

Publicly Traded Chinese Companies Linked to CCP's Use of Forced Labor (by Industry) - Prepared by Coalition for a Prosperous America

Entity	Stock Ticker	Industry	Example & Source 1	Example & Source 2	MSCI - EM	MSCI - ACWI	S&P Emerging BMI	SPDJ - EM (SPEM)	FTSE AW ex-US	STOXX - Emerging Markets 1500	STOXX - EM	UFLPA Entity List	Alt Stock Ticker	Additional Notes
Xinjiang Qingsong Building Materials and Chemicals (Group) Co., Ltd. (新疆青松建材化工(集团)股份有限公司)	600425.SS	Building Materials	Xinjiang Qingsong Building Materials and Chemicals (Group) Co., Ltd. is a publicly traded subsidiary of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC), the governing body of Xinjiang Province that oversees the mass detention and forced labor campaigns perpetrated against the region's Uyghur Muslim and minority groups. XPCC was sanctioned by the US in 2020 and the E.U. in 2021. As a subsidiary, Xinjiang Qingsong likely sources its labor from the sites and transferrals organized by XPCC. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/610db5f8f2fc1c6a88dd7ee0/1628288525125/Xinjiang+Report.pdf											
Haitong Securities Co., Ltd. (海通证券股份有限公司)	6837.HK	Capital Markets		In their 2020 Xinjiang Goldwind Funds Allocation Report, Haitong Securities Co., Ltd. was connected to Xinjiang Goldwind Technology Co., Ltd., known user of Uyghur "forced labor." As Xinjiang Goldwind's sponsor, Haitong Securities helped fund wind projects in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Zone. http://static.cninfo.com.cn/finalpage/2021-03-27/1209465938.PDF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		600837.SS	Class A and Class H shares. A and H are in the MSCI EM, S&P, and FTSE. Only the H share is in the ACWI.
Xinjiang Tianye Co., Ltd. (新疆天业集团有限公司)	600075.SS	Chemicals	Xinjiang Tianye's 2018 annual report indicates participation in a wide array of so-called poverty alleviation programs, including labor transfers and vocational training programs. The company reports that it has "absorbed" 100 local workers, which typically is a euphemism for labor transfers. Furthermore, a state media report in 2020 provides evidence that the company has been the recipient of "poverty alleviation" surplus labour transfers as a "paired poverty alleviation work unit". https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link?track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aasc%3AUS%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd503286a3#pageNum=24	Xinjiang Tianye is a publicly traded subsidiary of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the governing body of Xinjiang Province that oversees the mass detention and forced labor campaigns perpetrated against the region's Uyghur Muslim and minority groups. XPCC was sanctioned by the US in 2020 and the EU in 2021. Presumably, Tianye sources its labor from the sites and transferrals organized by XPCC. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/610db5f8f2fc1c6a88dd7ee0/1628288525125/Xinjiang+Report.pdf										
Wuchan Zhongda Group Co., Ltd. (物产中大集团股份有限公司)	600704.SS	Conglomerates		Wuchan Zhongda Group Co., Ltd. is reportedly buying and selling cotton from known Uyghur human rights abuser Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC). Wuchan Zhongda Group is publicly listed, which exposes foreign investors to potentially financing XPCC cotton trade. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/610db5f8f2fc1c6a88dd7ee0/1628288525125/Xinjiang+Report.pdf					X					
Goertek Inc.	002241.SZ	Consumer Electronics		On March 7, 2022, the Campaign for Accountability's Tech Transparency Project released a report documenting Amazon's alleged use of suppliers linked to forced labor in China. GoerTek Inc. was accused of having ties with forced labor and violating Amazon's policy against "suppliers that traffic workers or in any other way exploit workers by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, or fraud." https://www.techtransparencyproject.org/articles/amazon-suppliers-tied-forced-labor-xinjiang	X		X	X	X					

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Avary Holding (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (鹏鼎控股(深圳)股份有限公司)	002938.SZ	Electronic Components	Avary Holdings employs about 111 Uyghurs that were transferred from Xinjiang to its Jiangsu factory and has participated in programs seeking additional Uyghur labor transfers. http://archive.ph/L5G9i		X		X	X	X						
BOE Technology Group	000725.SZ	Electronic Components	On March 1, 2020, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) included BOE Technology Group in a list of companies that may benefit from the use of Uyghur workers through allegedly abusive labour transfer programs as recently as 2019. BOE's supplier Hefei Highbroad Advanced Material Co. Ltd (Highbroad), which manufactures components for flat panel displays for BOE, reportedly sponsored the alleged forced transfer of 1,000 Uyghurs per year for three years in 2017 to its manufacturing facilities, with at least 500 reportedly working at their electronics factory in Hefei. Additionally, in 2018, 544 Uyghurs were allegedly forced to transfer to work at another factory in Hefei of Highbroad's subsidiary, Fuying Photoelectric Co. Ltd. https://www.aspi.org.au/report/uyghurs-sale		X		X	X	X			200725.SZ		Class A and Class B listings. A and B in S&P and FTSE. Class A alone is what is in the MSCI indices.	
Jiangsu Tanyuan Technology Co. Ltd.	603133.SS	Electronic Components	On July 22, 2020, Tanyuan Technology was added to the US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security Entity List in connection with forced labor practices involving Uyghur and other Muslim minority groups in Xinjiang. The company is a primary supplier of graphite heat dissipation materials used in touch screens for consumer electronics and vehicles, using at least 250 Uyghur workers transferred from Xinjiang to Jiangsu. https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/07/22/2020-15827/addition-of-certain-entities-to-the-entity-list-revision-of-existing-entries-on-the-entity-list	On June 17, 2022, Tanyuan Technology was added to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Entity List after being identified as working with the government of Xinjiang to recruit, transport, and facilitate the forced labor of multiple ethnic groups out of Xinjiang, including the Uyghur, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz peoples. The UFLPA considers 11 indicators of forced labor for which companies are added to its list, including: the restriction of movement, isolation, physical and sexual violence, intimidation and threats, retention of identity, documents, withholding of wages, debt bondage, abusive working and living conditions, and excessive overtime. Tanyuan Technology is a electronics company specializing in touch screens for handheld devices and cars. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-06/22_0617_fletf_uflpa-strategy.pdf										X	
Lens Technology (蓝思科技)	300433.SZ	Electronic Components	On March 7, 2022, the Campaign for Accountability's Tech Transparency Project released a report documenting Amazon's use of suppliers linked to forced labor in China. Lens Technology was accused of having directly used forced labor and violating Amazon's policy against "suppliers that traffic workers or in any other way exploit workers by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, or fraud." https://www.techtransparencyproject.org/articles/amazon-suppliers-tied-forced-labor-xinjiang	On April 8, 2021, it was reported that Lens Technology, which generates about 60% of its revenues from Apple, was accused of using forced labor of Uyghur workers from Xinjiang according to a report from the Tech Transparency Project (TTP). Apple has denied such an allegation. https://www.asiafinacial.com/supplier-shares-hit-by-apple-cut-off-woes-over-xinjiang-labour	X		X	X	X						

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Jointown Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd	600998.SS	Pharmaceutical Retailers	In February 2022, the Atlantic Council reported that Jointown Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd. was connected to the oppression of Uyghur peoples in Xinjiang. Jointown's Xinjiang location has participated in state-sponsored poverty alleviation and labor transfer schemes, which are well known euphemisms for forced labor. In 2018, Jointown built its 120,000-square-meter industrial park in Urumqi and by 2020, they had over 200 workers transferred from southern XUAR "and other remote and underdeveloped prefectures." https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Financing__Genocide.pdf				X	X	X					
KTK Group	603680.SS	Railroads	On July 22, 2020, KTK Group (also known as Jinchuang Group) was added to the US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security Entity list through its significant connections to forced labor in Xinjiang. https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2020/07/commerce-department-adds-eleven-chinese-entities-implicated-human-manufacturer	On June 17, 2022, KTK Group was added to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Entity List after being identified as working with the government of Xinjiang to recruit, transport, and facilitate the forced labor of multiple ethnic groups out of Xinjiang, including the Uyghur, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz peoples. The UFLPA considers 11 indicators of forced labor for which companies are added to its list, including: the abuse of vulnerability, deception, restriction of movement, isolation, physical and sexual violence, intimidation and threats, retention of identity, documents, withholding of wages, debt bondage, abusive working and living conditions, and excessive overtime. KTK Group is a rail transportation equipment manufacturer. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-06/22_0617_fletf_uflpa-strategy.pdf								X		
Suzhou Good-Ark Electronics Co., Ltd.	002079.SZ	Semiconductors	According to a 2017 agreement, Good-Ark agreed to employ 500 Uyghur workers following their completion of an education and training program that has been characterized as a detention and indoctrination program. As of 2019, the company's Shandong factory employed a number of Uyghurs that had been transferred from Xinjiang. http://archive.ph/3eOG3 ; http://archive.ph/jXzgl				X	X						
Canadian Solar Inc.	CSIQ	Solar	On August 19, 2021, approximately 2.1 GW of solar projects totaling near \$2.2 billion were detained by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in accordance with a Withhold Release Order (WRO) issued on June 24th, 2021, with the aim of preventing the flow of goods produced using forced labor in Xinjiang. https://pv-magazine-usa.com/2021/11/04/border-agents-detained-40-31-mw-of-longi-solar-products-company-says/ ; https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/24/fact-sheet-new-u-s-government-actions-on-forced-labor-in-xinjiang/									X		

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GCL Technology Holdings Ltd. (fka GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Ltd.)	3800.HK	Solar	Xinjiang GCL employed coerced surplus laborers as part of a scheme that brought "more than 1,800 poor laborers [who] are all beneficiaries of the organized transfer of labor from poor families from ten deeply impoverished counties in three prefectures of southern Xinjiang." According to state media, the workers "were placed in Xinjiang state-owned enterprises affiliated with the region or central government enterprises based in the region." In late 2018, within the first few months of operation, GCL-Poly's facility in Changji had employed more than 60 people through surplus labor transfers. https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AUS%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd503286a3#pageNum=30	According to the US-based consultancy group Horizon Advisory, GCL-Poly uses forced labor of the Uyghur population in Xinjiang. The company accepts workers transferred by the Chinese government from Xinjiang and force them to undergo "military-style" training. https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/08/business/economy/china-solar-companies-forced-labor-xinjiang.html	X	X	X	X							Class A shares.
Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. (合盛硅业股份有限公司)	603260.SS	Solar	On May 24, 2021, Hoshine Silicon's Xinjiang subsidiary was accused of actively recruiting and employing "transferred surplus labor" from rural villages around Turpan to its Shanshan facility. Xinjiang Hoshine relies on government programs that place rural laborers deemed to be "surplus" in factory work. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-06/22_0617_fletf_uflpa-strategy.pdf	Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. was added to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Entity List after being identified as an entity in Xinjiang that mines, produces, or manufactures wholly or in part any goods, wares, articles and merchandise with forced labor. Hoshine Silicon was also identified as an entity that sources material from Xinjiang or from persons working with the government of Xinjiang or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the "poverty alleviation" program or the "pairing-assistance" program or any other government-labor scheme that uses forced labor. The UFLPA considers 11 indicators of forced labor for which companies are added to its list, including: the abuse of vulnerability, deception, restriction of movement, isolation, physical and sexual violence, intimidation and threats, retention of identity, documents, withholding of wages,	X		X	X	X			X			
JA Solar Holdings Company (上海晶澳)	002459.SZ	Solar	plants in the XUAR, including through Beitun Haitianda Photovoltaic Power Generation Co. Ltd., and through Beitun Haitianda Photovoltaic Power Generation 184th Mission Branch. The plants are located in the 184th Regiment of the 10th Division of the XPCC. They have a lease with XPCC allegedly through December 2040. JA Solar created subsidiary Tiemenguan Ja Solar Co. Ltd. in April 2020, which operates a power station in XPCC's Tiemenguan City. https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AUS%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd503286a3#pageNum=42		X		X	X	X						

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Jinko Solar Holding Co Ltd.	JKS	Solar	<p>On September 16, 2021, reports emerged that approximately 100 MW of product sold by Jinko Solar were stopped by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in accordance with a CBP Withhold Release Order issued on June 24th, 2021, to disrupt the flow of goods produced using forced labor in Xinjiang.</p> <p>https://www.reuters.com/article/jinkosolar-shipments/chinas-jinkosolar-says-some-panels-being-held-at-u-s-border-idUSKBN2GC2AO; https://pv-magazine-usa.com/2021/11/04/border-agents-detained-40-31-mw-of-longi-solar-products-company-says/; https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/24/fact-sheet-new-u-s-government-actions-on-forced-labor-in-xinjiang/</p>	<p>In the spring of 2020, Xinjiang Jinko Solar accepted 78 "registered unemployed personnel" from the Kunas County government on one-year or longer contracts. In July 2020, Xinjiang Jinko Solar was awarded further subsidies for "accepting forty poor laborers from southern Xinjiang." 2020 may not have been the earliest Xinjiang Jinko Solar received labor transfers; the relatively small Xinyuan Industrial Park in which Jinko Solar is located brought in rural surplus laborers starting at least as early as 2018.</p> <p>https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aacds%3AUS%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd503286a3#pageNum=38</p>			X	X								Sponsored ADR and Class A. ADR in S&P.
LONGI Green Energy Technology Co. (Xi'an LONGI Silicon Materials Co.) (隆基绿能科技股份有限公司)	601012.SS	Solar	<p>On November 4, 2021, LONGI Green Energy Technology filed a report with the Shanghai Stock Exchange that said US Customs and Border Protection had detained a total of 40.31 MW modules exported by LONGI to the US between October 28, 2021 - November 3, 2021. The detention was undertaken in accordance with a Withhold Release Order (WRO) issued by CBP on June 24th, 2021, to disrupt the flow of goods produced using forced labor in Xinjiang. 100MW of LONGI modules were released on February 21, 2022.</p> <p>https://pv-magazine-usa.com/2022/02/21/roth-100mw-of-modules-detained-under-hoshine-wro-released/</p>	<p>On May 24, 2021, it was reported that LONGI was a customer of many of the polysilicon companies engaged in labor transfers in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The firm procures polysilicon from GCL-Poly, purchases polysilicon from Xinte through 2025, and is one of Daqo New Energy's largest customers. LONGI also has three solar plants in the 13th Division of the Kumul Xuanli Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC).</p> <p>https://www.shu.ac.uk/helenakennedy-centre-international-justice/research-and-projects/all-projects/in-broad-daylight</p>	X	X	X	X	X							
TBEA Co., Ltd. (formerly Tebian Electric Apparatus Co.)	600089.SS	Solar	<p>Uyghur Forced Labour and Global Solar Supply Chains" by the Helena Kennedy Center for International Justice, it was detailed that by May of 2020, TBEA had invested a total CNY 30 million in various poverty alleviation programs in the Uyghur Region and significantly engaged in surplus labor transfers. TBEA has adopted two villages in Hotan where it engages in extensive poverty alleviation and labor transfer social engineering experiments. TBEA announced in 2018 that it had developed employment positions for which the company transferred 200-300 poor people into work. TBEA was one of four companies that were recipients of 139 eighteen- to sixty-year-old transfer laborers from Jimsar County for work in the company power plant in the Zhundong Economic and Technological Development Zone. The laborers were assigned Han minders/trainers that were dubbed in-laws to ensure their</p>	<p>According to a Bloomberg report published on April 13, 2021, TBEA accepted as many as 300 poor workers from Hotan, an area with a large Uyghur population that has been targeted for government assimilation policies, in 2018. A TBEA corporate official also reported that in 2019 that he had aided government agents in visiting Hotan villagers' homes to "spread Party policies" and "prescribe the right medicine" to alleviate poverty. TBEA is the parent company of Xinte Energy Co. which has a polysilicon factory, located in Xinjiang.</p> <p>https://www.bloomberg.com/graphiccs/2021-xinjiang-solar/</p>	X		X	X	X							

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Trina Solar Co., Ltd. (天合光能股份有限公司)	688599.SS	Solar	In 2014, Trina Solar began manufacturing photovoltaic modules in its plant in Toksun County, Turpan, Xinjiang using forced labor. Trina subsidiary Xinjiang Tianyuan Smart Energy Company operates a project in the Camel Circle Industrial Park of the 13th Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC). https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AU5%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd	Solar products shipped to the US by Trina Solar were stopped by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in accordance with a CBP Withhold Release Order (WRO) issued on June 24th, 2021 to disrupt the flow of goods produced using forced labor in Xinjiang. On August 20, 2021, it was reported that 6 next-generation modules sold by Trina Solar were detained by CBP, presumably at the Port of Los Angeles. On February 21, 2022, it was reported that the majority of Trina's detained products have been released. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/24/fact-sheet-new-u-s-government-actions-on-forced-labor-in-xinjiang/ ; https://www.pv-magazine.com/2021/08/20/us-customs-enforcement-is-jeopardizing-2-1-gw-of-solar-projects/ ; https://pv-magazine-usa.com/2022/02/21/roth-100mw-of-modules-detained-under-hoshine-wro-released/	X		X	X		X					
Xinjiang Daqo New Energy Co., Ltd. (大全新能源有限公司)	688303.SS	Solar	Xinjiang Daqo indicated that it had received subsidies for labor placements from the Chinese government, which may indicate that the company employs state-sponsored labour transfers in its own facilities, as "placement" is a term the central government and Xinjiang local and regional governments sometimes use for labor transfers. According to the US-based consultancy group Horizon Advisory, Daqo New Energy uses forced labor of the Uyghur population in Xinjiang. The company accepts workers transferred by the Chinese government from Xinjiang and force them to undergo "military-style" training. https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AU5%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd503286a3#pageNum=28 ; https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/08/business/economy/china-solar-companies-forced-labor-xinjiang.html	New Energy was listed on the US Department of Commerce's BIS Entity List for human rights violations of the Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in China. Daqo New Energy manufactures monocrystalline silicon and polysilicon, primarily for use in solar photovoltaic systems, and operates a manufacturing facility in Shihezi, Xinjiang, China. On June 17, 2022, Xinjiang Daqo New Energy was added to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) Entity List after being identified as an entity in Xinjiang that mines, produces, or manufactures wholly or in part any goods, wares, articles and merchandise with forced labor. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-a-china-commerce/us-adds-five-chinese-companies-to-entity-list-over-alleged-human-rights-abuses-idUSL2N2O52QB											
Xinte Energy Co., Ltd.	1799.HK	Solar	It is heavily implied by the media campaigns and CEO speeches of Xinte Energy, TBEA's polysilicon-manufacturing subsidiary, that the firm is involved in labor transfers and part of pairing programs that match TBEA employees with indigenous laborers for ideological indoctrination. https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AU5%3Ad360ffab-40cc-4d83-8b8b-a8bd503286a3#pageNum=34	According to the US-based consultancy group Horizon Advisory, Xinte Energy uses forced labor of the Uyghur population in Xinjiang. The company accepts workers transferred by the Chinese government from Xinjiang and force them to undergo "military-style" training. https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/08/business/economy/china-solar-companies-forced-labor-xinjiang.html			X	X		X					

