

Jude Shao Case Facts & Chronology

YEAR	EVENT
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June, Jude Shao registers China Business Ventures (CBV) in Shanghai as an American owned company. Article of Incorporation signed in November.
1994-1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company focuses on exporting American medical equipment (CTs and MRIs) to hospitals throughout China. 15 employees in Shanghai.
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July: three local tax auditors arrive at CBV to conduct a "special tax audit." Take all CBV accounting ledgers, check books and invoice books for "further study." Next day, Lead Tax Auditor offers to stop "special audit" immediately if CBV posts "tax audit bond" of \$60,000. Jude Shao refuses.
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April: The Shanghai Police arrest Jude Shao on charges of tax evasion. Held incommunicado for the next 26 months.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 16-18: Trial held in Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate Court. Jude is not allowed to review the evidence or meet with his attorney before the beginning of the Trial.
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March: Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate Court issues judgement saying CBV had committed two tax crimes, essentially only paying \$119,000 in taxes for 53 transactions, \$86,000 less than required. Verdict is based on "Judicial Accounting Audit Report" that was commissioned by Chinese police and which Jude Shao never had a chance to review. Jude Shao is sentenced to 16 years in prison and taken to Shanghai Qing Pu prison where he is today.
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBV accounting records are recovered from San Francisco office. With help of a Shanghai attorney Jude gets a copy of the "Judicial Accounting Audit Report" in March. CBV accounting records show that "Judicial Accounting Audit Report" ignores three tax payments totaling \$86,000, the amount CBV had been convicted of under paying. Jude appeals to the Shanghai High Court to overturn the original verdict. Shanghai High Court refuses to hear the case.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 28, 2002 appeal petition to the Supreme People's Court of China after Shanghai High Court rejected my appeal. March 2002, US Consulate General Shanghai sent a separate copy of the appeal petition to the SPC. April 28, 2002, sent a follow up letter to the SPC to inquire about the status of petition. September 8, 2002, sent another follow up letter to the SPC to inquire about the status of petition.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2003, six prominent Chinese Legal scholars in Beijing review Jude's case and conclude there is insufficient evidence to convict him. June 3, 2003 a new appeal petition is submitted to the SPC including the Experts' Opinion December 22, 2003, a request is filed with the SPC to conduct a supplementary judicial accounting audit
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 31, 2004, an appeal petition is submitted again to the SPC with the new Audit Report. June 25, 2004, an application for medical parole is submitted to Shanghai Qing Pu prison by Jude's family. July 2004, US Embassy filed a diplomatic note in support of medical parole.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After three years there has been no response from SPC Jude remains in prison with deteriorating health

