

LAOGAI SYSTEM  
FORCED LABOR

LAOGAI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

NOT FOR SALE:  
ADVERTISING FORCED  
LABOR PRODUCTS  
FOR ILLEGAL EXPORT



FEBRUARY  
2010

REPORT ON LAOGAI  
ENTERPRISE ADVERTISEMENTS  
AND LISTINGS IN ENGLISH



# CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3
BACKGROUND	4
A LAOGAI ECONOMY	
EXPORT OF PRISON PRODUCTS	
METHODOLOGY	8
LIMITATIONS OF THIS REVIEW	
RESULTS	10
HOW LAOGAI ENTERPRISES ARE ADVERTISING	
THE U.S. CONNECTION	
CURRENT LAW	14
IMPLICATIONS	16
CONCLUSION	18
U.S. ACTION	
EUROPEAN UNION ACTION	
FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	
APPENDIX A: LIST OF LAOGAI ENTERPRISE ADVERTISING AND LISTING WEBSITES	20
APPENDIX B: MOU AND SOC	28
APPENDIX C: CHINESE REGULATION OF LAOGAI PRODUCT EXPORTS	31
APPENDIX D: GERMAN BUNDESTAG RESOLUTION	32
BIBLIOGRAPHY	



# Executive Summary

Since its inception, the Laogai Research Foundation (LRF) has been on the forefront of investigating and tracking Laogai products on the basis that their importation to the United States is illegal and that forced labor in the Laogai violates the basic principles of human rights. The Laogai, China's vast system of forced labor prison camps, is one of the most extensive and repressive prison systems in the world with 3-5 million prisoners currently in the camps. An estimated 40-50 million Chinese have fallen victim to the system throughout its history.

Our work has documented the atrocious working conditions of Laogai prisoners, the importation of Laogai products to the United States, and the failures of both the Chinese and United States governments to uphold their respective laws and agreements banning the international trade of Laogai products. In 1991, my undercover work filming Laogai operations and enterprises was featured on national television, when *60 Minutes*' Ed Bradley and I obtained confirmation from Laogai factories and middlemen that Laogai products were indeed being exported to the world market. This was the first time the Laogai was truly exposed in the western mainstream media.

Sadly, although not unexpectedly, increased exposure of the Laogai system has led to further secrecy and evasion by the Chinese government. After international publicity of the Laogai system in the early 90s, the Chinese government ceased use of the word "Laogai", replacing it with the more benign and ubiquitous term "prison" (*jianyu*). Despite the name change, the government admits the "prison" system is exactly the same as the previously termed "Laogai"

system.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, in order to protect the system's profit-making ability, the pathways of Laogai products into international markets are constantly shifting to avoid detection.

This current report expands on LRF's previous works, *Laogai Handbook: 2007-2008* and "Laogai Forced Labor Camps Listed in Dun & Bradstreet Databases," which are both available on our website ([www.laogai.org](http://www.laogai.org)). Our *Laogai Handbook* lists all known Laogai camps in China and the "Laogai Forced Labor Camps Listed in Dun & Bradstreet Databases" report details 314 entries for Laogai enterprises in the international business database Dun and Bradstreet. Our key findings in this current report include:

- Over 100 Laogai enterprises are advertising or are listed in English on the Internet, suggesting the intent to export Laogai products to international markets, including the U.S.
- In many cases, Laogai enterprises are actively requesting to be listed on international trade sites
- Several of the listing sites translate enterprise entries into multiple European languages
- The Chinese government actively promotes the trade of Laogai products, illegal under Chinese export regulations, through listings on China Commodity Net, a Chinese government sponsored website

The Laogai system will continue to exist as long as it is profitable. Trade that ignores the origins of products and the conditions of production quietly but irrefutably supports the violation of human rights by the Chinese Communist Party. While U.S. trade relations with China are an integral part of the U.S. economy, turning a blind eye to the injustice of the Laogai system that we financially support fundamentally compromises our most basic ideals. Furthermore, because Laogai products are typically produced with unpaid labor, these products are a threat to legally operated businesses, both internationally and domestically. Forced labor products have no place in the competitive market and, without regulation, the destruction of legitimately operated businesses is possible. Workers in both the U.S. and China suffer as a result.

After reading this report, I encourage you to take action. Talk to your friends and family about the Laogai and the forced labor products it produces. Take power as a consumer to purchase goods you know were produced under ethical conditions. And urge your legislators to take action to protect American interests and promote human rights in China.

Thank you,



Harry Wu  
Founder and Executive Director  
Laogai Research Foundation

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<sup>1</sup> “劳改改名成监狱,” 法制日报, January 7, 1995.

# Introduction

In order to determine the pervasiveness and accessibility of Laogai enterprise advertisements and listings in English, the Laogai Research Foundation conducted an online review of known Laogai enterprises. The presence of advertisements or listings for Laogai enterprises in English is an indication of a profitable export economy. Without an international market, efforts to translate company information and product descriptions would be unnecessary and unprofitable.

Having found over 120 English entries for Laogai enterprises on the Internet, our report concludes that Laogai products are actively being promoted and sold to international customers in violation of Chinese law, U.S. law, and international agreements between China and the U.S. This illegal trade not only creates profit for China's repressive and unjust Laogai system, but also puts potentially hazardous, unregulated products on the international market.

# Background

## A Laogai Economy

The Laogai is China's system of forced labor prison camps. Literally meaning reform-through-labor, the Laogai not only serves as a tool of repression and thought reform, but also as a largely free labor supply to generate revenue for the prison system and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). China's laws and regulations clearly indicate the prison system was conceived to have an important economic function. The People's Republic of China Regulations on Reform Through Labor, adopted on August 26, 1954, states that "reform-through-labor production must serve [the] economic construction of the state," must "vigorously promote agricultural production... engage in industrial mining and coal pit production," and must be guided by the related government offices of "agriculture, forestry, industry, finance, transportation, irrigation, commerce, etc."<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, as China began its economic reforms in the 1980s, the economic function of the Laogai became even more pronounced. The Criminal Reform Handbook of 1988 issued by China's Ministry of Justice states, "organizing criminals in labor and production... [creates] wealth for society. [China's] Laogai facilities are both facilities

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<sup>1</sup> "劳动改造生产," 中华人民共和国劳动改造条例, August 26, 1954, Ch. 4 Article 30. (Translation of the original Chinese document can be found on 543-544 of Laogai Handbook 2007–2008.)



of dictatorship and special enterprises.”<sup>1</sup> The Laogai system was intentionally designed to be an integral part of the Chinese economy, and as such, has played a role in China’s rise as a global economic player.

The CCP is involved in all aspects of the Laogai system, ranging from detention to the sale of organs harvested from executed prisoners.<sup>2</sup> Citizens in China are regularly denied due process and are detained and imprisoned arbitrarily at the discretion of local officials and police.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, China’s judiciary is controlled by the CCP, which will direct the verdict and sentencing of both penal and politically sensitive cases. This has resulted in unusually high conviction rates in China; for example, the charge of “endangering state security,” often used in political cases, has a ninety-nine percent conviction rate.<sup>4</sup>



Production for both domestic and international consumption is the central economic function driving China’s Laogai system. To facilitate the sale of Laogai products abroad, prisons often have two names: their official prison name, such as Huajji Prison, and a commercial enterprise name, like Guangdong Xiangda Enterprise Company (see photo on right). Under the guise of a legitimate commercial enterprise, the prison can produce goods and conduct business – setting up contracts and establishing trade partners – just like any other corporation.

This photo captures the front of Huajji Prison. A banner displays its name on the right pillar of the building entrance. On the left pillar of the building entrance is another banner which reads Guangdong Province Xiangda Enterprise Company. This photo originally appeared on a Guangdong Province website on June 3, 2009.<sup>5</sup>

1 司法部, 劳改局. 犯人改造手册 (Shaanxi: Shaanxi People’s Publishers, 1988). (Translation of the original Chinese document can be found on 9-10 of *Laogai Handbook 2007–2008*.)

2 “Organ trafficking stirs concern,” *Global Times*, August 24, 2009, <http://china.globaltimes.cn/society/2009-08/460386.html>.

3 Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, *Opening to Reform? An Analysis of China’s Revised Criminal Procedure Law*, (New York: Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, 1996).

4 Nicole Kempton and Nan Richardson, *Laogai: The Machinery of Repression In China* (Brooklyn: Umbrage Editions, 2009), 63.

5 “广东省司法厅团委深入四会监狱、怀集监狱调研,” [http://www.gdtgw.org/News\\_View.asp?NewsID=910](http://www.gdtgw.org/News_View.asp?NewsID=910).

Laogai camps are involved in many aspects of production. Products may be wholly produced, partly produced or assembled, or merely packaged by Laogai prisoners. However, regardless of the degree of interaction with the product, these products are illegal to import under U.S. law. Laogai camps manufacture products for all sectors – from food goods such as pickles from Ganbin Prison in Jiangxi Province to steel structures from Baoding Prison in Hebei Province.

Once products have been manufactured and the Laogai camp has partnered with an import-export company, the products easily make their way through the supply chain to the U.S. and other countries throughout the world.

## Export of Prison Products

LRF's research suggests that China regularly exports Laogai products to the U.S. despite Chinese regulations and U.S. laws which make the practice illegal. For example, in 1993, LRF's investigation into chain hoists imported by Columbus McKinnon revealed that the chain hoists were produced by Zhejiang Province No. 4 Prison. The chain hoists, under the Superpower Hoist brand name, were exported by the Chinese government subsidiary Fuchuen Machinery & Equipment Co. Ltd. to Superpower Hoist's sole agent in the U.S., Columbus McKinnon. On July 8, 1993, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued a detention order on "Wulin

### Sectors of the Economy Represented in Laogai Production, from *Laogai Handbook 2007 - 2008*

Sector of the Economy	% of Laogai Camps In Sector
Farms, Livestock and Food Production Enterprises	20.76
Machinery and General Production Factories	16.95
Mines and Mineral Refinement	8.57
Construction Factories & Enterprises	8.09
Vehicle Production and Maintenance	3.27
Chemical Plants	2.38
Mills	2.20
Other	1.61
Electronics	0.89
Unknown	35.28

[or Wuling] Machinery Works, a/k/a Hangzhou Wulin Machinery Plant, a/k/a Hangzhou Wulin Machinery Works, a/k/a Zhejiang Province No. 4 Prison” chain hoists.<sup>1</sup>

Not all suspected instances of the importation of Laogai products result in detention orders, however. In 2008, Marck & Associates, an import company that distributes ceramic products in the U.S., testified before the U.S.–China Economic and Security Review Commission that the company “has knowledge, from a variety of sources, including eye-witness evidence, that ceramic coffee mugs produced at Luzhong Prison of Shandong Province are being exported to the U.S.”<sup>2</sup> Marck & Associates sued one of its competitors that it alleged was selling prison labor products and Marck & Associates received over \$1.5 million in damages. The court decided, however, that Marck & Associates had not met the burden of proof needed to obtain a detention order on products entering the U.S. through Luzhong’s front company. The evidence needed to prove the connection had been classified as a “state secret” by the Chinese government and was unable to be attained.<sup>3</sup> As China regards all statistics related to the Laogai as “state secrets,” it is extremely difficult to trace the origin and production of Laogai products before they enter foreign markets.

As China regards all statistics related to the Laogai as “state secrets,” it is extremely difficult to trace Laogai products.

According to CBP, twenty-six detention orders have been placed on Chinese imports since 1991.<sup>4</sup> Given the large volume of imports from China, CBP’s limited resources, and the Chinese government’s constantly changing tactics to evade detection, many more Laogai products have surely been imported in violation of U.S. law unbeknownst to American consumers.

Additionally, Laogai products are exported to Europe where there are few, if any, laws banning their importation.<sup>5</sup> During the summer of 2009, conversations between LRF and Hebei Baoding Prison’s front company, Baoding Xingguang Iron Tower and Steel Structure Factory, confirmed that Baoding Prison’s products are indeed exported to European countries.

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1 U.S. Customs and Border Protection, “Convict, Forced, or Indentured Labor Product Importations,” March 25, 2008.

2 Testimony of Gary G. Marck before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, June 19, 2008.

3 Testimony of Daniel T. Ellis before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, June 19, 2008.

4 U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

5 Jean-Luc Forgeron, “Slaves of China Who Make the Cup that Cheers the West,” *The Observer*, October 30, 1994, News Section.

# Methodology

To determine the pervasiveness and accessibility of Laogai enterprise advertisements and listings in English, LRF conducted a review of known Laogai enterprises listed in the 2007-2008 edition of the *Laogai Handbook*. In order to find listings or advertisements for the Laogai enterprises, a search was performed using each enterprise's English name as listed in the *Laogai Handbook*. If a search returned inconclusive results, search terms which included the province and/or city/district (location information) may have been included with a search of the enterprise's listed name. Only entries within the first thirty results of the search were reviewed.

LRF reviewed the following data for matches: enterprise name, location information (address, city, district, zip, etc.), phone number, fax number, year established, and products produced. Only exact matches to at least the enterprise name, location, phone number, or fax number are included in the results section of this report. For each result, the types of matches between prison and enterprise are listed.

LRF also undertook an extensive review of two Dun and Bradstreet databases in 2008. Dun and Bradstreet provide tools for companies to gain information on potential collaborators abroad. Our review matched Dun and Bradstreet's business entries to the confirmed Laogai camps in operation in our 2006 *Laogai Handbook*. Laogai enterprises were searched for in Dun and Bradstreet using the prison name, known enterprise name, address information, and other location information. Only in instances where there was a direct name match to the prison or a direct address match were the entries included.

## Limitations of this Review

This review is by no means comprehensive and represents only the period of time between October 6, 2009 and October 22, 2009. Due to the secret nature of the Laogai system and the illegality of exporting and importing Laogai products, this review was conducted from Laogai Research Foundation's offices in the U.S. using Internet sources. No effort was made to contact advertising Laogai enterprises or the websites that contained advertisements or listings. This review is merely a representation of what advertisements and listings can be found regarding Laogai products and enterprises on the Internet.

The review of the Dun and Bradstreet database is from 2008 and is included in this report for comparison purposes. The information represented may have changed or been altered in more recent versions of Dun and Bradstreet's database.

## Results

LRF uncovered 110 listings for Laogai enterprises in 24 provinces on international trade sites and over 300 entries in 28 provinces in the Dun and Bradstreet databases. In total, LRF documented a total of 410 international listings in English for Laogai enterprises (see appendix for complete list).

### How Laogai Enterprises Are Advertising

LRF found Laogai enterprises on a total of 28 websites based in at least 10 different countries. These websites range from simple address listings to interactive sites that allow companies to post product descriptions and receive user inquiries about those products. For sites that provide address listings only, this information may have been collected from Chinese directories and cross posted on these sites. These are described in this report as *passive listings*, as Laogai enterprise information could have been translated and posted in English without any action on behalf of the Laogai enterprise.

Other sites, however, require user registration to be listed. China Commodity Net, a project of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce's Public Information Service, requires companies to register in order to be listed in its directory. Listings on China Commodity Net are free of charge and allow companies to post products and receive inquiries. These *active listings*,

in which the enterprise is actively promoting their products to the international marketplace, are particularly problematic since the export of Laogai products is prohibited by Chinese law (see Current Law). Furthermore, China Commodity Net's status as a project of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the website's direct funding from the Chinese government calls into question the government's commitment to the enforcement of its own law banning the export of Laogai products. By accepting English listings from Laogai enterprises, the Chinese government actively promotes illegal activity.

## The U.S. Connection

Four of the advertising websites hosting Laogai enterprise listings have origins in the United States with at least one other receiving direct private investment by a U.S. company. Manufacturer: "Business Search Engine" ([www.manufacturer.com](http://www.manufacturer.com)), headquartered in California, boasts visitors from around the world. The Manufacturer site contains active listings – free user registration allows users to create their own company website and display an unlimited number of products. Manufacturer contains a listing for Xinjiang Fangcaohu Farm, a Laogai enterprise in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. eSourceApparel: "Revolutionizing the Fashion Industry" also utilizes active listings, allowing users to list their businesses and post product descriptions and photos. The type of advertising service available on the remaining two U.S.-based websites, Goliath and Zibb, were indeterminable.

Alibaba: "Global trade starts here" ([www.alibaba.com](http://www.alibaba.com)), located in Hong Kong, has received \$1 billion in investment by U.S. based Yahoo! Inc. and identifies Yahoo! as a "strategic shareholder" in the Alibaba Group. Additionally, Yahoo! cofounder and "Chief Yahoo" Jerry Yang serves on Alibaba's board of directors. Alibaba contains active listings which require user registration. When users join Alibaba, which is free, they can create their own company website and list up to 50 products. Alibaba contains listings for at least two Laogai enterprises: Nanning Elite Tissue Converting Machinery Manufactory Co., Ltd. and Baoding Xingguang Iron Tower and Steel Structure Factory. Both enterprises list North America and Europe among their main markets and Nanning explicitly lists the U.S. as an import-receiving country. Additionally, both enterprises claim International Organization for Standardization, or ISO, certification – a certification of product standards that may be appealing to international customers.

Of particular interest are sites like [Industrystock.com](http://Industrystock.com) and [Kompass.com](http://Kompass.com), which offer every listing in multiple languages. While the importation of Laogai products to the U.S. is expressly prohibited by law, importation of prison labor products to most European countries is legal.<sup>1</sup> [Industrystock](http://Industrystock.com) allows users to view entries in English, German, French, Spanish, Turkish, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Italian, Czech, and Hungarian.

The presence of Laogai advertisements and listings on international trade sites confirms the Laogai forced labor enterprises' accessibility to international markets and legitimacy as manu-

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<sup>1</sup> Jean-Luc Forgeron.

facturers conducting global trade. In 65 instances in the Dun and Bradstreet database, the enterprises were actually listed by their prison names, such as Guangdong Huaiji Prison, indicating the normalization of forced labor production in the Chinese economy and international product markets.

## Advertising/Listing Websites' Descriptions

Website Name	Website
Mint: A Fresh Approach to Company Information	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com">http://mintportal.bvdep.com</a>
OriProbe: Information Services	<a href="http://open.oriprobe.com/">http://open.oriprobe.com/</a>
21 Food & Beverage Online	<a href="http://www.21food.com/">http://www.21food.com/</a>
China.cn: Connecting Global Buyers and China Suppliers	<a href="http://en.china.cn/">http://en.china.cn/</a>
China Commodity Net	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/</a>
MadeInChina.com: Sourcing from China starts here	<a href="http://www.madeinchina.com/">http://www.madeinchina.com/</a>
CMRC B2B	<a href="http://www.chinaec8.com">http://www.chinaec8.com</a>
China Apparel	<a href="http://www.chinaapparel.net/">http://www.chinaapparel.net/</a>
Tootoo	<a href="http://www.yaphon.com/">http://www.yaphon.com/</a>
Chinabizdb	<a href="http://www.chinabizdb.com/">http://www.chinabizdb.com/</a>
So qiye.net: East Search Business Enterprise	<a href="http://www.soqiye.net">http://www.soqiye.net</a>
China Company	<a href="http://china-company-search.com/">http://china-company-search.com/</a>
Infoclipper	<a href="http://www.info-clipper.com/">http://www.info-clipper.com/</a>
industrystock.com: B2B Manufacturer and Products Directory	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/">http://www.industrystock.com/</a>
Alibaba: Global trade starts here.	<a href="http://www.alibaba.com/">http://www.alibaba.com/</a>
China-Channels.com: Find services & products in China	<a href="http://www.china-channels.com/">http://www.china-channels.com/</a>
fibre2fashion	<a href="http://www.fibre2fashion.com">http://www.fibre2fashion.com</a>
Commerce Online: B2B Global Marketing	<a href="http://www.commerce.com.tw/">http://www.commerce.com.tw/</a>
Kompass: Connects business to business	<a href="http://www.kompass-usa.com/">http://www.kompass-usa.com/</a>
chinese-firms.com	<a href="http://www.chinese-firms.com/">http://www.chinese-firms.com/</a>
XHIXHI.COM: The Chinese Internet Directory	<a href="http://xhixhi.com/">http://xhixhi.com/</a>
Going To China: your trip starts here	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com">http://www.goingtochina.com</a>
Asia-sourcing.net: One-Stop Outsourcing Solution Online!	<a href="http://asia-sourcing.net/">http://asia-sourcing.net/</a>
forade: everything for trade	<a href="http://www.foreintrade.com/">http://www.foreintrade.com/</a>
eSourceApparel	<a href="http://www.esourceapparel.com">http://www.esourceapparel.com</a>
Zibb: Strictly Business	<a href="http://www.zibb.com">http://www.zibb.com</a>
Goliath: Business Knowledge on Demand	<a href="http://goliath.ecnext.com/">http://goliath.ecnext.com/</a>
Manufacturer: Business Search Engine	<a href="http://www.manufacturer.com/">http://www.manufacturer.com/</a>



Allows free listings	Country Origin
Indeterminable	Belgium
Indeterminable	Canada
Indeterminable	China
Yes	China
Yes	China
Indeterminable	China
Indeterminable	China
Indeterminable	China
Yes	China
Yes	China
Indeterminable	China
Yes	France
Indeterminable	France
Yes	Germany
Yes	Hong Kong
Yes	Hong Kong
Yes	India
Yes	Taiwan
Yes	U.K.
Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Yes	Indeterminable
Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Yes	U.S.
Indeterminable	U.S.
Indeterminable	U.S.
Yes	U.S.

## Current Law and the Failure of Compliance

United States law clearly and consistently prohibits the trade of Laogai products. Under Section 307 of the Smoot Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307), goods “mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part... by convict labor or/and forced labor... shall not be entitled entry at any ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is... prohibited.” Under Section 1761 of Title 18 of U.S. Code, it is a criminal offense to knowingly import goods made with prison labor. The 1992 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. and China states that China will “investigate companies, enterprises or units suspected of violating relevant regulations” and report back its findings and furnish available evidence to the U.S. regarding the suspected violations. Notably, the Statement of Cooperation (SOC) on the Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding states that China will “arrange for responsible United States diplomatic mission officials to visit... [a] suspected facility within 60 days,” of a written request to do so (see Appendix B for the above mentioned MOU and SOC).

Unfortunately, legal requests by U.S. officials to visit factories in dispute are regularly denied by Chinese authorities. In 1992, a U.S. customs official was granted permission to visit the Yunnan Jinma diesel engine factory in Yunnan, China – a known Laogai enterprise. When the official arrived to inspect the factory, the official was denied access to certain parts of the building, and whether or not the official even visited the intended facility is unclear. When a follow-up visit was requested by the U.S., it was denied. A February 2009 report from *Radio Free Asia* confirmed that the Yunnan prisons associated with Jinma were still forcing prisoners

to labor and that the prisons were still operating as enterprises.<sup>1</sup> The research for this report also revealed a listing on the Chinese government funded China Commodity Net for a Jinma affiliated prison enterprise.

In 2005, the U.S. Department of Homeland security confirmed fifteen outstanding requests to visit production sites that were suspected of using prison labor. Recent meetings between U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials and LRF staff in both Washington, D.C. and Hong Kong have confirmed that U.S. officials are consistently being denied access to suspected forced labor camps to investigate allegations. Additionally, these meetings have revealed that to issue a detention order, CBP must receive eye-witness testimony or verified documentation of the use of prison labor, an almost impossible burden of proof given the intimidation tactics of the Chinese government. Photos, video, and other evidence alone are insufficient.

Furthermore, according to a U.S. Customs and Border Protection document titled “Convict, Forced, or Indentured Labor Product Importations” dated March 25, 2008, no new detention orders for any country have even been issued since November 2000, despite the continued filing of tips indicating Laogai enterprise activity.



This screenshot of a listing for Yunnan Jinma Mining Machinery Works is from the Chinese government sponsored website China Commodity Net [October 22, 2009].

In addition to the already-mentioned international agreements China has signed with the U.S., Chinese regulations also prohibit the export of Laogai products (see Appendix C for full text of the Chinese regulation).<sup>2</sup> LRF’s research has determined that no European Union member country has laws prohibiting the import of Laogai products.

1 “Foreign Labor in Chinese Prisons,” *Radio Free Asia*, February 5, 2009.

2 Chinese Customs, “中华人民共和国海关总署关于禁止劳改产品出口的公告,” September 29, 2005.

# Implications

Laogai products are produced with largely unpaid, forced labor creating a competitive cost advantage over legitimately manufactured products utilizing fully paid labor. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, China's estimated hourly compensation for manufacturing employees was 2.70 (USD) in 2007.<sup>1</sup> A free labor alternative creates products more cheaply and potentially suppresses wages in the industry as a whole. Furthermore, LRF has documented hazardous working conditions at various Laogai camps including: prisoners mining asbestos without protective gear, battery acid being handled without gloves, and prisoners standing naked in vats of chemicals to stir hides for tanning. Additionally, prisoner hospitalizations for cuts and broken legs have been reported, as well as work days of up to seventeen hours and inadequate nutrition.<sup>2</sup> For the sake of profit, prisoners face potentially life threatening job hazards which could also affect product quality and safety.

Increased trade of forced labor products indicates continued profit for prison camps and the Chinese Communist Party. Because such trade is profitable, as well as illegal, the trade pathways of these products will continue to be masked behind legitimate operations. Laogai enterprises specializing in high-tech products like semi-conductors and optical instruments

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1 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing, 2007," March 26, 2009, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ichcc.nr0.htm>.

2 *Radio Free Asia*.

can earn tens of millions of dollars in profit which translates to millions of dollars of tax revenue for the government.<sup>1</sup> LRF has seen product name changes, the use of front companies and middlemen, as well as blatant disregard for the law, all in order to ensure a steady flow of revenue to support the Laogai system. This sort of profitable prison system may create an incentive to increase incarceration rates.

Trade of Laogai products creates multiple negative consequences for the U.S., especially in the areas of jobs and product safety. According to Josh Bivens of the Economic Policy Institute, the “rising trade deficit in manufactured goods accounts for about 58 percent of the decline of manufacturing employment between 1998 and 2003 and 34 percent of the decline from 2000 to 2003.”<sup>2</sup> This decline translates into the loss of over 2.7 million U.S. jobs. Moreover, trade between China and the United States reached record levels in 2008 with total imports reaching over \$337 billion and exports to China reaching \$69 billion.<sup>3</sup> From January 2009 to July of that year, 83 percent of the U.S. trade deficit was due to non-oil goods trade with China.<sup>4</sup> While the balance of trade with China may be objectionable, the U.S. must ensure that its trade deficit is not built in any part on the trade of Laogai products.

The U.S. must ensure that its trade deficit is not built in any part on the trade of Laogai products.

Furthermore, international consumers are increasingly conscious and supportive of purchasing ethically produced goods. In 2006, consumers across the globe spent \$2.21 billion (USD) on Fair Trade Certified™ products, a 41 percent increase in sales from 2005.<sup>5</sup> In 2008, sales of Fairtrade products grew to over \$4 billion.<sup>6</sup> Such increases in global sales suggest consumers increasingly disapprove of products made with forced labor.

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1 Nicole Kempton and Nan Richardson.

2 Josh Bivens, “Shifting Blame for Manufacturing Job Loss,” Economic Policy Institute, <https://www.policyarchive.org/bitstream/handle/10207/8108/bp149.pdf?sequence=1>.

3 “Trade in Goods (Imports, Exports and Trade Balance) with China,” U.S. Census, 2009, <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html#2009>.

4 Robert Scott, “China dominates U.S. non-oil trade deficit in 2009,” Economic Policy Institute, July 23, 2009, <http://www.epi.org/publications/entry/intlpic20090723/>.

5 “41 Percent Increase in Global Fair Trade Certified Sales Benefits 1.4 Million Farmers Worldwide,” Transfair USA, July 31, 2007.

6 “Global Fairtrade sales increase by 22%,” Fairtrade Foundation, June 8, 2009.

# Conclusion

Due to lax enforcement and evasion of existing laws and agreements, Laogai products continue to be a profitable, yet largely hidden part of the international economy. Unfettered promotion of Laogai enterprises and products to the international market is unacceptable, and thus all such advertisements must be actively denied and removed from online and other trade portals. Those who knowingly abet the sale of Laogai products must be held accountable and prosecuted.

## U.S. Action

The U.S. has already banned the importation of Laogai products. The U.S. government must call upon its regulatory agencies to renew their commitment to the existing laws and agreements by preventing Laogai products from entering the U.S. and prosecuting importers who violate the law. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the U.S. Department of State must cooperate to enforce the 1992 Memorandum of Understanding and Statement of Cooperation. When all appropriate measures fail, the U.S. must deny entry of products from suspected Laogai enterprises until a factory visit is conducted and the legitimacy of the enterprise is ascertained. Furthermore, private investigations may provide more detailed and accurate information than can be expected from the formal pathways of international agree-

ments, and thus may be a better option for U.S. businesses that suspect their competitors are importing Laogai-made goods.

The U.S. also needs to expand its definition of prison and forced labor to include those detained in administrative detention, or reeducation-through-labor. These prisoners, detained without due process for up to three years, are not considered convicts by Chinese or U.S. law and the products these prisoners are forced to produce are allowed to be traded without restriction.

## European Union Action

The importation of Laogai products to the European Union is generally legal. In March 2007, however, a resolution was put forth in the German Bundestag to condemn the prison labor system in China. The resolution called on Germany's Federal Government to request the People's Republic of China (PRC) to "release information about the Laogai system," and the "goods produced in the Laogai" and "move against the distribution of products originating in Laogai camps." The resolution passed in May 2007 (see Appendix D for full text of the resolution). Additionally, on October 30, 2007, the Italian Parliament passed three resolutions condemning the inhumane treatment suffered by Laogai prisoners, including their exploitation in factories and the harvesting of executed prisoners' organs (text of the resolutions are available in Italian at [www.laogai.it](http://www.laogai.it)).

All European Union member countries should pass similar resolutions at the local and federal levels. Moreover, the European Union should pass legislation condemning the Laogai and banning the importation of Laogai products.

## For Further Research

Each advertisement or listing for Laogai enterprises and products is indicative of a Laogai product export market. Laogai Research Foundation will continue its search for these enterprises and their forced labor products illegally entering the United States. Our future research will attempt to track these products from the Laogai to international consumers. We will continue to cooperate with federal and international governments and organizations to share our information and raise awareness about China's Laogai.

## Appendix A: List of Laogai Enterprise Advertising and Listing Websites

Handbook Code	Website
14-30	<a href="http://agriculture-others.chinese-firms.com/hunan/yueyang_City_jianxin_farm_qifenchang/376607151">http://agriculture-others.chinese-firms.com/hunan/yueyang_City_jianxin_farm_qifenchang/376607151</a>
16-06	<a href="http://asia-sourcing.net/company/china/Jiangsu/Sihong/Jiangsu-Hongxing-Chemical-Plant.html">http://asia-sourcing.net/company/china/Jiangsu/Sihong/Jiangsu-Hongxing-Chemical-Plant.html</a>
19-39	<a href="http://asia-sourcing.net/company/china/Liaoning/Jinzhou/Jinzhou-Xinsheng-Transformer-Co-Ltd.html">http://asia-sourcing.net/company/china/Liaoning/Jinzhou/Jinzhou-Xinsheng-Transformer-Co-Ltd.html</a>
30-10	<a href="http://asia-sourcing.net/company/china/Yunnan/Xishuangbanna/Yunnan-Puwen-Farm.html">http://asia-sourcing.net/company/china/Yunnan/Xishuangbanna/Yunnan-Puwen-Farm.html</a>
23-01	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1042521">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1042521</a>
14-12	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1065578">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1065578</a>
03-10	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1128194">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1128194</a>
19-36	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/119706">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/119706</a>
10-13	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/12297">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/12297</a>
11-26	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1272782">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/1272782</a>
15-01	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/141173">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/141173</a>
16-27	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/161549">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/161549</a>
26-05	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/355286">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/355286</a>
30-16	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/355748">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/355748</a>
*01-25	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/359973">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/359973</a>
08-32	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/369211">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/369211</a>
01-09	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/393735">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/393735</a>
21-12	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/639446">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/639446</a>
19-15	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/69182">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/69182</a>
05-03	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/806801">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/806801</a>
28-22	<a href="http://china-company-search.com/xinjiang-fangcaohu-farm--2050644.html">http://china-company-search.com/xinjiang-fangcaohu-farm--2050644.html</a>
140-47	<a href="http://concrete-products.chinese-firms.com/hunan/hunan_province_xinsheng_cement_factory/68481182l">http://concrete-products.chinese-firms.com/hunan/hunan_province_xinsheng_cement_factory/68481182l</a>
21-15	<a href="http://construction.zibb.com/profile/qinghai+xifa+water+%26+electricity+equipment+manufacturing+installation+co.ltd./cn/qinghai/xining/810029/31785589">http://construction.zibb.com/profile/qinghai+xifa+water+%26+electricity+equipment+manufacturing+installation+co.ltd./cn/qinghai/xining/810029/31785589</a>
21-12	<a href="http://garment.fibre2fashion.com/uniforms/leadsdetail.aspx?ref=38045&amp;enq=3&amp;p=365">http://garment.fibre2fashion.com/uniforms/leadsdetail.aspx?ref=38045&amp;enq=3&amp;p=365</a>
08-08	<a href="http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/product-compint-0001330382-page.html">http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/product-compint-0001330382-page.html</a>



Date Viewed	Enterprise Name:	Match
10/19/09	Yueyang City Jianxin Farm Qifenchang	Partial Name, Location, Zip
10/19/09	Jiangsu Hongxing Chemical Plant	Name, Address
10/20/09	Jinzhou Xinsheng Transformer Co., Ltd.	Name, Address, Phone
10/22/09	Yunnan Puwen Farm	Name, Location
10/21/09	Qingdao Tianchuan Multifunctional Water Factory	Name, Location, Phone
10/19/09	Hunan Candan Industrial Co., Ltd.	Address ("Cendan Farm"), Zip
10/13/09	Chongqing Dingjian Commerce And Trade Co., Ltd.	Town, District, City, Year Established, Zip
10/20/09	Dalian Wanfangdian Machine Tool Co., Ltd.	Name, Address, Zip
10/14/09	Hebei Tiaoshan Chemical Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/15/09	Heilongjiang Wutonghe Dongbeijiao Refined Rice Mill	Address (Wutonghe Farm)
10/19/09	Inner Mongolia Xinghua Machine Manufactory	Name, Location, Zip, Phone
10/20/09	Jiangsu Zhenjiang Xinxin Factory	Name, Partial Address, Zip, Phone, Fax
10/21/09	Guangyuan Wangcang Coal Iron Works Foundry	Name, Location, Zip
10/22/09	Yunnan Jinma Mining Machinery Works	Partial Name, Location, Date Established
10/08/09	Dangshan Orchard	Name, County
10/14/09	Guizhou Yang'ai Tea Plantation	Name, Address, Zip, Phone, Fax
10/08/09	Anhui Baihu Valve Factory	Name, Address
10/21/09	Qinghai Qunxing Industrial Co., Ltd. Labour Protection Appliance Branch	Partial Name, Address, Zip
10/20/09	Fushun Machine Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Name, Phone, Fax
10/13/09	Gansu Gangu Radiator Factory	Name, Partial Address, Year Established
10/22/09	Xinjiang Fangcaohu Farm	Name, Location
10/19/09	Hunan Xinsheng Cement Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Qinghai Xifa Water and Electricity Equipment Manufacturing Installation Co. Ltd.	Name, Address
10/21/09	Qinghai Qunxing Industry Co. Ltd.	Name, Location, Phone
10/14/09	Guizhou Dongpo Tea Farm	Name, Address, Phone, Fax

## Appendix A: List of Laogai Enterprise Advertising and Listing Websites, Continued

10-13	<a href="http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/product-compint-0001331690-page.html">http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/product-compint-0001331690-page.html</a>
05-18	<a href="http://limestone.chinese-firms.com/gansu/gansu_province_yongdeng_lime_quarry/63406670/">http://limestone.chinese-firms.com/gansu/gansu_province_yongdeng_lime_quarry/63406670/</a>
08-17	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091013/Report.serv?context=84O4OJ&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1024x570">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091013/Report.serv?context=84O4OJ&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1024x570</a>
08-01	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091013/Report.serv?segrnr=0&amp;context=3839KC&amp;_cid=26">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091013/Report.serv?segrnr=0&amp;context=3839KC&amp;_cid=26</a>
14-12	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=244WZ8&amp;_cid=2&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x686">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=244WZ8&amp;_cid=2&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x686</a>
17-11	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=4AJFZY&amp;_cid=13&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=4AJFZY&amp;_cid=13&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715</a>
21-12	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=CNPIGC&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=CNPIGC&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715</a>
22-03	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=ESEF4B&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=ESEF4B&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715</a>
21-09	<a href="http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=GGBYJ6&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715">http://mintportal.bvdep.com/version-20091014/Report.serv?context=GGBYJ6&amp;_cid=11&amp;VolatileResolution=1600x715</a>
07-10	<a href="http://netcmmcl.en.china.cn/">http://netcmmcl.en.china.cn/</a>
23-16	<a href="http://open.oriprobe.com/cis/2173/JINAN_SHENGJIAN_ELECTRICAL_MACHINE_PLANT.htm">http://open.oriprobe.com/cis/2173/JINAN_SHENGJIAN_ELECTRICAL_MACHINE_PLANT.htm</a>
01-10	<a href="http://open.oriprobe.com/cis/49387/MAANSHAN_MAGANG_JULONG_CO_LTD.htm">http://open.oriprobe.com/cis/49387/MAANSHAN_MAGANG_JULONG_CO_LTD.htm</a>
14-27	<a href="http://other-lighting-devices.chinese-firms.com/hunan/hengyang_ruiqi_knitting_co_,ltd___lighting_branch/67982150/">http://other-lighting-devices.chinese-firms.com/hunan/hengyang_ruiqi_knitting_co_,ltd___lighting_branch/67982150/</a>
17-11	<a href="http://raw-materials.chinese-firms.com/jiangxi/jiangxi_zhuhu_pharmaceutical_factory_antibiotics_factory/51748622/">http://raw-materials.chinese-firms.com/jiangxi/jiangxi_zhuhu_pharmaceutical_factory_antibiotics_factory/51748622/</a>
140-38	<a href="http://switching-control-equipment.chinese-firms.com/hunan/changde_xinsheng_switch_factory/54613483/">http://switching-control-equipment.chinese-firms.com/hunan/changde_xinsheng_switch_factory/54613483/</a>
18-04	<a href="http://switching-control-equipment.chinese-firms.com/jilin/changchun_xinsheng_switch_factory_electric_appliance_branch/54619832/">http://switching-control-equipment.chinese-firms.com/jilin/changchun_xinsheng_switch_factory_electric_appliance_branch/54619832/</a>
05-03	<a href="http://textiles.zibb.com/profile/gansu+gangu+radiator+factory/cn/gansu/tianshui/741209/31770616">http://textiles.zibb.com/profile/gansu+gangu+radiator+factory/cn/gansu/tianshui/741209/31770616</a>
10-27	<a href="http://textiles.zibb.com/profile/hebei+xingtai+xingdu+machinery+general+factory/cn/hebei/xingtai/054000/31799520">http://textiles.zibb.com/profile/hebei+xingtai+xingdu+machinery+general+factory/cn/hebei/xingtai/054000/31799520</a>
07-10	<a href="http://tissuemach.en.alibaba.com/contactinfo.html">http://tissuemach.en.alibaba.com/contactinfo.html</a>
19-24	<a href="http://utilities.zibb.com/profile/liaoning+lingyuan+hongling+thermal+power+plant/cn/liaoning/lingyuan/122504/31799605">http://utilities.zibb.com/profile/liaoning+lingyuan+hongling+thermal+power+plant/cn/liaoning/lingyuan/122504/31799605</a>
01-09	<a href="http://valves.chinese-firms.com/anhui/anhui_province_baihu_valve_factory_co_,ltd_/51115151/">http://valves.chinese-firms.com/anhui/anhui_province_baihu_valve_factory_co_,ltd_/51115151/</a>
11-20	<a href="http://www.chinaapparel.net/catalogs/039/045/075/">http://www.chinaapparel.net/catalogs/039/045/075/</a>
19-02	<a href="http://www.chinabizdb.com/cgi-bin/search_result.asp?ref=22840&amp;State=">http://www.chinabizdb.com/cgi-bin/search_result.asp?ref=22840&amp;State=</a>
22-19	<a href="http://www.china-channels.com/details/718865/Shaanxi_DUBAO_Steel_ball_Factory">http://www.china-channels.com/details/718865/Shaanxi_DUBAO_Steel_ball_Factory</a>
12-24	<a href="http://www.china-channels.com/details/7412/Xinxiang_ZHONGKE_Mining_equipment_Co_,ltd_">http://www.china-channels.com/details/7412/Xinxiang_ZHONGKE_Mining_equipment_Co_,ltd_</a>

10/14/09	Hebei Tiaoshan Chemical Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/14/09	Gansu Province Yongdeng Lime Quarry	Name, Address, Zip
10/14/09	Guizhou Jinxi Coal Mine	Name, City
10/14/09	Guizhou Jiaozishan Coal Mine	Name, City
10/19/09	Hunan Cendan Farm Processing Plant	Name, Location
10/20/09	Jiangxi Zhuhu Pharmaceutical Factory	Name, City
10/21/09	Qinghai Qunxing Industry Co Ltd	Name, Location
10/21/09	Shaanxi Cuijiagou Coal Mine	Name, Location
10/21/09	Qinghai Haomen Farm Oil Mill	Partial Name, Location
10/14/09	Nanning Elite Tissue Machinery Manufacture Co., LTD	Address
10/21/09	Jinan Shengjian Electrical Machine Plant	Partial Name, Address
10/08/09	Ma'anshan Magang Julong Co Ltd	Name, Year, 'State-owned'
10/19/09	Hengyang Ruiqi Knitting Co., Itdl Lighting Branch	Name, Address, Phone
10/20/09	Jiangxi Zhuhu Pharmaceutical Factory Antibiotics Factory	Name, Location, Zip
10/19/09	Changde Xinsheng Switch Factory	Name, City, Zip
10/20/09	Changchun Xinsheng Switch Factory Electric Appliance Branch	Partial Name, Address
10/13/09	Gansu Gangu Radiator Factory	Name, Partial Address
10/14/09	Hebei Xingtai Xingdu Machinery General Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/14/09	Nanning Elite Tissue Machinery Manufacture Co., LTD	Address
10/20/09	Liaoning Lingyuan Hongling Thermal Power Plant	Name, Phone
10/08/09	Anhui province Baihu Valve Factory Co, Ltd	Name, Address
10/15/09	Heilongjiang Landun Garments Co., Ltd	Name, Address, Zip, "Authorized by Nation"
10/20/09	Dandong Yalujiang Bags Mill	Partial Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Shaanxi Dubao Steel Ball Factory	Name, Address
10/15/09	Xinxiang Zhongke Mining Equipment Co. Ltd.	Name, Address, Zip

## Appendix A: List of Laogai Enterprise Advertising and Listing Websites, Continued

01-01	<a href="http://www.china-company-search.com/anqing-wanjiang-machine-tool-factory--2206125.html">http://www.china-company-search.com/anqing-wanjiang-machine-tool-factory--2206125.html</a>
21-12	<a href="http://www.china-company-search.com/qinghai-qunxing-industry-co--2185164.html">http://www.china-company-search.com/qinghai-qunxing-industry-co--2185164.html</a>
08-32	<a href="http://www.chinaec8.com/manufacture/Company_56.html">http://www.chinaec8.com/manufacture/Company_56.html</a>
16-06/07	<a href="http://www.commerce.com.tw/modules.php?modules=company&amp;action=company_inside&amp;ID=C0020192">http://www.commerce.com.tw/modules.php?modules=company&amp;action=company_inside&amp;ID=C0020192</a>
28-22	<a href="http://www.esourceapparel.com/Business.asp?id=24538">http://www.esourceapparel.com/Business.asp?id=24538</a>
19-17	<a href="http://www.foreintrade.com/traders/270660-jinzhou-new-switch-co-ltd">http://www.foreintrade.com/traders/270660-jinzhou-new-switch-co-ltd</a>
16-06	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/111434/sihong-county-hongze-farm-garment-factory.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/111434/sihong-county-hongze-farm-garment-factory.html</a>
16-23	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/114183/jiangsu-wuxi-jianhua-machine-tools-works.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/114183/jiangsu-wuxi-jianhua-machine-tools-works.html</a>
21-10	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/115634/qinghai-tannery.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/115634/qinghai-tannery.html</a>
26-14	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/121995/sichuan-province-rongshan-coal-mining-machinery-plant.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/121995/sichuan-province-rongshan-coal-mining-machinery-plant.html</a>
19-05	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/141179/liaoning-province-dalian-quartz-diabase-products-fty.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/141179/liaoning-province-dalian-quartz-diabase-products-fty.html</a>
23-07	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/169767/shandong-qingdao-shengjian-machinery-fty.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/169767/shandong-qingdao-shengjian-machinery-fty.html</a>
19-02	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/183666/dandong-yalujiang-bags-mill.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/183666/dandong-yalujiang-bags-mill.html</a>
23-03	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/192341/shandong-dezhou-shengjian-machinery-fty.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/192341/shandong-dezhou-shengjian-machinery-fty.html</a>
11-03	<a href="http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/25696/daqing-City-shengtai-chemical-plant.html">http://www.goingtochina.com/directory/detail/25696/daqing-City-shengtai-chemical-plant.html</a>
01-10	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-fr-6193181.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-fr-6193181.html</a>
040-40	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-fr-6333052.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-fr-6333052.html</a>
07-08	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-it-6254417.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-it-6254417.html</a>
07-04	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-it-6338347.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-it-6338347.html</a>
11-26	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-pt-6102783.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-pt-6102783.html</a>
21-09	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6128701.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6128701.html</a>
30-14	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6130832.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6130832.html</a>
17-13	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6145855.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6145855.html</a>
11-29	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6256535.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6256535.html</a>
18-16	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6261948.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6261948.html</a>

10/06/09	Anqing wanjiang machine tool factory	Phone
10/21/09	Qinghai Qunxing Industry Co.	Name, Address, Phone
10/14/09	The Yangai Tea Plantation of Guizhou Pv	Name, Address, Zip
10/19/09	Jiangsu Hongxing Chemical Plant	Name, Address, Zip
10/22/09	Xinjiang Fangcaohu Farm	Name, Location
10/20/09	Jinzhou New Switch Co., Ltd.	Partial Name, Address, Date Established
10/19/09	Sihong County Hongze Farm Garment Factory	Location, Zip
10/19/09	Jiangsu Wuxi Jianhua Machine Tools Works	Name, Address, Zip, Phone
10/21/09	Qinghai Tannery	Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Sichuan Province Rongshan Coal Mine Machinery Plant	Name, Location, Zip
10/20/09	Liaoning Province Dalian Quartz Diabase Products Fty.	Name, Address
10/21/09	Qingdao Shengjian Machine Fty	Name, Address, Zip
10/20/09	Dandong Yalujiang Bags Mill	Partial Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Shandong Dezhou Shengjian Machinery Fty	Name, Location, Phone
10/15/09	Daqing City Shengtai Chemical Plant	Location, Zip
10/08/09	Ma'anshan Magang Julong Company	Name
10/13/09	Nanping Xingguang Aluminium Material Decoration Factory	Name, Phone, Fax, City
10/14/09	Guangxi Sitang Farm	Name, County
10/14/09	Nanning Maoqiao Clothing Factory	Name, Address, Phone, Fax
10/15/09	Heilongjiang Wutonghe Farm	Address (Wutonghe Farm)
10/21/09	Qinghai Haomen Farm	Name, Address
10/22/09	Yunnan Caoba Farm	Name, Location
10/20/09	Jiangxi Fire Truck Manufactory	Name, Address
10/15/09	Harbin Xinsheng Switch Plant	Name, City
10/20/09	Jilin Shiling Cement Co. Ltd.	Name, Location

## Appendix A: List of Laogai Enterprise Advertising and Listing Websites, Continued

18-04	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6368531.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-6368531.html</a>
22-04	<a href="http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-65576.html">http://www.industrystock.com/html/china-details-uk-65576.html</a>
140-47	<a href="http://www.industrystock.es/html/china-details-es-6096899.html">http://www.industrystock.es/html/china-details-es-6096899.html</a>
14-06	<a href="http://www.info-clipper.com/entreprises-chine-societe-hunan.puhua.cement.factory.e992ce9e76be0ca7fb487d89301e9aea.html">http://www.info-clipper.com/entreprises-chine-societe-hunan.puhua.cement.factory.e992ce9e76be0ca7fb487d89301e9aea.html</a>
08-04	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/el/CN004309">http://www.kompass.com/el/CN004309</a>
21-12	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN002567">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN002567</a>
05-13	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN002790#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN002790#</a>
30-07	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN003658#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN003658#</a>
14-28	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN009757">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN009757</a>
16-20	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN010625#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN010625#</a>
16-23	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN010975#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN010975#</a>
16-15	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN044064?rc=5#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN044064?rc=5#</a>
19-17	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN060362">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN060362</a>
23-22	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN061063#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN061063#</a>
23-16	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN061125">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN061125</a>
19-32	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN062953">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN062953</a>
140-47	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN067592">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN067592</a>
22-02	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN070174#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN070174#</a>
23-07	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN083035#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN083035#</a>
23-29	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN089662#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN089662#</a>
23-04	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/en/CN089710#">http://www.kompass.com/en/CN089710#</a>
16-27	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/lt/CN006127#">http://www.kompass.com/lt/CN006127#</a>
12-32	<a href="http://www.kompass.com/lt/CN029893#">http://www.kompass.com/lt/CN029893#</a>
19-09	<a href="http://www.madeinchina.com/1102247/aboutus.shtml">http://www.madeinchina.com/1102247/aboutus.shtml</a>
07-10	<a href="http://www.madeinchina.com/2592546/aboutus.shtml">http://www.madeinchina.com/2592546/aboutus.shtml</a>
28-22	<a href="http://www.manufacturer.com/company/i2231365-XINJIANG+FANGCAOHU+FARM.html">http://www.manufacturer.com/company/i2231365-XINJIANG+FANGCAOHU+FARM.html</a>

10/20/09	Changchun Xinsheng Electrical Switch Related Product Factory	Partial Name, Address
10/21/09	Shaanxi Water Pump Factory	Name, Address
10/19/09	Hunan Xinsheng Cement Factory	Name, Address
10/19/09	Hunan Puhua Cement Factory	Name, Address, Phone
10/14/09	Guizhou Huayi Paper Mill	Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Qinghai Qunxing Industry Co. Ltd.	Name, Address, Phone, Date Established
10/14/09	Gansu Tianshui Machine Tool Co., Ltd.	Name, Address
10/22/09	Yunnan Jinma Cold-working Metals Factory	Name, Location, Phone
10/19/09	Hunan Xingma Automobile Co. Ltd.	Name, Address
10/19/09	Nanjing No. 4 Machine Tool Works	Name, Location, Zip
10/19/09	Wuxi Jianhua Machinery Plant	Name, Address, Zip
10/19/09	Jiangsu Nantong Knitting & Dyeing Mill	Name, Street, City, Zip, Phone, Fax
10/20/09	Jinzhou Water-saving Switch Plant	Partial Name, Address, Date Established
10/21/09	Wusuotun Shengjian Coal Mine	Name, Location, Zip, Phone
10/21/09	Jinan Shengjian Electric Motor Factory	Partial Name, Address
10/20/09	Shenyang Wanzhong Sanwei Co., Ltd.	Name, Address
10/19/09	Hunan Xinsheng Cement Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Shaanxi No. 2 Machine Tool Works	Name, Address, Zip, Phone
10/21/09	Qingdao Shengjian Machine Tool Works	Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Shandong Zibo Shengjian Machinery Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/21/09	Shandong Heze Shengjian Machinery Factory	Name, Address
10/20/09	Jiangsu Zhenjiang Xinxin Factory	Name, Partial Address, Zip, Phone, Fax
10/15/09	Henan Qiligan Cement Plant	Name, Address, Zip, Phone
10/20/09	Beining Chengxin Rubber Machine Works	Name, Phone
10/14/09	Nanning Elite Tissue Machinery Manufacture Co., LTD	Address
10/22/09	Xinjiang Fangcaohu Farm	Name, Location, Zip

## Appendix A: List of Laogai Enterprise Advertising and Listing Websites, Continued

13-02	<a href="http://www.soqiye.net/hubei/jingmen/shayangjichuangchang_en_113410.html">http://www.soqiye.net/hubei/jingmen/shayangjichuangchang_en_113410.html</a>
16-06/07	<a href="http://www.yaphon.com/d-c1359011-Jiangsu_Hongxing_Chemical_Plant/">http://www.yaphon.com/d-c1359011-Jiangsu_Hongxing_Chemical_Plant/</a>
19-32	<a href="http://www.zibb.cn/chemicals/profile/shenyang+wanzhong+sanwei+co.+ltd./cn/liaoning/shenyang/110021/31874211">http://www.zibb.cn/chemicals/profile/shenyang+wanzhong+sanwei+co.+ltd./cn/liaoning/shenyang/110021/31874211</a>
18-16	<a href="http://www.zibb.cn/construction/profile/jilin+shiling+cement+co.+ltd./cn/jilin/siping/136505/31798999">http://www.zibb.cn/construction/profile/jilin+shiling+cement+co.+ltd./cn/jilin/siping/136505/31798999</a>
12-19	<a href="http://www.zibb.cn/construction/profile/sanmenxia+heiyangshan+cement+co.+ltd./cn/henan/sanmenxia/472122/31785253">http://www.zibb.cn/construction/profile/sanmenxia+heiyangshan+cement+co.+ltd./cn/henan/sanmenxia/472122/31785253</a>
10-13	<a href="http://xhixhi.com/company/Hebei+Tiaoshan+Chemical+Plant/25833">http://xhixhi.com/company/Hebei+Tiaoshan+Chemical+Plant/25833</a>
12-24	<a href="http://xhixhi.com/company/Xinxiang+Zhongke+Mining+Equipment+Co.+Ltd./7877">http://xhixhi.com/company/Xinxiang+Zhongke+Mining+Equipment+Co.+Ltd./7877</a>
05-02	<a href="http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/294774">http://ccne.mofcom.gov.cn/294774</a>
10-01	<a href="http://xingguangtower.en.alibaba.com/aboutus.html">http://xingguangtower.en.alibaba.com/aboutus.html</a>



10/15/09	Shayang Machine Tool Plant	Name, Address, Zip
10/19/09	Jiangsu Hongxing Chemical Plant	Name, Address
10/20/09	Shenyang Wanzhong Sanwei Co., Ltd.	Name, Address
10/20/09	Jilin Shiling Cement Co. Ltd.	Name, Location
10/15/09	Sanmenxia Heiyangshan Cement Co. Ltd.	Name, Location, Zip
10/14/09	Hebei Tiaoshan Chemical Factory	Name, Address, Zip
10/15/09	Xinxiang Zhongke Mining Equipment Co. Ltd.	Name, Address, Zip
10/13/09	Gansu Dingxi Crane Factory Co., Ltd.	Name, Address, Year Established
10/14/09	Baoding Xingguang Iron Tower and Steel Structure Factory	Address, Zip

## Appendix B: MOU and SOC

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON PROHIBITING IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN PRISON LABOR PRODUCTS

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Parties),

Considering that the Chinese Government has noted and respects United States laws and regulations that prohibit the import of prison labor products, has consistently paid great attention to the question of prohibition of the export of prison labor products, has explained to the United States its policy on this question, and on October 10, 1991, reiterated its regulations regarding prohibition of the export of prison labor products;

Considering that the Government of the United States has explained to the Chinese Government U.S. laws and regulations prohibiting the import of prison labor products and the policy of the United States on this issue; and

Noting that both Governments express appreciation for each other's concerns and previous efforts to resolve this issue,

Having reached the following understanding on the question of prohibiting import and export trade between the two countries that violates the relevant laws and regulations of either the United States or China concerning products produced by prison or penal labor (herein referred to as prison labor products).

The Parties agree:

- Upon the request of one Party, and based on specific information provided by that Party, the other Party will promptly investigate companies, enterprises or units suspected of violating relevant regulations and laws, and will immediately report the results of such investigations to the other.
- Upon the request of one Party, responsible officials or experts of relevant departments of both Parties will meet under mutually convenient circumstances to exchange information on the enforcement of relevant laws and regulations and to examine and report on compliance with relevant regulations and laws by their respective companies, enterprises, or units.
- Upon request, each Party will furnish to the other Party available evidence and information regarding suspected violations of relevant laws and regulations in a form admissible in judicial or administrative proceedings of the other Party. Moreover, at the request of one Party, the other Party will preserve the confidentiality of the furnished evidence, except when used in judicial or administrative proceedings.
- In order to resolve specific outstanding cases related to the subject matter of this Memorandum of Understanding, each Party will, upon request of the other Party, promptly

arrange and facilitate visits by responsible officials of the other Party's diplomatic mission to its respective companies, enterprises or units.

This Memorandum of Understanding will enter into force upon signature.

DONE at Washington, in duplicate, this seventh day of August, 1992, in the English and the Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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STATEMENT OF COOPERATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON PROHIBITING IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN PRISON LABOR PRODUCTS

- Summary: The statement of cooperation on implementation of the prison labor MOU was signed at 09:00 LT in Beijing March 14, 1994. Ministry of Justice Reform Through Labor Bureau Director - General Wang Mingdi signed for the Chinese side, Econ Mincouns Szymanski signed for the U.S. side. This message contains the final text of the document as signed and a background document distributed at Secretary Christopher's press conference where the signing of the document was announced. End Summary.
- Final text of the statement of cooperation on implementation of the prison labor MOU, signed at 09:00 LT in Beijing March 14, 1994 follows:

As the Chinese government acknowledges and respects United States laws concerning the prohibition of the import of prison labor products, and the United States government recognizes and respects Chinese legal regulations concerning the prohibition of the export of prison labor products;

As China and the United States take note and appreciate the good intentions and efforts made by both sides in implementing the "Memorandum of Understanding" signed in August 1992;

The Chinese government and the United States government agree that conducting investigations of suspected exports of prison labor products destined for the United States requires cooperation between both sides in order to assure the enforcement of the relevant laws of both countries. Both sides agree that they should stipulate clear guidelines and procedures for the conduct of these investigations. Therefore, both sides agree to the establishment of specialized procedures and guidelines according to the following provisions:

First, when one side provides the other side a request, based on specific information, to conduct investigations of suspected exports of prison labor products destined for the United States, the receiving side will provide the requesting side a comprehensive investigative report within 60 days of the receipt of said written request. At the same time, the requesting side will provide a concluding evaluation of the receiving side's investigative report within 60 days of receipt of the report.

---

Second, if the United States government, in order to resolve specific outstanding cases, requests a visit to a suspected facility, the Chinese government will, in conformity with Chinese laws and regulations and in accordance with the MOU, arrange for responsible United States diplomatic mission officials to visit the suspected facility within 60 days of the receipt of a written request.

Third, the United States government will submit a report indicating the results of the visit to the Chinese government within 60 days of a visit by diplomatic officials to a suspected facility.

Fourth, in cases where the U.S. government presents new or previously unknown information on suspected exports of prison labor products destined for the U.S. regarding a suspected facility that was already visited, the Chinese government will organize new investigations and notify the U.S. side. If necessary, it can also be arranged for the U.S. side to again visit that suspected facility.

Fifth, when the Chinese government organizes the investigation of a suspected facility and the U.S. side is allowed to visit the suspected facility, the U.S. side will provide related information conducive to the investigation. In order to accomplish the purpose of the visit, the Chinese side will, in accordance with its laws and regulations, provide an opportunity to consult relevant records and materials on-site and arrange visits to necessary areas of the facility. The U.S. side agrees to protect relevant proprietary information of customers of the facility consistent with the relevant terms of the prison labor MOU.

Sixth, both sides agree that arrangements for U.S. diplomats to visit suspected facilities, in principle, will proceed after the visit to a previous suspected facility is completely ended and a report indicating the results of the visit is submitted.

Both sides further agree to continue to strengthen already established effective contacts between the concerned ministries of the Chinese government and the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and to arrange meetings to discuss specific details when necessary to further the implementation of the MOU in accordance with the points noted above.

---

Done at Beijing, in duplicate, this Thirteenth day of March, 1992, in the English and the Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Representative of the Chinese side: Wang Mingdi of the United States side: Christopher J. Szymanski

The statement of cooperation was signed, for the Chinese side by Ministry of Justice Reform Through Labor Bureau Director - General Wang Mingdi and for the U.S. side by Economic Counsellor Christopher J. Szymanski.

## Appendix C: Chinese Regulation of Laogai Product Exports

[中国法律](#) [财经法规](#) [地方法规](#) [法制课堂](#) [案例汇编](#) [国际条约](#) [福建省法学会](#) [英文法律](#) [网站首页](#)



### 国务院关于重申禁止劳改产品出口规定的批复

来源：中国法律法规资讯网 2001-7-31

(国函<1991>63号)

经贸部、外交部、司法部：

你们《关于建议立即发布有关禁止劳改产品出口规定的请示》收悉。现批复如下：

国务院同意《关于重申禁止劳改产品出口的规定》，请经贸部、司法部立即对外公布，并认真贯彻执行。

一九九一年十月五日

附件 关于重申禁止劳改产品出口的规定

- 一、劳改产品系中国司法部门所属监狱组织犯人劳动生产的产品。
- 二、中国司法部门根据中国刑法有关规定，对有劳动能力的犯人实行劳动改造。目的是教育和改造他们，使其成为自食其力的劳动者。同时，结合劳动改造，对犯人进行职业培训，为他们刑满后的社会就业创造一定的条件。这与一九五五年第一届联合国预防犯罪和罪犯待遇大会通过的《囚犯待遇最低限度标准规则》是一致的。
- 三、参加劳动的犯人在劳动保护、医疗卫生等方面，与国营企业工作一样，享受相同的劳保福利待遇。
- 四、重申禁止劳改产品出口。外贸公司不得收购劳改产品，也不得让其他贸易公司代为收购用于出口，监狱不得向外贸公司提供出口货源。
- 五、监狱不得与外商建立合资或合作企业。
- 六、如发现任何部门或企业出口劳改产品，海关有权扣留，没收其所得，并视情节轻重，给予有关责任者相应的处罚。
- 七、中国司法部门所属的工人（包括家属子女）从事生产的企业，不适用于本规定。
- 八、本规定自公布之日起生效，过去的规定与本规定有抵触的，以本规定为准。

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## Appendix D: German Bundestag Resolution

(Translated by Laogai Research Foundation)

German Bundestag: 16th electoral term

Motion tabled by the parliamentary groups CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP and Bündnis 90/Die Grünen

Condemning the prison labor system (“laogai”) in the People’s Republic of China

The Bundestag is requested to adopt the following motion:

The German Bundestag notes:

One of the most notorious instruments of oppression ever to be deployed by a totalitarian regime against its own people was the Soviet system of “gulags” – a network of punishment and detention camps and prisons which reached its terrifying peak under Joseph Stalin. The West became aware of the atrocities being perpetrated in these camps largely as a result of the publication of *The Gulag Archipelago* by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who won the Nobel prize for literature.

Whereas the Soviet system of gulags has been consigned to history, a similar instrument of oppression continues to exist in the People’s Republic of China. Here, political dissidents, as well as people convicted of general often petty offences are made to suffer in the “laogai” camps. Furthermore, members of ethnic minorities such as Tibetans, Mongolians and Uyghurs, and adherents of religious minorities--especially practitioners of Falun Gong--are subjected to the torments of the “laogai” system. In more than 1000 prisons, labor camps and what are claimed to be psychiatric institutions, originating during the Maoist period, dissenters are detained without proper trial and forced to undergo “political re-education”, aimed at bringing their views into line with those of the Beijing regime. According to official accounts the number of inmates is given at 200.000. Non- governmental-organizations estimate this number to be far higher.

Besides enduring this political brainwashing, prisoners are forced to work long hours in grueling conditions, without pay, for up to 16 hours a day, seven days a week, with only three or four rest days a year. The prisoners, including minors, work at factories, farms and in the mining industry. Besides violating the prohibition of forced labor, the camps systematically violate the ban on child labor as well. The conditions of work and imprisonment are appalling: detainees are forced to handle toxic chemicals with no protective clothing, or work in asbestos mines without adequate safety precautions. No occupational health and safety provisions apply in the camps.

Prisoners are also subjected to many different forms of torture. The death of prisoners from malnutrition, overwork, exhaustion and torture is accepted as a matter of course, and there is also a high suicide rate among detainees.

Many former laogai inmates living abroad have campaigned tirelessly to raise the West's awareness of the conditions in these camps (e.g. Laogai Research Foundation). Professor Manfred Nowak, the UN's Special Rapporteur on Torture, also drew attention to the inhumane conditions in Chinese laogai-camps in the report which he published in December 2005 after his visit to the People's Republic of China.

The repressive regime operated in the camps is so well documented that on 16 December 2005, the US Congress adopted a resolution (H. Con. Res. 294), by 413 votes to one, condemning the inhumane conditions in the laogai. While Germany has an interest in constructive relations with the People's Republic of China, the Federal Government must not remain silent on the issue of the conditions in the laogai camps.

The German Bundestag therefore calls on the Federal Government:

- to continue to condemn the conditions in the laogai camps, to urge the People's Republic of China to close these institutions, and to continue to make the issue of the laogai system a focus of attention in the bilateral rule-of-law dialogue as well as in EU-China human rights dialogue;
- to carry on requesting the Government of the People's Republic of China to release information about the laogai system, including the exact number of camps, their exact location, and the number of prisoners detained within them;
- to request the Government of the People's Republic of China to release information about the goods produced in the laogai, including product descriptions and the countries to which they are exported;
- in cooperation with appropriate multipliers (such as the chambers of commerce abroad), to make German companies with operations in China aware that their Chinese business partners may be fronting laogai-related activities;
- to work pro-actively with appropriate private-sector bodies to establish a voluntary seal of quality for Chinese products which do not contain any components manufactured in laogai camps and also in the framework of the Global Compact move against the distribution of products originating in laogai camps;
- to keep requesting the Government of the People's Republic of China to release information about the number of deaths of prisoners in the laogai camps;
- to continue to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow unrestricted visits by the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights, all UN Special Rapporteurs and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all laogai camps throughout China;
- to use its influence to get the UN Human Rights Council to address the issue of the Chinese laogai camps.

Berlin, 7 March 2007 Volker Kauder, Dr. Peter Ramsauer and parliamentary group Dr. Peter Struck and parliamentary group Dr. Guido Westerwelle and parliamentary group Renate Kuhnast, Fritz Kuhn and parliamentary group

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