.

Among the acts that comprise crimes against humanity, Uyghurs have been allegedly subjected to enslavement, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and persecution against a collective group of people. Put simply, it is our strong belief that nobody should be profiting from these conditions.

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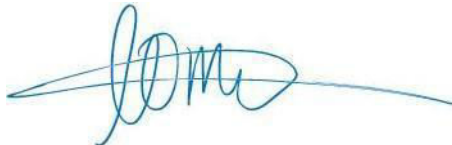
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- 2) Has your company in fact sourced from the factories identified in the ASPI report? If so, for how long?
- 3) What precautions have you taken regarding your company's supply chain in China, especially in regards to goods or materials produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), excludes any use of forced labor and is in compliance with Section 307?
- 4) What audits or investigations has your company undertaken to ensure that your factories or the factories you source from do not use forced labor? How do you ensure that such audits or investigations are independent? Will you make available copies of any audits or investigations carried out over the last three years?

Sincerely,



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress

Additional signers:

Rep. James P. McGovern
Rep. Rashida Tlaib
Rep. Andy Levin
Rep. Jan Schakowsky
Rep. Jamie Raskin