Global Actions

Apr. 2017	Amnesty International issues report on China's human right abuses, persecution and forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners.
Dec. 2016	Italy passes new transplant law with criminal codes against unethical organ harvesting.
Sept. 2016	European Parliament passes Written Declaration 48 to condemn organ harvesting in China.
June 2016	U.S. Congress passes House Resolution 343 condemning the Chinese regime's organ harvesting of Falun Gong and other prisoners of conscience.
May	U.S. Commission on Religious Freedom
2016	reports evidence that persecuted Falun Gong practitioners in Chinese prisons are vulnerable and singled out for organ harvesting.
June 2015	reports evidence that persecuted Falun Gong practitioners in Chinese prisons are vulnerable

About DAFOH

Founded by medical doctors in 2006 and nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize 2016, Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH) provides the medical community and society with objective findings of unethical and illegal organ harvesting while promoting and protecting the highest ethical standards to preserve human dignity. Membership is free. Charitable gifts to our 501(c)(3) organization are tax deductible. Sign the Petition to the UN at www.dafoh.org.





Prisoners of Conscience

A "prisoner of conscience" is a person who has been imprisoned for holding moral, political or religious views that are not tolerated by one's own government.

66 There is a growing tendency all over the world to disguise the real grounds upon which 'non-conformists' are imprisoned."

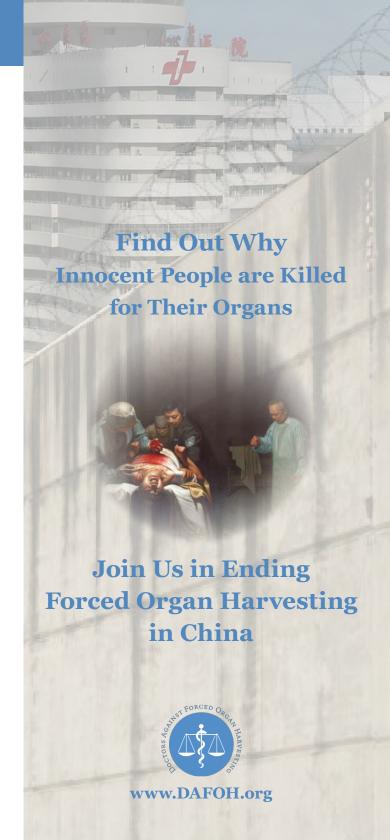
- Peter Benenson, British lawyer, founder of Amnesty International (1961)

In China, prisoners of conscience are subject to torture and forced organ harvesting. The largest group of prisoners of conscience is Falun Gong, followed by Uighurs, Tibetans, Underground Christians as well as lawyers, journalists and human rights activists.

Falun Gong, also called Falun Dafa (falundafa. org), is a peaceful meditation practice that teaches truthfulness, compassion and tolerance. Recognized for health benefits and improvements in moral character, Falun Gong is practiced in over 100 countries. But in China, Falun Gong cannot be practiced freely. The persecution of innocent Falun Gong practitioners has set the stage for forced organ harvesting and is the foundation for the Chinese transplant boom since 2000.

They wanted to draw my blood. I protested. Then they threatened to harvest my organs. They drew my blood and took my fingerprints without my consent. Then I was handcuffed and taken to a hospital, where more blood work and a series of tests were done."

- Xu D., Falun Gong practitioner, detained in China in 2016 (May 2017)

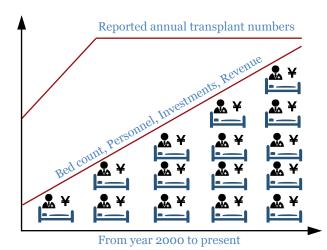


Investigation Reports: Bloody Harvest / The Slaughter - An Update

By Kilgour, Gutmann and Matas

The 1 - 4 Weeks Wait Time and the Repeated Blood Tests

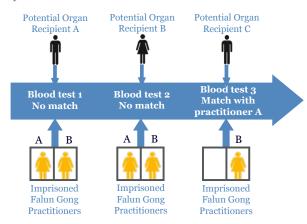
Implausible stagnant transplant numbers when all other numbers increase



The June 2016 report (endorganpillaging.org) exposes a mammoth network of prisons and transplant centers unique to China. The forensic tally of 700 organ transplantation centers lists bed numbers, surgical staff, training programs, new infrastructure, patient waiting times, advertised transplant numbers, use of new anti-rejection drugs, and more. From this data, the authors conclude total transplants performed in 15 years to be over a million, while voluntary organ donations are rare.

The huge growth in China's transplant business and infrastructure depends on increases in profitable transplants, but China's official reports claim that only about 10,000 organ transplants are performed annually. DAFOH and other international human rights groups act on verified evidence that China's numbers are falsified to conceal forced organ harvesting, and that imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners are the primary victims of this crime against humanity.

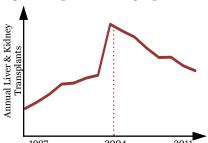
The reason why wait time for an organ is 1-4 WEEKS in China: tens of thousands of incarcerated Falun Gong practitioners are blood-tested multiple times until a proper match is found.



Implausible Courses of Development Suggesting Fakery of Transplant Data

66 The year 2000 was a watershed for the transplant industry in China. The number of liver transplants in 2000 was 10 times that of 1999. In 2005, the number tripled."

- He Xiaoshun, Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University (March 2010) Data reported by Chinese officials show the annual number of liver and kidney transplants peaked in 2004, in absence of a public organ donation program.



Data reported by Chinese officials show in the end of 2015 and 2016, the numbers of registered donors sharply increased by tens of thousands.



66In most situations, for an organ to be viable for transplantation, it has to come from someone who is relatively young and disease-free, who was severely injured because of a traffic accident or other trauma, placed on a ventilator and was declared brain dead."

- Arthur Caplan, Ph.D., Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Medicine (2010)

History of Forced Organ Harvesting in China: A Legacy of Secrecy and Deceit 2000 - 2005 2006 - 2014 2015 - Present

- · Low transplant volume
- 1984 provisions permit taking prisoners organs

1970s - 1999

- Persecution launched with widespread detention of Falun Gong practitioners in 1999
- Explosive growth of transplant infrastructure and personnel
- Abundance of organs
- Short wait times
- No organ donation system
- China admits harvesting organs from judicial executions
- Organ donation program starts in 2013, but organ sources are hidden
- Implausible stagnant annual transplant numbers despite growth in infrastructure
- Newly started organ donation program yielding 100% annual growth and large numbers of organs with unverifiable sources
- Forced organ sourcing from prisoners of conscience remains shrouded in secrecy