

# **The Chinese Communist Party's State-run Prison Slave Labor Industry**

**— CCP's Secret Weapon in the Trade War**

**Volume I**



**追查迫害法輪功國際組織**

**World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong**

<https://www.upholdjustice.org/>

## Foreword

By investigating the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) prisons and now-abolished labor camps forcing Falun Dafa (i.e. Falun Gong) practitioners to produce slave labor products, World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) uncovers the CCP's serious violation of human rights of enslaved individuals. It also brings to light the economic aggression against the international community and its destruction of human moral conscience. The slave labor victims are mainly Falun Gong practitioners, as well as human rights advocates such as lawyers with a sense of justice.

The large-scale production and circulation of these ultra-low-cost and extremely competitive slave labor products have made a great impact on the international labor market and economic market. The result is bankruptcies of a large number of businesses in the same industries. At the same time, the large number of people who lost their jobs as a result of this unfair competition, have become a serious burden to the international society and foreign governments, disrupting the normal order of the market economy.

More severely, the existing slave labor enterprises in China are wholly state-owned. they are established by using the human and material resources of all Chinese prisons. They have been transformed from the previous prison enterprise system into a state slave labor industry with a unified and militarized management by the Chinese Communist Party, directly led and guided by its judiciary system, and with the financial support from the state. According to the incomplete data obtained from our investigation, there are at least 681 state-owned prison enterprises in 30 provinces, municipalities directly under the central government's control and autonomous regions in China. Since these enterprises have a centralized and unified management, their manpower resources are slave labor with almost no cost; they challenge the individual's physiological and psychological limits and use torture to coerce the detainees to perform slave labor; there is the massive scale of human resources in prisons, now-abolished labor camps and brainwashing centers; and there are the CCP's economic information resources, and the support from the state economic and trade diplomacy and preferential policies, a super-strong economic and trade entity beyond any restriction has come into being. It serves as an enormously powerful strategic weapon for the CCP's international trade and economic aggression. As a result, in the entire world, no company can compete with the CCP's slave labor enterprises. Regardless how many tariffs the United States imposes on China, the CCP's slave labor industry will not be significantly affected.

The scale and production capacity of these enterprises and their subsidiaries are astonishing. For example, Sichuan Heqiang Group Co., Ltd.<sup>1</sup>, affiliated to the Sichuan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has at least 43 subsidiaries. The general manager of the company, Zeng Yongzhong, is also the deputy director and communist party committee member of the Sichuan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.<sup>2</sup> Sichuan Heqiang Group Co., Ltd. was established as a parent company in November 2011, and subsequently, the 43 prisons across the province all set up its subsidiary companies. As of December 31, 2017, the total assets of these prison enterprises in Sichuan Province reached 3.485 billion yuan.

Among them, Sichuan Xinlei Industry Co., Ltd.<sup>3</sup>, one of its subsidiary companies, is affiliated to Sichuan Leimaping Prison, has more than 1,100 police guards and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, and is capable of detaining 100,000 inmates. Located in the deep mountains at the border of Sichuan Province and Yunnan Province and surrounded by 133 square kilometers of rolling hills, the prison has 230 detention sites on different hill tops and

the highest hilltop site confines more than 23,000 inmates. Its business operations include electronic equipment manufacturing; hydropower generation; housing services; textile and garment processing; manufacturing of construction materials, plastic products, daily commodities and household goods; retail of prepackaged foods and dairy products; and retail of cigarettes and cigars.

The CCP refers to this slave labor system in its prisons, now-defunct labor camps and detention centers as “reform through labor”. Due to the lure of huge profits from slave labor products, the slave labor industry has been becoming more and more developed. Especially since the CCP began suppressing Falun Gong practitioners in 1999, the scale of the CCP’s slave labor production has expanded rapidly. With the CCP’s “reform and open-up policy” and its accession to the WTO, in order to highlight the prison economy’s “competitive advantages” in the trend towards economic globalization, in 2003, the Chinese Communist Party separated its prison enterprises from their affiliated prisons and set up new wholly state-owned prison enterprises, their subsidiaries and branch companies. The legal representatives of these prison enterprises at all levels are Communist Party officials, thus forming the CCP’s state slave labor industry that is planned, coordinated and managed in a highly militarized and unified manner, from the CCP Central Committee to its grass-roots levels.<sup>4</sup>

The information collected by WOIPFG indicates that severe abuse of slave labor exists in the prisons and existed in the now-abolished labor camps of the Chinese communist regime. All detained Falun Gong practitioners have suffered from severe slave labor. The enslaved victims also include human rights activists and righteous lawyers, who have the courage to speak for vulnerable groups and fight for justice. The victims are aged between 16 and 70. Within barbed wires and prison walls, many of them are forced to work painstakingly between 12 and 19 hours a day. When the "production tasks" were heavy, they would have to "work overtime" for even more hours; sometimes they cannot sleep for several days in a row. The enslaved individuals endure unspeakable and unimaginable physical and mental sufferings, adverse living conditions, punishments and even torture, which challenge their physiological and psychological limits. Many of them have contracted various diseases or become incapacitated due to persecution; some have even perished under persecution.<sup>5</sup>

Falun Gong is also known as Falun Dafa. It is based on the principle of “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance”. By government estimation, in 1998 there were 70 to 100 million Falun Gong practitioners in Mainland China. The Chinese Communist Party started persecutions against Falun Gong practitioners in July 1999. As estimated in a US State Department report of 2013, there were 1640,000 prisoners detained in 681 prisons in China. As discovered by a non-profit organization the Forced Labor Research Foundation, there are about 1400 forced labor facilities in China. It is estimated that there are more than 3 million detainees<sup>6</sup>. According to United States “2008 Religious Freedom Report”, more than half of the detained in Chinese forced labor camps are Falun Gong practitioners<sup>7</sup>. Based on the above arguments, it is estimated that there are more than 1 million Falun Gong practitioners detained in forced labor camps (the reeducation through labor system).

On June 18, 1998, at its closing ceremony of the 86th session in Geneva, the International Labor Organization formally passed the *ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, which points out clearly the need to eliminate “all forms of forced or compulsory labor”. As a participating member of the International Labor Organization, instead of carrying out the Organization’s provisions, China has adopted many preferential

policies for the businesses within its labor camp and prison systems, while stimulating and encouraging the growth of such enterprises and attracting foreign investments for them. Protected by such preferential policies, businesses located in the economic development zones of some provinces and cities even try to attract foreign investments by directly advertising the cheaper labor from the imprisoned individuals, which has resulted in an alarming expansion of slave labor enterprises. For example, Hangzhou Z-shine industrial Co., Ltd. now has 38 prisons as its production units, with more than 40,000 prisoners manufacturing fabrics and clothes for exports, and 90 percent of their products are sold overseas.

This investigative report represents only the tip of the iceberg of the slave labor reality under the Chinese communist regime. The problems it identifies, however, have an impact on the whole society, which is of deep concern. What is happening in the communist China is not only a violation of the enslaved laborers' human rights, but also a devastating destruction of human moral conscience.

In reality, the slave labor industry under the Chinese communist regime survives and grows with the international community's collaboration. WOIPFG published two reports on November 7, 2003<sup>8</sup> and April 5, 2004<sup>9</sup> respectively, revealing the hidden slave labor production under the Chinese communist regime and its impact on international markets. In addition, WOIPFG submitted a report more than 10 years ago to the US government, requesting a ban on the import of certain products made by slave labor, however, our efforts were hampered. A great number of jobs in many countries, including some in the United States, have been lost to the slave labor industry in China, thus financially aiding the Chinese communist regime's persecution of human rights. In other words, to keep a close watch on human rights issues in China, the international community not only has a moral obligation, but also directly affects its own economic interests and social security.

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**1) Anhui Baihu Valve Factory Co., Ltd., affiliated to Lujiang Prison of Anhui Province**

**2) Anhui Baihu Agricultural Industry and Commerce Group Co., Ltd., under the jurisdiction of Baihu Prison Administration Branch Bureau, Xidawei New Prison District**

**3) Anhui Chaohu Foundry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Chaohu Prison of Anhui Province**

**4) Anhui Huateng Dyeing and Garment Co., Ltd., affiliated to Suzhou Prison of Anhui Province**

**5) Anhui Hefei Automotive Forging Co., Ltd., affiliated to Shushan Prison of Anhui Province**

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**Hunan Xinyuan Cylinder Liner Co., Ltd. (formerly Hunan Cylinder Liner Factory), affiliated to Jinshi Prison of Hunan Province.**

**4. Hubei Chuyuan Group Co., Ltd., under the jurisdiction of the Hubei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has at least 41 prison enterprises (31 directly-controlled subordinate prisons and the Shayang Prison Administration Bureau of Hubei Province, which has 10 prisons under it, and the Shayang Prison Bureau General Hospital)**

**1) Hubei Chuyuan Shayang Farm Co., Ltd., affiliated to Shayang Prison Administration Bureau of Hubei Province**

**2) Hubei Xinsheng Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Hanyang Prison of Hubei Province**

**5. Jiangsu Fangyuan Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Jiangsu Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 27 wholly-owned subsidiaries (there's some information indicating that it has 36 prison enterprises)**

**6. Guizhou Qianxin Enterprise Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Guizhou Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 46 major subsidiaries**

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**3) Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Baotou Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Baotou Prison**  
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**2) Shandong Jinan Power Generating Equipment Factory Co., Ltd. (JPEF), affiliated to Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau**  
**3) Shandong Lineng Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Lineng Sub-bureau of Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau**  
**4) Shandong Tianyi Optoelectronics Co., Ltd., affiliated to Lubei Prison of Shandong Province**
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- 2) Chongqing Yujian Holdings Group's Axle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., affiliated to Yudu Prison**
- 3) Chongqing Dongyin Tianxin Trading Co., Ltd., under the jurisdiction of Dianjiang Prison**
- 4) Chongqing Xinsheng Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Yongchuan Prison of Chongqing City**

**26. Jiangxi Provincial Prison Enterprise Group Corporation, affiliated to the Jiangxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 14 prisons**

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**27. Qinghai Qingjiang Industrial Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Qinghai Provincial Prison Administration Bureau**

**Qinghai Xixin Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Xichuan Prison of Qinghai Province**

**28. Hainan Prison Enterprise Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Hainan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 8 prisons under its jurisdiction**

**29. Ningxia Ningshuo Industrial Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau, has 6 prison enterprises**

- 1) Ningxia Xinhai'an Coast Garment Co., Ltd., affiliated to Ningxia Women's Prison**
- 2) Guanmahu Agriculture, Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Wuzhong Prison of Ningxia**

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## **Shanghai Jahwa Corporation**

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- (3) Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd. and Mengniu Dairy (Group) Company Limited**
- (4) Hebei Electric Power Transmission and Tuoms Labor & Service Company in Shijiazhuang**

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##### **(1) Xinjiang Tianshan Wooltext Stock Co., Ltd.**

##### **(2) Xinjiang Changji Labor Camp**

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#### **2) Qian'an Detention Center, Hebei Province and Changli County Hat Factory, Qinhuangdao City**

### **3. Slavery products without identified brands or companies**

#### **1) Sichuan Province Women's Prison**

#### **2) Yunnan Province Second Women's Prison**

#### **3) Kunming City Forced Labor Camp**

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**(source: Minghui.org)**

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**I. Policy level – the CCP's Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the state slave labor industry, with the cooperation and support from the Ministry of Justice and state finances**

The CCP's prison enterprises are state-owned industrial enterprises under the unified management of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and are protected by the Communist Party's laws. They are established according to the CCP's so-called reform of criminals, while the state provides production facilities and operation management for them. The CCP's prisons originally implemented the system of the "unification of prisons and enterprises". In 2003, the CCP's Ministry of Justice issued the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System* (State Letter [2003] No. 15),<sup>10</sup> and implemented the "separation of prisons and enterprises", with "the formation of new state-owned prison companies and subsidiaries or branches". "Prison administration bureaus, prisons and prison enterprises set up internal structures, in accordance with the principles of streamlining, efficiency and uniformity." The funds required for the various reforms in the process are "fully guaranteed" by the state.

Below are several screenshots of the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System* and related information.<sup>11</sup>

监狱企业是指监狱开办的，以罪犯劳动力为主的，为罪犯提供劳动场所、劳动手段和劳动对象的企业。它是监狱生产的组织形式，融法律、经济于一体的、体现国家意志的、受法律保护的特殊企业。随着我国监狱体制改革的开展，监狱企业与监狱分离，成为真正的理财主体，监狱企业在财务管理方面还有很多问题亟需解决。我国监狱企业还普遍存在着财务管理混乱，资金短缺、缺乏扩大再生产能力，企业经营严重亏损的现状。本文从财务管理的角度，分析了企业财务管理中存在的问题，并提出了国家给予监狱企业适度的政策倾斜，建立现代企业制度，监狱企业加大筹资力度，运用财务分析方法考评企业各项财务指标，探讨解决监狱企业财务管理问题的办法。

文章认为，由于监狱经济长期在计划经济体制下运行，加上不合理的企业结构和产业结构，造

Figure1.1 Screenshot of the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System* and related information.

监狱企业改制工作作为以“全额保障,监企分开,收支分开,规范运行”为方向的监狱管理体制改革的配套改革,至关重要,必须尽早谋划和设计。否则,即使监狱管理体制改革的进展顺利,监狱和监狱企业从制度层面实现了彻底分开,也不能保证监狱企业的健康、快速、可持续发展,从而难以真正

监狱企业是在党和国家的方针政策指导下,受国家法律的保护,并遵循价值规律和社会主义经济规律的全民所有制工业企业。它不是一般意义上的国有企业,而是根据改造罪犯的需要,由国家提供生产设施和经营,由监狱进行管理的公益性的生产经营单位。监狱企业的任务是负责为监狱改造罪

监狱体制改革研究

Figure1.2 Screenshot of the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System* and related information.



Figure 1.3 Screenshot of the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System*

## II. Administration level – Unified administration by the CCP's Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the CCP's party and government officials

According to the regulations of the CCP's Ministry of Justice, prison enterprises are state-owned and accept the unified leadership, supervision and administration of the CCP. The legal representatives of prison enterprises at all levels are communist party and government officials of all levels. It has formed a state slave labor industry managed in a highly militarized and unified fashion by the CCP, from its Central Committee to its grassroots levels. For example, in 2016, the Yunnan Provincial Department of Justice and the Yunnan Provincial Government jointly appointed Xia Xinjian as both the chairman of Yunnan Jinma Group Co., Ltd. and the director of the Yunnan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau (at the director level).<sup>12</sup> The general manager of Yunnan Jinma Group Co., Ltd. was Li Baotang, who was also deputy director of the Yunnan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau (at the deputy department level).<sup>13</sup>



Figure 2.1 Screenshot of Information on Xia Xinjian's Appointment. December 14, 2016. (Source: ThePaper.cn)



Figure 2.2 Screenshot of Information on Li Baotang. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

Below are some examples to show that the legal representatives of some subsidiaries of Sichuan prison enterprise Sichuan Heqiang Group Co., Ltd. are also the CCP's government officials.

No.	Company Name	Name of the Prison, to which the Company Belongs	Legal Representative and his/her Title	Position in Prison System
1	Yunnan Jinma Group Guangming Industry Co., Ltd.	Anning Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>He Canrong</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Anning Prison
2	Yunnan Jinma Group Mingrui Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.	Zhaotong Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Liu Changwen</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Zhaotong Prison
3	Yunnan Jinma Group Jinma Electro-mechanical Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Kunming Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Song Yong</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member of Kunming Prison
4	Yunnan Jinma Group Jinma Power Co., Ltd.	Wuhua Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Liu Kaiqiao</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Wuhua Prison
5	Yunnan Jinma Group Jinma Metal Container Co., Ltd.	Guandu Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Bao Zhaokun</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Guandu Prison
6	Yunnan Jinma Group Xincheng Industry Co., Ltd.	Lincang Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Zhao Xue</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Lincang Prison
7	Yunnan Jinma Group Jinglei Building Material Co., Ltd.	Songming Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Lin Junfo</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Songming Prison
8	Yunnan Jinma Group Fuyi Industry Co., Ltd.	Zhong'an Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Pu Guo</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member of Zhong'an Prison

9	Yunnan Jinma Group Fengming Industry Co., Ltd.	Yiliang Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Sun Xigai</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Yiliang Prison
10	Yunnan Jinma Group Yidong Industry Co., Ltd.	Qujing Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Ding Yongzhong</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Qujing Prison
11	Yunnan Jinma Group Baorong Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.	Yanglin Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Li Cheng</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Yanglin Prison
12	Yunnan Jinma Group Jinhui Industry Co., Ltd.	Yuanjiang Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Liu Rongshun</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Yuanjiang Prison
13	Yunnan Jinma Group Huiren Industry Co., Ltd.	Baoshan Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Yang Fajian</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Baoshan Prison
14	Yunnan Jinma Group Wenhua Industry Co., Ltd.	Pu'er Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Tao Yongbo</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Pu'er Prison
15	Yunnan Jinma Group Haihong Industry Co., Ltd.	Chuxiong Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>Li Zhengping</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Chuxiong Prison
16	Yunnan Jinma Group Tianchi Jinma Machinery Co., Ltd.	Yunnan Provincial Second Prison	<b>Shi Wanhua</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Yunnan Provincial Second Prison
17	Yunnan Jinma Group Bojie Industry Co., Ltd.	Yunnan Provincial Fourth Prison	<b>Chen Fada</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Yunnan Provincial Fourth Prison
18	Yunnan Jinma Group Lijiang Dayan Farm Industry Co., Ltd.	Lijiang Prison of Yunnan Province	<b>He Chunhong</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Lijiang Prison of Yunnan
19	Yunnan Jinma Group Kunyu Clothing Co., Ltd.	Yunnan Provincial Second Women's Prison	<b>Liu Binshan</b> General manager of the company	Communist Party Committee Deputy Secretary and Deputy Warden of Yunnan Provincial Second Women's Prison



According to partial statistics, among the 681 prison enterprises in 30 provinces, central government directly-controlled municipalities and autonomous regions in mainland China, the legal representatives of 432 prison enterprises which have been investigated by WOIPFG, are also the directors and deputy directors of their respective provincial prison administration bureaus. They also have other official positions such as prison wardens and deputy wardens. For more details, please refer to **Appendix I List of Official Administrative Positions of Executives in 432 CCP Prison Enterprises.**

### **III. Summary of prison enterprises in 30 provinces and their production of slave labor products**

As a result of the CCP's unified policy directive, each of the provincial prison administration bureaus in China has set up the so-called group companies, and their subordinate prisons have also established their own subsidiary companies. According to the data collected by WOIPFG, as of today, at least 681 slave labor companies have been established by the prisons in 30 provinces, central government directly-controlled municipalities and autonomous regions in China (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chongqing, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shanxi, Hunan, Jilin, Anhui, Hebei, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Liaoning, Dalian, Shandong, Jiangsu, Xinjiang, Zhejiang, Hubei, Shaanxi, Guangdong, Heilongjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Hainan).

Among these 681 companies, many are large-scale state-owned key enterprises with large amounts of assets and many professional technicians. Their businesses include coal mining, industrial manufacturing and mechanical processing, as well as the production and processing of agricultural products, food, clothing and daily necessities. Their products are not only being sold in the Chinese domestic market, but they're also exported around the world. Below is the information on the prison enterprises in 30 provinces, central government directly-controlled municipalities and autonomous regions. For more information, please refer to:

#### **Appendix II List of Prison Enterprises in 30 Chinese Provinces, Central Government Directly-Controlled Municipalities and Autonomous Regions.**

##### **1. Sichuan Heqiang Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>14</sup> which is under the jurisdiction of the Sichuan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has at least 43 subsidiaries.**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Zeng Yongzhong**, general manager<sup>15</sup>, and Communist party committee member and deputy warden of Sichuan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.

Sichuan Heqiang Group Co., Ltd. was established in November 2011, and **all of the 43 prisons in Sichuan incorporated their own subsidiary corporations, which are uniformly managed by Heqiang Group Co., Ltd.** As of December 31, 2017, the total state-owned assets of the enterprises run by all prisons in Sichuan had reached 3.485 billion yuan, of which the state-owned capital totalled 1.47 billion yuan. There was an increase of 320 million yuan and a growth rate of 27.82% in comparison with the state-owned capital of 1.15 billion yuan when the company was initially founded.





Figure 3.1 Screenshot of Information on Sichuan Heqiang Group Co., Ltd.

## Several subsidiaries of the company:

### 1) Sichuan Xinlei Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Leimaping Prison of Sichuan Province<sup>16</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Yongquan**, general manager of the company, communist party committee member and deputy warden of Leimaping Prison.<sup>17</sup>

**The prison has more than 1,100 CCP police guards and People's Liberation Army soldiers, with the capacity to detain 100,000 people.** The prison is located deep in the mountains at the junction of Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, at the borders shared by Leibo County (Liangshan Prefecture), Mabian County (Leshan City) and Pingshan County (Yibin City). Surrounded by 133 square kilometers of rolling hills, the prison has 230 detention sites on different hill tops and the highest hilltop site confines more than 23,000 inmates. In 2012, the prison moved to: 318 Le'e Road, Fuxi Town, Emeishan City, Sichuan Province.

**Business scope:** electronic equipment manufacturing; hydropower generation; housing services; textile and garment processing; manufacturing of construction materials, plastic products, daily commodities and household goods; retail of prepackaged foods and dairy products; and retail of cigarettes and cigars.

公元1952年，为进一步巩固新生的人民政权，遵照毛主席指示，经西南局第一书记邓小平同志批准，西南公安部筹划，国营雷马屏农场筹备处组织，1100余名公安干警及解放军指战员押解15000名罪犯，奔赴四川与云南结合部，雷波县（凉山州）、马边县（乐山市）、屏山县（宜宾市）交界的大山深处始建监狱雷马屏监狱，关押规模十万人。

曾经的雷马屏监狱是一座蕴含“红色”的“天然监狱”。所谓天然，是因唯有一条公路与外界相通，三面临深山，一面临急水（金沙江）；缘其红色，是因为政权建设而建，是因在平叛捍狱的战斗中先烈牺牲而浸润，更因一代代雷马屏人在老红军、老八路、老同志的感召下，艰苦创业，默默付出，无私奉献，在方圆133平方公里的崇山峻岭之间，230个山头处，建立起一个个关押点，最高峰关押罪犯23000余人。



Figure 3.2 Frontal view of Leimaping Prison of Sichuan Province

## 2) Sichuan Miaoqi Co., Ltd., affiliated to Chuanxi Prison of Sichuan Province<sup>18</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Deng Qiping**, manager of Sichuan Miaoqi Co., Ltd.; communist party committee member, deputy warden and subsidiary company manager of Chuanxi Prison<sup>19</sup>

**Chuanxi Prison has 860 policemen, 234 employees, and a capacity of detaining 5,000 to 6,000 prisoners.** The prison engages in manufacturing of clothing, sweaters, leather shoes, electric heated blankets, and wine bottle holders, with an annual revenue of over 30 million yuan. It is located at Hongguang Village, Hong'an Town, Longquanyi District of Chengdu City, at the northern foot of Longquan Mountain, adjacent to the famous Ancient Hakka Luodai Town, and is 28 kilometers from the main urban area of Chengdu. The prison has convenient transportation and information transmission. With a total area of 143.3 acres, it is a medium-security large-scale prison which mainly detains criminals sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment.

**Business scope:** Manufacturing, processing and sales of garments, shoes, sweaters, electronic components; educational consulting services; sale of prepackaged foods.



Figure 3.3 Frontal view of Chuanxi Prison

### 3) Sichuan Hangteng Electronics Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Qiaowo Prison in Sichuan Province<sup>20</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Zheng Wenbin**, manager of Sichuan Hangteng Electronics Co., Ltd.; communist party committee member and deputy warden of Qiaowo Prison<sup>21</sup>

Qiaowo Prison of Sichuan Province has merged successively with more than a dozen labor camps, labor reformation units and local companies, including Xipu Military Farm, Tianquan Sulfur Mine, Ningnan Lead-Zinc Mine, Huatan Iron Mine, Xichang Mining Machinery Factory, Chengdu Power Plant, Siping Coal Mine, Asbestos Mine Employment Brigade, Xikou Mercury Mine, Wanqiu Farm, Xiong'er Farm, Second Brigade of Chuantie 415, Wuyi Lead Mine, Xiluo Farm and Liangshan Coal Mine. The prison has a total area of 42,000 acres, of which there is a grain farm of 3,500 acres, an orchard of 3,000 acres, a mulberry field of 5,000 acres, and a forest of 17,000 acres. In November 2009, **in accordance with the planning requirements of the Ministry of Justice on the adjustment of prison layout, the Qiaowo prison was implemented for reconstruction and expansion.** On January 15, 2014, the prison was moved for a second time to a new location at Lizhou Town. The prison enterprise mainly produces and processes electronic products, clothing and knitwear, shoes and hats, woven products, lights, gems, handicrafts, paper products and toys.

**Business scope:** Production of electronics, garments and knitwear, shoes and hats, bags and cases, lighting products, gems, and crafts; paper product and toy processing; leasing; catering; hotel services.

## 四川省荞窝监狱

日期：2018年01月19日 来源：四川省荞窝监狱

四川省荞窝监狱，是四川省建立的第一批“劳改”单位。先后接收合并了西普军垦农场、天全硫磺矿、宁南铅锌矿、花滩铁矿、西昌矿山机械厂、成都动力厂、四坪煤矿、石棉矿就业大队、溪口水银矿、湾丘农场、熊尔农场、川铁“四一五”二大队、乌依铅矿、西洛农场、凉山煤矿等十多个“两劳”及地方企业。

狱部原址北距州府西昌市59公里、南距普格县城17公里的荞窝镇，位于东经102°36′，北纬27°27′，东临乌科梁子南端，西临螺髻山东侧。监狱占地4.2万亩，拥有粮食生产面积3500亩，果园面积3000亩，桑园面积5000亩，森林面积1.7万亩。



Figure 3.4 Entrance to Qiaowo Prison of Sichuan Province

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.1 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Sichuan Province.)

### 2. Anhui Wanzhong Group Co., Ltd.<sup>22</sup>, affiliated to the Anhui Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 27 subsidiaries

Legal representative of the prison company: **Xu Xiaogang**, Chairman of the company and Director of the Anhui Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.<sup>23</sup>

The company's registered capital is 443.469 million yuan. Its total assets amounted to 1.5 billion yuan. Founded in December 1996, **it has 19 wholly-owned subsidiaries (other information indicates that it has 27 prison enterprises) spreading out in 11 cities and counties in the province, with more than 7,000 regular workers and 47,000 prisoners.** Its main products include railway sleeper fasteners, medium and low-pressure valves, automotive forgings, power accessories, textiles and garments, cement and building materials, specialty agricultural products, various types of labor processing products and hotel catering and other tertiary industry services.

In 2007, **the group realized an operating income of 1.44 billion yuan and a profit of 82 million yuan, and it paid taxes of 70.9 million yuan. Its total profit and taxes were 156 million yuan.** At present, 14 companies within this group have earned the ISO9000 quality system certification; two companies have won the Quality Management Award of the



Ministry of Justice (Baifa and Wuying), and four enterprises have won provincial quality management awards (Chaozhu, Baifa, Baihu and Wuying). Among their products, there is one national inspection-free product (Baihu), seven “Anhui Famous Brand” products, and six provincial excellent products.

<https://baike.baidu.com/item/安徽省皖中集团有限责任公司/7090021?fromtitle=安徽省皖中集团有限责任公司&fromid=322924>

**安徽省皖中集团有限责任公司** 编辑

**同义词** 安徽省皖中集团有限责任公司一般指安徽省皖中集团有限责任公司

本词条缺少概述图，补充相关内容使词条更完整，还能快速升级，赶紧来编辑吧！

成立于1996年12月，作为省直监狱企业国有资产的投资主体，享有出资者权益，向省政府承担国有资产保值增值责任，现由安徽省人民政府国有资产监督管理委员会直接监管。现拥有跨行业、跨地区的全资子公司19个，分布在全省11个市县，企业工人7000多人，服刑人员4.7万人。主要产品包括铁道轨枕扣件、中低压阀门、汽车锻件、动力配件、纺织服装、水泥建材、特色农产品、各类劳务加工产品及旅馆餐饮等三产服务业。

## 集团概况

### 简介

皖中集团创建于1996年12月，集团以产权为纽带，拥有跨地区、跨行业的紧密层企业15个，它们分别活跃在铁道扣件、汽车叉配件、中低压阀门、纺织、印染、化工、服装、建材、印刷、农业以及宾馆、旅游、房地产开发等多个领域。资产总额达15亿元。

### 综合实力

集团公司2007年实现营业收入14.4亿元，利润8200万元，税金7090万元，实现利税总额1.56亿元。目前，集团有14个企业通过ISO9000质量体系认证，覆盖率在全国监狱系统名列前茅；2个企业获司法部质量管理奖（白阀、武鹰），4个企业获省质量管理奖（巢铸、白阀、白湖、武鹰），2个企业分别获得“全国用户满意服务”和“全国实施用户满意工程先进单位”称号（天都、白阀）；国家免检产品1个（白湖），“安徽名牌”产品7个，署优省优产品6个。

### 发展战略

皖中集团公司根据自身产业发展结构和国家劳动改造罪犯政策的要求，制定了集团公司“十一五”发展战略规划，坚持实施质量、效益、速度相统一的扩张型企业发展战略，确立了升级发展骨干工业、调整发展高效农业、整合发展劳务加工业的“三足鼎立”产业发展战略，明确“十一五”发展总体目标为到2010年集团实现营业收入13亿元，利税总额1亿元，形成年营业收入2亿元以上企业3个，简称“1313”工程，具体目标为推进五项创新，完善三大体系，建设五大基地，简称“535”行动计划。

Figure 3.5 Screenshot of Information on Anhui Wanzhong Group Co., Ltd. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

## Several subsidiaries of Anhui Wanzhong Group Co., Ltd.:

### 1) Anhui Baihu Valve Factory Co., Ltd., affiliated to Lujiang Prison of Anhui Province<sup>24</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Li Zhengquan**, General Manager of Anhui Baihu Valve Factory Co., Ltd.<sup>25</sup>

Anhui Baihu Valve Factory Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Anhui Baihu Valve Factory) is one of the largest valve manufacturers in China. It is under the jurisdiction of the Lujiang Prison of Anhui Province, and is a high-security, ministerial-level modern prison. This company is the governing unit of the China Valve Industry Association, a provincial technology center and a key export enterprise of Anhui Province. It **covers an area of 1.05 million square meters, with assets of more than 100 million yuan, more than 1,200 employees and nearly 400 professional and technical personnel.** The company has eight departments, five subsidiaries, three branch factories and four directly affiliated workshops. The company currently has three of the most advanced resin sand molding production lines, two of the most advanced spray coating production lines, and a first-class valve testing equipment in China. The company is capable of producing over 10,000 tons of mid- and low-pressure valves per year. Its main products are the “Baihu” brand valves with nominal pressure under 4.0 MPa, including brake valves, globe valves, check valves, butterfly valves, ball valves and drain valves, resilient seated gate valves with a total of seven major series, over 100 models and over 1,000 specifications. The products have nominal flow diameters between 15 and 2,000 millimeters. They are driven manually, electrically, by wheel gear or by worm gear. These products are widely used in petroleum, chemicals, metallurgy, electric power, construction and other industries, as well as urban water supply and drainage systems.

Business scope: medium and low pressure valves, pump parts, mechanical products production and sale; garment processing. It mainly produces the British Standard, American Standard and other series of valves. It is authorized to import and export independently, and its products have been exported to more than 60 countries and regions such as the United States, Britain and Japan, and are used by many Chinese domestic enterprises to “replace imported products”.



Figure 3.6 Main Building of Anhui Baihu Valve Factory Co., Ltd.

**2) Anhui Baihu Agricultural Industry and Commerce Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>26</sup> under the jurisdiction of Baihu Prison Administration Branch Bureau, Xidawei New Prison District**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Lin Jing**, company manager and Deputy

Director of the Baihu Prison Administration Branch Bureau of Anhui Province.<sup>27</sup>

Formerly known as Baihu Farm of Anhui Province, the company was established in 1953 and was restructured in 1998 into a wholly state-owned company. **It covers an area of 162 square kilometers, with an area of 146,000 acres of arable land and 3,000 acres of farmable water. The company has assets of 232 million yuan.** It has emerged as an enterprise group based on agriculture and processing, supplemented with the tertiary industry.

The company's main agricultural products are rice, wheat, swine and aquatic products; its main industrial businesses are rice processing, refrigerator part and casting processing, as well as garment and building material processing. It processes more than 10,000 tons of rice every year. **The company consists of eight farms and supporting grain and oil trading companies** (fine rice processing plants), seed companies, breeding companies, forestry companies, supply and marketing companies, electromechanical companies, agricultural technology service centers and agricultural demonstration parks. It has formed an integrated industrial management system with pre-production, production and post-production.

In 2009, the company's total grain output was 90,048 tons, including 70,832 tons of rice, 10,021 tons of high-quality rice and wheat varieties, 25,700 tons of high-quality processed rice, and 10,045 commercial hogs. 3,340 farming households were employed by the company in the form of order farming, household contracting, order acquisition and general hiring. In 2010, it was estimated that the company's total grain output would be 90,000 tons, and the production and marketing of rice and wheat varieties would be 15,000 tons. The production and sale of high-quality rice would be 35,000 tons, and the number of commercial hogs would be 11,000 in the same year. Therefore, the sales revenue was estimated to be 450 million yuan and the after-tax profit would be 40 million yuan. The location of the enterprise is: Baihu Town, Lujiang County, Anhui Province.

## 安徽省白湖农工商集团有限责任公司

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本词条缺少概述图，补充相关内容使词条更完整，还能快速升级，赶紧来编辑吧！

安徽省白湖农工商集团有限责任公司原名安徽省白湖农场，位于居巢区、无为县、庐江县一区二县交界处，在庐江县境内，1953年围湖造田而成，分东西两个大圩，占地面积162平方公里，标准良田14.6万亩，林地1万亩，可养水面2000亩。在职员工4422人。

### 企业概况

编辑

安徽省白湖农工商集团有限责任公司原名安徽省白湖农场，建于1953年，于1998年组建的国有独资公司，位安徽省庐江县境内，属亚热带季风气候，四季分明，气候温和，雨量充沛，土壤肥沃，发展现代化农业的条件得天独厚。占地面积162平方公里，耕地面积14.6万亩，可养水面3000亩。经过50年的发展，公司拥有资产2.32亿元。已形成了以农业为基础，加工业为方向，第三产业配套发展的企业集团。主要农产品为水稻、小麦、生猪、水产；主要工业产品为大米加工、冰箱配件、铸件协作加工、服装建材加工和来料加工。其中，“白湖牌”大米先后获得国家绿色食品、放心粮油、免检产品和安徽省名牌产品称号，获得绿色食品质量认证，年加工优质大米1万吨以上。

### 经营范围

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公司充分利用土地资源和劳动力资源大力发展农场经济，坚持以农业为主体，加工业为支撑，第三产业配套发展。农业生产主要是水稻、小麦种植、粮食加工、种子生产、生猪生产和林业生产，分别由8个农场和与之配套的粮油贸易公司（精米加工厂）、种子分公司、养殖公司、林业公司、供销公司、机电公司、农技服务中心、农业示范园承担，基本形成产前、产中、产后一体化的产业化经营体系。2009年，年销售收入44349.5万元，税后利润4024.7万元，纳税1350万元，资产总额39449.4万元，其中固定资产17713万元。

Figure 3.7 Screenshot of Information on Anhui Baihu Agricultural Industry and Commerce Group Co., Ltd. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

### 3) Anhui Chaohu Foundry Co., Ltd.,<sup>28</sup> affiliated to Chaohu Prison of Anhui Province

Legal representative of the prison company: Shi Lei,<sup>29</sup> General Manager and the Head of Chaohu Prison<sup>30</sup>

Founded in 1959, the company is now a large-scale state enterprise and a key enterprise in the national machinery industry. It is a designated professional factory and test base for the production of railway fasteners by the Ministry of Railways.

The company's net assets are 200 million yuan. It can produce railway fasteners, ballast fasteners, height adjustment fasteners, bridge line fasteners, large gauge adjustment fasteners, large axle heavy duty special iron wire fasteners, urban rail transit series fasteners, high-duty series of fasteners and various types of pre-stressed concrete sleepers, as well as dynamic pits without foundation pits, ordinary lathes, engraving machines, material handling equipment, cement and other products. Now it has an annual output of 11,000 tons of various types of cast iron parts, 30,000 tons of cold and hot stamping parts, 5 million sets of high-duty fasteners and 400,000 pre-stressed reinforced concrete sleepers.



## 安徽省巢湖铸造厂有限责任公司

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安徽省巢湖铸造厂有限责任公司位于风景秀丽、交通便利的巢湖之滨，1959年建厂，现为国家大型企业，全国机械行业重点企业，是铁道部生产铁道扣件的定点专业厂和试验基地。

### 公司简介

编辑

安徽省巢湖铸造厂有限责任公司一贯坚持“扣紧铁路，铸就一流”的质量方针，秉承“诚信经营、操守持重”的经营理念，着力打造品牌优势，“巢湖”牌铁道扣件产品在行业内叫得响、在客户中信得过、在市场上过得硬，多次荣获部优、省优称号，产品畅销全国各铁路局、工程局，铁道扣件产品市场占有率一直保持在20%以上，城轨扣件市场占有率达65%，成为国内行业的龙头。“巢湖”牌铁道扣件产品自1995年以来已连续十一年被安徽省质量技术监督局、安徽省名牌战略推进委员会授予“安徽省名牌产品”称号，“巢湖”牌商标自1997年以来已连续十年被安徽省工商行政管理局授予“安徽省著名商标”。

### 经营内容

编辑

公司净资产2亿元，生产历史悠久，技术力量雄厚，产品质量可靠，铁道扣件产品多次荣获部优、省优称号。能配套生产普通线路用铁道扣件、道岔扣件、调高扣件、桥梁线路用扣件、大轨距调整量扣件、大轴重运送铁水专用线扣件、城市轨道交通系列扣件、高强度系列紧固件和各种型号预应力混凝土轨枕，以及无基坑动态轨道衡、普通车床、刻槽机、物料输送设备、水泥等产品。现年产各类铸铁件1.1万吨，冷、热冲压件3万吨，高强度紧固件500万套，预应力钢筋混凝土轨枕40万根。

Figure 3.8 Screenshot of Information on Anhui Chaohu Foundry Co., Ltd. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

#### 4) Anhui Huateng Dyeing and Garment Co., Ltd.,<sup>31</sup> affiliated to Suzhou Prison of Anhui Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Daomin**, General Manager of the company and Deputy Warden of Suzhou Prison of Anhui Province.<sup>32</sup>

The company was founded in the early 1950s. Located in Suzhou City in the northern plains of Anhui Province. The Beijing-Shanghai Railway, the Hefei-Xuzhou Highway and the 206 National Road cross through the city. It is adjacent to Xuzhou Guanyin Airport in the north. Its geographical location is superior with convenient transportation. The company's total assets are 50 million yuan. The company is mainly engaged in the processing of yarn-dyed fabrics and garments. It is currently the largest yarn-dyed fabric manufacturer in Anhui Province and a member of the National Color-dye Industry Association. The company has now formed a dyed fabric production system integrating dyeing, beam-warping, weaving, finishing and processing, and a garment processing system that integrates garment cutting, sewing and ironing. Currently, it has rapier loom machines and complete sets of equipment for dyeing, beam-warping and finishing fabrics. There are 340 imported high-speed sewing machines, 10 garment processing production lines, and sewage treatment facilities for daily treatment of 2,600 tons of industrial sewage. Its annual production and processing capacity

are 5 million meters of dyed fabrics, 2,400 tons of dyed yarns, and 12 million meters of finished products being further processed. Its main products are medium-to-high-grade yarn-dyed fabrics such as cotton, hemp and chemical fibers. The company produces jacquard cloths, seersucker cloths, polyester-cotton cloths, poplin cloths and flannel cloths. Its apparel production undertakes a variety of civil clothing processing of 600,000 pieces (sets) per year.



Figure 3.9 Screenshot of Information on Anhui Huateng Dyeing and Garment Co., Ltd. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

### 5) Anhui Hefei Automotive Forging Co., Ltd.<sup>33</sup>, affiliated to Shushan Prison of Anhui Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Tao Shanhu**, General Manager of the company and Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee in Shushan Prison of Anhui Province.<sup>34</sup>

Founded in 1974, the company covers an area of 170,000 square meters and is **one of the major domestic manufacturers of automotive and diesel forgings**. The company has strong technical strengths and well-equipped testing methods. It has five national advanced forging production lines with automobile front axle precision-integral die forging and semi-shaft casing extrusion molding. It also has many large-scale equipment such as 6300KN, 10000KN, 16000KN, 25000KN friction presses, pendulum mills and EDM machines. It can manufacture six series of products of internal combustion engine connecting rods, steam (fork) truck axles, front axles, steering and semi-axle casings, with a total annual production capacity of 15,000 tons. The company's products are supplied to more than ten manufacturers including Anhui Jianghuai Automobile Co., Ltd., Nanjing Automotive (Group) Corporation and Anhui Ankai Automobile Co., Ltd.



Figure 3.10 Screenshot of Information on Anhui Hefei Automotive Forging Co., Ltd.  
(Source: Baidu Baike.)

#### 6) Anhui Baihu Farm Group Co., Ltd<sup>35</sup>, Baihu Prison Administration Bureau of Anhui Province

Representative and official positions of the prison enterprise: **Xu Wei**, General Manager of Anhui Baihu Farm Group Co., Ltd.; Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee of Baihu Prison Administration Bureau of Anhui Province<sup>36</sup>

Baihu Prison Administration Bureau of Anhui Province<sup>37</sup> is a national large-scale prison farm. It is located in the territory of Lujiang County, Hefei City. In 1953, it was built on the land reclaimed from a lake, with a total area of 162 square kilometers. It has 47 prison areas and more than 4,500 in-service policemen and staff members. In the past 50 years, it has detained over 300,000 people and produced more than 2.1 million tons of crops.

It is located in Lujiang County, Hefei City, Anhui Province. East of Wuhu City, it covers an area of 162 square kilometers, 146,000 acres of arable land, more than 10,000 acres of water area and is divided into East Dawei and West Dawei (embankment). There are 45,000 people within its jurisdiction.<sup>38</sup>

**Business areas:** Production, processing and sale of grains, oil and local special products; livestock and poultry, aquatic product breeding, processing and sales; production and sale of trees, agricultural machinery, castings, electrical appliances, building materials, daily necessities, tobacco and alcohol; clothing manufacturing and sales, customer-supplied material and sample processing, ball processing; sweater processing; aluminum alloy processing; building engineering design and construction; water and electric installation and decoration engineering; planting and sale of forest trees; production and sale of rice and wheat seeds; accommodation, catering and communication services.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.2 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Anhui Province.)



### 3. Hunan Wan'anda Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>39</sup> affiliated to Hunan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 25 subsidiaries

Legal representative of the prison company: **Zhong Yibing**, Chairman of Hunan Wan'anda Group Corporation; Communist Party Committee member and deputy director of the Department of Justice of Hunan Province, as well as the Communist Party Committee Secretary and Director of the Hunan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau

**The group enterprise has total assets of 1.2 billion yuan with more than 15,000 employees.**

The company's operating projects mainly include special motors, special vehicles and parts, machinery and equipment manufacturing, cement and building materials, mining, Chinese and Western medicines, food and condiments, clothing, constructional engineering design, construction and installation, processing of incoming materials, as well as the production, processing and marketing of farming products, animal husbandry and aquatic products. Its auxiliary businesses are engaged in service industries such as hotels, commerce, warehousing, real estate development, imports and exports, logistics and property management. The group companies have formed a comprehensively developed industrial structure, in which its base is the traditional industries, and its leading front is high-tech industries. Its main business is machinery manufacturing, and its key focus is the processing industry, plus the service industry. During the 10th Five-Year Plan period, the company's average annual growth rate reached 19.1%. By 2005, the sales revenue exceeded 1.3 billion yuan and its profit reached 60 million yuan. At present, 12 companies in the group have acquired the ISO9000 certification, and two companies have GMP certification, GSP certification and QS certification respectively.

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公司简介



湖南万安达集团有限责任公司是省属国有独资公司, 下属25个全资子公司。集团公司拥有资产总额12亿元, 集团公司拥有资产总额12亿元, 员工15000余人。经营项目主要包括特种电机, 专用汽车及零部件, 机械设备制造, 水泥建材, 矿山开采, 中西药, 食品及调味品, 服装, 建筑工程设计、施工与安装, 来料加工业, 以及农、牧、水产等种植养殖业产品的生产、加工与营销等业务; 在辅助经营方面, 涉及宾馆酒店、商贸、仓储、房地产开发、进出口贸易、物流、物业管理等服务产业, 基本形成了一个以传统产业为基础、高新技术产业为主导、机械制造业为支撑、来料加工业为重点、服务业全面发展的产业格局。 集团公司坚持“以人为本, 诚信为纲, 科技领先, 效益至上”的经营方针, 致力于打造一流品牌企业, 取得了长足发展, “十五”期间年均经济增长率达到19.1%, 到2005年销售收入突破13亿元, 利润达到6000万元。目前, 集团公司有12家企业通过了ISO9000认证, 2家企业分别通过了GMP认证、GSP认证和QS认证; “赤山牌”电机、“普华牌”水泥、“育灵牌”饲料、“涛盾牌”缸套、“健朗牌”药品等被评为湖南省名牌产品; 集团公司及所属长兴实业、鑫裕实业、铭德实业五〇二饲料厂、重型离合器公司、特种电机公司、长康医院、健朗药业、凌风车架、鑫源缸套公司等9个单位, 2006年被湖南省工商局、省消费者委员会评为“湖南省消费者信得过单位”, “普华牌水泥”、“炎陵牌茶叶”、“天心阁牌绿茶”等3个品牌, 被评为“湖南省消费者信得过品牌”, “沅江翠芽”获全国茶叶博览会金奖。

Figure 3.11 Screenshot of Information on Hunan Wan'anda Group Co., Ltd.

### Example of the company's subsidiaries:

**Hunan Xinyuan Cylinder Liner Co., Ltd.** (formerly Hunan Cylinder Liner Factory), affiliated to Jinshi Prison of Hunan Province.

Legal representative of the prison company: **Yin Limin**, Communist Party Member, Secretary and Warden of Jinshi Prison

The company is located in the northwest region of Hunan Province and at the junction of Hunan and Hubei Provinces. Founded in the 1960s, the company is the main designated enterprise of the Hunan Provincial Machinery Department, and it is also the leading professional manufacturer of internal combustion engine cylinder liners in China. **The company has more than 1,200 employees and more than 260 professional and technical personnel**, and it covers an area of 170,000 square meters. It produces an annual output of more than 4 million cylinders made of various materials, such as nickel-molybdenum-copper alloy, boron alloy, boron-copper alloy and chrome-molybdenum-copper alloy bainite. The products can meet the emission requirements of Euro III and above. The company is the main regulation setting work unit of the national laser cylinder liner industry standards according to "Technical Conditions for Laser Quenching Cylinder Liner of Internal Combustion Engine" (JB/T10406-2004), and it is the new prototype production base of cylinder liner products of Shanghai Internal Combustion Engine Research Institute.<sup>40</sup>

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.3 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Hunan Province.)



Figure 3.12 Screenshot of Information on Hunan Xinyuan Cylinder Liner Co. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

**4. Hubei Chuyuan Group Co., Ltd.<sup>41</sup>, under the jurisdiction of the Hubei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>42</sup>, has at least 41 prison enterprises (31 directly-controlled subordinate prisons and the Shayang Prison Administration Bureau of**

## **Hubei Province, which has 10 prisons under it, and the Shayang Prison Bureau General Hospital)**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Jiang Guoping**, Chairman of Hubei Chuyuan Group Co., Ltd., Member of the Communist Party Committee and Deputy Director of the Hubei Provincial Department of Justice, Communist Party Secretary and Director of Hubei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.<sup>43</sup>

The Hubei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau has jurisdiction over the Shayang Prison Administration Bureau of Hubei Province and 31 prisons (including one women's prison and one juvenile prison. Among them, there are three deputy department-level prisons: Xiangbei, Xiangnan and Jiangbei). In 2003, with the approval from the CCP's State Council, in accordance with the "*Guiding Opinions on the Prison System Reform Pilot Work*" from the CCP's Ministry of Justice, the Hubei Chuyuan Group Co., Ltd. was established. The province has nearly 60,000 prisoners year-round, including more than 2,700 female prisoners and more than 1,000 juvenile offenders. The province's prison system has a total land area of more than 560,000 acres. At present, there are more than 10,000 registered policemen and over 6,000 retired policemen within the prison system.

**Business areas:** Exercising the functions of an investor in the state-owned assets within the scope of authorization; managing, investing and operating capital in accordance with the CCP's relevant laws, regulations and policies; production and sale of grain, cotton, oil, livestock, poultry, aquatic products, wood and flowers; industrial and residential construction engineering design, building construction and decoration, plumbing and electrical installation; property management; house leasing; warehousing and logistics; providing labor services

### **Examples of the company's subsidiaries:**

#### **1) Hubei Chuyuan Shayang Farm Co., Ltd., affiliated to Shayang Prison Administration Bureau of Hubei Province<sup>44</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Siming**, General Manager of Hubei Chuyuan Shayang Farm Co., Ltd.

The Shayang Prison Administration Bureau of Hubei Province was founded on August 13, 1952 and is located in the central north part of the Jiangnan Plain and the banks of the lower reaches of the Han River, where the cities and counties called Qianjiang, Tianmen, Zhongxiang, Shayang and Jingshan are located. The land area under the bureau's jurisdiction is 2,200 square kilometers, and the land area covered by its prisons is 230 square kilometers, of which 11,333.3 hectares are arable land. The Shayang Prison Administration Bureau has jurisdiction over 10 prisons, namely Shayang Guanghua Prison, Shayang Xiaojianghu Prison, Shayang Hehuayuan Prison, Shayang Zhanghuyuan Prison, Shayang Xiongwangtai Prison, Shayang Fanjiatai Prison, Shayang Hanjin Prison, Shayang Chenjiashan Prison, Shayang Changlin Prison and Shayang Pinghu Prison. The organs of the Shayang Prison Administration Bureau are located at Hongyan Road, Shayang County, Jingmen City, Hubei Province. There is also an internal hospital, the Shayang Prison Bureau General Hospital. The Shayang Farm (now Shayang Prison Administration Bureau), headquartered in Shayang District, is one of the country's largest labor reform farms.<sup>45</sup>

**Business areas:** Planting and sale of crops; farming and sale of aquatic products, livestock and poultry; sale of pesticides, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural machinery; technology development in the field of agricultural science and technologies; technical consulting, technical services and technology transfer; rice processing and sale; sale of agricultural and sideline products, prepackaged foods, alcohol, cigarettes; edible salt retail; sale of daily necessities, office supplies, communication equipment, labor insurance products; processing and sale of clothing and electronic products; land leveling; water conservancy and hydropower engineering construction; cargo distribution and transportation; house leasing

## **2) Hubei Xinsheng Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Hanyang Prison of Hubei Province**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wan Wenyao**, General Manager of Hubei Xinsheng Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Hanyang Prison's Communist Party Committee member.<sup>46</sup>

Hanyang Prison is located on the outskirts of Wuhan and the Han River.<sup>47</sup> Established in July 1951, it covers an area of 1,200 acres, and has fixed assets of 34.48 million yuan. It has 477 policemen, 302 employees, 13 departments, 24 prison units, one special police brigade and a hospital. There are more than 2,100 detainees in this prison year-round, and it is a high-security prison for detaining felons. The prison was originally called "Hanyang Xinsheng Brick and Tile Factory" and was directly under the former Ministry of Public Security of the Central Military Commission. It was renamed several times. In 1995, it was renamed "Hanyang Prison of Hubei Province".

Address: 1 Yuanjiatai, Qinduankou Street, Hanyang District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China<sup>48</sup>

**Business areas:** garment processing; electronic product processing; machinery processing; paper packaging and product processing

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.4 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Hubei Province.)

## **5. Jiangsu Fangyuan Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>49</sup> affiliated to the Jiangsu Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 27 wholly-owned subsidiaries (there's some information indicating that it has 36 prison enterprises)**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Jiang Jinbing**, Chairman of the company, Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee and Deputy Director of the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Justice; Secretary of the Communist Party Committee and Director of the Provincial Prison Administration<sup>50</sup>

Located in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, Jiangsu Fangyuan Group Co., Ltd. is a large-scale state-owned enterprise group that integrates agricultural, industrial and trade businesses. It was established and funded in 1996 by the provincial government.

**The company currently owns assets of 3.5 billion yuan, more than 8,000 mid-level and senior-level professional and technical personnel and lands of 476,000 acres. It has 27 wholly-owned subsidiaries, including 6 large-scale industrial enterprises, 12 medium-sized enterprises and 3 large-scale farms, which are scattered throughout Jiangsu Province.**

Its major industrial enterprises are located in the economically developed Yangtze River Delta and the core cities on the Xu-Lian Economic Belt, with convenience in transportation and well-equipped infrastructure. Its main industrial products include cement, press machines, bearings, heavy machinery, machine tools and their accessories and high-grade sanitary wares. Among them, the “Double Monkey” brand of cement, the “Global” brand of press machines, Z3035B× Armed Drilling Machines and the Jinniu brand of denim have won the National Silver Award; the “Double Monkey” brand of cement and the “Global” brand of press machines were also selected as Jiangsu’s provincial brand-name products. Its agricultural products are mainly crops such as rice, wheat, cotton, seeds, tea leaves and processed rice and flour.



Figure 3.13. Main building of Jiangsu Fangyuan Group Co., Ltd.



## 江苏方源集团有限公司

编辑

江苏方源集团有限公司位于江苏省南京市，是1996年由省政府出资设立的、集农工贸为一体的国有独资大型企业集团，现由江苏省人民政府国有资产监督管理委员会管理，现与江苏省监狱管理局合署办公。

### 集团简介

编辑

公司现有资产35亿元，中高级专业技术人员8000余人，土地47.6万亩。下属27个全资子公司，其中大型工业企业6家，中型企业12家，大型农场3个，分布于江苏各地，主要工业企业均设立于经济发达的长江三角洲和徐连经济带各大中心城市，交通便利，基础设施完善。主要工业产品有水泥、压力机、轴承、重型机械、机床及机床附件、高档卫生洁具等，其中双猴牌水泥、环球牌压力机、Z3035B×摇臂钻床、劲牛牌牛仔布荣获国家银质奖，双猴牌水泥、环球牌压力机还被评为江苏省名牌产品。农业产品以种植业为主，多种经营，主要产品水稻、大小麦、棉花、种子、茶叶，以及大米、面粉等。机构

### 成员企业

编辑

江苏双龙集团有限公司、江苏天方服饰有限公司、江苏南京衣源服饰有限公司、江苏省镇江新新工厂、江苏省苏州新华机床厂、徐州锻压机床厂集团有限公司、江苏省洪泽湖农场、江苏省大中农场江苏省五图河农场、江苏省亚盟劳务加工有限公司、江苏省芙蓉特种钢有限公司、江苏省球星集团有限公司、江苏省晶阳实业总公司、江苏金丝服饰有限公司、江苏龙潭重型机械有限公司、江苏省南京第四机床厂、江苏省无锡建华机床厂、江苏省湾山旅游制品有限公司、江苏省花山集团有限公司、江苏省南通新生织布厂、江苏依海服饰有限公司、江苏省环本农场、江苏省天鹏服饰有限公司、江苏省大连山服装有限公司、江苏省暨南茶场、江苏省京陶瓷业有限公司、江苏省金源滩涂置业有限公司。

Figure 3.14 Screenshot of Information on Jiangsu Fangyuan Group Co., Ltd.(Source: Baidu Baike.)

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.5 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Jiangsu Province.)

### 6. Guizhou Qianxin Enterprise Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>51</sup> affiliated to Guizhou Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 46 major subsidiaries<sup>52</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wu Daoming**,<sup>53</sup> Director of Guizhou Fuxin Enterprise Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Director of Guizhou Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.

**Business areas:** Operation, management and investment of state-owned assets; corporate custody; asset restructuring and physical leasing

#### Several of the company's subsidiaries:

##### 1) Guizhou Zhangyuan Industry Co., Ltd., Pingba Prison<sup>54</sup> of Guizhou Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Ma Lin**,<sup>55</sup> General Manager of Guizhou Zhangyuan Industry Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Pingba Prison.

Pingba Prison<sup>56</sup> is located by the Hongfeng Lake. It was built on August 17, 1951, covering an area of more than 22,000 acres. In April 2010, it was changed to a medium-security prison to detain male criminals, who have been sentenced to imprisonment for more than five years and less than 18 years. The prison is capable to detain 3,000 people. The prison has 24

sections and departments, 6 prison areas and one hospital, as well as 443 in-service police guards and 117 employees. During 61 years after its establishment, it detained over 26,700 criminals.

**Business areas:** Customer-supplied material processing, land development, land leasing, site equipment leasing, gardening, horticulture, technical training, accommodation, catering; tobacco retail; consignment sale of daily necessities and clothing.

## 2) Guizhou Wuyue Machinery Co., Ltd., Wangwu Prison<sup>57</sup> of Guizhou Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Ran Maoliang**,<sup>58</sup> General Manager of Guizhou Wuyue Machinery Co., Ltd., Deputy Warden of Wangwu Prison.

Located at 37 Songhua Jiang Road, Economic and Technological Development Zone in Guiyang City, Wangwu Prison is close to the city center and has convenient transportation. It was founded in 1958 and is a high-security prison. It is the prison with the largest number of police guards and prisoners in Guizhou Province.

**Business areas:** Mechanical processing; customer-supplied processing; production and sale of building materials and clothing; Labor services; site leasing; house leasing; storage leasing; sale of clothing, machinery, tobacco (retail only), daily necessities; and business management.

[www.gzjyj.gov.cn/zwgk/xxgkml/bmgk\\_75726/bmgk\\_75727/](http://www.gzjyj.gov.cn/zwgk/xxgkml/bmgk_75726/bmgk_75727/)

<p><b>部门概况</b></p> <p>机构概况</p> <p>领导简介</p>	<p><b>机构概况</b></p> <p>贵州省王武监狱位于贵阳市经济技术开发区松花江路37号，距离市中心近，交通便利。王武监狱始建于1958年，是一所高度戒备级监狱，是国家刑罚执行机关，主要从事对罪犯的教育改造和管理工作。监狱下设政治处、办公室、刑罚执行科、教育改造科等十多个业务科室及若干押犯监区。在监狱党委的领导下，全监干警共同努力，为构建和谐贵州、推动监狱稳步发展作出了突出贡献，并取得一系列优异成绩。2008年获贵州省“五一”劳动奖章，2010年获“全国监狱劳教工作先进集体”，2011年被司法部、武警总部授予全国“共建共管共保安全活动”先进单位等荣誉称号。并涌现出全国抗震救灾英雄模范王长江、全国监狱（劳教）工作先进个人李远刚、司法部二级英模冯涛等许多优秀同志。</p>
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Figure 3.15 Screenshot of Information on Guizhou Wuyue Machinery Co., Ltd., Wangwu Prison.

## 3) Guizhou Tongren Yinhu Chemical Co., Ltd.,<sup>59</sup> Guizhou Province Datongla Prison<sup>60</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Tian Maozhang**,<sup>61</sup> Manager of Guizhou Tongren Yinhu Chemical Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Dadongla Prison.

Dadongla Prison of Guizhou Province is located at 76 Daqing South Road, Bijiang District, Tongren City, Guizhou Province. It was first established in 1951. The local state-owned Tongren Mercury Mine of Guizhou Province was established in 1954. After years of changes, in the end, its name was changed to “Dadongla Prison of Guizhou Province” in 1995, with the approval of the Guizhou Provincial Prison Administration Bureau. The prison includes 21 functional departments and a labor union, a Youth League committee and a prison association. It used to have four prison areas (currently three). The prison is a county-level work unit with more than 3,500 police guards and employees. It used to be the second largest mercury production base in China and was **one of the top 500 state enterprises. Its products are sold within China and abroad.**

## 贵州省大洞喇监狱简介

日期：2017-09-25 08:57

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视力保护色：

贵州省大洞喇监狱，位于贵州省铜仁市碧江区大庆南路76号，是由1951年成立的原贵州省铜仁专员公署公安处劳改科直属一中队发展起来的。1954年成立贵州省地方国营铜仁汞矿厂，属国有中二型企业，历经多年变迁、厂名更迭，1995年8月经贵州省监狱管理局批准更名为“贵州省大洞喇监狱”，监狱下辖21个职能科室及工会、团委、监狱学会等工群组织，设四个押犯监区（现为三个）。在65年的历程里，监狱从最初只有5名干警的一个中队，发展到一度拥有3500多名干警、职工队伍的正县级单位。曾经是国内第二大产汞基地，国家500强企业，其产品享誉国内外。

Figure 3.16 Screenshot of Information on Dadongla Prison of Guizhou Province  
(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.6 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Guizhou Province.)

### 7. Yunnan Jinma Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Yunnan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 37 prison enterprises

#### Legal representatives of the prison company:

**Xia Xinjian**,<sup>62</sup> Board Chairman of Yunnan Jinma Group Co., Ltd.; Director of Yunnan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau (department level)

**Li Yutang**,<sup>63</sup> General manager of Yunnan Jinma Group Co., Ltd., Deputy Director of the Yunnan Prison Administration.

**Business areas:** Sale of mechanical products and accessories, internal combustion engines and parts/accessories, machine tools and parts/accessories, electromechanical devices and parts/accessories, automobiles (excluding sedans) and parts/accessories, agricultural machinery products and accessories, metal products, mining equipment and accessories, chemical products, subsidiary agricultural products, rubber products, electronic products and accessories, and building materials; processing of garment, shoes and hats; architectural assembly and decoration; real estate development; property management

On September 4, 1995, the former Yunnan Labor Reformation Bureau was renamed Yunnan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, with its structural framework remaining the same, according to the CCP's "Prison Law" and a notice from the Ministry of justice. The incumbent director of the bureau is Xia Xinjian<sup>64</sup>. Address: 138 Cuihu South Road, Wuhua District, Kunming City, Yunnan Province.

#### Examples of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:

##### 1) Yunnan Jinma Group Jinma Metal Container Co., Ltd., affiliated to Guandu Prison of Yunnan Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Bao Zhaokun**, General manager of Yunnan Jinma Group Jinma Metal Container Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Guandu Prison<sup>65</sup>.

**Business areas:** Metal container manufacturing and sale; greenhouse shed and metal part manufacturing and installation; iron bed, clothing, luggage production and processing; machining; warehousing services.

Guandu Prison of Yunnan Province was built in 1984. It detains more than 5,000 inmates.<sup>66</sup>  
Address: Dabanqiao Town, Guandu District, Kunming City, Yunnan Province

**2) Yunnan Jinma Group Kunsheng Clothing Co., Ltd., affiliated to Yuanjiang Prison of Yunnan Province**

Legal representative of the prison company: **A Qingzheng**, Deputy Warden of Yuanjiang Prison<sup>67</sup>

**Business areas:** Processing of clothing, hats, cases, luggage and bags; constructional installation; decoration services; labor service export; property management; real estate brokerage services.

Yuanjiang Prison of Yunnan Province<sup>68</sup> (Yuanjiang Farm of Yunnan Province) was built in 1954, located in Yuanjiang County, with a total area of over 18,000 acres, including 9,600 acres of arable land and nearly 1,000 inmates and prison guards. The prison has nearly 30 departments, including a political department, the office, a trade union and the prison management department and 10 grass-roots units under their jurisdiction. It established a copper mine in 1995, by using purchased copper resources for a fixed period of time. It completed a power station in 1997, participated in the construction of the wired broadband integrated information trunk network from Dali to Zhongdian in 1999, and established a jasmine tea factory in 2001. Starting from 2004, it has been conducting its flower cultivation business. It focuses on indoor processing, while having land rental, fruit cultivation, flower cultivation and scented tea processing as its supplementary businesses.

Address: North section of Yongle Avenue, Kunyang Neighborhood, Jinning County, Kunming City, Yunnan Province

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.7 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Yunnan Province.)

**8. Liaoning Zhenxing Industry Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Liaoning Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 34 prison enterprises**

Its previous name was **Liaoning Province Prison Enterprise Group Co., Ltd.**, which was renamed Liaoning Zhenxing Industry Group Co., Ltd. in August 2017.<sup>69</sup>

**Legal representatives of the prison company and their official positions in the prison system:**

**Yao Xishuang**,<sup>70</sup> general manager of **Liaoning Province Prison Enterprise Group Co., Ltd.** and deputy secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Liaoning Province Justice Department, as well as the Communist Party Committee Secretary and Director of the Liaoning Provincial Prison Administration Bureau

**Zhou Zhanjie**, deputy general manager of Liaoning Zhenxing Industry Group Co., Ltd.

**Examples of the company's prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**1) Liaoning Fushun Machine Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,<sup>71</sup> formerly Fushun Machine Tool Factory of Liaoning Province, is affiliated to the First Prison of Fushun, Liaoning**

## Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Shang Guangshan**, General Manager of the company,  
Secretary of the Communist Party Committee and the Governor of First Prison of Fushun, Liaoning Province.<sup>72</sup>

Founded in 1949, the company has been manufacturing machine tool products since 1958. It is a key enterprise in the machine tool industry, with its major products being slotting machines, shaping machines and contouring presses. **It is currently the only professional manufacturer of series slotting machines in China.** Its main product types are: B50125, B50100, B5080, BA5063, B5050A, B5040, B5032, B5020, B5020D, B5016, B5012. These are series of slotting machines and special slotting machines for active wrenches. They also manufacture BC6063 and B60100 shaping machines, as well as J95K-30 (CNC) and J95F-6.3 (digital display) profiled stepping presses, X2016 Gantry milling machines, B2016A double housing planers and digitally-controlled turning machines. Covering an area of 280,000 square meters, the prison enterprise has fixed assets of more than 70 million yuan and more than 500 sets of major production equipment. Among them, there are more than 250 sets of metal cutting equipment, 10 sets of casting equipment, 25 sets of forging equipment, 40 sets of hoisting equipment, 16 sets of heat treatment equipment, 8 sets of electroplating equipment and 34 sets of major transportation equipment.

Address: 36 Ningyuan Street, Shuncheng District, Fushun City



Figure 3.17. Main building of Liaoning Fushun Machine Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd



## 公司简介

编辑

辽宁抚顺机床制造有限公司原辽宁省抚顺机床厂，始建于1949年，自1958年开始生产机床产品，逐步发展成为以生产插床、牛头刨床为主、仿形步冲压力机为辅的机床工具行业的重点企业，是目前我国唯一生产系列插床的专业生产厂，主要产品有：B50125型、B50100型、B5080型、BA5063型、B5050A型、B5040型、B5032型、B5020型、B5020D型、B5016型、B5012型等系列插床及活络扳手专用插床等；同时生产BC6063型、B60100型牛头刨床和J95K-30型（数控）、J95F-6.3（数显）型仿形步冲压力机、X2016型龙门铣床、B2016A型龙门刨床、数控修坯机等。

抚顺机床占地面积28万平方米，拥有固定资产7000余万元，各种主要生产设备500余台。其中：金属切削设备250多台、铸造设备10台、锻压设备25台、起重设备40台、热处理设备16台、电镀设备8台、主要运输设备34台等。

Figure 3.18 Screenshot of Information on Liaoning Fushun Machine Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

### 2) Lingyuan Hongtong Garment Processing Co., Ltd., affiliated to Shenyang First Prison of Liaoning Province, has 18 prison enterprise subsidiaries

Legal representative of the prison company: **Liu Guiman**, general manager of Lingyuan Hongtong Garment Processing Co., Ltd.<sup>73</sup>, Warden of Lingyuan Fifth Prison.

Address: Heigou Village, Wanyuandian Town, Lingyuan City (Lingyuan)

**Business areas:** Garment processing; weaving product processing; luggage production; shoe material, ball material, arts and crafts processing; wood processing; auto part manufacturing and sale; electrical equipment, hardware, building materials sewing equipment and part sales; plastic product processing.

Shenyang First Prison is located at 3 Yuxin Road, Yuhong District, Shenyang City. It was rebuilt by the merger of the former Shenyang First, Third and Fifth Prisons, and the entire new prison was relocated to the Shenyang Prison City on October 21, 2003. The new prison covers an area of 245,000 square meters and mainly detains prisoners, who have been sentenced to 10-15 years in prison. It is a maximum-security prison. It has 20 departments 23 prison areas, 4 directly controlled organs and 18 prison enterprises and companies.<sup>74</sup>

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.8 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Liaoning Province.)

### 9-1. Xinjiang Huaxin Rui'an Group Co., Ltd. affiliated to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Prison Administration, has 33 prison enterprises (including 11 other prison enterprises)

Legal representative of the prison company: **Fan Jun**, Chairman of Xinjiang Huaxin Rui'an Group Co., Ltd., Deputy Director of the Department of Justice of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Communist Party Committee Secretary and Director of the Xinjiang

Uygur Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau<sup>75</sup>

## **9-2. The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Prison Administration Bureau has 11 prison enterprises**

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Prison Administration Bureau<sup>76</sup> is located at 74 Stadium Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. It is the prison administration bureau of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. The bureau has a disciplinary inspection committee (working in cooperation with the Supervision Office), Department of Political Affairs (including the personnel department, police guard department, and publicity and education department), the administration office, the agency office (the communist party committee), Department of Science and Technology Information, Department of Penalty and Enforcement, Department of Education Reform, Department of Prison Administration, Department of Prison Enterprise, Department of Policies and Regulations, Department of Planning and Financial Equipment, Department of Life and Health, the Audit Department, the Information Command Center and other working institutions.<sup>77</sup>

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.9-1 and Appendix 2.9-2 for lists of prison enterprises that use slave labor in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.)

## **10. Hebei Lianyu Industrial Group Co., Ltd.<sup>78</sup>, affiliated to the Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has at least 33 prison enterprises**

**Legal representatives of the prison company and their official positions in the prison system:**

**Liu Jianmin**, Chairman of Hebei Lianyu Industrial Group Co., Ltd.; Deputy Party Committee Secretary and Deputy Director of the Department of Justice of Hebei Province; Party Committee Secretary and Director of the Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>79</sup>.

**Hou Baochen**, General Manager of Hebei Lianyu Industrial Group Co., Ltd.; Deputy Director of the Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.

The Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau has 23 prisons and juvenile correctional facilities, in addition to the Jidong Branch of Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau (overseeing 8 prisons) and two provincial criminal transfer stations,<sup>80</sup> there are also 11 functional departments/offices in the bureau.

**An example of the company's prison enterprises:**

### **Hebei Nanbao Salt Field Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Jidong Branch of Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 8 prisons under its jurisdiction**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Hao Shuanji**, General Manager of Hebei Nanbao Salt Field Co., Ltd., Director of Jidong Branch of Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>81</sup>

The Jidong Branch of Hebei Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>82</sup> was established in March 1956. At that time, it was called the Hebei First Labor Reform Corps. In 1990, it was upgraded to a deputy department-level unit. In May 1995, it was renamed Jidong Prison of

Hebei Province. In August 2011, Jidong Branch was formally established. The branch is located in Nanbao Economic Development Zone, Caofeidian District, Tangshan City, Hebei Province. It has eight prisons under its jurisdiction and is the largest detention facility in Hebei Province, as well as the unit with the largest population of detainees in the province.

**Business areas:** Crude salt production; sale of salt chemical products; processing of customer-supplied materials; house leasing. The following are operated by its branch companies: production of bromine and bromine series of products; potassium chloride, anhydrous sodium sulfate; manufacturing of anhydrous nitrate, magnesium chloride, halogen blocks and sodium fertilizers; processing of non-load-bearing hollow blocks and other small cement products; garment processing; training and review training of major responsible persons of municipal enterprise and its production and business units outside the high-risk industries, and municipal enterprise and its high-risk industry production and operation units (excluding fireworks and firecrackers production units) safety production management personnel and special operations personnel, production and management (wholesale) enterprises of fireworks, warehouse custodians and guards.

Address: Nanbao Economic Development Zone, Caofeidian District, Tangshan City, Hebei Province

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.10 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Hebei Province.)

#### **11. Guangdong Guangyu Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Guangdong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 26 prisons and one police hospital under its jurisdiction**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Li Jingyan**, Chairman of Guangdong Guangyu Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member of Guangdong Provincial Department of Justice; Communist Party Committee Secretary and Director of Guangdong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>83</sup>

**Guangdong Guangyu Group Co., Ltd.** was built in July 1951, and it is located in Yujiao Town, Jiedong District, Jieyang City, Guangdong Province. It adopted its current name in May 1995. From 1993 to 2006, the prison fully implemented its “two strategic transfers” (which are the transformation from the field agricultural production to in-prison industrial production in terms of its industrial structure and the transfer from its previous remote mountainous area to the city in terms of its prison layout). The prison was moved from the remote mountainous area to its present location, which covers an area of more than 340 mu.

**Business areas:**<sup>84</sup> Electronic product processing, sewing, hardware processing, and manual processing.

Address: Rooms 107, 302, 401, Building No. 7, 1 Beijiaochangheng Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province

#### **Several of its prison enterprises:**

**1) Liantang Industrial Company, Heyuan City, Guangdong Province, affiliated to Heyuan Prison of Guangdong Province<sup>85</sup>**



Legal representative of the prison company: **Wu Xiaozhi**, General manager of Liantang Industrial Company, Heyuan City, Guangdong Province; Manager of Heyuan Prison's enterprise<sup>86</sup>

Located at 2 Donghuan Road South, Yuancheng District, Heyuan City, Heyuan Prison was built in 1972 and covers an area of 600 acres. It is a large-scale prison that detains male inmates, who were originally sentenced to a death sentence with reprieve, life imprisonment or a fixed-term imprisonment; and it is designated by the province to detain foreign criminals and job-related offenders. At present, it has a total of 11 prison areas and one hospital.

**Business areas:** Wool processing, leather processing, fabric processing, hardware processing; tobacco retail.

## **2) Guangdong Binjiang Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Qingyuan Prison of Guangdong Province<sup>87</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Zhong Xiaowen**, General manager of Guangdong Province Binjiang Industry Co., Ltd.

Located in Dayou Management Area, Henghe Neighborhood Committee Office, Qingcheng District, Qingyuan City, Qingyuan Prison covers an area of nearly 700 acres, and it is close to Qing-San Highway (from Qingyuan to Sanshui) and 12km away from Qingyuan City. At present, it has 16 prison areas and one prison hospital.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.11 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Guangdong Province.)

## **12. Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Industrial Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau, has 26 prison enterprises**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Xu Hongguang**, Chairman of Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Industrial Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Director of the Ministry of Justice of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Director of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau.<sup>88</sup>

**Business areas:** Metal processing; machinery manufacturing; production of building materials; real estate; wood processing; garment manufacturing; agricultural production, agricultural and livestock product processing and related consulting services<sup>89</sup>

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau is the functional organization of Inner Mongolia government in charge of prison-related work in the province. There are 22 units within the province's prison system. The province's direct-subordinate prison system has 960,000 acres of land and 22 prison enterprises, which are mainly engaged in machinery manufacturing, production of building materials and coals, garment processing and food production.<sup>90</sup>

Address: 3 Xinhua West Street, Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

**Examples of its prison enterprises:**

**1) Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Hohhot First Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Hohhot First Prison<sup>91</sup>**

The prison compound covers an area of 1.1 square kilometers, with a total fence length of 4,300 meters and a total construction area of 83,000 square meters. It is the earliest and largest urban prison in the district. The prison has 16 functional departments, 10 prison areas and 5 subordinate units.

**2) Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Hohhot Sixth Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Fifth Prison Area of Hohhot Second Prison, Inner Mongolia (Hohhot High-Security Prison)<sup>92</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Qu Baofeng**, General Manager of Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Hohhot Sixth Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.; Head of Hohhot High-Security Prison<sup>93</sup>.

**Business areas:** Apparel and accessory design, manufacturing, processing and sale; arts and crafts processing; electronic component processing; processing of cotton and wool woven products; bamboo and wood processing; plastic product processing.

The Hohhot Second Prison of Inner Mongolia was built in 1980 and is located within the boundaries of the East Erdaohe Village, Xiaoheihe Town, Yuquan District, Hohhot. It is 0.5 km from the urban area. The prison covers an area of 2,500 acres, among which the prison area covers an area of 1,600 acres, and the Fifth Prison Area covers an area of 900 acres. (The Fifth Prison Area is 31 km from the prison sections and is located within the boundaries of Huangheshao Town, Saihan District, Hohhot City).<sup>94</sup>

Address: Jixian Village, Huangheshao Town, Saihan District, Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

**3) Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Baotou Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Baotou Prison**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Qiankun**, General Manager of Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Baotou Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Warden of Baotou Prison<sup>95</sup>

**Business areas:** Production and processing of mechanical equipment and accessories, clothing, shoes, hats, bedding, paper products, wood products, electronic components, bamboo and wood products, metal doors and windows, hardware, plastic products, handicrafts and textiles; metal rolling processing

The Baotou Prison of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was established in 1995. It is the first prison built after the adjustment of the political and judiciary system of the autonomous region, and it is also the largest prison with the most modern facilities in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It is considered a key prison in the region.<sup>96</sup>

**4) Inner Mongolia Xinyi Brick Factory, affiliated to Salaqi Prison of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region<sup>97</sup>**

The brick factory is located east of Salaqi Town, Tumd Right Banner, Baotou City. It has a farm of more than 5,000 acres of land. It has expanded its breeding industry and established an oil mill and a carpet factory. In 2000, the prison moved to its current location and made some investment into a multi-hole red brick and “90 red brick” production line, which could produce more than 50 million pieces of bricks annually. Its output value reached 7 million yuan. In 2013, the prison enterprise’s garment production exceeded the 10-million-yuan mark, setting a new record.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.12 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Inner Mongolia.)

### **13. Shanxi Zhenghua Industrial Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Shanxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>98</sup>, has 24 prison enterprises**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Shi Yuquan**, Chairman of Shanxi Zhenghua Industrial Group Co., Ltd., Deputy Director of the Shanxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>99</sup>.

Established on May 7, 2009<sup>100</sup>, the Shanxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau has 22 existing grassroots-level units, all of which are provincial units. Among them, there are 21 detention units and 1 police professional college. Among the 21 detention units, there are 20 prisons and one juvenile offender reformatory.

#### **An example of the prison enterprises:**

### **Shanxi Xinye Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co. Ltd., affiliated to Yuanping Prison in Shanxi Province<sup>101</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Jianying**, General Manager of Shanxi Xinye Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.

There are 220 prison police guards and about 1,500 prisoners in Yuanping Prison.

**Business areas:** Farming, tree planting, husbandry (poultry, cows and pigs), processing of flexible container bags, coils, wires, cables, garments and customer-supplied materials; house leasing, and space leasing.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.13 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Shanxi Province.)

### **14. Shandong Province Qilu Xinhang Group Ltd.,<sup>102</sup> affiliated to Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 15 branch companies (including 24 prison enterprises)**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Lijun**, Chairman of Shandong Qilu Xinhang Group Co., Ltd., Director of Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.

#### **Examples of the company’s prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

### 1) Shandong Qilu Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.<sup>103</sup>, affiliated to the Shandong Provincial Prison (which is a detention for male Falun Gong practitioners)

Legal representative of the prison company: **Bi Kejing**, General Manager of Shandong Qilu Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Warden of Shandong Provincial Prison.

Built on July 1, 1955, the company is located in Jinan High-tech Developmental Zone, 18 Huaxin Road, Lixia District, Jinan City. It covers an area of 687,700 square meters (1,031 acres), with 1,832 employees. Shandong Qilu Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. owns 5 independent legal entities (Jinan Power Generation Equipment Co., Ltd., Jinan Shengjian Motor Factory Co., Ltd., Shandong Power Station Engineering Co., Ltd., Qilu Taishan Power Station Equipment Co., Ltd. and Beijing Qilu Jintai Power Station Technology Co., Ltd.). Its three leading products are turbines, power generators and electric motors, with an annual production capacity of 2 million kilowatts, 8 million kilowatts and 600,000 kilowatts, respectively. In 2011, its total industrial output value reached 1.25 billion yuan and its income was 1.46 billion yuan, increased by 11.92% and 30.35% year-on-year respectively. Its total assets reached 3.038 billion yuan, ranking fourth in the national generator industry.<sup>104</sup>

<https://www.kanzhun.com/gongsi/63837b0775c44ba8aa624a0d5eafe7a2/>

山东齐鲁电机制造有限公司建于1955年7月1日，位于济南高新技术开发区，占地面积68.77万平方米（1031亩），现有员工1832人。齐鲁电机公司下辖5个独立法人企业（济南发电设备厂有限公司、济南生建电机厂有限公司、山东电站工程有限公司、齐鲁泰山电站设备有限公司、北京齐鲁金泰电站技术有限公司），三大主导产品为“汽轮机、发电机和电动机”，年生产能力分别为200万千瓦、800万千瓦和60万千瓦。公司为“山东省高新技术企业”、“中国机械500强”、“中国电器工业最具竞争力企业”，2008年创建成“国家认定企业技术中心”，“齐鲁牌”发电机连续14年保持“山东名牌产品”荣誉称号。2009年企业被省政府列入《山东省装备制造业调整振兴规划》和全省350家重点工业企业，被确定为山东省装备制造业“10大建设基地”之一，产品被确定为山东省装备制造业“10大民族品牌”之一，“电站成套设备”被列入全省电工电气行业“加快发展的3大产品”之一。2011年全年实现工业总产值12.5亿元、销售收入14.6亿元，分别同比增长11.92%和30.35%，资产总额达30.38亿元，在全国发电机行业列三大动力之后居第四位。公司先后荣获“全国重点行业效益十佳企业”、“2010年中国机械工业500强”、“2010年中国机械500大”、“全国守合同、重信用企业”、“全国电气机械及器材制造业纳税百强企业”、“全国中小型电机行业优秀企业”、“中国电器工业最具竞争力企业”、“全国实施卓越绩效模式先进企业”、“中国专利山东明星企业”、“中华人民共和国海关A类企业”、“山东省机械工业自主创新先进单位”、“山东省高新技术企业”、“2009年山东省机械工业百强企业”等荣誉称号。通过了ISO9001质量管理体系、测量管理体系、职业健康安全/环境管理体系认证以及国家4A级标准化良好行为企业确认，“齐鲁”牌汽轮发电机连续13年保持“山东名牌产品”称号。公司被列入省政府全省350家重点工业企业和《山东省装备制造业调整振兴规划》“10大建设基地”，所生产的大型发电机组被确定为山东省装备制造业“10大民族品牌”之一，“电站成套设备”被列入全省电工电器行业“加快发展的3大产品”之一。公司“15万千瓦高压单缸双抽汽轮发电机组”和“6万千瓦高压单缸双抽凝汽式汽轮发电机组”两个项目入选“2009年山东省重点领域首台套技术装备”。330MW空内冷汽轮发电机产品获得山东省工业设计优秀产品及产学研洽会金奖产品荣誉称号。 ...收起全文

Figure 3.19 Screenshot of Information on Shandong Qilu Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

### 2) Shandong Jinan Power Generating Equipment Factory Co., Ltd. (JPEF), affiliated to Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau

Legal representative of the prison company and his official position: **Zhang Bo**, General Manager.

Located in Jinan High-tech Development Zone, JPEF is a state-owned large-scale motor manufacturing enterprise mainly engaged in the production of steam turbine generators, with diversified operations, including scientific research and development, manufacturing, operations and sales. Its leading products are the QF series air-cooled steam turbine generators and the WX series air-cooled steam turbine generators with the licensed technology from Alstom SA (formerly the ABB Group). Its products have a single unit capacity of 350MW. JPEF has a national level research and development center.<sup>105</sup>

### 3) Shandong Lineng Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Lineng Sub-bureau of Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau

Legal representative of the prison company: **Cao Wushun**, Communist Party Committee Secretary and President of Shandong Lineng Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Secretary and Director of Lineng Sub-bureau of Shandong Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>106</sup>

Shandong Lineng Group Co., Ltd., located in Jining City of Shandong Province, has six prisons and nine subsidiaries under its jurisdiction.<sup>107</sup> It was established in April 2001 and became wholly state-owned, as it is fully funded by the Shandong Provincial Government acting as a state-owned capital investor. Its nine subsidiaries are Liyan Power Generation, Liyan Mining, Luxi Mining, Xinhe Mining, Luning Development, Lineng Investments, Xinhe Power Generation by Coal, Gas and Underground Coal Gasification, Lineng Concrete, and Yanzhou Coal and Electricity.<sup>108</sup>

**Business areas:** Electricity generation, coal, cement, machinery, agriculture and transportation; investments and construction projects. With assets of nearly 10 billion yuan, the group was honored as a “First Class State-owned Electric Enterprise”.

The installed capacity of its existing power plant is 0.7 million kw., while the annual production capacity of its coal mine is 2.6 million tons, and for cement production, it is 1.6 million tons. With a land of 12,500 acres, 2,806 staff members and assets of 8.6 billion yuan, the group was ranked as one of the top 100 enterprises of Shandong Province and one of the top 500 large enterprises of China in 2003.

Shandong Lineng Group Co., Ltd., has been accelerating the expansion speed of its power plant, coal mine and construction material business, while actively developing its high- tech industries, including underground coal gasification and environmental protection.

<https://baike.baidu.com/item/山东里能集团/3259120>



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山东里能集团，是省政府批准组建的国有独资企业，省政府直接授权经营，核心企业为山东里能集团有限公司，权属企业为山东里能里彦发电有限公司、里能里彦矿业有限公司、里能鲁西矿业有限公司、里能新河矿业有限公司、里能煤炭地下气化发电有限公司、里能鲁宁发展有限公司、里能水泥有限公司等7个子公司；是以电力、煤炭为主导，煤、电联营为优势，集新型建材、机械加工、农业、运输、商贸等产业为一体的现代化企业集团，被省国资委列为重点监管的66户大型企业集团之一。

Figure 3.20 Screenshot of Information on Shandong Lineng Group Co., Ltd.(Source: Baidu

Baike.)

Liyan Power Generation Co. Ltd. is affiliated to Lineng Group. It is a large-scale enterprise mainly engaging in electric power generation and coal production, which is supplemented by various related businesses, such as new building material, special steel, machining and agricultural operations. The company has 2.754-billion-yuan net assets, 692,000 kilowatts of installed capacity, 4 billion kilowatt-hours of annual power generation, 1.6 million tons of annual cement output, and it produces 120 million wall bricks per year. In 2005, it achieved an output value of 1.172 billion yuan.<sup>109</sup>

#### **4) Shandong Tianyi Optoelectronics Co., Ltd., affiliated to Lubei Prison of Shandong Province<sup>110</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Li Hongxin**, General Manager of Shandong Tianyi Optoelectronics Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Secretary and Warden of Lubei Prison<sup>111</sup>.

Lubei Prison of Shandong Province is located at 501 Changjiang 5th Road, Lize Neighborhood Committee Office, Economic and Technological Development Zone, Binzhou City, Shandong Province. It is a high-security prison, one of the key projects for the adjustment of prison layout in Shandong. Its total investment is about 800 million yuan, and its total construction land area is about 850 acres, and its planned detainment capacity is 4,000 people. Its originally name was Lubei Detention Site of Yunhe Prison of Shandong, because Yunhe Prison was in charge of this new prison's construction. On October 26, 2016, it was officially listed as Lubei Prison of Shandong Province.

**Business areas:** It mainly engages in the production and sale of semiconductor optoelectronics, displays, lighting devices and accessories; research and development, production and sale of solar energy semiconductors, photovoltaic products and electronic energy-saving technology products; processing and sale of clothing, shoes and hats, bags, toys, home-woven textile products, rattan products, plastic woven products, leather products, diamond jewelry, cultural and sports goods, plastic products and metal products; integrated circuit board research and design, plug-in, post-welding, assembly and processing; copying; lighting design, decoration and installation engineering; computer control software technology consulting and related technical services; manufacturing and sale of mechanical equipment (excluding special processing equipment) and control equipment; sale of high and low-voltage components, instrumentation, hardware and electric equipment; contracting of urban and road lighting engineering.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.14 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Shandong Province.)

#### **15. Jilin Province Jixin Group Co. Ltd., affiliated to the Jilin Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 22 prison enterprises**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Feng Gang**, Chairman of Jilin Jixin Group Co., Party Committee Member of Jilin Provincial Justice Department, Party Committee Secretary and Director of Jilin Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>112</sup>.



**Business areas:** The company manages state-owned operating assets of the enterprises within the province's prison system; production, processing and sales of electromechanical equipment (excluding cars), chemical products, apparels, cement, construction materials; production and sale of agricultural and sideline products; labor processing .

**An example of the company's prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**Jilin Sifang Agriculture Co., Ltd.** is under the jurisdiction of **Jilin Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, Zhenlai Branch**. It is known to the outside world as a company named Jilin Sifangtuozi Farm (Sifangtuozi Farm for short).

Legal representative of the prison company: **Liu Changquan**, General Manager of Jilin Sifang Agriculture Co., Ltd., Deputy General Manager of Jilin Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, Zhenlai Branch's enterprise<sup>113</sup>.

Zhenlai Branch is a prison administration institution located in Zhenlai County and directly managed by Jilin Provincial Prison Administration Bureau. It's also the largest prison compound in Jilin Province, with 9 prisons under its jurisdiction. Its existing land area is 234.5 square kilometers. It was built in January 1956 in the northeast of Zhenlai County. It is located at 46°50' to 46°22' north latitude and 124° east longitude.

**Business areas:** Grain and economic planting; freshwater aquaculture and sale; labor and customer-supplied material processing; civil construction; prefabricated component manufacturing; livestock and poultry farming; grain purchase; edible vegetable oil processing.

In 2002 and 2003, Zhenlai Branch's agricultural production realized a historic transformation. In 2004, its paddy fields were expanded to 5,500 hectares, and its total rice output was nearly 40,000 tons, making a net profit of more than 38 million yuan. One subsidiary of Jilin Sifang Agriculture Co., Ltd. has 10 prison areas for production. In the first four months of 2015, the subsidiary generated an income of more than 8.632 million yuan by using slave labor of its detainees. The subsidiary actually generated an income of 2.51 million yuan in April 2015.<sup>114</sup>

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.15 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Jilin Province.)

**16. Guangxi Huasheng Group Co., Ltd.<sup>115</sup>, affiliated to Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau, has 18 wholly-owned subsidiaries (some information indicates that there are 21 prison enterprises)**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Qu Guohua**, Chairman of Guangxi Huasheng Group Co, Ltd., Director and Communist Party Committee Secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau<sup>116</sup>.

The autonomous region prison administration bureau has 134 administrative staff members, and 22 staff members have been delegated to Guangxi Huasheng Group Co., Ltd. as political and legal officers.

The company is entirely state-owned, as approved by the government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in 1996, with a registered capital of 300 million yuan and fixed assets of 1.5 billion yuan. **The group enterprise has 18 subsidiaries with an existing land area of 370,000 acres**, including more than 350,000 acres of farm lands and more than 10,000 acres of industrial lands. Its total industrial and agricultural output value is about 900 million yuan.

**Business areas:** The company operates three sugar manufacturing companies that produce 150,000 tons of machine processed sugar, one diesel engine factory that produces 3,000 diesel engines and generator sets, one auto parts factory that produces 10,000 tons of parts, four fruit production bases that produce 15 million kilograms of fruits, and seven breeding bases that have 150,000 pigs. It also processes tea leaves, customer-supplied materials and machines.

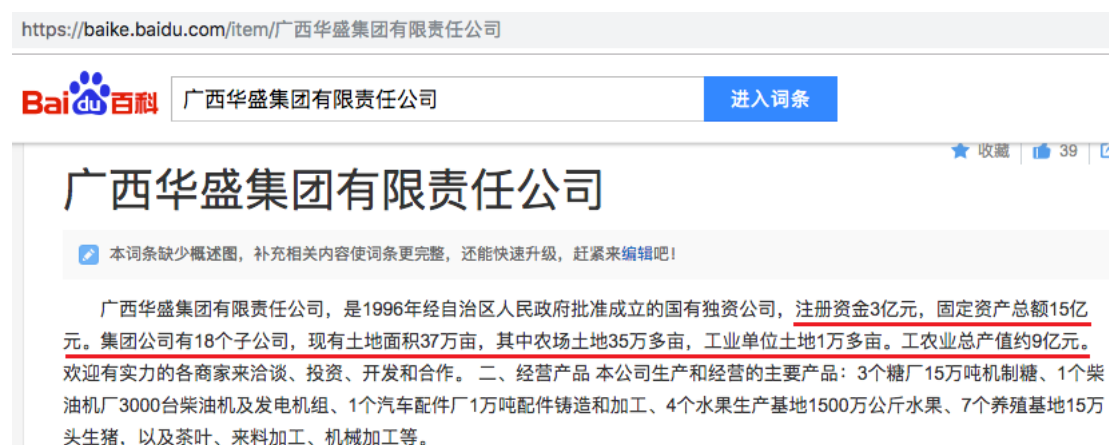


Figure 3.21 Screenshot of Information on Guangxi Huasheng Group Co., Ltd.(Source: Baidu Baike.)

**An example of the company's prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**Liaoping Sugar Co., Ltd. of Guangxi Huasheng Group, affiliated to Litang Prison of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region<sup>117</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Hu Tao**, General manager of Liaoping Sugar Co., Ltd., General manager and Communist Party Committee's Deputy Secretary of Litang Prison<sup>118</sup>.

Litang prison, originally named Liaoping Farm, was established in 1951, covering an area of 64 square kilometres. It has more than 1,800 police guards and staff members and fixed assets of more than 200 million yuan. Litang Prison is the biggest prison in Guangxi.

**Business areas:** Production and sale of white sugar, brown sugar and red bricks; preparation for the production of alcohol for cooking use; swine breeding and sale, butchering and processing of poultry and livestock; planting and sale of rice, sugar canes, timber and fruits; processing of stoves and accessories, knitwear, artificial gem crafts, lantern crafts, mobile phone batteries, metal jewelry and customer-supplied materials for travel bags; retail and wholesale of auto parts, steel, chemicals, feed, agricultural and sideline products, daily

necessities and hardware and electronic products; hotel operations; transportation for fresh agricultural products

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.16 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.)

**17. Shanghai Shenyue Enterprise Development (Group) Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Shanghai Municipal Prison Administration Bureau, has 19 prison enterprises<sup>119</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Mao Guoping**, Chairman of Shanghai Shenyue Enterprise Development (Group) Co., Ltd., Director of Planning and Finance Division of Shanghai Municipal Prison Administration Bureau<sup>120</sup>.

The Shanghai Municipal Prison Administration now administers 11 prisons and one Juvenile Delinquency Reformatory. Among them, the Baimaoling Prison and Juntianhu Prison are located in the Wannan area (i.e. southern part of Anhui Province). There are also the Prison General Hospital, the Judicial Police School and a number of security enterprises that serve the prison-related work. Since 1949, these prisons have cumulatively detained more than 400,000 criminals.<sup>121</sup>

**Examples of prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**1) Shanghai Longguang Economic and Trade Service Center, affiliated to Shanghai Sichahe Prison<sup>122</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Bao Jiasong**, General Manager of Shanghai Longguang Economic and Trade Service Center, Communist Party Committee Secretary and Warden of Sichahe Prison.

Shanghai Longguang Economic and Trade Service Center is under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Labor Reeducation Management Institute.<sup>123</sup> Shanghai Sichahe Prison is located in the northeast of Dafeng City, Jiangsu Province. It was established in April 1950, as the largest “enclave” outside the Shanghai Municipality. The successive municipal communist party committees and municipal governments have positioned it to be “an important strategic space for social security in Shanghai and the largest food and non-staple food production base of Shanghai.” In January 1983, its name was changed to the current Shanghai Municipal First Institute of Reeducation through Labor Management Institute. (The name of the prison enterprise is Shanghai Farm of Shanghai City). In June 2014, Sichahe Prison was formally established.<sup>124</sup>

**Business areas:** Labor services; supply and sale of oil, metal materials, construction and decoration materials, mechanical and electrical products, electronic products, knitwear and textiles, daily groceries, agricultural and sideline products, pesticides, fertilizers, films, grain and oil products within the system; self-owned housing leasing.

**2) Shanghai Nanling Industry Corporation, affiliated to the Baimaoling Prison of Shanghai City**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Tang Yunlong**, General Manager of Shanghai Nanling Industry Corporation, Deputy Warden of Baimaoling Prison of Shanghai City<sup>125</sup>.

Shanghai Baimaoling Prison (located in Langxi County, Xuancheng City, Anhui Province) was established in March 1956 to relocate homeless, disabled and elderly people, street children and orphans from Shanghai. It was built in the hilly area at the junction of Langxi and Guangde Counties in southern Anhui and covers an area of 40.5 square kilometers. It is an administrative unit under the Shanghai Municipal Prison Administration Bureau. Baimaoling Prison has invested 70 million yuan to build a modern, garden-style, national first-class central prison area with **the capacity to detain about 2,200 prisoners**. The prison's drainage reform projects have also been implemented, with a new seedling production base, a non-staple food production base and a swine breeding base.<sup>126</sup>

**Business areas:** Mechanical construction and repair; retail of hardware and electric appliances; processing of toys and knitwear; planting and organizing of seedlings for external sale (excluding licensed products)

Address: Baimaoling, Taocheng Town, Langxi County, Xuancheng City, Anhui Province

### **3) Shanghai Shenyue Garment Factory, affiliated with Qingpu Prison of Shanghai City, has 9 prison areas**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Xu Jibing**, General Manager of Shanghai Shenyue Garment Factory, Deputy Warden of Qingpu Prison<sup>127</sup>.

**Business areas:** Production of various toys, jade carvings, needle textiles, travel goods, clothing, leather shoes, labor and defense supplies, metal products, paper products, paper moulds and electronic products.

Qingpu Prison of Shanghai City is located at 7405 Waiqingsong Highway, Qingpu District, in the western suburbs of Shanghai. It was officially unveiled and started operating on December 24, 1994. The prison covers an area of about 300 acres, and has more than 500 policemen. It is a high-security prison mainly detaining convicted criminals who have originally been sentenced to more than 7 years of imprisonment.<sup>128</sup>

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.17 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Shanghai City.)

### **18. Fujian Jinghong Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Fujian Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>129</sup>, has 20 prison enterprises.**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Chen Youshun**, Chairman of Fujian Jinghong Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Deputy Secretary and Political Commissar of Fujian Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>130</sup>.

The Fujian Provincial Prison Administration Bureau has 17 prisons, one juvenile correctional institution, Fujian Jianxin Hospital and the Fujian Provincial Judicial Police Training Corps under its jurisdiction.

**Business areas:** operation and management of state-owned assets of provincial prison enterprises according to the law and under the authorization of the provincial government; production of industrial products, such as mechanical equipment, moulds, building materials

and cement; processing of clothing, electronic products, footwear and bags; and property management.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.18 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Fujian Province.)

**19. Heilongjiang Province Longyu Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to the Heilongjiang Provincial Prison Administration Bureau,<sup>131</sup> has 19 prison enterprises.**

Legal representatives of the prison company and their official positions in the prison system:

**Song En,<sup>132</sup>** Chairman of Heilongjiang Province Longyu Group Co., Ltd.; Communist Party Committee Deputy Secretary and Chief of Heilongjiang Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.

**Luan Jinghe<sup>133</sup>**, general manager of Heilongjiang Province Longyu Group Co., Ltd.

**Business areas:** management of the prison enterprise assets; operations of the import and export business (according to the import and export enterprise qualification certificates); coal mining (branch company operations only)

**Examples of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**1) Qiqihar Tengcheng New Building Materials Factory, affiliated to Qiqihar Prison of Heilongjiang Province<sup>134</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Wang Letian**, General manager of Qiqihar Tengcheng New Building Material Factory, Communist Party Committee Secretary and Warden of Qiqihar Prison<sup>135</sup>.

Qiqihar Prison of Heilongjiang Province is located in the northwest of the Songnen Plain. It covers an area of 5,140 acres and has 3,000 acres of cultivated area.

**2) Heilongjiang Province Laolai Farm Co., Ltd., affiliated to Nehe Prison of Heilongjiang Province<sup>136</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Qi Honglian**, General manager of Heilongjiang Province Laolai Farm Co., Ltd., General manager of Nehe Prison Enterprise Office<sup>137</sup>.

Laolai Prison is located in Nehe City, Qiqihar City, covering an area of 275,000 acres with an existing arable land of 161,500 acres. Its prison dorms cover an area of 60,900 square meters. It is a medium-security prison that mainly detains prisoners who are sentenced to under 15 years of imprisonment.

**Business areas:** Production of agricultural machinery, hydraulic parts, tractor parts, industrial and mining parts, steel castings and forgings, oil storage cylinders/tanks and heaters; distribution of hand-woven, agricultural and sideline products; production and sale of oxygen, argon, nitrogen (limited to branch operations); acquisition and sale of scrap steel, copper, aluminum and other metals; garment processing; footwear processing; metal granary manufacturing, and transport route leasing.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.19 for a list of prison enterprises that use

slave labor in Heilongjiang Province.)

## **20. Gansu Provincial Prison Enterprise Group, affiliated to Gansu Provincial Prison Administration Bureau,<sup>138</sup> has 18 prison enterprises**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Liu Yan**, general manager of Gansu Prison Enterprise Group<sup>139</sup>, Deputy director of the Gansu Provincial Prison Administration Bureau

**Business areas:** Wholesale and retail of machinery and equipment (excluding sedans), building materials, chemical products (except for state restrictions), agricultural and sideline products (excluding grain wholesale), wholesale and retail of daily necessities

Examples of **Prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

### **1) Gansu Provincial Prison Enterprise Group's Tianshui Machine Tool Co., Ltd., affiliated to Tianshui Prison of Gansu Province<sup>140</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Xu Fangming**, General Manager of Tianshui Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Gansu Provincial Prison Enterprise Group<sup>141</sup>, Manager of Tianshui Prison.

Tianshui Prison is located at 196 Jianshe Road, Qinzhou District, Tianshui City. It is one of the high-security prisons in the province. It mainly detains criminals from Tianshui and Longnan Cities, who were originally sentenced to more than 15 years of imprisonment, life imprisonment and two-year suspended sentences of execution. The prison has set up a so-called Anti-Cult Educational Reform Section (an organization to carry out religious persecution) and other departments/sections. The detention unit has seven prison areas.<sup>142</sup>

**Business areas:** Manufacturing, production, transportation, sale and maintenance of drilling machines, planers, grinders, plastic machinery and construction machinery; processing of customer-supplied materials; construction; retail and wholesale of wigs & hair products, daily necessities (excluding dangerous materials); cigarette and cigar retail; house rental.

### **2) Wuwei Liangzhou Carpet Co., Ltd., affiliated to the newly built Wuwei Prison<sup>143</sup>**

On December 30, 2011, the former Wuwei Prison and Tianzhu Prison merged to form the new Wuwei Prison. Wuwei Prison is located at 1526 Qilian Avenue, Liangzhou District, Wuwei City. It covers an area of 280 acres (200.7 acres as the prison construction land and 79.3 acres for the civil police and employee residential buildings). In the prison, there are 14 prison areas, 1 prison hospital and 23 grass-roots communist party branches. There are 519 policemen and 345 workers. The prison has 3 leaders at the department level, 9 leaders at the deputy department level, 2 research personnel, 6 deputy research personnel, 46 cadres at the department level, and 65 cadres at the department level. Wangjingzhai Farm, which is affiliated with the prison, covers an area of 1,509 acres. Qingyuan Farm covers an area of 906 acres.

**Business areas:** The prison enterprise's production projects mainly include garment processing, sweater weaving, carpeting, plastic products and iron processing.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.20 for a list of prison enterprises that use



slave labor in Gansu Province.)

**21. Zhejiang Donglian Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>144</sup> affiliated to Zhejiang Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 17 prison enterprises**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Hu Fangrui**, Chairman of Zhejiang Donglian Group Co., Ltd., Director of the Zhejiang Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>145</sup>.

Zhejiang Provincial Prison Administration Bureau is located at 110 Tianmushan Road, Hangzhou City. The bureau assigns responsibilities of production, operation and management to Zhejiang Donglian Group Co., Ltd. There are 177 registered staff members in the bureau (including 25 part-time employees assigned to key positions in Zhejiang Donglian Group). Among them, there is one director, one political commissar, 4 deputy directors, one Chief of the Political Department and 45 people at departmental-level leadership positions (including one deputy secretary of its Communist Party Committee).

**Business areas:** Capital management; industrial investment and development; production, processing and sale of electromechanical equipment, hardware and electrical equipment, chemical raw materials and products (excluding dangerous goods and precursor chemicals), metallic materials, decorative building materials, daily necessities and knitwear; production, processing and sale of auto parts; technology development and transfer; sale of livestock, agricultural and sideline products (excluding food); economic information consulting (excluding securities or futures consulting), self-owned house leasing; property management services.

**An example of the company's prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**Zhejiang Dongbo Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Linhai Prison of Zhejiang Province<sup>146</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **An Feng**, General Manager of Zhejiang Dongbo Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Warden of Linhai Prison of Zhejiang Province<sup>147</sup>

Linhai Prison of Zhejiang Province is located at Shiyun Village, Dayang Neighborhood, Linhai City, covering an area of 450 acres. Its construction preparation started in 2007, construction work started in 2010 and completed in 2013, the prison start detaining inmates in 2014.

**Business areas:** Manufacturing, processing and sale of apparel, luggage bags, leather products, buttons, zippers, metallic products, plastic products, outdoor furniture, sun shading products, crafts and electronic products

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.21 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Zhejiang Province.)

**22. Shaanxi Province Yiqin Group Co., Ltd.,<sup>148</sup> affiliated to Shaanxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 17 subsidiaries**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Zhang Minzhong**, Chairman of the board of

Shaanxi Yiqin Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee member and Deputy Director of the Shaanxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>149</sup>.

In 2004, Shaanxi Yiqin Group Co., Ltd. was established, forming a new type of prison administration system and a new prison economic operating mechanism.

In 2003, the State Council and the Ministry of Justice listed Shaanxi as one province within the first group of pilot provinces for the reforms of the prison system in China. A new mechanism, in which the management of punishment execution operations and the management of production operations are separated, and the law enforcement expenses and production incomes are calculated separately, has been established. The prisons and prison enterprises have mostly implemented standardized operations.

**Business areas:** Coal transportation and marketing; production, processing, transportation and sale of building materials, machinery, chemicals, electronics, light industry products, agricultural and sideline products and animal husbandry products; grain processing; health care services; hotels and catering services; real estate development and property management; design and construction of civil buildings; project design and construction, hydropower installation; product warehousing and exhibition; customer-supplied material processing; technology transfer; economic information consultation; and other approved projects that are conducive to prison safety, stability and economic efficiency in the prison economy's development.

#### **Examples of its prison enterprises:**

##### **1) Yan'an Fucai Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated with Yan'an Prison of Shaanxi Province**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Bai Xi**, General manager of Shaanxi Fucai Industry Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Deputy Secretary of Yan'an Prison<sup>150</sup>

The prison covers an area of more than 37,600 acres, of which its main part covers an area of 150 acres. It mainly detains criminals, who are sentenced to less than 15 years of imprisonment and who come from Yulin, Yan'an and Tongchuan.

Address: Zhao Village, Yangou Road, Baota District, Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province

**Business areas:** Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, inland fisheries; land leasing, wholesale and retail; handicraft processing; clothing sale and processing; other printed matters; shoes and hats.

##### **2) Shangzhenzi Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. of Shaanxi Province Yiqin Group, affiliated to Huangling Prison of Shaanxi Province<sup>151</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Lin Yong**, General manager of Shaanxi Shangzhenzi Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd of Yiqin Group, Communist Party Committee Deputy Secretary of Huangling Prison<sup>152</sup>.

Huangling Prison of Shaanxi Province is located in Huangling County, Yan'an City. It was built in March 1956. It was originally the Shangzhenzi Labor Reform Farm in Shaanxi Province, and it was renamed Huangling Prison of Shaanxi Province in January 2006. The

prison covers an area of more than 37,000 acres and has more than 6,500 acres of arable land. In August 2014, the entire prison was relocated to Weicheng District, Xianyang City. Remaining prison unit's address: Shangzhenzi, Shuanglong Town, Huangling County

**Business areas:** Self-owned asset management, investments, land leasing; farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, fishery production, processing, management and cooperative development; customer-supplied material processing; labor services; production retail and wholesale.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.22 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Shaanxi Province.)

### **23. The Beijing Municipal Prison Administration Bureau<sup>153</sup> has 8 prisons, Qinghe Branch (6 prisons), 2 prison hospitals and 16 prison enterprises under its jurisdiction**

**Beijing Prison Administration Bureau, Qinghe Branch (6 prisons under its jurisdiction)** has an administrative area of 115 square kilometers and detains more than half of all prisoners in Beijing City. The branch is located in Chadian Town, Binhai New District, Tianjin City. Among these 6 prisons, Qianjin Prison is located 49 kilometers away from Jinhan Highway in Ninghe County of Tianjin City. Its prison areas cover 420 acres of land, with a total construction area of 20,594 square meters, and a detention capacity of 2,000 prisoners.<sup>154</sup>

**An example of the prison enterprises:**

#### **Tianjin Zhixuan Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., affiliated to Beijing Municipal Prison Administration Bureau Qinghe Branch, Liulin Prison<sup>155</sup>**

Liulin Prison of Beijing Municipal Prison Administration Bureau, Qinghe Branch, was established on November 20, 2001 by merging the former Cha'nan Prison, Liuhe Prison and Liulin Prison, which were all under the jurisdiction of the Beijing Municipal Prison Administration Bureau, Qinghe Branch. The prison is located in the southeastern part of the Qinghe Branch, covering a total area of 261 acres, with a construction area of 248 acres, and the capacity of detaining more than 1,800 inmates. Now there are more than 380 police guards in the prison<sup>156</sup>.

**Business areas:** Environmental Technology R&D; indoor air purification services; sewage and sludge treatment; air conditioning maintenance; environmental engineering; landscaping engineering; anti-corrosion and insulation engineering; plastic products, scrap metal, waste resin crushing processing; building materials, sale of hardware, electric products, decoration materials, office supplies and chemical products.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.23 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Beijing.)

### **24. Henan Province Zhonglian Group Corporation, affiliated to Henan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 15 subsidiaries**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Li Suijun**, Chairman of Henan Zhonglian Group Corporation; Communist Party Committee member at and Deputy Director of Henan Provincial Department of Justice; Secretary of the Communist Party Committee and director of Henan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>157</sup>.

### Examples of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:

#### 1) Henan Yahao Electric Appliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd.<sup>158</sup>, affiliated to Yuzhong Prison of Henan Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Li Gang**, General manager of Henan Yahao Electric Appliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Deputy Warden of Yuzhong Prison of Henan Province<sup>159</sup>.

It was incorporated on October 17, 2007, with a registered capital of 5 million yuan. The company currently has 7 branch factories. Located in Liuji Township, Zhongmu County, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, it covers an area of 305 acres, with a total construction area of 78,256 square meters and a total investment of 117.075 million yuan. The construction of the company started on September 5, 2005, and it was completed and put into use on June 25, 2007. Its production capacity is designed to employ 3,000 workers. The company is mainly engaged in the production, processing and sale of electrical appliances, electronic products, clothing, wool, and footwear, as well as other labor processing businesses.

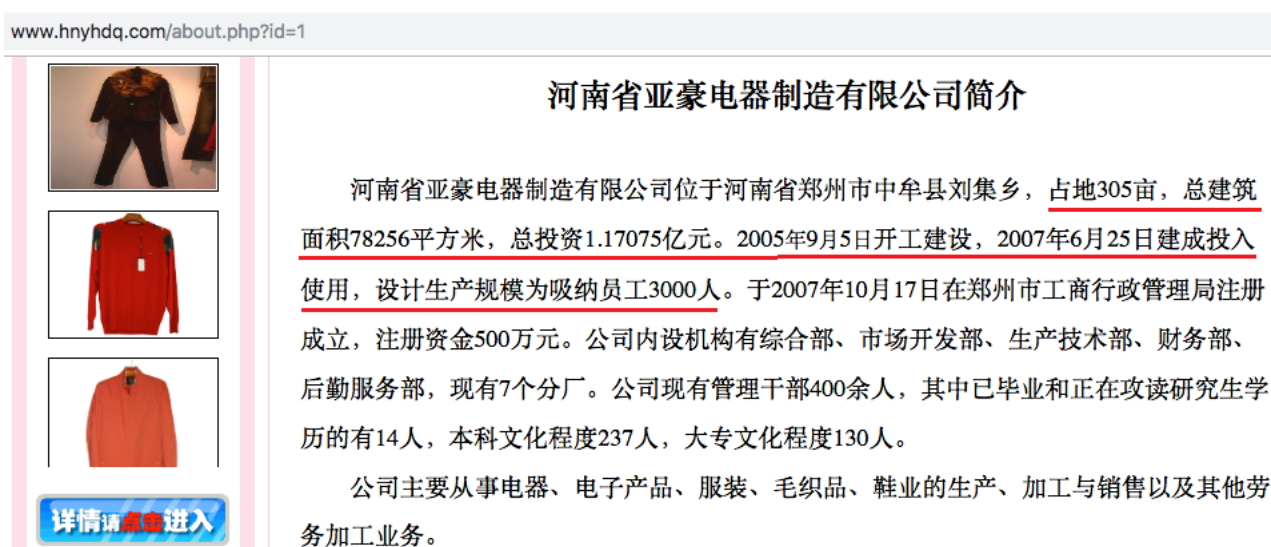


Figure 3.22 Screenshot of Information on Henan Yahao Electric Appliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

#### 2) Luoyang Zhonglian Jianhua Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Luoyang Prison of Henan Province

Legal representative of the prison company: **Diao Yuncang**, General manager of Luoyang Zhonglian Jianhua Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy Warden of Luoyang Prison<sup>160</sup>.

The company is located in the urban area of Luoyang city.<sup>161</sup> The company is mainly engaged in sweater processing, woven knitwear processing and other manual processing projects. Its existing standardized processing workshop has more than 20,000 square meters, well-equipped processing devices, a technical center and a quality inspection center, with nearly 4,000 employees. There are more than 600 semi-automatic looms, more than 400 sewing machines and other supporting professional equipment. It has the processing capacity to undertake the production of casual shirts, jackets, multi-pocket pants, cotton coats, camouflage suits, work clothes, latex suits, sealed gel coats and adhesive coats.



Figure 3.23 Main building of Luoyang Zhonglian Jianhua Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.



Figure 3.24 Screenshot of Information on Luoyang Zhonglian Jianhua Industry and Trade Co.

(Source: Baidu Baike.)(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.24 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Henan Province.)

## 25. Chongqing Yujian Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd., affiliated to Chongqing Municipal Prison Administration Bureau,<sup>162</sup> has 14 subsidiaries

Legal representative of the prison company: **Deng Shengming**, General manager of Chongqing Yujian Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.<sup>163</sup>

Registered address: 2 Huanglong Road, Huangnipang, Yubei district, Chongqing City

### Examples of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:

#### 1) Chongqing Jinmai Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Nanchuan Prison of Chongqing City<sup>164</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Fan Yuanshou**, General Manager of the company, Communist party committee member and deputy warden of Nanchuan Prison.

Nanchuan Prison of Chongqing City<sup>165</sup> is a medium-security prison established in 2004. It is located in Shuijiang Town, Nanchuan District, 84 kilometers away from the main urban area of Chongqing City. Nanchuan Prison is the first prison to be entirely relocated and rebuilt after Chongqing became a central government directly-controlled municipality. It covers an area of more than 800 acres, including a main factory area of more than 500 acres and No. 204 Subdistrict of nearly 300 acres in total. **It detains 3,107 criminals.** It is located in Shuijiang Town, Nanchuan District, Chongqing City.

#### 2) Chongqing Yujian Holdings Group's Axle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., affiliated to Yudu Prison<sup>166</sup>

Legal representative of the prison company: **Liang Jinzhong**, General manager of Chongqing Xinsheng Electrochemical Equipment Co., Ltd.

Yudu Prison of Chongqing City,<sup>167</sup> formerly the Chongqing Municipal Prison, is located at 94 Qunhui Road, Danzishi Town, Nan'an District of Chongqing. It is about to be relocated to Changsheng Town, Nan'an District. It covers an area of more than 400 acres, and it was built in 1955. It is a high-security prison and **detains around 5,000 male criminals**, who have been sentenced to more than 16 years of imprisonment, life imprisonment or death sentence with a two-year reprieve. Its enterprise's name is "Chongqing Xinsheng Electromechanical Equipment Co., Ltd."



Figure 3.25 Screenshot of Information on Chongqing Yudu Prison. (Source: Baidu Baike.)



### 3) Chongqing Dongyin Tianxin Trading Co., Ltd., under the jurisdiction of Dianjiang Prison

Legal representative of the prison enterprise: **Zhu Ximing**, General Manager of Chongqing Dongyin Tianxin Trading Co., Ltd and Manager of Chongqing Dianjiang Prison Company.<sup>168</sup>

Dianjiang Prison of Chongqing City, formerly known as the Dongyin Labor Reform Detachment of Sichuan Province and Chongqing Fuling Prison. It is located in Xihu Village, Guixi Town, Dianjiang County, 5 kilometers away from Dianjiang County and covers an area of 450 acres. At the end of 2006, it achieved a major leapfrogging goal of converting decentralized detention to centralized detention, migration from its remote location to an urban location, and conversion from outdoor labor to indoor labor. The new prison and complementary houses are about 15,000 square meters, and its **detention capacity is 4,000 to 6,000 individuals**.



Figure 3.26 Screenshot of Information on Chongqing Dianjiang Prison. (Source: Baidu Baike.)

### 4) Chongqing Xinsheng Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Yongchuan Prison of Chongqing City

Legal representative of the prison enterprise: **Yang Fan**, General Manager of the company, Deputy Warden of Yongchuan Prison<sup>169</sup>.

Yongchuan Prison<sup>170</sup> was established in July 1952. The prison's company name is Chongqing Xinsheng Tea Farm. It has an area of 13,000 acres, mainly in Yongchuan District, Bishan County, Tongliang County, Dazhu County and Shuangqiao District. Some of its prison areas are scattered on the high mountains of 2,951.025 meters above sea level, and **it detains more than 5,000 prisoners**. It is a large-scale prison for indoor production and processing of tea leaves.



Figure3.27 Screenshot of Information on Yongchuan Prison in Chongqing City.  
(Source: Baidu Baike.) (For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.25 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Chongqing City.)

## 26. Jiangxi Provincial Prison Enterprise Group Corporation, affiliated to the Jiangxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, has 14 prisons

Legal representative of the prison company: **Yu Xiaodong**, Chairman of Jiangxi Provincial Prison Enterprise Group Corporation, Communist Party Committee Member and Deputy director of Jiangxi Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>171</sup>.

**Business areas:** Casting, production and sale of machines, hardware, electronic devices, cement and chemical construction materials; design, construction and installment of architecture engineering products; production and sale of malleable cast iron products, water heating equipment, fire-fighting equipment and medical equipment; production and sale of clothing, shoes and externally processed products; agricultural development and planting; livestock industry development and breeding; promotion for agricultural production technologies; agricultural funding services; hotel management services; investments in various kinds of industries; real estate development; leasing of real estate; property management services; logistics services; warehouse services (excluding hazardous chemical substances); information technology services; domestic trading, import and export trading; tourism development.

Address: 188 Huoju Street, Nanchang High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

### An example of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:

#### **Jiangxi Jirui Trading Co., Ltd., affiliated to Ji'an Prison of Jiangxi Province<sup>172</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Peng Zhi**, General manager of Jiangxi Jirui Trading Co., Ltd., a high-ranking official at Ji'an Prison<sup>173</sup>

The predecessor of Ji'an Prison is Ruizhou Prison (Jiangxi Dubu Farm), which was founded in 1955. The prison was designed to hold 3,000 individuals. It is a high-security medium-sized prison, with 540 policemen and 100 armed policemen. The total investment of its projects is 135 million yuan, and its land acquisition area is 19,128 square hectometers. Its total planned construction area is 83,976 square meters.

**Business areas:** Processing and sale of commodities, clothing, knitwear, leather and leather

products, suitcases, shoes and hats, electronic products, hardware, artworks and decorations; crop planting, forest planting and sale; sale of livestock and aquaculture products; packaging of artwork decorations; information consulting services.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.26 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Jiangxi Province.)

## **27. Qinghai Qingjiang Industrial Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Qinghai Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>174</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Liu Jianjia**, General Manager of Qinghai Qingjiang Industrial Group Co., Ltd.<sup>175</sup>, Member of Communist Party Branch and Deputy Director of Qinghai Provincial Prison Administration Bureau.

There are 14 county-level units under the Qinghai Provincial Prison Administration Bureau, including 10 county-level units, which are 8 prisons, one Central Hospital of the Bureau (Qinghai Red Cross Hospital) and one Bureau Logistic Service Center.

**Business areas:** The company is responsible for the management of operating assets in the province's prison system, and it assumes the responsibility of maintaining and increasing the value of assets within the scope of its management; production and operation of mechanical and electrical equipment, building materials and light industrial products; design and construction of industrial and civil construction projects, installation of water and electricity, and decoration; agricultural and livestock product production, processing, and operations; real estate development; information consulting.

Address: 191 Kunlun East Road, Chengdong District, Xining City, Qinghai Province

### **An example of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

## **Qinghai Xixin Industry Co., Ltd., affiliated to Xichuan Prison of Qinghai Province<sup>176</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Jin Bo**, General Manager of Qinghai Xixin Industry Co., Ltd., Warden of Xichuan Prison<sup>177</sup>

Xichuan Prison of Qinghai Province was built in 1956. It is located at 151 Xichuan South Road, Chengxi District, Xining City. covering an area of more than 950 acres.

**Business areas:** Hydro generator manufacturing and maintenance; house construction; electrical and mechanical equipment installation; production, processing and sale of castings, forgings, high and low voltage switchgear, linear metal products, brick and tile fittings, solar cookers, aluminum plastic doors and windows, aluminum alloy doors and windows; metal cutting and welding processing; motor and electrical maintenance; mesh fence processing and installation; non-metallic part manufacturing and processing; processing of customer-supplied materials; garment processing; tent processing; stove processing; and house leasing.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.27 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Qinghai Province.)

## **28. Hainan Prison Enterprise Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Hainan Provincial Prison**

**Administration Bureau, has 8 prisons under its jurisdiction<sup>178</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Li Dahai**, Chairman of Hainan Prison Enterprise Group Co., Ltd., Communist Party Committee member and Deputy Director of Hainan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau<sup>179</sup>

The Hainan Provincial Prison Administration Bureau is the functional department responsible for the execution of penalties in the prisons and the juvenile correctional institution in Hainan Province. It has 8 prisons under its jurisdiction.

**Business areas:** Real estate investment; self-owned house leasing; processing and sale of electronics, building materials, daily necessities, clothing, toys and knitwear; plant and equipment rental; highly efficient tropical agriculture.

Address: Room 705, Landun Building, Fengxiang Road, Haikou City

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.28 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Hainan Province.)

**29. Ningxia Ningshuo Industrial Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau, has 6 prison enterprises**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Cao Yi**, General manager of Ningxia Ningshuo Industrial Group Co., Ltd.; Deputy Director and Communist Party Committee of the Justice Department of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; Director of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Prison Administration Bureau<sup>180</sup>

**Examples of the prison enterprise subsidiaries:**

**1) Ningxia Xinhai'an Coast Garment Co., Ltd., affiliated to Ningxia Women's Prison<sup>181</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Du Xinghua**, General Manager of Ningxia Xinhai'an Garment Co., Ltd., Political Commissar of Ningxia Women's Prison<sup>182</sup>

**Business areas:** Production and sale of light industrial products, such as clothing and quilts; production and sale of special labor protection items; sale of fabrics, clothing, accessories and textiles; production and sale of agricultural and sideline products; sale and processing of handmade products; information consultation; installation of water and electrical systems.

Ningxia Women's Prison was founded on May 28, 2001. After merging with the former Ningxia Juvenile Correctional Institute in April 2005, it became the only prison in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region that detains both female criminals and underage male inmates. On June 28, 2015, the entire prison was relocated to the newly built Women's Prison. The current Women's Prison has an investment of 140 million yuan, covers an area of 72.86 acres, and is designed to detain 1,500 inmates.

**2) Guanmahu Agriculture, Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., affiliated to Wuzhong Prison of Ningxia<sup>183</sup>**

Legal representative of the prison company: **Chen Youcai**, General Manager of Guanmahu Agriculture, Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Chen, Youcai / General Manager of Ningxia

Ningshuo Group Guanmahu Agricultural Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.

**Business areas:** Production and sale of agricultural and sideline products, hardware and electronic products, household products, electrical machinery and equipment; sale of building materials; manufacturing of all kinds of doors and windows, furniture and bricks; garment processing; leather goods, gift box and decorative product processing; electronic product assembly and sale.

Wuzhong Prison of Ningxia was founded in 1955 and is located in Huojiawan, Litong District, Wuzhong City. It is located 18 km south of Wuzhong City and covers a total area of 16,656 acres. It is a prison of medium-security level and detains prisoners sentenced to under 15 years of imprisonment. The criminal detention is mainly divided into two sections. The prison mainly engages in garment processing, gift box processing and leather processing.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.29 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Hunan Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.)

### **30. Tianjin Tongbao Group Co., Ltd., affiliated to Tianjin Municipal Prison Administration Bureau<sup>184</sup>**

On June 19, 2009, the company was formally established. The group company has 11 wholly-owned subsidiaries. It is divided into 13 units, including one emergency special service team and 12 detention units: Tianjin Municipal Prison, Hexi Prison, Liyuan Prison, Yangliuqing Prison, Ligang Prison, Binhai Prison, Xiqing Prison, Women's Prison, Jinxi Prison, Kangning Prison, Juvenile Offender Correctional Institution and Changtai Prison.

(For more information, please refer to Appendix 2.30 for a list of prison enterprises that use slave labor in Tianjin City.)

## **IV. Slave Labor Industry in Mainland China: Forms and Scale**

There are mainly two forms of slave labor products in mainland China's prisons, labor camps and detention centers. The first one is the slave labor production carried out directly in the name of an enterprise; the other one is attracting domestic and foreign companies to outsource their production to prisons and other places with cheap slave labor.

### **(I) Prisons with Slave Labor Production in the Name of Companies**

The following table lists some of the jails recruiting business in the name of enterprises.<sup>185</sup> All products manufactured by these types of companies are slave labor products.

For example, Sichuan Deyang Prison produces plush toys under the name of 9.5 Factory in Deyang City, Sichuan Province. The products are exported to Europe and the United States, and are also labeled in English, French and German. In fact, they are authentic slave labor products. Shanxi Women's Prison produces gift bags, Chinese knots, handmade car seat cushions, and butterflies, sweater weaving, handbags, hook wigs, file boxes, etc., which are produced under the name of Shanxi Chemical Factory.

The Shayang Xinsheng Brick and Tile Factory in Hubei Province, located in Fanjiatai Prison, Shayang County, Hubei Province, has a registered capital of 3.98 million yuan and 800

employees. It mainly produces and sells bricks and tiles. At the same time, it is a branch of Hubei “Shayang Farm Processing Factory”, which shares many slave labor businesses of “Shayang Farm Processing Factory”.<sup>186</sup> In January 2011, it began to process a large number of Jiefang brand shoes for the 3517th Arsenal in Yueyang City, Hunan Province. Fanjiatai Prison only processes the upper part of the shoe, and the rubber sole is processed by another prison. The processing machinery and equipment were moved from the Arsenal to the various Supervision Areas of Fanjiatai. Each Supervision Area completed some of the operations of the assembly line. For example, the fourth Supervision Area was responsible for punching the eyes and rivets. The first, second and third Supervision areas work in the canteen of the fourth supervision area. Sewing machines, punching machines, cutting machines and other mechanical equipment are placed in the canteen to form a workshop that can accommodate 2,000 people. The shoes produced are exported overseas.<sup>187</sup>

Yunnan Guangming Phosphorus Chemical General Factory is affiliated to the Anning Prison of Yunnan Province (the third prison of Yunnan Province). It is located in Songhua Road, Lianran Town, Anning City, which is known as the “Dianzhong Treasure”. It was established in 1965, and promoted to a large national enterprise in 1995. It is one of the key enterprises in China's phosphorus chemical industry. With a fixed asset of 120 million yuan and more than 320 technicians, it was identified as one of the top 100 key enterprises and top 100 industrial enterprises in Yunnan Province 1989 and 1992 respectively. The products are exported to Japan, South Korea, Southeast Asia and other places. The domestic market covers Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Gansu, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang and other provinces and counties.

Hebei Women's Prison (formerly Shijiazhuang Prison) produces exported clothing under the name of Jintai Industrial Co., Ltd. The products include a variety of apparel such as black multi-pocket pants; Mona Lisa long skirts, etc., and exports to the United States, Canada, and Australia. It also produces many jeans. The Women's Prison and the Women's Labor Camp in Hebei Province also processes and packages “disposable sanitary chopsticks” commonly used in hotels. In 2008, after the scandal of Sanlu tainted milk, unscrupulous manufacturers began colluding with prisons to produce full-text (English) packaging bags imitating foreign dairy products packaging.

The following are some of the slave labor products or related images produced by the above-mentioned prisons.

Figure 4.1-4.2 Slave labor products manufactured in Fanjiatai Prison in Shayang County, Hubei Province.



Figure 4.1 Christmas lights  
(exported to the US)





Figure 4.2 Crystal stones (polished)

Figure 4.3 Some of the slave labor products made by Hubei Province's Shayang Farm Processing Plant (i.e. Shayang Prison Administration Bureau) <sup>188</sup>





Figure 4.3: Brand-name products manufactured by Shandong Province Xing-Ye Development Co. Ltd. (Shandong Province Women's Prison)



Figure 4.4 : Logo of Taiwanese children's apparel brand ABC/Charles River Apparel sports casual wear logo / Hansi brand down jacket logo

Figure 4.5: Some of the slave labor products produced by Jilin Province Shiling Cement Co., Ltd.



Figure 4.6. Some of the slave labor products (from various incoming raw material) produced by Jilin Province Haoyu Industry and Trade Co., Ltd. (belonging to Meihekou Prison).



**(II) Prisons, labor camps and detention centers that produces slave labor products and the companies that commission their services**

## **Slave labor products made in Prisons and commission companies.**

### **1) Hangzhou Z-shine industrial Co., Ltd. relies on 38 prisons for production**

Hangzhou Z-shine industrial Co., Ltd. has been relying on **production from prison garment factories in various places. It has been processing and exporting garments for enterprises all over the country for many years.**

The company has about 3,500 employees.

Prisons involved in the production: 38 prisons with over 40,000 garment processing workers. Total factory area: 100,000 square meters.

Producing locations: Garment factories operated within the prison systems in Hangzhou, Jinhua, Quzhou, Huzhou, Ningbo, Suzhou, Nanjing, Nantong, Zhuzhou, Yueyang and other places.<sup>189</sup> Due to this special system, its processing fees are low, with an annual output of 5 million pieces and a revenue of 50 million yuan. Exported products account for 90% of the total production.

Processing projects:

- (1) Knitted garments processing including men's polo shirts, short-sleeved shirts, long pants, shorts, beach shorts, tank tops, and T-shirts; women's T-shirts, trousers, and blouses; sweat suits, tweed coats, business suits, outdoor jackets, cotton-padded clothes, Down jackets, hard collared shirts, raincoats, uniforms and other four season clothing processing.
- (2) Commodity processing, including bedding, curtains, shower curtains, pillows, cushions, reflective vests, etc.
- (3) Luggage and suitcase processing, prison garment processing. The major products include regular woven garments, regular knitted garments and denim garments. These products are mainly exported to Africa, Asia (except China), Central and South Americas, Japan, South Korea, Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Middle East, North America, Oceania and Western Europe.<sup>190</sup>  
Major customers: Major customer groups: foreign buyers / foreign companies in China, domestic trading companies, domestic entity brands, domestic wholesalers / retailers, domestic network operators / e-commerce businesses, domestic supermarkets.
- (4) Other products: baby/children's clothes for 0-6-year-olds, down jackets and pure cashmere clothing for 0-16-year-olds. The company's own brand is PEPEVEGA [PPVG]. Kids' down jackets with licensed brands including BOBDOG (a Japanese famous cartoon character; the licensing also includes BOBDOG baby clothes and BOBDOG children's cashmere clothing), DISNEY (including three major brands of Mickey, Winnie the Pooh, and the Disney Princess series), Teletubbies, Looney Tunes/Tweety/Tom and Jerry (licensed by the US Time Warner, Inc.).

The company has clearly stated in its investment-attracting advertisement:

"Dear business owners, if you have the ability and the channels to receive large orders, what will you do? However, you hesitate to take these orders, due to the size of your factory and the number of employees you have. You are afraid of being unable to fulfill the orders, but you are also afraid of wasting the opportunity. What can you do? You can consider working with the prison system's garment factories and assign the large orders to us. We can complete

your orders with low processing fees, high quality products and high efficiency! Our company relies on prison processing , and can be responsible for producing your order.

The advantages of the prison system's clothing processing factories:

1. High credibility – state-owned work units with a serious work attitude;
2. Low processing fees – due to the special system (slave labor), the price is more competitive;
3. Quality stability – with ISO 9001:2000 quality system certification, ERP control for the entire process, and production organized in strict accordance with the contracts;
4. Timely delivery – With 38 prisons and more than 40,000 processing workers, we are especially suitable for urgent and/or large orders. The prison system's garment processing factories are a bit special, but compared with other manufacturers, we have great advantages:  
1) There are over 40,000 absolutely stable workers, and all of them have received specialized technical training; the factories implement the militarized management; there are various advanced equipment including automatic flatcars, button sewing machines, electric scissors and steaming machines. 2) Since specialized technical training is provided to the workers, we can undertake the processing of all kinds of clothing such as down jackets, cotton-padded clothes and other outdoor sportswear.”<sup>191</sup>







Figure 4.7. The following are photos of several processing sites of Hangzhou Z-shine industrial Co., Ltd.

Hangzhou Z-shine industrial Co., Ltd.

- 4. Address: 21<sup>st</sup> Floor, Section A, UDC Times Tower, Hangzhou
- TEL: 86-571-81101588 / 86505081
- FAX: 86-571-81101599
- After-sales services QQ: 1146639341
- E-mail: support@zshine.com.cn
- Website: <http://www.pepevega.com/>

## 2) Zhejiang Province No. 1, No.4, No. 5 and No. 7 Prisons and Quzhou Haolong Clothing Co., Ltd.



Figure 4.8: Workshop and sample product of Zhangzhou Haolong Clothing Co., Ltd.

Quzhou Haolong Clothing Co., Ltd. has clearly stated in its advertisement (seeking clients for cooperation) that the company's orders are mainly filled by their own factories and several prisons. The investigation has confirmed that the prisons processing clothes for this company include Zhejiang Province No. 1, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 7 Prisons, with over 20,000 workers. Below is a letter from Johnny, the company's contact person, to introduce the company: Please see the attached file for factory profile:

The majority of the orders that our factory receives are FOB US dollar total distribution orders, which account for 70% of the total production. External processing contracts are 20% and the other 10% are domestic sales orders.

(1). Our factory mainly produces woven garments: down jackets, cotton-padded jackets,



outdoor jackets, work uniforms, windbreakers mountaineering outdoor clothing, casual pants and other products.

Major markets: France, Europe, and the United States.

Brand clients: French brands- Father & Sons, Armand Thiery, Cyrillus, Harrington, Galeries Lafayette, Bayard, ODB and American Vintage; US brands- Allen USA and Micros. The annual garment output: 200 million pieces.

(2) Currently the factory is mainly 70% French market, 20% US market, 10% domestic market, and the US market is only doing several brands under the COSCO (China Ocean Shipping Company) framework.

(3). Our commissioned Prisons:

Zhejiang Province No. 1 Prison: Prison terms of over 20 years and life imprisonment;

Shilifeng Prison (belongs to Zhejiang Province Prisons No. 4, No. 5 and No. 7, with a total of around 12,000 prisoners, there is a personnel turnover due to short prison terms): From 5 to 20 years of imprisonment.

The total number of prisoners is around 20,000, and they are all in a healthy state.

The above is a general introduction. If needed, we will always keep in touch.

Best Regards,

Johnny

Tel: (0086)570-3866602

Mob:(0086) 189 0581 1375

Skype: johnny08601

Quzhou Haolong Clothing Co., Ltd.

Zhejiang Jiusheng Import and Export Co., Ltd.

(4). The following table shows the types of products and contact information listed on the website of Quzhou Haolong Clothing Co., Ltd.

Main products or services:	Cotton-padded jackets, jackets, casual pants, work uniforms, knitted garments	Main industry:	Garments
Type of enterprise:	Sole proprietorship	Business model:	Manufacturing, trade
Registered address:	Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province	Business Address:	Fuyuan New Village, Garden Street, Kecheng District, Quzhou, Zhejiang Province
Date of Establishment:	May 5, 2010	Legal representative/ person in charge:	Fu
Number of employees:	91 - 100	Annual Sales:	10 million - 20 million yuan

Brands:	From Europe, the US, Germany, Russia, Poland	Registered capital:	1,050,000,500 yuan
Major customer base:	Foreign companies' offices in China, final buyers, trading companies	Major markets:	Western Europe, South America, North America, Hong Kong, Eastern Europe, East Asia, Southeast Asia
Annual Exports:	30 million to 50 million yuan	Annual Imports:	Less than 100,000 yuan
Bank:	Quzhou Bank	Bank Account:	12
OEM services offered?	Yes	Number of Employees in the R&D department:	11 - 20
Monthly Output:	5,000,000 pieces	Factory Area:	5,000 square meters

- Address: Fuyuan New Village, Garden Street, Kecheng District, Quzhou, Zhejiang Province, China

### 3) Jiamusi Prison and Zhejiang Goodbrother Shoes Co., Ltd.

In 2011, Jiamusi Prison forced the detainees at the first, initial, fifth and eighth prison wards (the 9th ward was closed) to manually make men's and women's leather sandals, semi-finished sneakers (without soles, which are added after being exported to Russia). The manufacturer name marked on the shoes is Zhejiang Goodbrother Shoes Co., Ltd. Their English trademark is Coollook. Please see below for the trademark and product information.<sup>192</sup>



Figure 4.9: trademark and product information

The shoes' raw materials are from Dalian. The plate number of the freight truck, which is used to transport raw materials and semi-finished shoes, is Hei C89165 (黑 C89165), indicating that it's from Dongning County, Mudanjiang City in Heilongjiang Province. Dongning County is one of the counties with a relatively large trade volume with Russia. The truck driver's cellphone number is 13946375897.<sup>193</sup>

The following is the production information regarding some shoes manufactured during a certain period:

Item No. A585, black, 700 pairs;  
 Item No. K232, brown, cream, 900 pairs;  
 Item No. 0587, cream, black, 1,400 pairs;  
 Item No. 8211, black, 300 pairs;  
 Item No. 2731, black, 600 pairs;  
 Item No. 5023, brown, 2,000 pairs;  
 Item No. 5025, black, white, beige, 2,600 pairs;  
 Item No. 3101, blue, black, total 10,000 pairs;  
 Item No. 6577, black, white, total 3,000 pairs;  
 Item No. 6378, white, total 3,000 pairs.

Two kinds of glues are used to manufacture the shoes: One glue is white, called 103 powder slurry, with a pungent smell, which irritates and hurts the eyes; the other glue is yellow, which also has a pungent odor and causes people's hands to peel after being in contact with it.<sup>194</sup>

#### 4) Liaoning Provincial Women's Prison and related companies

Liaoning Provincial Women's Prison has cooperated with Basic House (South Korean clothing brand), Bang Bang (South Korean clothing brand), ABC (children's clothing brand), Semir (clothing brand), KFC, McDonald's, Shenyang Taoli Food Co., Ltd, Holiland (pastry brand), and Shenyang's Yisheng Health Appliances Development Co. Ltd. The former third division (renamed the first division in 2011) of Liaoning Provincial Women's Prison did textile processing in the name of "Shenyang Ningda Garment Factory" (for details, please see the list of "Prisons with Slave Labor Production in the Name of Companies"). Except for the hospitals and kitchens, all other 13 divisions have manufacturing workshops. New and juvenile prisoners mostly work on producing cotton swabs. The seventh division (with nearly 500 inmates) make a large amount of slave-labor products for Basic House, Bang Bang, ABC

and Semir, generating an annual net profit of over 30 million yuan (4.5 million USD) .<sup>195</sup> The ninth division has paper product manufacturing workshops, mostly making fast-food boxes for KFC and McDonald's, as well as gift boxes for Shenyang Taoli Food Co., Ltd and Holiland. The fourth team of the tenth division works on making cosmetic products, as well as doing related processing work, including filling, lidding, numbering, boxing, labeling, sealing, packaging and warehousing the cosmetic vials/boxes. <sup>196</sup> Other slave-labor products include sweaters, handicrafts, medical supplies, beauty supplies, food and gardening supplies.<sup>197</sup> Some of these divisions also produce clothing.



Figure 4.11: Delivering silk cotton (raw materials for down-jacket processing) to the ninth division, a truck is entering Liaoning Provincial Women's Prison<sup>198</sup>

The photo below shows that a truck loaded with materials for slave labor production parked at the entrance of Liaoning Provincial Women's Prison. There were printed characters on the cargo boxes which read "Jintianyu" Magnetic Vibration Series Healthcare Products, with the manufacturer name Shenyang's Yisheng Health Appliances Development Co. Ltd. (Address: 79 Sanhao Street, Heping District, Shenyang, China; Tel: 024-22948660, 024-22947708; postal code: 110004)<sup>199</sup>



Figure 4.12: The "Jin Tianyu" magnetic vibration series health product logo is marked on the cargo box.

## 5) Shanghai Women's Prison and related companies

Shanghai Women's Prison has cooperated with Yihai Kerry Foodstuff Marketing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Jahwa Corporation, KFC and Feidiao Electrical Appliances (Group) Co., Ltd.

(1) Yihai Kerry Foodstuff Marketing Co. employs Shanghai Women's Prison to knot labels for its "Arowana" brand products. Knotting labels for "Arowana" products is a long-term slave labor activity in Shanghai Women's Prison. The fifth brigade of the prison has been illegally detaining several dozen Falun Gong practitioners. Their daily labor activities are mostly to knot labels for "Arowana" products, and they must finish 5,400 labels each day. Falun Gong practitioners are often forced to do this kind of labor activities for several consecutive months, leading to skin loss, bleeding, pus oozing and calluses on their fingers due to rubbing. To enhance productivity, the prison forces slave workers to eat, sleep, work and even urinate/defecate in their cells.<sup>200</sup>



Figure 4.13: "Arowana" brand products and their labels:

Yihai Kerry Foodstuff Marketing Co., Ltd

Phone: 0755-66863888

Fax: 0755-61864615

Website: [www.jinlongyu.cn](http://www.jinlongyu.cn)

(2) Other known brands that are involved in slave labor in this prison include Gillette (paper boxes for razor blades), Shanghai Jahwa Corporation (paper packaging boxes for cosmetics), KFC (coupons), and Feidiao Electrical Appliances (switches). Slave products for unknown brands include hand-made clothing and hand-knit sweaters.



Figure 4.14: KFC coupons

Figure 4.15: Feidiao brand switch

## 6) Heilongjiang Tailai Prison and South Korean brand Missha

Missha (Chinese name: Mishang) is a South Korean brand.

Production process:<sup>201</sup>

A. Separating bundles of false eyelashes into small rolls.

B. Making mesh-like eyelashes (Fig. 4.16.): Insert every single eyelash into the mould with tweezers, then merge two slices of eyelashes into one (Fig. 4.17). This work is very harmful to the eyes, likely to cause nearsightedness or farsightedness to worsen. The prisoners are forced to work for over 10 hours per day to produce 200-300 slides.



Figure 4.16: a mold for eyelash processing

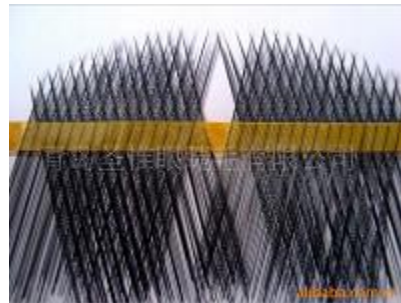


Figure 4.17: mesh-like false eyelashes created by combining two slices into one

Making Fan-like shape eyelashes (Fig. 4.18): Draw a picture (like an undulating mountain), then place eyelashes one by one onto the drawing until it is shaped and covered



Figure 4.18: Fan-like shape false eyelashes



Figure 4.19 : semi-finished products



(All images are from the Internet)

- C. Style Finalization: Apply the pungent glue (carcinogenic) to the tape part of the semi-finished product, then attach two glue-dipped black lines to the upper and lower parts respectively, then put it into a modified large oven (originally a baker's oven with multiple layers). The odor of the baking glue is very irritating to the nose, forcing out tears and suppressing appetite. In the winter, all windows and doors are shut, which makes it even harder to tolerate the smell.
- D. Cut the eyelashes from the tape part and attach to the product package as illustrated in Fig. 4.20.



Figure 4.20. finished products (from the Internet)

### 7) Shanghai prisons, Shanghai forced labor camps and related companies

Shanghai prisons and forced labor camps have cooperated with GOFFA, TOPVALU, AEON Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Xinhua Toy Co. Ltd.

1. Shanghai prisons and forced labor camps have produced many plush toys for exports. One of the companies that has imported these toys is a brand called GOFFA, which is registered in Brooklyn, New York City in the U.S. The company's full name and address is "GOFFA INT'L CORP BROOKLYN, NY, 11206". The toys have labels printed with "RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN".<sup>202</sup>
2. Shanghai prisons and forced labor camps have also produced clothing for exports. One of the companies that has imported these products owns a pajama brand called "TOPVALU" ("トッ プバリュ" in Japanese). The products are labeled for the Japanese company "AEON" (TOPVALU is a brand affiliated to AEON) and service hotline is 0120-28-4196 (a Japanese phone number). There are many other brands importing these slave worker products continuously and in large quantities.<sup>203</sup>
3. Shanghai Xinhua Toy Co. Ltd. used to contract around 120 inmates of Shanghai Women's Labor Camp as employees. Among them, 70 were lathe operators and 40-50 were back-end workers.

Shanghai Xinhua Toy and Gift Co. Ltd.

Legal representative: Ye Hong (叶弘)

Company type: Chinese-Foreign Cooperative Venture  
Major Business: toy manufacturing  
Registered capital: 210,000 yuan (approximately \$32,300)  
Phone number (fax): 021-64500863  
Postal code: 201109  
Address: 189 Huxing Road, Qibao Town, Minhang District, Shanghai

## 8) Collaboration between Shanghai Tilanqiao Prison and Shanghai Soap Co., Ltd., Shanghai Jahwa Corporation.

Bee & Flower Sandalwood Soap is a well-known brand owned by Shanghai Soap Co., Ltd., whereas MAXAM is a brand of Shanghai Jahwa Corporation. Both brands have some products exported to countries such as Southeastern Asia. Part of the production process of cleaning products such as soaps of both brands, however, are done in mass quantities in prisons such as Shanghai Tilanqiao.<sup>204</sup> In addition, during China's SARS outbreak in 2003, a large amount of medicated soaps (Fig. 4.21) were supplied to the market. Many inmates of Tilanqiao Prison had worked overtime to process those medicated soaps for Shanghai Soap Co., Ltd.<sup>205</sup>

One procedure of Bee & Flower Sandalwood Soaps production, which is carried out at Tilanqiao Prison, is to attach two belt-type product manuals and name labels (Fig. 4.21-1 and 1-2), and then attach two round trademark stickers (Fig. 4.21-1 and 3-4) onto a soap package.



Figure 4.21-1: Bee & Flower Sandalwood Soaps (several types of soaps frequently processed at Shanghai's Tilanqiao Prison)

### Production procedures:

- (1) Bee & Flower Sandalwood Soaps: The slave laborers need to package over 70 boxes of big soaps (72 soaps per box) or more than 30 boxes of small soaps (144 soaps per box), approximately 5,500 soaps daily. Before attaching the manuals and tags onto the soap packages, the workers would need to prepare the materials: fold one-page manuals into a belt-shape, fold paper boxes to contain the finished products, and there were two kinds of paper boxes, which could contain 12 or 4 soaps respectively. Sometimes, workers would also need to attach product serial number stickers to soaps in full English packaging. Many inmates have to work during their breaks to finish their assigned quotas.

(2) MAXAM products: the inmates mostly work on packaging soaps (Fig. 4.21-2); they also used to work on packaging liquid hand soaps.<sup>206</sup>



图二 在上海提篮桥监狱包装的美加净香皂



图三

Figure 4.21-2: MAXAM soaps processed in Shanghai Tilanqiao Prison      Figure 4.21-3.

## 9). Slave Labor Products Made in Forced Labor Camps and the Companies that Commissioned them

Prior to the official abolishment of China's forced labor camp system in December 2013, forced labor camps were illegal factories that had produced a massive quantity of slave labor products.

### 1) Hebei Province Women's Labor Camp and Related Companies:

Hebei Women's Labor Camp works with Hebei Yikang Cotton Textile Co. Ltd., Hebei Jinhuan Packaging Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Mengniu Dairy Group Co., Ltd., and Shijiazhuang Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Labor Service Company.

#### (1) Hebei Yikang Cotton Textile Co. Ltd.

Exporting products for 30 years, Yikang Cotton Textile Co. Ltd is the parent company of Hebei Yisheng Environmental Protection Technology Co. Ltd. and Shijiazhuang Yifa Textile Co. Ltd, and has the registered trademark "YK". Its main products include grey fabrics, dyed fabrics, different series of diapers, bedding, bath products, children's clothing, cleaning products, sanitation materials and green materials. These products are exported to dozens of countries and regions, including Japan, Malaysia, Australia, the United States and Germany.<sup>207</sup>

Address: 177 Nanhuan East Road, Lingshou County, Hebei Province, China

Postal code: 050500

Client type: Agents and supermarkets

Chairman: Su Yiwei, male, 55, currently the general manager and party committee secretary of Hebei Yikang Cotton Textile Co. Ltd., 0311-82962619, 0311-82527107

Contact person: Ms. Xu Zhenzhen (deputy general manager)

Contact person: Zhao Yuan, Cell:15931090261, phone: 0311-66068260, fax: 0311-82511069

Contact person: Meng Jinpeng (salesperson), Phone: 0311-82516396, email:

[jaspercn@yahoo.cn](mailto:jaspercn@yahoo.cn)

Contact person: Su Hui, phone: 0311-82527107, fax: 0311-82963968

E-mail: [info@hbyk.com](mailto:info@hbyk.com)

In recent years, the second and third brigades of the Women's Labor Camp of Hebei Province had been mostly working for Hebei Yikang Cotton Textile Co. Ltd. to process the microfiber cleaning cloths of 38cm×40cm in size and pink, blue and yellow in color. Other products included diapers, eyeglass cleaning cloths, bamboo fiber kitchen cloths, french terry fabrics, car-cleaning cloths, glass-cleaning cloths, tea cloths, shower caps, polyurethane microfiber cloths and many others.<sup>208</sup>

Product photos:



Figure 4.22: Microfiber cleaning cloths (the labor camp mainly produced cloths of pink, blue and yellow in color)



Figure 4.23. 100% cotton diapers (the ones shown here don't have any pattern on them; there are some ones with patterns – baby bears for boys and little princesses for girls)



Figure 4.24. Polyurethane microfiber cloths



Figure 4.25. Microfiber french terry fabrics

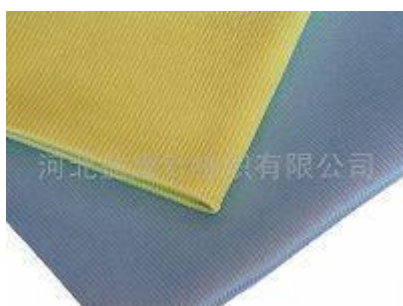


Figure 4.26. Glass-cleaning cloths (they mostly processed blue ones)





Figure 4.27. Shower caps



Figure 4.28. Microfiber tea towels

(there are also blue and pink plaid ones in addition to the white ones illustrated here)

#### Production process:

Processing the three-color cleaning cloths involved the following steps: lock-stitching, burning and packaging. Lock-stitching is using electric sewing machines to lock stitch the hems of the cut fabrics delivered from the factory. This step strictly requires technical skill in needle spacing and positioning the trademarks. Burning was to burn out the extra thread ends. First, one would connect a bench-fixed iron wire with an electric transformer. After the wire becomes red hot, it is used to burn out the extra thread ends after lock-stitching the fabrics. This step required the worker to avoid over-burning and loosening threads. Both the fabrics and threads used for lock-stitching were chemical fibers, which emit irritating chemical gases upon burning. This would cause damage to people's respiratory systems and eyes. Packaging involves placing the cleaning cloths into boxes after burning. A great amount of chemical fibers from the cleaning cloths would hang in the air, causing harm to the respiratory system. Other products, such as diapers and glass-cleaning cloths were delivered as finished products to the labor camp just for packaging. The assigned quota per person per day for lock-stitching is 840 pieces (beginners is 500 pieces), for burning is 1680 pieces, and for packaging is 600 pieces.<sup>209</sup>

#### (2) Hebei Jinhuan Packaging Co. Ltd.

Hebei Jinhuan Packaging Co., Ltd. was founded in 1992, with a total investment of 150 million yuan (approximately \$23M). The company produces lids of various specifications for glass antibiotic containers, glass infusion bottles, and oral solution bottles. Its products are widely used by Shanghai Roche, North China Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., CSPC Pharmaceutical Group Limited (popularly known as Shijiazhuang Pharma Group), China Resources Sanjiu Medical & Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Harbin Pharmaceutical Group



Corporation, Taiji Group Co., Ltd. and some other well-known pharmaceutical companies. Its products have also been exported in batches to Southeastern Asia, Northeastern Asia, the Middle East, Taiwan and other regions.<sup>210</sup>

Contact person: Liu Baojun (sales manager)

Website: <http://www.flipoffcap.com>

Postal code: 050026

Address: Fangxing Road, Fangcun Development Zone, Yuhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China

Phone: 0311-85493431, 0311-85494902, 0311-85494847

Fax: 0311-85491174, 0311-85494907

Email: [jinhuan@flipoffcap.com](mailto:jinhuan@flipoffcap.com)

The fourth brigade of Hebei Province Women's Labor Camp was mainly processing aluminum-plastic composite bottle caps for oral solution bottles for Hebei Jinhuan Packaging Co., Ltd. There were different sizes of aluminum plastic bottle caps, which are golden, silver and blue in color (see the photo below).



Figure 4.29. Bottle caps for Hebei Jinhuan Packaging Co., Ltd.

#### Production Process:

Processing oral solution bottle lids involved roughly three steps. First, the unqualified aluminum caps would be screened out, then rubber stoppers had to be inserted into the qualified aluminum bottle caps, and finally, on a large plastic disc, they would pass through the quality control and defective products were picked out. These steps were supposed to be done by specialized machinery in a strictly disinfected workshop. However, all of them were manually done by the fourth brigade of Hebei Province Women's Labor Camp. Lid installation required clasping the rubber stoppers with a mold and then inserting them into the aluminum lids. The standard output required for each person in the fourth brigade was 10,000 gold aluminum caps per day. There were even patients of infectious diseases among the workers. The work tables were only wiped with wet rags before the work started. In order to speed things up, some people would use their fingers and nails to insert the rubber stoppers into qualified aluminum bottle caps instead of using their molds. Such packaging process was impossible to meet the sanitation requirements.<sup>211</sup>

#### **(3) Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd. and Mengniu Dairy (Group) Company Limited**

Between 2008 and 2009, Hebei Province Women's Forced Labor Camp detainees undertook the work of putting handles on boxes for milk products for Yili (Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd.) and Mengniu [Inner Mongolia Mengniu Dairy (Group) Company Limited]. They also made boxes for moon cakes, packaged toothpicks and chopsticks.<sup>212</sup>

#### **(4) Hebei Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Labor Service Company in Shijiazhuang**

The second brigade detainees in Hebei Province Women's Forced Labor Camp folded shower curtains for the Foreign Trade Division of Hebei Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Labor Service Company (these shower curtains were exported to many countries), folded paper bags for cotton seeds, and in 2012, were delegated to pick vegetables supplied by a vegetable company for a supermarket.



Figure. 30. Inside Hebei Province Women's Forced Labor Camp (partially enlarged picture), a loading truck was packed with boxes at the building entrance

#### **2) Shanghai Qingsong Women's Forced Labor Camp's Third Brigade and Related Companies**

Shanghai Qingsong Women's Forced Labor Camp's third brigade worked with the Italian brand "My Doll", Shanghai Three Gun (Group) Co., Ltd, Shanghai Daphne Footwear Co., Ltd., Shanghai Haixin Group Co., Ltd. (its three subsidiaries: Haiyan Toys Co., Ltd., Haixing Toys Co., Ltd. and Haili Toys Co., Ltd. also have business relationships with labor camps), Shanghai Global Toys Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yousheng Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Shenxin Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Changfu Toys Co., Ltd., Haojiang First Electronics Company, Shanghai Chacha Food Co., Ltd., and Red Triangle Plush Toy Factory in Xujing Town, Shanghai.

Falun Dafa practitioner Li Ying graduated from Shanghai Tongji University in 1992, with a major in business administration. She used to work for a consulting company in Shanghai. In October 2001, she was illegally sentenced to two years for perseverance in practicing Falun Dafa and was detained at Shanghai Qingsong Women's Forced Labor Camp.

Li Ying's testimony:

"From June 2002 to April and May of 2003, the third brigade had been processing dolls. Some of the dolls were packaged and directly exported to Italy, and some were semi-finished products. The dolls were delivered directly to the labor camp in hemp bags in three sizes. The large dolls (Figure 1) came in 100-piece sacks, and the smallest dolls were in 500- piece sacks. These dolls were stacked on the ground in the labor camp and some grew moldy in the

hot weather. However, since the dolls had clothes on, no one could see how dirty their insides were. Those packaged and exported products all had production deadlines. The inmates and illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners had to start work every day before 7:00 a.m. Under regular circumstances, the detainees would finish working at 9:00 p.m., but most of them were usually made to work until 11 p.m. The labor camp's quotas were calculated based on the workload of 10 hours, but most people wouldn't be able to meet the quotas."



Figure 4.31. In the picture, the hats and pants of the dolls in both girls' hands are all slave labor products made in Shanghai Qingsong Women's Forced Labor Camp. The doll in the girl's hand on the right was packaged by the first squadron of the third brigade. In order to complete this product's order by the deadline, the detained Falun Gong practitioners were forced to work until the early morning of the next day. The flowers on the right trousers of the girl on the left were needle embroidered. The production requirements were that no stitch or burr could be seen, the flowers couldn't be crooked or have any edges or corners. The labor camp was only responsible for the flower embroidery to make semi-finished products. The hats of both girls, including the flowers on the hats, and the little houses with chimneys on the blanket were also made by the labor camp detainees. They were semi-finished products and composed of seven pieces of cloth. Each piece of cloth had to be embroidered in a certain order on the base cloth. The workload was 120 products per person per day.



Figure 4.32. The overalls worn by the doll on the left, and the appliqués on the right trousers are all hand-made. The collar of the dress worn by the doll on the right was also embroidered with evenly distributed stitches.



Figure 4.33. The same as Figure 4.31.



Figure 4.34. Both sides of the strawberry bag in front of the girl are embroidered to make the diamond-shaped blocks with a concave-convex feeling. This required evenly distributed stitches in straight lines.





Figure 4.35. The trousers worn by the teddy bear sitting in the chair: the applique on the right trousers is semi-finished products that the labor camp is responsible for embroidering.



Figure. 4.36. The sun flower on the skirt worn by the first doll in the rear left was stitched onto the skirt. And the blue bib's collar and hem were also embroidered with evenly distributed stitches, which were placed no more than 0.5 cm apart. No thread ends or knots should be seen. The head flowers were also produced at the labor camp.



Figure 4.37. The appliqués on all the dolls' skirts were embroidered by the labor camp. The skirts' collars and the bibs' hems were also embroidered with evenly distributed stitches.



Figure. 4.38: The butterflies and their flying path on these dolls' clothes were embroidered by the labor camp.



The above pictures were downloaded from [www.mydoll.it](http://www.mydoll.it). The pictures on this website are just some of the products produced by Li Ying at the forced labor camp. Also, there are matching clothes and bags, which are individually packaged.<sup>213</sup> In addition, “each brigade of the Shanghai Women’s Forced Labor Camp has its own channels (to solicit orders). Therefore, there was a wide range of slave labor products, such as processed plush toys, processed shirts, processed shoes and electronics. Many companies near the Shanghai Women’s Forced Labor Camp have business ties with labor camps and prisons. However, there have also been many business groups and enterprises outsourcing their production and processing work to labor camps. These companies included Shanghai Three Gun (Group) Co., Ltd, women’s shoes retailer Daphne in Shanghai, Shanghai Haixin Group Co., Ltd. (and its three subsidiaries: Haiyan Toys Co., Ltd. of Shanghai, Haixing Toys Co., Ltd. and Haili Toys Co., Ltd.); Shanghai Global Toys Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yousheng Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Shenxin Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Changfu Toys Co., Ltd., Haojiang First Electronics Company, Qiaqia Food Co., Ltd. in Shanghai.”<sup>214</sup> The women’s labor camp’s second brigade was mainly processing plush toys (see the images below). Some of the detainees were “hired” by certain manufacturers. For example, Red Triangle Plush Toy Factory in Xujing Town, Shanghai, hired 50 detainees as its own company employees.”<sup>215</sup>



Figure 4.39-4.41. Products manufactured by Shanghai Changfu Toys Co., Ltd.



Figure 4.42 Slave Labor Products Made in Shanghai Women’s Forced Labor Camp

**3) Chongqing Women’s Forced Labor Camp worked with Chongqing Chang’an Automobile and Yaxuan Group Co., Ltd.**

Chongqing Women's Forced Labor Camp sent the younger detainees to a rubber workshop to produce accessories for the Chongqing Chang'an Automobile. After this workshop failed in December 2008, it was changed to making fittings for electrical wire installation.<sup>216</sup> The older detainees were sent to a candy workshop to wrap candies. If one missed the quota by nine hours in one week, as punishment, every night she would be forced to sit upright for two hours if she was over 60 years old or to stand for two hours if she's younger than 60.<sup>217</sup>

The candy barrels and the boards used for the candy wrapping in the fourth brigade were filthy and covered with mildew. Mouse excrements were often seen mixed in with the candies. When authorities came to inspect, the camp guards would order the detainees to hide all the candies. Any detainee who mentioned 'candy wrapping' to outsiders would get her term extended as punishment.<sup>218</sup>

The following are the product names and manufacturer of candies wrapped in the labor camp.<sup>219</sup>

Manufacturer: Yaxuan Group Co., Ltd.

Address: Industrial park, Yuzui Township, Jiangbei, Chongqing

Phone: 023-67580555

Fax: 023-67580788

Products of forced labor:

Rope candies - Happy family (see photo)

Boy & girl candies – Let's get married

Fan candies - The predestined relationship of this life (see photo)

Long lollipops - Romantic journey



Figure 4.43 Rope candies



Figure 4.44 Fan candies

#### 4) Shaanxi Province Zaozihe Forced Labor Camp and Xifeng Brewery

Xifeng wine is the leading product of Shaanxi Province's Xifeng Brewery. Located in Fengxiang County of Shaanxi Province, the Zaozihe Forced Labor Camp started manufacturing hand bags and packing bags for Xifeng Brewery in 2002.<sup>220</sup>

Shaanxi Xifeng Wine Marketing Co., Ltd

Address: Liulin Town, Fengxiang County, Shaanxi Province

Zip code: 721406  
Tel: 0917-7421000; 0917-8612833 (sales phone)  
Fax: 0917-8610999; 0917-7421100  
E-mail: [xfyx168@163.com](mailto:xfyx168@163.com)

### 5) Shanghai Forced Labor Camp and related companies

Shanghai Forced Labor Camp cooperated and worked with Shanghai Haili Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Xujing Red Triangle Plush Toys Factory, Shanghai Haifa Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Changfu Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Toys No. 7 Factory, Shanghai Global Toys Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Haiyan Toys Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Haili Toys Co., Ltd. is one of the subsidiaries of Shanghai Haixin Group Co., Ltd. and specializing in the production and sales of various plush toys, some of which are exported to Europe and the United States. However, some of these products were produced in Shanghai's forced labor camps.



Figure 4.45. One type of product of Haili Toys Co., Ltd.

Production process: The noses of the stuffed rabbits in the above photo were required to be embroidered with two threads at any given time. However, the “fast workers” would use four or six threads to sew the nose in order to cut corners to complete their production quotas as soon as possible. They made several stitches and one nose was done. To sew the bows on the stuffed rabbits, it required sewing them back and forth several times. However, the “fast workers” made just one stitch to finish the job. For the rabbits’ eyes, it required sewing from the end of the neck up to one eye and then up to the head, then coming down to the other eye toward the end of the neck. Those “fast workers” just sewed from one eye directly to the other eye, without going through the proper steps.<sup>221</sup>



Figure 4.46 New building for labor camp

This is a building completed in 2004. The first floor is “Qingyuan Supermarket”, the second floor is the electronic products assembly line for the second brigade, the third floor is the electronic products assembly line for the fourth brigade and the fourth floor is a multi-purpose conference hall.

In addition to Shanghai Haili Toys Co., Ltd., the other companies in Shanghai, which have manufactured products in the labor camp include Shanghai Xujing Red Triangle Plush Toys Factory, Shanghai Haifa Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Changfu Toys Co., Ltd., Shanghai Toys No. 7 Factory, Shanghai Global Toys Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Haiyan Toys Co., Ltd.<sup>222</sup> In recent years, Shanghai has constantly seen many toy companies being established. A large number of toy manufacturers signed production contracts with labor camps to make profits.

#### **6) Xinkaipu Forced Labor Camp in Changsha City of Hunan Province and related companies**

Xinkaipu Labor Camp of Changsha City, Hunan Province had used forced labor to produce food wrappers and packages, including those used for ready-to-eat foods. The camp’s workplaces were full of dust and trash. The conditions were unsanitary and not suitable for any kind of food-related production. Some criminal inmates (non-practitioners) even intentionally put sputum, nasal mucus and feces on the products to vent their grievances.<sup>223</sup>

Products made here by forced labor: wrappers for Tasty Duck Necks sold in Hunan, Chongqing and Zhengzhou; inner wrappers for Hunan Special Crunchy Candies (sent to Loudi); chopsticks for the Southern Pearl International Hotel in Changsha (sent to Changsha Weichu Great Kitchen, Kaiyan Foods, Daronghe and Jishou Xiangxi Ethnic Hotel); toothpicks for Pingxiang of Jiangxi Province; containers for Hunan yogurt (in Anxiang County); packaging bags for Yangtianxing Brand chestnuts, Pencheng Brand milk powder and Nanzai Brand milk powder; gift bags for Jiuzhitang Co., Ltd.’s Zhi Brand donkey-hide gelatin blood-replenishing oral solution; packaging for Renbaoce Brand thermometers; Laiyang throat tablets and other products.<sup>224</sup>

#### **7) Shandong First Women’s Labor Camp and Beijing’s Shuanghe Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.**

Shandong Province First Women’s Labor Camp was also popularly known as Jinan City’s Jiangshuiquan Forced Labor Camp. From year 2002 to 2003, one of the tasks in the labor camp was to stick labels onto medicine packages. The labels were printed by Jinan City’s Tianyi Printing Company. (Formerly known as Donggang Company, which produces high-quality carbonless copy paper.) These labels must be affixed on both inside and outside of the packages of “Beijing’s Pressure Lowering No. 0” medicine produced by Beijing’s Shuanghe Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Falun Gong practitioners, who were illegally detained in the first, second, and third brigades, were forced to stick “Shuanghe” labels on the packages of “Beijing’s Pressure Lowering No. 0” products. The labels came in different shapes such as rectangle, oval, etc. The medicine packages of “Beijing’s Pressure Lowering No. 0” were folded and packed tightly in cartons and delivered to the labor camp. The cartons came in two sizes. One large carton contained 2,000 medicine boxes which were placed in two layers. The smaller carton could hold approximately 1,000 medicine boxes. Each of the practitioners had to complete at least 6,000-8,000 labels per day, and some were even made to do more than 20,000.<sup>225</sup>

#### **8) Masanjia Men’s Labor Camp and “Weishi (Wirge)” Down Jackets and “Bosideng” Down**

## Coats

In Masanjia Men's Labor Camp, one of the forced labor jobs was sewing kids' down coats and pants. They made down coats for many brands including "Weishi (Wirge)" and "Bosideng".<sup>226</sup>

### 9) Masanjia Women's Labor Camp

Masanjia Women's Labor Camp was affiliated to the Masanjia Re-education through Labor Institute. It was located in Masanjia Village, Masanjia Street, Yuhong District, Shenyang City of Liaoning Province, and was a facility to "re-educate" women through labor. It not only detained and tortured Falun Gong practitioners and others, but was also an illegal factory making slave labor products.

According to a report published on December 27, 2012 on the *Daily Beast*, an online magazine under *Newsweek*, Julie Keith of Portland, Oregon, USA found an SOS letter from a Chinese labor camp in the Halloween kit she purchased. The letter was folded eight times and tucked between two foam tombstones. The letter read, "Sir, if you occasionally buy this product, please kindly resend this letter to the World Human Right Organization. Thousands people here who are under the persecution of the Chinese Communist Party Government will thank and remember you forever." "People who work here have to work 15 hours a day without Saturday, Sunday break and any holidays. Otherwise, they will suffer torture, beat and rude remark, nearly no payment (10 yuan/month)." "People who work here suffer punishment 1-3 years averagely, but without Court Sentence. Many of them are Falun Gong practitioners who are totally innocent people only because they have different believe to CCP. They often suffer more punishment than others." In this unsigned letter, it was written that this product was produced by Unit 8, Department 2, Masanjia Labor Camp, Shenyang, Liaoning Province.<sup>227</sup>

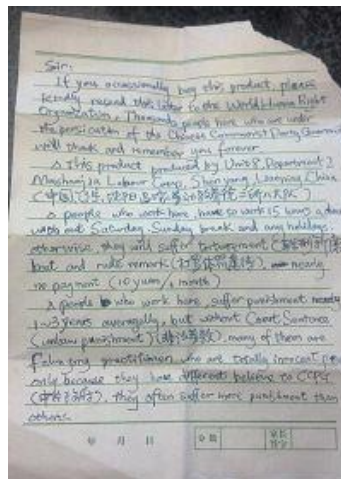


Figure 4.47. Screenshot of handwritten SOS letter

The pictures below are some exported products made by Falun Gong practitioners under duress in Masanjia Forced Labor Camp in Shenyang City of Liaoning Province.<sup>228</sup>





Figure 4.48 Necklaces and bracelets



Figure 4.49 Crafts



Figure 4.50  
Children's jewelry

#### 10) Former Hebei Women's Forced Labor Camp Processed Arowana Brand Rice Packages

At the end of 2012, the former Hebei Women's Forced Labor Camp made rice packages for the Arowana Brand. (The factory was located in the Luquan and Zhengding area.) Each detainee was assigned a certain output quota by the forced labor camp, and the output quota was incrementally increased. Those who could not meet their quotas were forced to work overtime. As a strictly supervised division, the fourth brigade produced most of the forced labor products here, including the Arowana Brand products.<sup>229</sup>

#### 11) Baoding Balizhuang Labor Camp works with Baoding Jiuwang Plastic Packing Co., Ltd.

The detainees at Baoding Balizhuang Labor Camp were forced to assemble luggage combination locks (see picture below) and insert strings around the openings of the fruit and vegetable mesh bags for Jiuwang Plastic Packing Co., Ltd (see pictures below).



Figure 4.51. luggage combination lock  
Jiuwang



Figure 4.52. fruit and vegetable mesh bags for  
Jiuwang



Baoding Jiuwang Plastic Packing Co., Ltd

Address:

North Industrial Zone, Zhuzhuang Village, Second Ring Road South, Baoding, Hebei, China<sup>230</sup>

Lian Yuncai: 13933250850

Lian Yunkai: 13930833433

Phone: 0312-2150388

Fax: 0312-2152883

Postal Code: 071000

**12) Xinjiang Wulabo Labor Camp, Xinjiang Women's Labor Camp, Xinjiang Changji Labor Camp, Xinjiang No.3 Prison, Xinjiang No.5 Prison work with Xinjiang Tianshan Wool Tex Stock Co., Ltd.**

(1) Xinjiang Tianshan Wool Tex Stock Co., Ltd.

Xinjiang Tianshan Wool Tex Stock Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Tianshan Wool Tex") was previously Xinjiang Tianshan Wool Textile Co., Ltd., which was a joint venture with capital from Urumqi Tianshan Wool Textile Co., Hong Kong Tianshan Wool Textile Co., Ltd. (which consists of Hong Kong Peninsula Knitting Co., Ltd., and Dongyang (Japan) Toyo Spinning Industry Co., Ltd.), Hong Kong International Cotton Industry Co., Ltd. and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Supply and Marketing Cooperative.<sup>231</sup> Since 1990, in order to lower costs and compete in the international market, the company set up **Xinjiang Tianshan Woolen** sweater workshops in Xinjiang Wulabo Labor Camp, Xinjiang Women's Labor Camp, Xinjiang Changji Labor Camp, Xinjiang No. 3 Prison and Xinjiang No. 5 Prison.<sup>232</sup>

In August 2000, male Falun Gong practitioners being illegally held at different labor camps in Xinjiang were sent to the sixth brigade of the Changji Labor Camp, which became the designated location for the persecuted Falun Gong practitioners. It was also the main site where products for Tianshan Wool Tex were processed. From 2000 to 2002, more than 50 Falun Gong practitioners were forced to work for Tianshan Wool Tex in labor camp workshops.<sup>233</sup>

After receiving orders, Tianshan Wool Tex transferred them to the labor camp or prison along with the supplied materials, and bought back the finished products at an extremely low price within a limited time. In order to meet the deadlines and earn exorbitant profits, prison guards often forced the detainees to work overtime without sleep for several days straight. Many detainees at Xinjiang Changji Labor Camp's first brigade were routinely deprived of sleeping in their beds for 10 to 15 days. Working an average of more than 20 hours per day, they could only take a short nap after dawn on the platforms where they made the sweaters. When operating the machines, they had to stand for an entire day and night, often making their legs swollen. The workshop was located only 200 meters from the canteen, but the detainees often did not have time to dine there, instead they often took a bucket of porridge back to the workshop and continued working after a quick meal.<sup>234</sup>

When weaving the sweater, if workers fell asleep, the guards would shock them with electric batons and order the head of the workshop (who was also an inmate) to beat them hard with bricks or sticks. If one detainee failed to complete his assigned work, the guard would cuff him to a heating pipe, strip him naked and shock his neck, armpits, lower abdomen, private areas, mouth and ears violently with electric batons, in addition to extending his detention term. They were especially malicious in torturing Falun Gong practitioners. The prison guards (i.e. policemen) from the sixth brigade forced Falun Gong practitioners who were determined to keep their faith, to do heavy labor, to dig vegetable cellars during the day and knit sweaters all night long. Exhausted Falun Gong practitioners often fell asleep at night while knitting the sweaters, and the guards would then poke them with long needles

and scissors. The left hand of Falun Gong practitioner Wang Jianping from Karamay was handicapped, and he was slow in knitting sweaters, so the guards often threw bricks onto his chest and back. Sometimes when the practitioners made a mistake, the inspector would take the opportunity to beat, verbally abuse and extort money from them. Tianshan Wool Tex often forced detainees with no source of income to pay for damaged sweaters, and detainees who couldn't pay received extended terms.<sup>235</sup>

Since the detainees were unable to take a shower for very long periods of time, lice from their bodies, along with pus and blood from acne were often rubbed off onto the sweaters. And since the inmates loathed the collusion between the Tianmao factory and the labor camp and being treated as slaves, they intentionally wiped the filthiest things on the sweaters as a form of revenge. However, as the sweaters would be ironed and reshaped before they were sold or exported, the dirty things and blood usually became invisible after the final step.<sup>236</sup>

However, the "Tianshan" trademark was identified as a "famous Chinese brand" by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China, certified by the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Administration for Industry and Commerce as a local famous brand, and awarded by mainland China's General Bureau of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine as one of "China's brand-name products in 2003" and a "quality inspection-free enterprise in 2002-2005". They even deceived international certification bodies and obtained the IQNet international certification. Moreover, Tianshan Wool Tex has produced a large number of sweaters and cashmere sweaters for over a dozen well-known international brands other than TSE of Tianshan's Hong Kong Subsidiary, such as :BANANA REPUBLIC, NEIMAN MARCUS, HOLT RENFREW, PORTS, MINIMUM, BON GENIE, TUTTI COLORI, ESPINA, CREAM, ANIVÉE F., SON JUNG WAN, FRENCH CONNECTION, etc. Orders from BANANA REPUBLIC brand alone would number between 200,000 and 280,000 per year.<sup>237</sup>

XINJIANG TIANSHAN WOOL TEX STOCK CO, LTD.

ADDRESS: 1 YINCHUAN ROAD, URUMQI, XINJIANG, CHINA

POST CODE: 830054

TEL: 0086-0991-4311866-6834

FAX: 0086-0991-4310472

E-MAIL: business@chinatianshan.com

Website: <http://www.chinatianshan.com>

E-mail: tsjszx@chinatianshan.com

Company legal representative: Zhang Ziqiang

XINJIANG TIANSHAN WOOL TEX HONGKONG OFFICE LTD.

ADDRESS: BLOCK B&C, 9/F, 702 CASTLE PEAK ROAD, HOP HING IND. BLDG, KOWLOON, HONGKONG

TEL: 852-27418591

FAX: 852-27860197

(2) Xinjiang Changji Labor Camp

In Xinjiang Changji Labor Camp, the policemen and regular prisoners often forced Falun Gong practitioners to be brainwashed. If the practitioners refused, they were dragged out for beatings and electric baton shocks. But the next day they were forced to continue working, and when they couldn't complete the work, they were tortured again. Every day they worked over 16 hours. Beside Falun Gong practitioners, criminal offenders were also forced to do slave labor work. Due to prolonged overwork, sleep deprivation, malnutrition, stress and no medical care, many detainees contracted tuberculosis, hepatitis, acne, asthma and other infectious diseases, but they were still forced to work.

### **3. Slave Labor Products Made in Detention Centers and the Commissioned Companies**

#### **1) Shanghai Baoshan District Detention Center and Zhejiang Red Dragonfly Footwear Co. Ltd., Jiuguang Department Store**

The Baoshan Detention Center in Shanghai, known as the “No. 1 Detention Center in the Far-east,” is an institution where heavy forced labor is imposed daily. Its products include boxes for contact lenses, packages for brand-name mooncakes, theme park brochures exported to Japan, shoe boxes for Zhejiang Red Dragonfly Footwear Co. Ltd. (see the picture below) and holiday shopping bags for the Jiuguang Department Store. All of these products have been made by detainees in cramped, locked cells.<sup>238</sup>



Figure 4.53. Red Dragonfly shoe box

#### **2) Qian'an Detention Center, Hebei Province and Changli County Hat Factory, Qinhuangdao City**

The Changli County Hat Factory of Qinhuangdao City processes 6 or 7 different kinds of products in Qian'an Detention Center of Hebei Province. The hat factory sends semi-finished product materials to the detention center, and the detainees there have to sit on their beds or on the ground in their cells to make the hats.<sup>239</sup>

**Production Process:** Using big needles made from discarded ball pen refills, the detainees would weave zig zag patterns on the outer rings of the hats with plastic flat threads. Certain patterns are also required to be made on the inner rings of the hats. Then they would stitch the outer ring, the inner ring and the cap top together and insert the strings.<sup>240</sup>



Figure 4.54. Product photos

In addition, in the fall, the detainees in the detention center have to extract pits from hawthorn fruits for two food canning factories from Lanruoyuan in Qian'an City.

Production process: Using a stainless-steel tube, the detainees drill into the hawthorn's head with its thick end, then aim at the hawthorn's bottom with its thin end to poke the pit out. Everyone has to extract pits from 20 to 25 kilograms of hawthorn fruits every day. Since the stainless-steel tube is very sharp and the hawthorn pit is very hard, it's very easy to injure their hands, but the detainees have to keep working with their injuries.<sup>241</sup>

#### 4. Slave Labor products without identified brands or companies

##### 1) Sichuan Province Women's Prison

A Falun Gong practitioner who had been illegally incarcerated in Sichuan Province Women's Prison provided the following drawings, which are the patterns of the products she made in prison. She had performed many different tasks in the prison, including making wigs and braids (for mannequins), shoe uppers, mooncake boxes and envelopes. The prison would take any jobs that are profitable. The elderly and weak would knit sweaters, make embroidery on insoles and make firecrackers.<sup>242</sup> Other products of slavery include beaded purses for young girls, beaded handbags and cross-shoulder bags for ladies, beaded patterns such as butterflies, beetles, puppies, apples, bananas and cartoon figures. According to production instructors and quality control inspectors from the company that assigned the work to the prison, all these products are for export.<sup>243</sup>

These are the patterns of the slavery products:





Figure 4.55. patterns of the slavery products

This female practitioner said, “Sichuan Embroidery can be classified into single-sided and double-sided embroidery. Usually one string is divided into several threads when sewing. These patterns are the embroideries on handkerchiefs that would be sold at the “Sanxingdui” tourist site. There are many varieties of patterns and large pieces of embroidery as well, for example when I was enduring persecution in the prison, I had applied Manchurian style embroidery to the collars and sleeve cuffs on Korean style women’s ceremonial dresses that would be exported to South Korea.”<sup>244</sup>

Sichuan Embroidery patterns on the handkerchiefs sold at Sanxingdui tourist site: Figure 4.56.



Figure 4.56. Sichuan Embroidery patterns on the handkerchiefs sold at Sanxingdui tourist site



The following are Cantonese-style embroidery patterns sewn on quilt covers.<sup>245</sup>



Figure 4.57. Cantonese-style embroidery patterns sewn on quilt covers

For more embroidery patterns, please download them from the link below (3.7MB)  
<http://pkg2.minghui.org/mh/2013/8/26/yue-xiu.zip>

## 2) Yunnan Province Second Women's Prison

**All the sections in** Yunnan Province Second Women's Prison engaged in slave labor production except the ninth section. Among them, the first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh sections engaged in making adult apparel, mostly uniforms, as well as some fashionable clothes. The fourth and eighth sections (the eighth section held elderly and handicapped detainees) engage in the production of handicrafts, such as wallets, crafts, embroidery, beadings and bracelets. These are mostly Yunnan ethnic style fashion accessories and purses. The patterns look like the pictures below:<sup>246</sup>





Figure 4.58. Leather Purses and Fabric Purses      Figure 64. Wallets and Bracelets

### 3) Kunming City Forced Labor Camp

Kunming City Drug Rehabilitation and Reeducation through Labor Institute was located at Wangdaqiao area of Kunming. In March 2009, it was renamed Kunming City Reeducation through Labor Institute and the sign “Kunming **Compulsory Isolation and Drug Rehabilitation Center**” was also added. At the end of 2009, the labor camp was transferred to the new center at Chenggong.

The labor camp had several business partners, all of which were local private enterprises and sole proprietorships. The slave labor products from this labor camp were sold at local tourist sites, and some were sold in other provinces and even exported to foreign countries.<sup>247</sup>

Categories of slavery products:<sup>248</sup>

(1) Chinese handicrafts, such as Chinese dolls of different ethnic groups, were sold at all major tourist sites in China



Figure 4.59 Chinese ethnic dolls

(2) Decorative buttons and fabric arts on bags



Figure 4.60 decorations on the bags

(3) Various kinds of purses, fabric bags and handbags (exported to Japan)



Figure 4.61 purses, bags

(4) Embroidery

(5) Wigs



Figure 4.62 Embroidery



Figure 4.63 Wigs

#### 4) Hewan Forced Labor Camp in Wuhan City

On the gate of the sixth brigade of Hewan Forced Labor Camp, there was a large sign with the name of an apparel factory on it. In addition, this brigade had several licenses for other types of business.<sup>249</sup>



Figure 4.64 products made by Hewan Forced Labor Camp

The sweater on this toy dog is a product from the eighth brigade of Hewan Forced Labor Camp. Some detainees were required to knit 8 to 10 sweaters every day. The fabric flowers on the right are also made by the eighth brigade. Everyone was required to make several dozen pieces per day, a few cents (RMB) for each piece. The detainees also processed some small flowers on wedding gowns. They had to produce a lot of such flowers every day which would damage their eyes in the long-term. They had also done yarn unraveling, product packaging and book binding. Whatever could make a profit, the labor camp would try to get the business.<sup>250</sup>

#### 5) Heizuizi Women's Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City, Jilin Province

**Exported Feather Butterflies** made by Falun Gong practitioners detained in Heizuizi Women's Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City, Jilin Province<sup>251</sup>



Figure 4.65 Feather Butterflies

#### 6) Yunnan Province Women's Labor Camp

Yunnan Province Women's Labor Camp was known as "Yinsheng School" to outsiders. Major slave labor products from this labor camp were:<sup>252</sup>

- 2) Polishing, washing, and gluing gems. The limewater was used to polish the gemstone. Under the condition of no protective measures, the detainees' hands were quickly swollen, skin broken, and purulent. Working under intense fluorescent lighting for a long time, many detainees were dizzy, their vision rapidly declined and blurred, their eyes became itchy, watery, and sensitive to the light.

(2) Picking mushrooms. The wild mushrooms from the pine forests in Yunnan Province could be preserved for a long period of time in concentrated brine solution. The detainees had to pick the mushrooms with their hands directly from the brine solution.

(3) Transferring feces and working in the farm field - digging, planting vegetables, digging ponds, and picking garbage, etc.

(4) Cutting and aligning zippers. If one had not completed her quota, or the quality was not up to par, she could not take a break.

(5) Embroidery and sewing. If one had not completed her quota, or the quality was not up to par, she could not take a break.

(6) Making toys. Workers had to have contact with toxic substances, which emitted strong smelly odors.

(7) Making bracelets. If one had not completed her quota, or the quality was not up to par, she could not take a break.

(8) Sorting soybeans (removing bad soybeans from big piles of soybeans): Each detainee was assigned to sort through several hundred pounds of soybeans. If the result was not up to par, she had to do it all over again.

(9) Carrying big carton boards.

(10) Some detainees were taken out of the labor camp to perform slave labor elsewhere, so that the guards in the camp could make some extra money.

(11) Imitating brand-name products. Any brand-name products on the market could be imitated. The detainees were also forced to produce low-quality products, including joss paper money.

These labor camps knew how to get away from food safety inspections. Cookies, foods, disposable chopsticks and many other products were produced in very unhygienic environments. Many detainees who made these products were drug addicts and carriers of Hepatitis and HIV viruses.

## **V. Where Slave Labor Products are Distributed and Sold**

The CCP has clear regulations that prohibit prison personnel from engaging in the processing of export products. However, in reality, there are countless types of slave labor products. According to the *“Investigative Report on Slave Labor in Prisons in Communist China”* published on Minghui.org in 2014<sup>253</sup>, among the CCP’s prisons and detention facilities (including detention centers, drug addiction treatment centers and the now-abolished labor camps), more than 90% of them have serious slavery problems. Hundreds of kinds of slave labor products were produced, covering people's eating, wearing, living, traveling, leisure and entertainment, make-up and beauty, wedding banquets, funerals, festivals, etc., among them, there are also brand-name and fashionable products. Those slave labor products are selling throughout the country domestically. At the same time, since many Chinese companies (including many enterprises engaged in export production) have business relations with the “enterprises” registered by labor camps, prisons and detention centers, large quantities of slave labor products have been exported to over 30 countries and regions, including the U.S., Australia, India, the U.K., Japan, South Korea, Russia, Germany, Africa, Turkey, Italy, some Arab countries, Malaysia, Canada, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.<sup>254</sup>

On June 6, 2016, the US government ordered a ban on importing goods from three mainland Chinese

companies suspected of producing slave labor products, including Tangshan Sanfu Silicon Industry Co., Ltd., Tangshan Sanyou Group Co., Ltd. and Inner Mongolia Hengzheng Group Baoanzhao Agricultural and Trade LLC; and the US government has been looking for witnesses of Chinese prison slave labor.

However, these measures have not attracted the attention of the CCP authorities. Every year, a large quantity of Chinese slave labor products still enter the markets of other countries such as the United States. For example, in 2017, a girl, who was running her own cake shop in New York, opened a new cake packaging carton and found a note from a Chinese prison that read, “Made in china prison. I want freedom.”

The table below lists some prisons that produced exported slave labor products, their associated companies, and the countries where products were exported . There are many more similar prison enterprises in China.

**Table 5.1 Prisons, Associated Companies, Slave Labor Products and Countries where they are Exported**

No.	Prison Name	Enterprise Name	Product Info and the Countries they are Exported to
1	Deyang Prison of Sichuan Province	Deyang Jiuwu Factory in Sichuan Province	Plush toys (labeled in English, French and German) exported to Europe and the United States
2	Fanjiatai Prison in Shayang County, Hubei Province	Shayang Farm Processing Plant of Hubei Province, Fanjiatai branch	Jewelry processing; garment, shoe and hat processing; electronic product processing, as well as packaging and processing. The finished products are shipped to Zhejiang Province, repackaged carefully there and then shipped to Taiwan, and later exported to the U.S. from Taiwan. In addition, the prison processes embroidered flowers on window screens for a southern Chinese company. These are later exported to South Africa or other African countries.

3	The third (later changed to “first”) prison area of Liaoning Provincial Women’s Prison	Shenyang Ningda Garment Factory	Its products are exported to Europe, the United States and other countries, hence it is also called “export prison section”. Its main partner manufacturers are “Shenyang Anna Garment Group” and “Zhonghe Clothing Co., Ltd”. It also produces military/police uniforms all year around. The products it processes for Shenyang Anna Garment Group include pencil pants, plaid shirts, shorts and skirts. The pencil pants and some shorts are produced for the South Korean brand Bangbang. In recent years, plaid shirts are popular on the market, so this prison has produced a considerable number of plaid shirts. The products it processes for Zhonghe are mainly padded winter clothes and overalls for the police or janitors, with some of them having silver reflective strips. And these products are exported to Canada. Sometimes, the prison processes ski suits, Jack Daniel’s padded jackets and Mickey-style children’s clothes.
4	The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Women’s Prison	Xinghua Garment Factory	The prison manufactures uniforms for China’s public security, industrial and commercial agencies. It also adorns embroidery on sweaters, makes fringes for scarfs, picks loose wool and small objects off sweaters, packages disposable chopsticks and toothpicks, and sorts buckwheat. The semi-finished products arrive at the prison, go through a finishing process and become end products with a “Made in China” label on them. Most of the products are exported to Japan and European countries.



5	Shandong Provincial Women's Prison	Shandong Xingye Development Co. Ltd.	It processes garments. The prison authorities assigned police officers to bid for more contracts. Most contracts came from international trading companies and first-tier clothing suppliers to those trading companies. Large quantities of clothing and toys were exported to the US, Japan, South Korea, Russia, Germany and other countries. A number of brand-name products, including Pierre Cardin, were made in these prisons. When foreign trade contracts were low, the prison also took domestic contracts, including military and police uniforms and other merchandise. The prison received large orders from at least three brand names. One is ABC Children Clothes. The other is Charles River Apparel, a sports clothing brand. Their tags showed "export to the US." The other products in large quantities included Reno shirts and Hansi down jackets.
6	Hebei Provincial Women's Prison (formerly Shijiazhuang Prison)	Jintai Industrial Co., Ltd.	This prison has been making exportable garments for many years, such as black multi-pocket baggy pants and Mona Lisa long skirts exported to the United States, Canada and Australia. Due to the powdered Sanlu milk scandal in China in 2008, some unscrupulous companies have been mislabeling their products with bogus English labels to imitate imports to deceive consumers.
7	Changchun Prison	Jilin Huayuan Rubber Products Co., Ltd.	The prison produces and processes uniforms, cotton clothes and casual wear. Some of the products are exported to Japan, South Korea and Southeast Asia.
8	Xingye Prison of Changchun City	Jilin Jialu Industry & Trade Co., Ltd.	Its main business operations include carton processing, garment processing, handicraft production and various semi-finished product processing and services. Its workshop is capable of producing a variety of beautiful sweaters that are exported to more than a dozen countries, including the United States, Japan and South Korea.
9	Yanji Qiuligou Prison	Jilin Province Longxin Industry Co., Ltd.	It contracts foreign services/processing business, mainly engaging in carpet, sweater and plastic woven product exporting, as well as diatomite production.

10	An'ning Prison of Yunnan Province (The Yunnan Provincial Third Prison)	Yunnan Guangming Phosphorus Chemical General Factory	It is one of the key enterprises in China's phosphorus chemical industry. Its products are exported to Japan, South Korea, Southeast Asia and other regions.
11	Guizhou Provincial First Women's Prison	Guizhou Yang'ai Industry Co., Ltd.	It sells tea, milk and dairy products; it also sells self-produced products and exports technologies.

## VI. The Dangers and Detriments of Slave Labor Products

According to the “*Investigative Report on Slave Labor in Prisons in Communist China*” published on Minghui.org, there are hundreds of types of Chinese slave labor products disclosed in the past two years, covering people's food, fashion, living, traveling, recreation, makeup & beauty, wedding banquets, funerals, festivals, etc. At the same time, because many Chinese enterprises (including many enterprises engaged in export production) have business relations with the “enterprise” registered by labor camps, prisons, and detention centers, large quantities of slave labor products have been exported to over 30 countries and regions, including the U.S., Australia, India, the U.K., Japan, South Korea, Russia, Germany, Africa, Turkey, Italy, some Arab countries, Malaysia, Canada, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.<sup>255</sup> The slave labor industry not only seriously infringes on the rights and interests of the enslaved personnel, but also causes tremendous harm to society.

### 1. Low-cost slavery products severely disturb the global market and interfere with the global financial order

According to data released by the United Nations' International Labour Organization (ILO), presently the illegal profits from slave labor products have reached more than 150 billion US dollars worldwide.<sup>256</sup>

Also, according to the 2014 list of goods produced by child labor or forced labor released by the US Department of Labor, at least 12 of these products were from China, including bricks, Christmas decorations, coal, cotton, electronics, fireworks, footwear, garments, textiles and toys.<sup>257</sup> Most of these products came from China's prisons, labor camps and detention centers.

When a large number of low-priced goods produced by unpaid forced labor are dumped into the international market, it disrupts the normal order of the international economy, weakens the competitiveness of normal products in other countries, and impacts the international labor market.

In May 2002, the US-China Security Review Committee made several recommendations to the US

Congress to strengthen the implementation of the US ban on importing slave labor products from mainland China and other countries. This includes transferring from the US government to the import company the burden of proof that the products were not manufactured by prisoners or other forced labor. However, the proposal was not well implemented.

According to a report by the Central News Agency on May 11 of 2002, the US-China Security Review committee stated that the US law prohibiting the import of slave labor products from any country has not been implemented properly, and the import of these products have not been banned.

The committee pointed out the United States and Chinese Communist Party had signed a memorandum of understanding in 1992 and signed a cooperation statement in 1994 to prevent slave labor products from being exported to the United States by mainland China. However, the State Council said that the United States' request to inspect the suspected CCP prison labor facilities under these agreements was mostly rejected or ignored by the CCP.

2. The temptation of huge profits of slave labor products further deepens the persecution of detainees and even kills them.

When China's slave labor products were sold around the world, its profits made prison staff fiercer in persecuting the detainees. In order to accept more orders and make more profits, the prisons and the labor camp system madly force the slave workers who are being detained to work overloaded, work more than ten hours a day, or even without rest for a few days, caused many detainees to die abnormally. This part will be discussed in detail in VII, Section (1) .

Products of slave labor pose serious threats to consumers' physical health

**When consumers use Chinese slave labor products, they may not think of the potential dangers behind these beautifully packaged goods. It is also impossible to imagine how dirty the production site is.**

### **1) Sanitary conditions of slave produced products**

Let's take the disposable chopsticks produced in mainland China as an example. Disposable chopsticks produced in China are called "hygienic chopsticks", whose covers are printed with "Disinfected, please use with confidence". However, according to our investigation, these so-called hygienic chopsticks are mainly made in Chinese prisons and (now-abolished) forced labor camps. In the rooms where these chopsticks are processed, fleas and lice are everywhere. The detainees are not allowed to take showers for a long period of time. Some of them are drug addicts, some have skin and/or sexually transmitted diseases. The sanitary conditions in these places are extremely terrifying.

According to Minghui.org, Yu Ming (male), the former head of a garment factory in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, was detained at the Tuanhe Re-education through Labor Dispatching Facility in Daxing District, Beijing, for practicing Falun Gong. Yu Ming wrote: "Almost every day, all the people who were re-educated through labor were forced to stay up late and get up early to work hard making money for the police guards. Most of the work was to make disposable "hygienic convenient chopsticks" for small roadside restaurants. A thin piece of paper was wrapped on the chopstick tips to count as "hygienically qualified". The police guards would earn 6 yuan from one box of chopsticks. Each detainee made almost 3 boxes of chopsticks a day. With more than 160 detainees, each team would make the guards a profit of 2,000 to 3,000 yuan every day."

“The room where the chopsticks were wrapped was in the dormitory of the labor camp. It was overcrowded and lice were everywhere. Chopsticks were thrown all over the place, some were even accidentally dropped into the chamber pots, but were picked up and packaged (without being washed) because under the strict surveillance of the police guards the total number of chopsticks must remain the same. Detainees were never allowed to wash their hands before packaging these chopsticks, and they were not allowed to take shower for a long period of time.

“There were drug addicts and prostitutes among those non- Falun Dafa practitioner detainees. It didn’t matter if someone had hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases and other illnesses. There was no standard medical examination. As long as you could breathe, you had to work for the police guards, including those who had skin diseases all over their bodies. They would grab the chopsticks with their pus-covered hands. The police guards were carrying electric batons and handcuffs, walking around and watching over everyone. Whoever did not complete the work in time would be beaten and verbally abused by the police guards.”

Gong Chengxi (male), former senior student in Administrative Management major, Changping Campus, Beijing University of Political Science and Law, served as the president of the university’s student council and class president. Due to practice of Falun Gong, he was expelled by his university and detained at the Beijing dispatching facility. Gong Chengxi mentioned the “hygienic chopsticks” in his testimony on Minghui.org: “The sanitary conditions at the dispatching facility was extremely poor. For example, everyone was allowed only a few minutes to clean themselves and use the bathroom every morning and evening. Often times, when the detainees just squatted (on the toilet), they were forced to go out to line up, as the police guards were shouting orders. The guards didn’t allow us to take shower for a long time, until it was discovered that a large number of detainees had lice on their bodies. Then we were allowed to take one shower. They drove several dozen people into a bathhouse where there were only one or two faucets available, and the entire shower lasted for only a few minutes. In the summer of 2002, there was an outbreak of hepatitis in the dispatching facility.” The Dalian Labor and Re-education Institute in Liaoning Province was carrying out the same work, and they exported their chopsticks to Japan.

When making food products and clothing, workers should be without infectious diseases. However, in the CCP’s prisons, this basic rule is not followed. They produce products without trademarks such as biscuits, food, hygiene chopsticks, etc., while some detainees are drug addicts, hepatitis or HIV carriers. There are no sanitary measures, inspections or quarantines on food products, and the qualification certificates on clothing products are just for decoration.

In Yunnan Women’s Forced Labor Camp, a Falun Gong practitioner was unwilling to make “cookies”. A prison guard asked her for the reason. She replied, “Will you buy such cookies?” The guard was stunned and didn’t reply. The practitioner continued, “Sacks of flour are piled on the muddy floor, the cookie machine is covered with dust, the machine that stirs the filling is also covered with dust...can the cookies produced here meet the hygiene standards? You go to look at the bathroom: there is feces and urine everywhere, it stinks, and there is no place to set your feet. When using the bathroom, there is no towel to dry your hands, you have to just wipe your hands on your own apron and then go to wrap the cookies. Do you want to eat such cookies? I am practicing Falun Gong to cultivate truthfulness, compassion and forbearance, to be a good person. I can’t do anything that’s against reason or nature. Therefore, I can’t do this job. It’s against my conscience.”

In Inner Mongolia First Women’s Prison, each prison district had a group of people who were old-aged, fragile or ill. These people could not work in the production workshops due to liver diseases, tuberculosis or their old age. When some were removing the hair balls on the sweaters, as they had to complete the task in a short period of time, they would brush the sweaters with shoe brushes, or spit

onto the sweaters to make them wet and smooth them out by using their dirty hands, so as to remove wrinkles on the sweaters. They would then fold the sweaters neatly before handing them in. Most of the products were exported to Japan and some European countries.

**The following examples provide further understanding of actual sanitary conditions in mainland China's prisons and labor camps:**

- . A) At the Inner Mongolia First Women's Prison, the water supply is often cut off. Sometimes the prison guards would purposely cut off the water supply to save money, and sometimes it's due to technical failures. However, even if the water outages lasted for about 10 days, the slave production was never affected. In such cases, none of the prisoners could wash their hands after visiting the restroom, and it was even more difficult for them to take showers regularly.

When packaging chopsticks that are not straight, some of the prisoners would simply sit on them to straighten them out. When packaging toothpicks or sorting Quinoa, prisoners would use a small container or bowl as a tool. Sometimes they would use a "special container" which is a small basin that the prisoners use at night to wash their private parts.<sup>258</sup> The prisoners get two mugs of water every day: one at noon and one at night. They would save the mug of hot water they get at night to wash their private parts in this small basin. During the day, this small basin is used to package toothpicks or sort Quinoa. These sorted Quinoa of the highest quality was mainly for export.<sup>259</sup>

The times for workers to use the restroom is strictly controlled; they are only allowed to go twice during work hours, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Those who suffer from diarrhea or feel the rush to use the toilet have to bribe the guards to go secretly without others noticing. Detainees who don't have money for bribes sometimes hide themselves in big piles of clothes to relieve themselves without the prison guards noticing. When the apparel company inspect the clothes, they may think that the traces on the clothes are just water marks, but they are very likely urine marks.<sup>260</sup>

"Some of the prisoners dislike the guards' lack of conscience and the way they make dirty money, and they have reported the truth about how chopsticks and toothpicks were packaged and how Quinoa was sorted to the related inspection departments through special channels." However, Even if the inspectors found violations, there were often no consequences. As long as these CCP officials are well-bribed, they turn on the green light and ignore the crimes being committed.<sup>261</sup>

The prison guards all have a habit in common. That is, they would wash all their newly purchased clothes before wearing them. They themselves are worried that the clothes they bought might be slave labor products from a prison.<sup>262</sup>

B) The Hebei Province Women's Prison and the Hebei Province Forced Labor Camp processed and packaged disposable chopsticks that are commonly used in restaurants. The prison guards would usually bring in big bags of disposable chopsticks and poured them out onto the ground, and the detainees were ordered to wrap the chopstick tips with small pieces of wrapping paper or put them into small plastic bags. They were then bundled into boxes to be delivered for sale. Although the slogans printed on the packaging boxes read "high-standard packaging, high-temperature sterilization, sanitary procedures and convenient to use", these chopsticks had never gone through the process of high-temperature sterilization, and they were packaged together on the ground.<sup>263</sup>

C) In Shijiazhuang Prison, the disposable chopsticks would be piled up on the ground in the courtyard, and the nearby restroom is slightly raised from the ground. After the rain in the summer, the excrement in the restroom would overflow onto the ground. The excrement would make the bags

of chopsticks wet and the chopsticks were soaked in this filthy water. However, these chopsticks would be picked up when the sun comes out and the ground dries up. The detainees would take out the chopsticks from the plastic bags and spread them out in the sun to dry. Once dried, the chopsticks would be packaged without sanitising and then sold on the market.<sup>264</sup>

D) The police guards at the Beijing Women's Forced Labor Camp were very happy with work orders since they could take a percentage of the profit. So they tried hard to force the detainees to do all types of seasonal work such as packaging tea leaves, mung beans, sugar and moon cakes. There were no sanitary measures when the detainees were doing those food-related work: they didn't wear gloves, many drug addicts did not wash their hands after using the bathroom, and most of them had illnesses. When packaging tea leaves, tea leaf pieces would drift all over the workshop and stuck to the workers' skin. Many detainees developed skin ulcers. These packaged foods were shipped directly to market without any sanitary inspection.<sup>265</sup>

## 2) Comparison of product safety between slavery products and regular products (source: Minghui.org)<sup>266</sup>

**Table 6.1 Comparison of product safety between slavery products and regular products**

Comparison of product safety between slavery products and normal products (Partial comparison)		
No	Regular Products	Slavery Products
1	Have business licenses, business organization codes, production licenses, etc.	Most products are made by places that have no business license or production license, except in the cases of some nominal companies registered by prisons.
2	The production sites are registered companies, approved industrial sites or other legitimate workplaces.	The production sites are detention centers, prisons, labor camps and drug rehabilitation centers, with filthy working environments.
3	Some are produced by special skilled workers, such as electricians and welders, who need to have special credentials and licenses; the food industry requires the workers to have health certificates and to be free from contagious diseases. These workers also need to undergo required training to be qualified.	Detainees, who engage in the production, don't need any skill licenses or qualifications. Some slave laborers are drug addicts and/or suffering from sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis or other contagious diseases, yet they participate in the production and packaging of products used in hospitals, restaurants and the food industry.
4	Produced in healthy and hygienic work environments, where toxic and harmful chemicals are forbidden. They sometimes require ISO environmental/occupational health and safety certification and/or certificates of society responsibility.	Produced in filthy work environments without any certifications. There is no control in waste discharge, noise, dust or exhaust gas. This kind of work environments are a direct threat to the ecological system,



		the environment and the health of the slave laborers.
5	There are strict quality control systems in place.	There is no quality control system.
6	The quality and safety of the end products must comply with relevant laws or regulations, or obtain mandatory certification.	No quality or safety certification; toxic and hazardous raw materials or supplemental materials are often used in the production.
7	The final products would carry trademarks, manufacturers' addresses and contact information.	These products usually don't have trademarks. When a trademark is provided, it is the trademark of the company, which assigned the work to prisons or labor camps. And there would be no mentioning of the slave labor that went into the production process.

### 3) Health conditions of slave labourers

#### Partial results of contagious diseases testing on detainees:

Between January 2005 and May 2009, physical examinations for contagious diseases on 4,973 prisoners in the prison of Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province, found the HIV-positive rate to be 0.30%, syphilis-positive rate to be 0.62%, hepatitis C-positive rate to be 9.63% and hepatitis B-positive rate to be 2.03%.<sup>267</sup>

B) Between 2008 and 2012, physical examinations for hepatitis B (HBsAg) on 482 detainees in Xinjiang Corps' Kuitun Prison found the positive rate to be as high as 9.2%.<sup>268</sup>

C) In 2007, the results of a hepatitis B test on 652 detainees in Mudanjiang City Prison, Heilongjiang Province revealed that 16.72% were HBsAg carriers.<sup>269</sup>

D) In 2006, AIDS, syphilis, hepatitis B and hepatitis C tests were conducted for three different groups of people in Heze City, Shandong Province. The results shown below indicate that the infectious rates among detainees were much higher than non-detainees.<sup>270</sup>

组别	检测人数	抗-HIV		抗-TP		HBsAg		抗-HCV	
		阳性数	阳性率(%)	阳性数	阳性率(%)	阳性数	阳性率(%)	阳性数	阳性率(%)
无偿献血人员	2 218	1	0.05	5	0.22	7	0.32	2	0.09
农村居民	222	0	0	2	0.90	8	3.60	2	0.90
监狱服刑人员	1 543	1	0.06	19	1.23	122	7.91	21	1.36
合计	3 983	2	0.05	26	0.65	137	3.44	25	0.63

Figure 6.1 Screenshot of results of **contagious disease testing on three groups**

**Table 6.2 Results of contagious disease testing on three groups**

Categories	Number of examinees	Anti-HIV		Anti-TP		HBsAg		Anti-HCV	
		Number of positive results	The positive rate	Number of positive results	The positive rate	Number of positive results	The positive rate	Number of positive results	The positive rate
Voluntary blood donors	2,218	1	0.05%	5	0.22%	7	0.32%	2	0.09%
Rural residents	222	0	0	2	0.90%	8	3.60%	2	0.90%
Detainees	1,543	1	0.06%	19	1.23%	122	7.91%	21	1.36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.65%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3.44%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.63%</b>

E) In 2009, Hangzhou City of Zhejiang Province conducted a hepatitis B examination for 482<sup>271</sup> detainees and found the infection rate to be as high as 29% among them.

The above examples and data reveal the shocking reality behind Chinese slave labor products, and the potential harm of such goods to consumers is difficult to predict.

## VII. Why does the CCP vigorously develop the slave labor industry?

According to a report released by the Australian charitable organization “Walk Free Foundation” on May 31, 2016, the *Global Slavery Index 2016* pointed out that the number of people living in slavery in China was nearly 3.39 million<sup>272</sup>, and the absolute figures rank second in the world. However, human rights experts believe that the true number of Chinese slaves may not stop there.

According to the *Report on the Slave Laborers of the Chinese Communist Party’s Prisons*, written by independent investigators in 2014, in prisons, detention centers and other facilities in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China, the CCP authorities have forced the detainees to work as slave laborers.

According to a report published on December 27, 2012 in the *Daily Beast*, an online magazine under *Newsweek*, Julie Keith of Portland, Oregon, USA found an SOS letter from a Chinese labor camp in the Halloween kit she purchased. The letter was folded eight times and tucked between two foam graves.

The letter read, “Sir, if you occasionally buy this product, please kindly resend this letter to the World Human Right Organization. Thousands people here who are under the persecution of the Chinese Communist Party Government will thank and remember you forever.” “People who work here have to work 15 hours a day without Saturday, Sunday break and any holidays. Otherwise, they will suffer torture, beat and rude remark, nearly no payment (10 yuan/month).” “People who work here suffer punishment 1-3 years averagely, but without Court Sentence. Many of them are Falun Gong practitioners who are totally innocent people, only because they have different believe to CCP. They often suffer more punishment than others.” In this unsigned letter, it was written that this grave package was produced by Unit 8, Department 2, Masanjia Labor Camp, Shenyang, Liaoning

Province.<sup>273</sup>

As revealed in this letter, a large part of China's slavery products dumped into the world are produced by Falun Gong practitioners who were persecuted and detained by the CCP. This is one of the purposes of the CCP to vigorously develop the slave industry:

### **1. It uses slave labor to persecute people of faith**

**From** WOIPFG's investigation, it found that among the CCP's huge slave industry chains, Falun Gong practitioners, religious figures, human rights lawyers and other faith groups were forced to produce slave labor products. Among them, Falun Gong group was the most persecuted.

The Chinese Communist regime has exercised totalitarian rule in China. The Chinese Communist Party, which believes in atheism, uses communism as the state religion, forces the people to unite with the party. The CCP does not allow the people to have their own beliefs, or to voice their own thoughts publicly. The hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners who insisted on "truthfulness, benevolence and tolerance" became the largest faith group persecuted by the CCP. After countless Falun Gong practitioners were illegally detained in labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, the CCP used all kinds of torture, including serious slavery persecution for the purpose of the so-called transformation of Falun Gong practitioners.

Ms. Tang, currently living in San Francisco, USA, was sentenced to three and a half years in prison, due to her practicing Falun Gong. In 2009, she was detained in Guangdong Provincial Women's Prison and forced to perform slave labor in her 60s. She packs socks every day: put a dozen socks in a bag, and pack a few hundred dozen socks per day.<sup>274</sup>

The Falun Gong practitioners, who were illegally detained in the Gansu Provincial Women's Prison, had to get up at 5:00 a.m. every day and finish working at midnight. They had to do hard labor with an overwhelming workload for a long period of time.<sup>275</sup>

The Guangdong Provincial Women's Prison, also known as Guangdong Jiahe Comprehensive Material General Factory in public, produces slave labor products, which are sold in Europe, South America and other regions.<sup>276</sup> On the surface, in the prison, everyone is required to get up at 6:00 a.m. every day, start work at 7:00 a.m. and finish work between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. In fact, they have never finished overload work on time. When deadlines are approaching, they would work overtime until late at night every day, with no rest on Sundays, either.

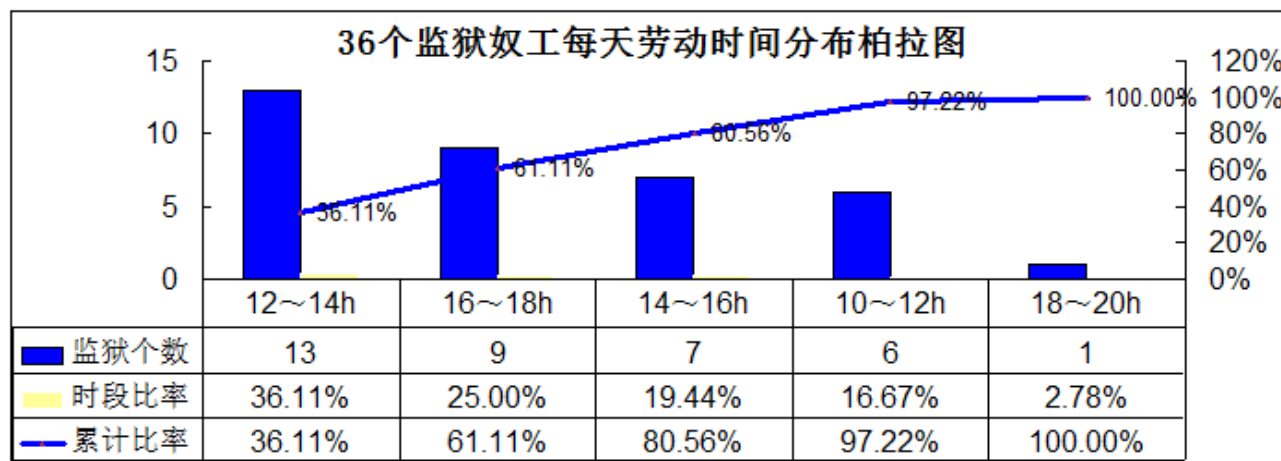
According to the *Report on the Investigation of the CCP's Torturing and Killing of Falun Gong Practitioners* published in 2013 by Minghui.org, among the 3,653 investigated cases of Falun Gong practitioners' deaths due to imprisonment and persecution, 110 cases (3%) were directly caused by slave labor with excessive workloads.

Forcing Falun Gong practitioners to work as slave laborers seems to be working on the surface, without any torture devices. However, this kind of slave labor is overloading, fatal and causing suffering for many months and years, and it is carried out in extremely harsh conditions. So, slave labor is actually a long-term torture method.

The *Investigation Report on the Prison Slave Labor of the CCP* published by the overseas Chinese website Minghui.org presents the statistics on 36 slave labor sites in mainland China, including prisons, detention centers, drug rehabilitation centers and the now-abolished labor camps. According to this

report, the people in custody in these places have been forced to work 10 to 19 hours every day. When the production workload was heavy, they would have to work overtime and were even deprived of their sleep for several consecutive days and nights. Those who refused to work or failed to fulfill their work quota have often been subjected to beatings, electric baton shocks and other forms of torture.<sup>277</sup>

The following graph (from [minghui.org](http://minghui.org)) is based on the daily “working” time of the enslaved workers. The group of slave labor sites where people were forced to “work” for 12~14 hours a day is the largest, accounting for 36.11% of the total; followed by 16~18 hours, accounting for 25%; and ranked third is 14~16 hours, account for 19.44%. These three groups account for 80.56% of the 36 sites.



**Figure 7.1** Pareto Chart of Slave Labor Working Time Distribution

[Number]

[Pareto Chart of Working Time Distribution in 36 Prisons, Labor Camps and Detention Centers]

[Number of prisons, labor camps and detention centers]

Percentage (Number of prisons within the same group of working hours / 36 x 100%)

Cumulative ratio]

According to Minghui.org’s *Investigation Report on the Prison Slave Labor of the CCP*, in 2013, among the 3,653 investigated deaths due to persecution, in 221 cases (6% of the total number), the individuals were subjected to slave labor with excessive workloads shortly before they were persecuted to death.

Among the 3,653 cases, 47% of Falun Gong practitioners were forced to work more than 10 hours a day shortly before they were persecuted to death; 32% of Falun Gong practitioners were still forced to work after they were fatally tortured, when they were extremely weak, seriously ill and/or dying.

However, these data are collected only from the Falun Gong practitioners, who have been detained in recent years and have overcome the CCP’s Internet blockade to expose their cases on Minghui.org, so the statistics are quite limited. The situation in other prisons and detention facilities is unknown.<sup>278</sup> According to the *Global Slavery Index 2016* published on May 31, 2016 by the Australian charity called Walk Freedom Foundation, the number of enslaved people in China was nearly 3.39 million<sup>279</sup>. Therefore, the number of people, who have died due to slave labor may be much larger than that.

The CCP prisons and the now-abolished labor camps (abolished in December 2013) had illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners, tortured them and forced them to do slave labor, which seriously violated the *ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, as well as the *United*

*Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Convention against Torture (i.e. the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment), to which China is a signatory country.*

## 2. To obtain huge profits.

The slave labor industry has generated tremendous profits to the CCP's prison and judicial systems. As quoted from the official document titled *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System*: "Production by prison companies has brought tremendous profits to prisons, as well as enormous benefits to prison policemen. Incomes of prison policemen are generally several or even several dozen times higher than that of average governmental employees." "Under the supervision of Prison Law and supported by the state's preferential policies, prison companies have made remarkable progress in their finances, with relatively good improvement in the quality of economic operations and comprehensive corporate strengths. According to statistics provided by the Ministry of Justice, from 1984 to 2001, the gross output value of all prison companies nationwide increased by more than 4 times from 2.77 billion yuan to 11.72 billion yuan; and the value of their fixed assets increased from 3.4 billion yuan to 11.6 billion yuan."<sup>280</sup>

Figure 7.2 Below are several screenshots of the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System*  
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### 一、经费问题

司法部提出了“全额保障”的目标，将监狱所需的各项改造经费按规定标准纳入财政预算，由国家财政予以全额保障。先说监狱经济搞得好的地区如，山东、江苏等，监狱企业的生产为监狱带来了巨大收益，为监狱干警带来了巨大的实惠，监狱干警的收入比普通公务员高出数倍甚至数十倍，即便在财政“全额保障”制度下，财政拨付的工资对监狱干警也构不成吸引力，监狱和企业分开后人员待遇不同，人员分流如何进行？而经济不发达地区，当地财政情况又使得全额保障难以

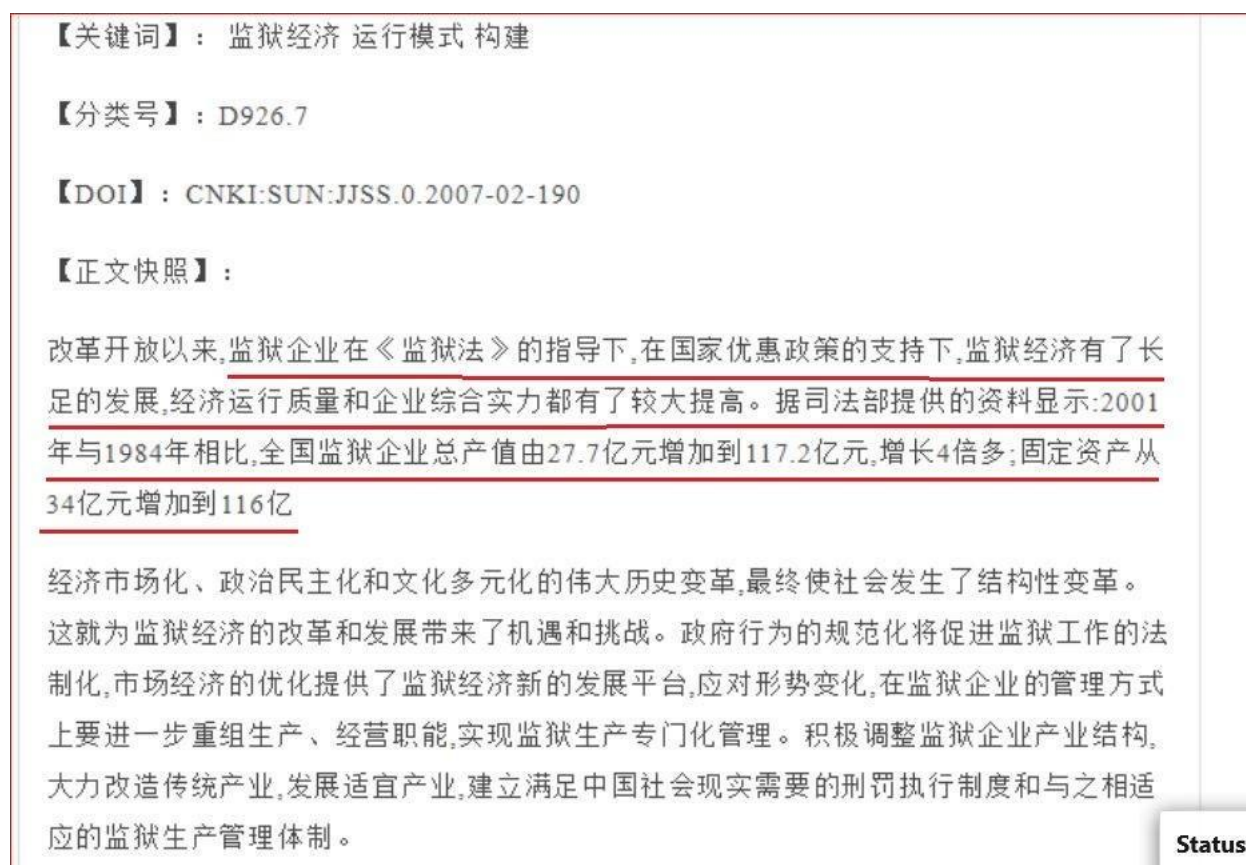


Figure 7.2 Screenshots of the *Notice of the State Council's Instructional Advice to the Ministry of Justice regarding Experimental Work on Structural Reform of the Prison System*  
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According to a report in China's *Lens* magazine, "At its peak, there were more than 5,000 individuals subjected to reeducation through labor in the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. Their unpaid labor had created enormous economic values... (Including all exported slave labor products,) the total output value was nearly 100 million yuan per year."

Below is a tabulated comparison between normal profits and the profits from slave labor products, with information from Minghui.org.<sup>283</sup>

**Table 7. Comparison of costs between normal and slave products:**

Profit Comparisons Between Normal and Slave Labor Products (Incomplete)		
	Normal Products	Slave Labor Products
1	Employees usually work 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, with overtime pay and a cap of maximum 60 hours per week.	Slave labor workers are forced to work with no restrictions, usually 10 to 20 hours per day. They are overloaded with work to create economic benefits. At busy times, workers may be deprived of sleep for several days in succession, with no overtime pay.



2	Employees have corresponding salaries and benefits (e.g. insurance and year-end bonuses)	Slave labor workers have no benefits, with zero salary or only 5 to 100 yuan per month.
3	Companies have to pay a value-added tax of 17% in China.	Except for registered companies, most slave labor factories are not registered and thus don't pay taxes.
4	Companies usually pay rent for a manufacturing place.	No rent expenses for prison production.
5	Companies have to spend up to a few million yuan for environmental protection and ensuring vocational health & safety, and to meet other legal requirements.	No regulatory or legal requirement as the slave labor production itself is not lawfully certificated. The slave labor factories commonly spend a relatively small amount of money on bribing government officials.

### Salaries of slave labor workers

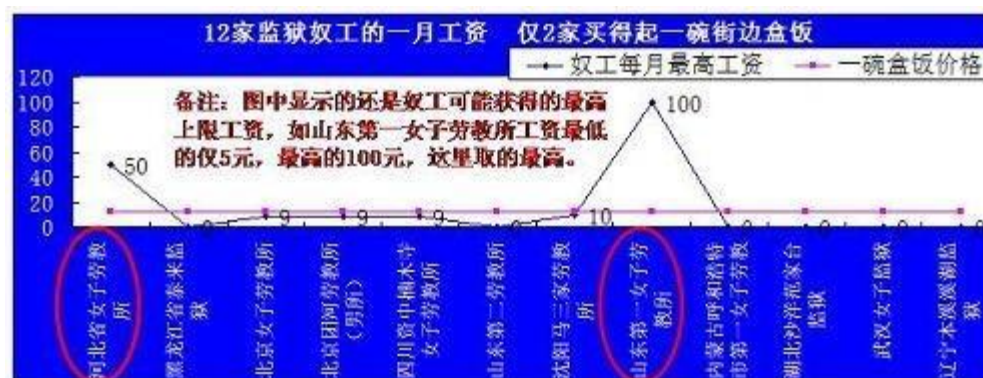


Figure 7.3. The statistics in the above graphic shows that among 12 prisons, the slave labor workers from only two of them are paid more than 12 yuan per month, which is the typical price for a lunch box in China.

Below is a summary of slave laborer salaries from 12 “slave labor factories” obtained from the archives of Minghui.org.

**Table 8. Slave Laborer Salaries from 12 Slave Labor Factories in China**

	Location	Slave Labor Worker Salary (yuan per month)
1	Hebei Women's Forced Labor Camp	A dozen to 50 or 60

2	Tailai Prison of Heilongjiang	Zero
3	Beijing Women's Forced Labor Camp	Less than 10 or zero
4	Beijing Tuanhe Forced Labor Camp (for males)	Less than 10
5	Sichuan Nanmusi Women's Forced Labor Camp of Zizhong County	Less than 10
6	Shandong Second Forced Labor Camp	Zero, and the workers' 15-yuan health subsidy per month per person is frequently embezzled by the prison
7	Shenyang Masanjia Forced Labor Camp	10
8	Shandong First Women's Forced Labor Camp	5, 20, 30, 80 or 100
9	Inner Mongolia Hohhot First Women's Forced Labor Camp	Zero
10	Hubei Fanjiatai Prison of Shayang County	8 yuan of "pocket money". But the total value of daily goods distributed to the workers is usually less than 4 yuan. This prison later started to implement a "low salary" system after its reform. However, many Falun Gong practitioners are still not paid at all.
11	Wuhan Women's Prison	Zero
12	Liaoning Xihu Prison of Benxi City	Zero

After making food products, machinery and other industrial products, many of the CCP's prisons have turned to clothing production, and the majority of such products are exported. In May 2016, the World Bank released the "Stitches to Riches" report, which pointed out that China contributed to 41% of the world's apparel exports and remains the largest apparel producer in the world. An unnamed apparel business insider revealed that the production of clothing from the Chinese prison system accounts for about 10% of the national garment production. That is, China's prisons contribute to about 4% of apparel production in the entire world.

According to WOIPFG's investigation, Zhejiang Province's No.1, No.4, No.5 and No. 7 Prisons have established long-term collaboration with Quzhou Haolong Clothing Co., Ltd. This company has clearly stated in its advertisement that the company's orders are mainly filled by their own factories and several prisons, with over 20,000 individuals in custody processing its products. Note that among these workers, there are Falun Gong practitioners who are illegally detained. "Our factory's products are mainly sold on the French market (70% of all products), the US market (20%) and the domestic market (10%). On the US market, we are currently producing only a few brands which are

sold under the COSCO framework.”

The United States completely banned the importation of slave labor products in 2016. However, for the great profit, the CCP’s prisons, detention centers and similar facilities are now using multiple layers of subcontractors to cover up the true origins of these products, and continue to manufacture and export slave labor products.

The table below are several examples of prison-run factories or companies disguised as regular ones in Beijing.

**Table 9. Prison Enterprises and Their Addresses**

<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Parent Prison</b>	<b>Address</b>
Beijing Yingjia Apparel Factory	Beijing Women’s Prison	Inside the Women’s Prison at East Tiangongyuan, Beizangcun Town, Daxing District, Beijing
Beijing Paper Carton Factory of Qinghe Subdistrict (in Tianjin)	Beijing Qinghe Farm No.6 Branch Factory (a forced labor facility)	Beijing Qinghe Farm, No. 6 Brigade
Beijing Chaobai Yunhe Farm of Qinghe Subdistrict	Beijing Chaobai Prison of Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau	Beijing Qinghe Farm
Beijing Beixing Farm of Qinghe Subdistrict (in Tianjin)	Beijing Qinghe Prison of Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau	Beijing Qinghe Farm
Beijing Qinghe Printing Press (in Tianjin)	Beijing Liulin Prison of Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau	Beijing Qinghe Farm, No.5 Division
Beijing Qinghe Hardware Factory	Yanqing Prison in Beijing	West Guangjitun Village, Shenjiaying Town, Yanqing District, Beijing
Beijing Zhongyuan Industrial Co. Ltd.	Beijing Juvenile Correction Center	Xindiancun, 162 Andingmen Outer Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Beijing Zhenxing Industrial Trade Co. Ltd.	Beijing Second Prison	A-1 Nandougezhuang Village, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Beijing Tianlihe Print Factory	Beijing Non-local Criminal Repatriation Sector	9 Qingfeng Road, Tiangongyuan Village, Beizangcun Town, Daxing District, Beijing

Beijing Tianhe Riyuexing Print Press	Beijing Xin'an Educational Correction Camp	5 Qingfeng Road, Huangcun Town, Daxing District, Beijing
Beijing Sidizhilu Metal Processing Factory	Beijing Municipal Prison	Tuanhe South Building, Huangcun Town, Daxing District, Beijing
Beijing Equipment Factory	Beijing Liangxiang Prison	Xiaozhuang Village, Liangxiang Town, Fangshan District, Beijing
Tianjin Zhihui Aquaculture Co. Ltd.	No. 9 Field of Beijing Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau	No. 9 Field of Beijing Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau
Tianjin Zhixuan Environmental Protection Technology Co. Ltd.	Beijing Liulin Prison of Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau	Inside the former Liulin Prison of Qinghe Farm, Ninghe District, Tianjin
Beijing Qinghe Huaxin Farm (in Tianjin)	Beijing Chaxi Prison of Qinghe Subdivision of the Prison Administration Bureau	Beijing Qinghe Farm

## VIII. Conclusion

Cheap slave labor products impact the global market, undermine the competitiveness of normal companies and countries that value human rights. They make wealth flow to the Chinese Communist regime that abuses human rights.

This kind of slavery in Chinese prisons is a violation of Chinese law and a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which China is a signatory. According to Article 4 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”

The CCP's slave labor industry has not only seriously infringed on the personal rights and interests of the slave workers, but has also caused tremendous detriment to the society. The large-scale production and circulation of these ultra-low-cost and competitive slave labor products have made great impacts on the labor markets and different economies, resulting in bankruptcies of a large number of businesses in the same industries and disrupting the normal operations of the market economy. At the same time, the large number of people who lost their jobs as a result of this unfair competition have become a serious burden to the international society.

At the same time, the incomparable impact of the slave labor industry and huge economic profits have become a strategic weapon for the CCP to carry out its economic aggression towards the world, and to increase the CCP's economic resources to aggravate its human rights persecution internally.

More seriously, the CCP's slave labor industry is built upon the destruction of human moral conscience. In this sense, the use of profits as bait to undermine the moral conscience of the international community is one aspect of the evil communist spectre reaching the goal of destroying humanity.

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