Liuzhi or ‘retention in custody’ is not part of China’s criminal justice system. Instead, it is run by a non-judicial, non-law enforcement body: the National Supervision Commission (NSC).

Founded in 2018, the NSC can place anyone related to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the State, as well as those working for or loosely related to State-owned enterprises or public institutions - such as hospitals, schools, etc. - into Liuzhi.

Conditions of Liuzhi mirror the better known RSDL system (see RSDL factsheet), yet is not even technically part of the judicial system. It is in reality a private police force run by the CCP, with its own private, secret, detention facilities.

Victims are:
- not allowed legal counsel;
- kept without any outside supervision of any kind;
- kept incommunicado, in facilities designed to prevent suicide;
- kept at unknown locations, their whereabouts secret.

Those targeted are simply disappeared. Liuzhi is not related to any judicial process, and precedes any detention or arrest. Within six weeks of launch, the first known victim tortured to death in Liuzhi became known.

“Major crimes related to official duties are not the same as normal crimes and the investigations cannot be done in the same way”

Zhang Shuofu, head of the Beijing Supervision Commission, on the rationale for NSC.

Liuzhi as crime against humanity

- As the whereabouts of detainees and sometimes even the mere fact of their detention are kept secret, Liuzhi constitutes an enforced disappearance.
- It constitutes an arbitrary detention as it is not part of a formal criminal process;
- The use of prolonged solitary confinement for investigation purposes makes use of Liuzhi an act of torture. In addition, use of direct physical and psychological torture is known to occur;
- According to Articles 7e, 7f, 7i and 7k of the Rome Statute, the systematic and widespread nature of these acts makes the use of RSDL a crime against humanity.