

March 30, 2023

Dear Representatives of G7 Countries to the forthcoming G7 Hiroshima Summit,

We, representatives of the global Uyghur community, investor groups, civil society organisations, trade unions, environmental organisations, and academics, are writing to you in advance of the G7 Ministerial Meetings and Leaders' Summit in 2023 to urge for the adoption of concrete measures to combat the use of systemic forced labour in the global transition to clean energies. Specifically, we urge for G7 commitments to facilitate investment and use legislative tools to incentivise the development of alternative sources of supply for the renewable energy industries, which are not reliant on the forced labour of Uyghurs, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Hui people in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Uyghur Region), in order to build clean, resilient and just supply chains.

The world has already experienced over 1°C of warming. It is vital that governments internationally act upon commitments to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C. This commitment can only be met by a rapid transition from fossil fuels, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 45% below their 2010 levels by 2030 and a commitment to reaching net zero emissions by 2050, as called for by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

The transition to clean energy must be just and respect everyone's fundamental rights. Yet, currently, critical industries to the transition of clean energies are reliant on the use of systemic state-imposed forced labour of Uyghurs and other Turkic and Muslim-majority peoples. This forced labour constitutes part of the Chinese government's broader persecution in the Uyghur Region, which includes mass internment, torture, forced sterilisation and forced separation of families. The UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner has concluded that the mass detention "may constitute crimes against humanity", while the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery has concluded that some instances of forced labour "may amount to enslavement as a crime against humanity", and legal experts, various governments or parliaments, and an independent tribunal have concluded that elements of the persecution may amount to genocide.

Authoritative academic analysis has found that up to 97% of all polysilicon-based solar panels, virtually the entire electric vehicle industry, and key critical minerals are all grossly exposed to Uyghur forced labour. This is due to the mining, processing or manufacturing of key materials and inputs (including quartz, metallurgical-grade silicon, polysilicon, lithium, manganese, graphene, steel, copper and aluminium, among others) for these industries by companies implicated in state-imposed forced labour in the Uyghur Region. This risk has increased over recent years with the state's imposed programmes of relocation of processing and manufacturing into the Uyghur Region, concentrating global market sourcing in the Region. Processing and manufacturing in the Uyghur Region is also environmentally damaging. For example, metallurgical-grade silicon production in the Region has a heavy reliance on coal-fired power plants.

Overall, the global transition to clean and sustainable energy risks being directly or indirectly implicated in state-imposed forced labour, crimes against humanity and genocide. This reliance on supply chains that are heavily implicated in state-imposed forced labour creates a falsely low-cost "green transition" and allows for undercutting of other suppliers/sourcing locations whose business models are not centred on state-imposed forced labour and use of environmentally-damaging processing or manufacturing. Further, the concentration of supply from a limited number of suppliers

poses risks to the resilience of renewable technology supply chains, as any disruption in sourcing could cause a breakdown in supply chains.

As stewards of some of the world's largest economies, we therefore call upon you to take clear action to introduce measures which will enable diversification of renewable energy technology supply chains. This should include the use of development finance and other financial incentives, in collaboration with the renewable sector, to develop alternative supplies of materials. Alternative supplies must be sustainably-produced and affordable, including to support the scale-up of renewable energy in the Global South. We have already seen that companies exiting the Uyghur Region due to forced labour concerns have rapidly developed new manufacturing and sourcing. Indeed, it appears that a commitment to a truly just transition actually may result in a more rapid expansion of renewable production and more resilient and diverse supply chains.

Furthermore, to incentivise renewable industries to diversify supply chains and ensure that they are not reliant on systemic forced labour, G7 countries must introduce trade-based legislative measures to target imports and exports made with forced labour, including state-imposed forced labour. As momentum towards this grows in the G7, including in the United States, Canada and the European Union, we urge for global alignment and collaboration on trade controls, which should be designed and enforced to be effective against regional examples of state-imposed forced labour. Critically, the lack of aligned regulation risks creating 'dumping grounds' for forced labour goods in jurisdictions which fail to introduce aligned legislation.

The introduction of such measures would be in line with previous G7 Trade commitments to "intensify our work towards building responsible, sustainable, and transparent critical minerals supply chains", G7 Employment and Labour commitments to "agree on concrete actions and joint steps towards a just transition and the creation of decent, high quality work for a green economy" and G7 Climate commitments to "expedite solutions that will enable the most responsible forms of producing, processing and manufacturing materials." The introduction of trade controls would also be in line with the G7 Employment and Labour recognition of the "role to play in achieving better outcomes for people and planet through a smart mix of mandatory and voluntary measures including legislation, incentives and guidance for business."

We stand at your disposal to discuss these issues in more depth.

Sincerely,

1. Alan Crawford, Alan Crawford Consulting LLC
2. Alexandra Correia, Coordenadora, Grupo de Apoio ao Tibete Portugal
3. Allison Gill, Forced Labor Program Director, Global Labor Justice-International Labor Rights Forum
4. Amjad Hussain, Chief Executive Officer, DHEWA (development for health education work & awareness) welfare society chakwal, Pakistan
5. Andrew Wallis OBE, Chief Executive Officer, Unseen
6. Anita Dorett, Director, Investor Alliance for Human Rights
7. Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO
8. Associate Professor Martijn Boersma, University of Notre Dame Australia
9. Carolyn Kitto, Director, Be Slavery Free
10. Charity Ryerson, Executive Director, Corporate Accountability Lab
11. Desiree Lucchese, Head of Ethics and Impact, U Ethical Investors

12. Dilnur Reyhan, President, European Uyghur Institute
13. Dolkun Isa, President, World Uyghur Congress
14. Dr. Gul Berna Ozcan, Reader in International Business, Royal Holloway, University of London
15. Dr. Joanne Smith Finley, Reader in Chinese Studies, Newcastle University
16. Dr. Julia Udall, Sheffield Hallam University/ Studio Pollo
17. Dr. Mark Levene, Emeritus fellow, University of Southampton, UK
18. Dr. Mark Zirnsak, Senior Social Justice Advocate, Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of Victoria and Tasmania
19. Dr. Quoc-Hung Tran, MD - Coordinator, Alliance for Vietnam's Democracy
20. Duane Roberts, Director of Equities, Dana Investment Advisors
21. Edward Chaka, Executive Director, Peoples Federation for National Peace and Development (PEFENAP)
22. Elena Lunder, Expert, Focus Association for Sustainable Development
23. Eleonora Mongelli, Vice President, FIDU - Italian Federation for Human Rights
24. Elfidar Iltebir, President, Uyghur American Association
25. Emma Littlewood, Strategy Director, Green Element Group
26. Erin Farrell Rosenberg, Visiting Scholar, Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights at the University of Cincinnati College of Law
27. Gabriele Gallo, International President, La Verità Onlus - International Diplomacy
28. Gearóid Ó Cuinn, Director, Global Legal Action Network
29. Grace Forrest, Director, Walk Free
30. Hashim Yussif, General Secretary, Progressive Democrats Association of Ghana
31. Imam Abdul Malik Mujahid, President, Justice For All
32. James Lynch, Co-Director, FairSquare
33. Jasmine O'Connor OBE, Chief Executive Officer, Anti-Slavery International
34. Jasmine Owens, Writer/Researcher, Ethical Consumer Research Association
35. Jim Vallette, Chief Executive Officer/President, Material Research L3C
36. Jin Tanaka, Branch Manager, UNISC International
37. Joanna Ewart-James, Co-Founder & Executive Director, Freedom United
38. Josh Zinner, CEO, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
39. Kerimu Uda, Chairman, Japan Uyghur Association
40. KOYA Natoueu Jean Claude, Réseau des Organisations de la Société civile pour le développement du Tonkpi (ROSCIDET)
41. Kristen Abrams, Senior Director - Combatting Human Trafficking, The McCain Institute
42. Kyle Matthews, Executive Director, Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies
43. Lord Alton of Liverpool, Vice Chair All Party Parliamentary Group on Uyghurs. Crossbench Member House of Lords, UK
44. Madiana Massamba Jean Ben, Vice President, Congolese Children of the Future
45. Martina E. Vandenberg, President, The Human Trafficking Legal Center
46. Massimo Introvigne, Editor, Bitter Winter Magazine
47. Mehmet Tohti, Executive Director, Uyghur Rights Advocacy Project
48. Mia Hasenson-Gross, Executive Director, René Cassin, the Jewish voice for human rights
49. Michela Cocchi, President, Lady Lawyer Foundation
50. Nicholas Stewart, Vice President, Australian Lawyers for Human Rights
51. Nick Grono, Chief Executive Officer, The Freedom Fund
52. Nicola Macbean, Executive Director, The Rights Practice
53. Nicole Izsak, Director, Jewish Movement for Uyghur Freedom

54. Nicole Munns, International Systemic Change Director, Justice and Care
55. Omer Kanat, Executive Director, Uyghur Human Rights Project
56. Patrick Ten Brink, Secretary General, European Environmental Bureau (EEB)
57. Prabesh Raj Joshi, Board of Director, Asian Academy for Peace, Research and Development
58. Professor Alastair Buckley, University of Sheffield
59. Professor Aniebiet Inyang Ntui, Ambassador of the EU's European Climate Pact
60. Professor Laura T. Murphy, Professor of Human Rights, Sheffield Hallam University
61. Professor Sital S. Dhillon, Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice, Sheffield Hallam University
62. Professor Natalia Szablewska, Professor in Law and Society, The Open University (UK)
63. Rahima Mahmut, Executive Director, Stop Uyghur Genocide
64. Rajendra Bahadur Adhikari, Chairman, Rural Area Development Programme (RADP)
65. Ramila Chanisheff, President, Australian Uyghur Tangritagh Women's Association
66. Rebecca Ballard, Founder and Executive Director, The Fashion Connection
67. Rev. Fletcher Harper, Executive Director, GreenFaith
68. Roman Kühn, Director, Society for Threatened Peoples
69. Roxanne Houshmand-Howell, Founder, The Right Project
70. Rukia Ahmed, Vice Chairperson, Kenya Inter University Environmental Students Association
71. Rushan Abbas, Executive Director, Campaign For Uyghurs
72. Sarah Brooks, Programme Manager, International Service for Human Rights
73. Sarah Greenfield Clark, Co-Founder, Climate 2025
74. Sehrish Naz, Founder Initiative for action SDGs and Human Rights, Life Savors Organization
75. Serena Oberstein, Executive Director, Jewish World Watch
76. Simon Billenness, Director, No Business With Genocide
77. Sister Barbara Aires, Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth
78. Sophie Otiende, Chief Executive Officer, Global Fund to End Modern Slavery
79. Tak Bahadur Tamang, Secretary, Paropakar Primary Health Care Centre (PPUK)
80. Tamara Cincik, Chief Executive Officer, Fashion Roundtable
81. Tangui Cornu, Co-President, FGTB ABVV HORVAL (The Food, Hospitality and Services Union, Belgium)
82. Vicki Stein Prusnofsky, Social Action Chair, The Hebrew Congregation of Somers
83. Victor Rodriguez, Chief Executive, Funds Management, Challenger Limited
84. Yuka Iwatsuki, President, Action against Child Exploitation (ACE)
85. Zaineb Aboud, Executive Deputy Director, Free Uyghur Now
86. Živa Lopatič, Director, Zavod za pravično trgovino, 3MUHE