



Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting

# Forced Organ Harvesting From Living People in China

DAFOH Special Report

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# **Forced Organ Harvesting From Living People in China**

**December 10, 2022**

**Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting**



# A Message from the Executive Director

**A**s medical doctors, we value ethical principles as they guide us through uncharted territory. Free, voluntary and informed consent and 'do-no-harm' are arguably the two most important pillars of ethics when we strive for best practices in patient care.

When *The Epoch Times* first reported the practice of organ harvesting of living Falun Gong practitioners in Chinese detention camps in March of 2006, the medical community was incredulous. The alleged crime, the killing of prisoners of conscience for profitable transplantation, was beyond what the international community could fathom—much like the disbelief held by officials around the world when, on June 1, 1942, the Liberty Brigade in Warsaw reported on the use of gas chambers in Nazi concentration camps. If the alleged crime is too bold and brazen to be believed, and we close our eyes as a result, our capacity for critical thinking and objective observation is compromised. The evidence for forced organ harvesting in China is clear. We just need to open our eyes.

After March 2006, independent investigators gathered data and information that provided evidence of China's transplantation crimes.

The Kilgour/Matas report in July 2006 established the first credible investigative document by presenting recorded phone calls with staff in Chinese hospitals. Other reports, including an updated analysis by Kilgour, Gutmann and Matas in 2016, and numerous articles in medical journals followed.

In 2019, we reached a critical mass of information when the China Tribunal, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice, KC, reviewed the available evidence and concluded: Forced organ harvesting from living people has occurred and continues to occur in China, with Falun Gong being a main target.

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When speaking about evidence, journalists and legislators frequently ask for 'hard evidence.' What would be considered hard evidence? The alleged perpetrator, China, would likely counter that a recorded video of a relevant scene in an operating room was staged or that a 'doctor witness' was an actor. Since the organ 'donor' is killed through the process, there is little chance to have a victim as witness.



The bar to produce hard evidence on forced organ harvesting is often set unreasonably higher than in criminal cases. When was it ever mandatory to provide the court with a video recording of a murderer in the act of committing a crime? When was it ever mandatory to have an eyewitness? On top of that, we are not even at the stage of a court hearing but simply in a holding pattern, waiting for long-overdue official, independent inspections to investigate claims first made 16 years ago. Yet despite the substantial amount of inferential and deduced evidence that has been collected over these years, parliamentarians and journalists often impose the requirement of hard evidence on those who report on forced organ harvesting in China. Considering that a totalitarian regime like the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) will utilize all means to cover up this crime, the available amount of information and evidence is overwhelming. We have to ask ourselves: do we in the free world want to find out the truth about forced organ harvesting from living people in China, or are we afraid we will unveil this inconvenient truth? What does a silent, passive stance and stubborn unwillingness to face the truth reveal about us?

Before 1999, it was known that China harvested organs from executed prisoners. Provisions under the name Temporary Rules Concerning the Utilization of Corpses or Organs from the Corpses of Executed Criminals, were adopted in 1984. But neither the harvesting of organs from executed prisoners, nor commercial organ trafficking

can be compared with the exploitation and killing of living, non-convicted prisoners of conscience for their organs.

Taking into perspective the number of annual transplants, the fast-growing transplant infrastructure, and the state-apparatus that provides transplant organs in record time, it is no exaggeration to state that forced organ harvesting in China has reached industrial levels. The nation's state-organized, large-scale forced organ harvesting infrastructure is unique—nothing like it has been observed in any other country.

As much as it is impossible to talk about the Holocaust without mentioning Nazi Germany and the Jewish people, is it equally impossible to talk about forced organ harvesting without mentioning communist China and Falun Gong practitioners. It is not our intention to single out China, but it is inevitable to speak about China when the issue of state-organized, forced organ harvesting from living people is being addressed.

Therefore, the suggestion that addressing China's transplant crimes is political needs to be dismissed outright, otherwise one would create the precedent that any violation of human rights committed by a state is immune because of its falsely alleged political nature. In the same sense, China's assertion that, when challenged, the international community is interfering with the government's 'internal affairs' must be absolutely dismissed, as criminal behavior that rises to the level of

crimes against humanity or genocide cannot be tolerated in a compassionate and civil world. Who would sign a statement today that the Holocaust was an 'internal affair' of Nazi Germany?

If forced organ harvesting is specifically tied to China, it is appropriate to ask: What kind of socio-political environment would contribute to such depravity? In a healthy society with checks and balances, forced organ harvesting would not be able to exist, let alone grow to industrial levels.

The Chinese government, in contrast, an authoritarian, communist regime, is used to exert control over and coerce the populace. People are told what they can and cannot do. In such an environment, it is rather perceived as 'normal' if the government pursues 'coerced,' forced organ procurement, within the pretense of benevolent intentions.

For example, Chinese officials justify using organs from death row prisoners, as they claim that these prisoners want to redeem themselves by donating their organs and supporting their country. This manipulation was perceived as 'normal,' but rejected by the World Medical Association.

In January 2017, the *Financial Times* quoted the President of the Chinese Supreme Court

saying that the CCP is above Chinese law. In other words, the CCP can declare that forced organ harvesting is an acceptable procedure, regardless of what is written in the nation's constitution. The global community was, and continues to be, unprepared in facing such a blatant denial of international ethical standards.

Similarly, the global community was also unprepared to respond to the proliferation of China's "wolf warriors," who exerted coercion not only on foreign governments but also on universities and hospitals in the West.

China's transplant business took off after 1999, the year when the CCP chairman, Jiang Zemin, resorted to an unlawful and unfounded ban of the spiritual discipline Falun Gong. More than 70 million people were ostracized in one day,



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i.e. more than 70 million Chinese were dehumanized and became potential subjects for forced organ harvesting.

As per CCP rule, a societal ban coincides with the government's total power over an individual's life. Jiang demanded: "destroy [the Falun Gong] physically." Torture in detention centers and labor camps, in many instances resulting in death, was possible only because practitioners were considered sub-human and worthless, stripped off any basic rights. Known for their good health, vital organs from Falun Gong became a commodity, and forced organ harvesting contributed to the CCP's 'final solution' against Falun Gong achieving the destruction of the practice and its adherents.

The persecution of Falun Gong has been described as a 'cold' genocide, a concealed, slow motion, protracted attack intended to destroy practitioners and the practice itself. When China announced its public organ donation program in 2013, many in the medical field were relieved, as China indicated a desire to comply with Western standards. Nothing would be further from the truth. It has been shown that China has manufactured its organ donation numbers and organ sourcing. DAFOH has previously described this mechanism as a Deception Protocol.

The CCP's pursuit of absolute control by coercion of its citizens—e.g. as is the case with forced organ harvesting from living persons—and deception, are essential

elements in understanding the actions of the Chinese government. While abominable crimes against humanity are committed, the global community is misled and deceived to prevent detection. The same mechanism is found in China's IT theft, the Thousand Talent recruitment program, business espionage and the Belt & Road Initiative. In short, the motivation and methods driving forced organ harvesting can be replicated in many other areas of society. It concerns all of us.

The subject of forced organ harvesting from living people on an industrial scale, paired with the declared goal to destroy the primary victim group, is unprecedented in history. Because the medical profession is involved in these unethical and criminal transplant practices, it is the duty of every physician to demonstrate courage, pursue truth and exhibit the compassion laid out in the Hippocratic oath to help end this medical crime.



Torsten Trey, MD, PhD  
Executive Director

# Executive Summary

**D**octors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH), a non-profit organization founded by medical doctors in 2006, provides the medical community and general public with objective information about forced organ harvesting from living people.

Defined as the coerced procurement of organs from living people without consent and killing the 'donor' through the process, forced organ harvesting is not only unethical, but also criminal in nature.

The practice has only been observed, and could only be possible, in an authoritarian environment where the rule of law and legal prosecution of the crime is absent. This aspect has given rise to the phenomenon of a concealed "state-organized" or "state-sponsored" practice, where the state is responsible but denies its existence.

This might explain why over the past 16 years we have found that forced organ harvesting from living people on an industrial level has only been reported to occur in the People's Republic of China.

An analysis of data that encompasses annual transplant numbers, organ supply, organ donation numbers, wait times, societal circumstances and witness testimonies has contributed to the following observations:

There is a discrepancy between transplant numbers and organ supply in China, with the tendency that the transplant numbers outpace the actual organ supply;

Forced organ harvesting from living people has occurred and continues to occur unabated in China;

The primary victims of forced organ harvesting are prisoners of conscience, including large



numbers of persecuted, detained Falun Gong practitioners who are ostracized and dehumanized;

Forced organ harvesting is a method deployed by the CCP to destroy Falun Gong, the largest spiritual movement in China.

In our analysis we find that there is a diverse, heterogeneous set of benefits behind forced organ harvesting. While financial incentives for medical doctors and other beneficiaries provide a self-propelling mechanism that ensures the continuation of the criminal practice, the government of China engages in a brutal 20-year persecution and eradication campaign against the main victims. The regime benefits from forced organ harvesting as a final solution by delegating the method of execution from the court room to the

operating room. In this context, forced organ harvesting becomes an instrument to pursue a cold genocide, secretive and insidious over decades, against Falun Gong.

Understanding forced organ harvesting as the ultimate solution to silence the victims and destroy their religious practice not only reflects an appreciation of the victim group, but is also substantial in identifying solutions to bring this abusive practice to a halt.





# Contents

A Message from the Executive Director .....	1
Executive Summary .....	5
1. First Things First: Take Action .....	9
2. Origin of the Allegation of Forced Organ Harvesting .....	11
3. Evidence .....	13
China's Annual Transplant Numbers	
An Abundance of Organs	
The Discrepancy Between Organ Transplants and Organ Supply Before 2013	
The Discrepancy Between Organ Transplants and Organ Supply After 2013	
China's Practice of Harvesting Organs from Prisoners	
4. Witnesses .....	23
Testimony by a Chinese Doctor—A Rare Glimpse into Organ Harvesting after Execution	
Annie—The Whistleblower from March 2006	
Accounts from Family Members of Victims of Forced Organ Harvesting	
Accounts of Falun Gong Victims who were Medically Tested while Imprisoned	
Anecdotes vs. Evidence	
5. Independent Tribunal on Forced Organ Harvesting in China.....	41
6. Cold Genocide .....	44
7. Discussion and Analysis .....	49
8. Conclusion .....	52
9. Academic Publications .....	55





# 1. First Things First: Take Action

Forced organ harvesting from living people has occurred and continues to occur in the People's Republic of China, as this report will show. This unprecedented evil, the state-sanctioned, large-scale killing of vulnerable prisoners of conscience committed by a totalitarian regime, is not only a crime against humanity, but also a threat to humankind. The Chinese government has weaponized the transplant discipline for the destruction of Falun Gong practitioners. This should trigger a massive response from medical professionals to uphold and enforce their medical oath.

The primary victims of forced organ harvesting in China are Falun Gong practitioners, persecuted since 1999. Humankind is also a victim of this horrendous atrocity: The international community has not taken the necessary steps to put an end to this crime against humanity, allowing the Chinese government to commit mass murder through organ procurement for over two decades. What impact does this have on our morality, civil society and civilization?

By remaining silent on forced organ harvesting, world leaders and officials in positions of significant influence signal to the Chinese government that forced organ harvesting and the intended destruction of Falun Gong, in whole or in part, can proceed without repercussions. Those who have chosen

to remain silent embolden the CCP to continue killing its citizens. The failure of the international community to respond to China's transplantation crimes has enabled China to carry out similar crimes against the Uyghurs and commit horrendous medical malfeasance that has caused millions of COVID deaths and severely damaged economies around the world.

Forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners is not only trafficking of human bodies. It is also an unacceptable disgrace of medical professionals who are the acting culprits in China and the inactive, complicit observers outside of China.

*The Chinese government has weaponized the transplant discipline for the destruction of Falun Gong practitioners.*

Forced organ harvesting is a final solution in China's agenda to destroy the practice of Falun Gong by killing its practitioners. It is a nefarious attempt to drag transplant tourists into the role of accomplices and serves to undermine and tear down a principled, ethical

system that has set international standards of good medical practice for decades.

When confronted with this crime against humanity—scorning the existence and sanctity of human life—one cannot remain inactive. The purpose of this report is to inform and to inspire those who wish to relinquish their role as bystanders and become active participants in saving lives and promoting human dignity.

Every day, dozens of people are killed for their organs. Every day, we can save a life by raising awareness and discouraging perpetrators from committing transplant crimes. Every day counts.

Take action. Today. Here is a short list of proposed actions:

1. Call your legislator and ask him/her to introduce legislation that would press the Chinese government to stop forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners.
2. Decouple your national transplant field from China's transplant market in all aspects. After 20 years of continued engagement by the Western transplant profession with China, we can definitively confirm that the engagement with China did not succeed in ending the unethical practice of forced organ harvesting.
3. Defeat the Chinese government's agenda to silence Falun Gong. The CCP has invested a great deal of capital to prevent both the domestic and international public from learning about Falun Gong's peaceful

practice of truthfulness, compassion and tolerance. By lending your voice to Falun Gong and supporting adherents' right to practice their faith, you defeat the CCP's intent to silence this spiritual group, and thereby eliminate the CCP's motivation to commit mass murder through forced organ harvesting.

4. Share information on China's illicit transplant practices on your social media. Keeping people informed is the first step in ending China's crimes.

The following report will elaborate on forced organ harvesting and the factors that led to the proposal of each of the action items above. Each of these actions are important and they can reflect your wish to live in a more ethical world.



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## 2. Origin of the Allegation of Forced Organ Harvesting

The allegation that organs were harvested from living Falun Gong practitioners in Chinese detention camps was first reported by *The Epoch Times* in March 2006.

In that same month, a Chinese journalist with the pseudonym Peter raised the allegation that in the city of Sujiatun, China, organs were harvested from Falun Gong practitioners and used for transplantation.

Shortly afterwards, a woman with the pseudonym Annie reiterated the allegation by stating that her former husband, a surgeon at the Sujiatun hospital, confessed to her that he removed corneas from 2,000 Falun Gong practitioners.

A third source, an anonymous veteran military doctor, wrote a letter to *The Epoch Times* in which he provided more details about the logistics behind the practice.

He stated that there were 36 concentration camp-style detention centers with one of them alone detaining 14,000 Falun Gong practitioners.

He further stated that the written consent used for transplantations were counterfeits, often with the same handwriting, and that he had seen about 60,000 of such counterfeits.



David Kilgour (L) and David Matas at the press conference releasing the investigation results in July 2006

In May 2006, the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Edward McMillan-Scott, went to China to meet with two Chinese citizens who told him that they had seen the corpse of a friend who was a Falun Gong practitioner and that the corpse had holes in parts of the body where organs would have been, suggesting that organs had been removed.

In July 2006, two Canadian investigators, David Kilgour and David Matas, published an investigative report which included transcripts of telephone calls that the investigators held with doctors in Chinese hospitals. In more

than a dozen cases, the doctors in the Chinese hospitals admitted that they used organs from Falun Gong practitioners because they were “fresh organs.”

In July 2006, DAFOH’s Executive Director, Torsten Trey, MD, PhD, attended the World Transplant Congress in Boston, USA. Conversations with Chinese doctors revealed that the Tianjin Hospital had conducted about 2,000 liver transplants in 2005.

At that time China did not have a public organ donation system that could explain the origin of the donor organs. When asked about the source of the transplant organs, another

Chinese doctor replied that they were taken from Falun Gong practitioners.

It is worth noting that in the five months after the news broke in March 2006, the persons who made public the allegations that organs were harvested from Falun Gong practitioners were not themselves adherents of the spiritual group. Without a conflict of interest, the allegation that Falun Gong practitioners were specially subjected to forced organ harvesting gained credibility.



Back of the hospital where Annie and husband worked (minghui.org)



Front of the hospital where Annie and husband worked (minghui.org)



## 3. Evidence

After making an allegation, requesting evidence to corroborate the claim is a justified response. However, the expectations of what evidence entails might be unrealistic. Would it be reasonable to expect that the Nazi regime would have permitted unscheduled, independent inspections of the concentration camps and gas chambers? Moreover, is it reasonable to exclude the possibility of concentration camps and gas chambers because no one is permitted to inspect them?

It is helpful to have a common understanding about the meaning of evidence. The Legal Information Institute at Cornell Law School defines 'evidence' as an "item or information proffered to make the existence of a fact more or less probable. Evidence can take the form of testimony, documents, photographs, videos, voice recordings, DNA testing, or other tangible objects."

Evidence makes a fact more or less probable, but the reverse, the absence of a piece of evidence, does not make a fact less probable. This is a fallacy that has been widely applied, as the absence of a 'eyewitness of forced organ harvesting' and the absence of 'photos' or 'videos' from the operating rooms where forced organ harvesting occurred has often been used to dismiss the allegations.

Evidence does not succumb to the passing of time as previously found valid information can

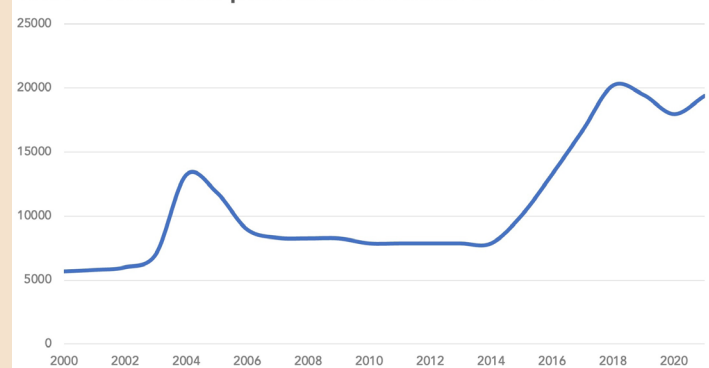
still be valid years later. Small or apparently minor pieces of information are no less relevant, though pieces of evidence might vary in their degree of importance.

It is important to keep in mind that it is very difficult to gather sensitive information in a totalitarian-run country like China. A wide range of evidence, gathered over a long period of time, might help to counter this difficulty. The evidence that is presented in this report shall demonstrate that state-sanctioned, forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners has occurred in China and continues to occur unabated.

### China's Annual Transplant Numbers

If the allegation is that organs were unethically procured without consent, and forced organ harvesting occurs on a significant scale, it is reasonable to expect that an extra supply of organs would be reflected in China's annual transplant numbers.

Chart 1 - Annual Transplant Numbers in China 2000-2021

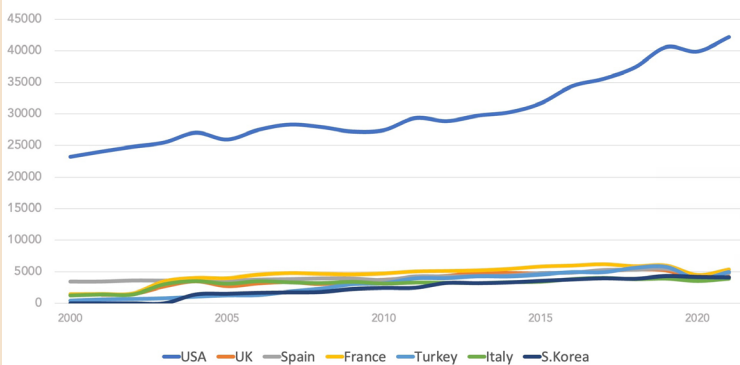


### 3. Evidence

China reported annual transplant numbers to the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation (GODT). See Chart 1. When plotted, the course of the official annual transplant numbers could be described as a “mountain and valley” pattern.

The sudden, steep increases lead one to question where the sudden supply of organs came from, while the 10-year plateau between 2006 and 2015 raise the question of why the exponential increase of organs in 2004 did not continue, but instead stagnated.

Chart 2 - Annual Transplant Numbers in Different Countries 2000-2021



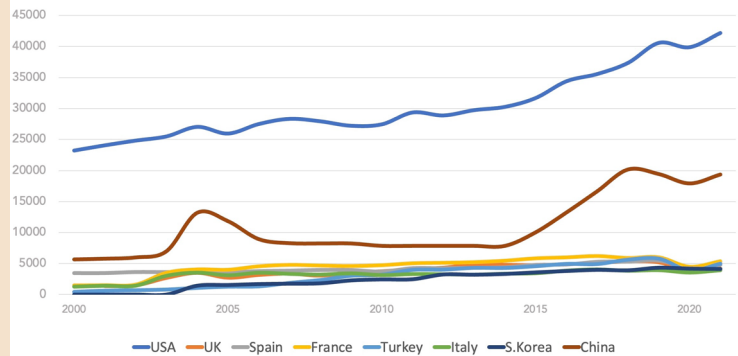
Our hypothesis that an extra supply of organs would also be reflected in an increase of transplant numbers could be correct for the time between 2003 and 2006, but the zero growth of transplant numbers between 2006 and 2015 does not support it.

After 2016, there is another steep increase in transplant numbers.

Due to the absence of transparency, it is impossible to verify whether the official annual transplant numbers from China are correct or manipulated. If the data are manipulated, the

reported number of organs may not be correct and may even reveal the manipulation.

Chart 3 - Annual Transplant Numbers 2000-2021



The GODT also collected transplant numbers from other countries and we compared this data with numbers from China. Chart 2 shows the annual transplant numbers from the USA, UK, Spain, France, Turkey, Italy, and South Korea.

When plotted, the course of the annual transplant numbers of these countries could be described as a “steady, gradual increase” pattern.

In Chart 3 we combined the annual transplant numbers of each of the eight countries. The official annual transplant numbers from China follow a course that stands in stark contrast with other countries over the entire 20-year period.

Sudden increases followed by a decade long standstill contrast with the steady increase in other countries where transplants are based on altruistic organ donation programs.

While the annual transplant numbers in China increased exponentially by about 250% between 2000 and 2004, the average increase of transplant numbers in other countries during the same time period was about 10-15%.

At that time, China did not have a public organ donation program.

### An Abundance of Organs

The increase in the number of annual transplants suggests that organs were available for transplantation in large numbers. The abundance of available transplant organs can be demonstrated in two ways: either vertically, as a large number of organs at a given time, or horizontally, as short wait times for organs over a period of time.

On April 28, 2006, the Hunan Provincial People's Hospital advertised in the *Hunan Xiaoxiang Morning Herald*, the *Changsha Evening Post*, and the *Hunan Economics* television station that it would give away twenty liver or kidney transplants free of charge.

Given the short 24-48 hour survival window of organs after procurement, the advertisement suggested a sudden spike of available organs.

The unusual measure of advertising transplant organs via public media also indicated that there was no public organ allocation system in place.

In 2004, the Tianjin First Central Hospital performed 44 liver transplants in one week and 24 liver and kidney transplants in a single day.

The key aspect of this finding is not the capability of the hospital to conduct this many transplants but the fact that this many organs are available within a short period of time.

Between 1999 and 2000 the number of liver transplants grew tenfold and then tripled by 2005.

Various investigations have documented that organs were available in China in large quantities, and that the transplant infrastructure, as an indicator of confidence in sustained availability of transplant organs, has also grown exponentially.

Before 1999, about 150 hospitals offered transplant surgeries, but in just seven years the number had increased to 600 transplant centers.

For more details, click on the links below.

- [China Organ Harvest Research Center](#)
- [Investigative Report: A Hospital Built for Murder](#)
- [Examining China's Organ Transplantation System: The Nexus of Security, Medicine, and Predation](#)
- 2016 "[An Update](#) to Bloody Harvest and The Slaughter"



The availability of organs in large numbers stands out. Even more insightful is a look at the wait times for the transplants.

In 2008, a transplant patient of Jacob Lavee, MD, Director of the Heart Transplantation Unit and Deputy Director of the Department of Cardiac Surgery at the Leviev Heart Center of the Sheba Medical Center in Israel, announced that he was scheduled to receive his heart transplant in China on a particular day with 14 days advanced notice. He received the heart transplant exactly on the scheduled day.

Former deputy minister of health in China Dr. Huang Jiefu planned to conduct a liver transplantation in 2005 and ordered two matching donor livers as a backup, which he received within 24 hours.

In 2016, a Canadian citizen received an organ transplant in China within three days.

Several lung transplants on COVID patients were performed in China in March 2020. The wait times for the donor lungs ranged from one day to a few days.

In the fall of 2017, the Korean television network *Chosun* filmed inside the Tianjin hospital with a hidden camera. The team pretended that a relative needed a kidney transplant. A nurse told them on video that the regular wait time for a matching organ is 14 days, but for an extra payment to the hospital in the amount of \$10,000, one would find a matching donor kidney within two days.

## The Discrepancy Between Organ Transplants and Organ Supply Before 2013

China did not have a public organ donation program before 2013 when it launched the China Organ Transplant Response System (COTRS), a computerized organ allocation system, which critics also described as a 'whitewashing' mechanism to blur the traceability of donor organs. China started its public organ donation program around the same time.

In 2009 Prof. Chen Zhonghua from the Tongji Hospital, China, described the situation of voluntary organ donors in China. He stated that "only about 130 people on the mainland have signed up to donate their organs since 2003." This number would be insufficient to explain the annual transplant numbers that China has reported.

Asian countries are known for a reluctance to donate organs, as it correlates with the belief that a body should remain intact and undisturbed at the time of passing. This traditional understanding, coupled with the fear that one's life could be put in jeopardy by a corrupt health system where economic incentives could influence whether or not CPR and life support are provided, contributed to a very limited number of registered organ donations in China.

In 2001, Dr. Wang Guoqi from China testified before a US Congressional Committee

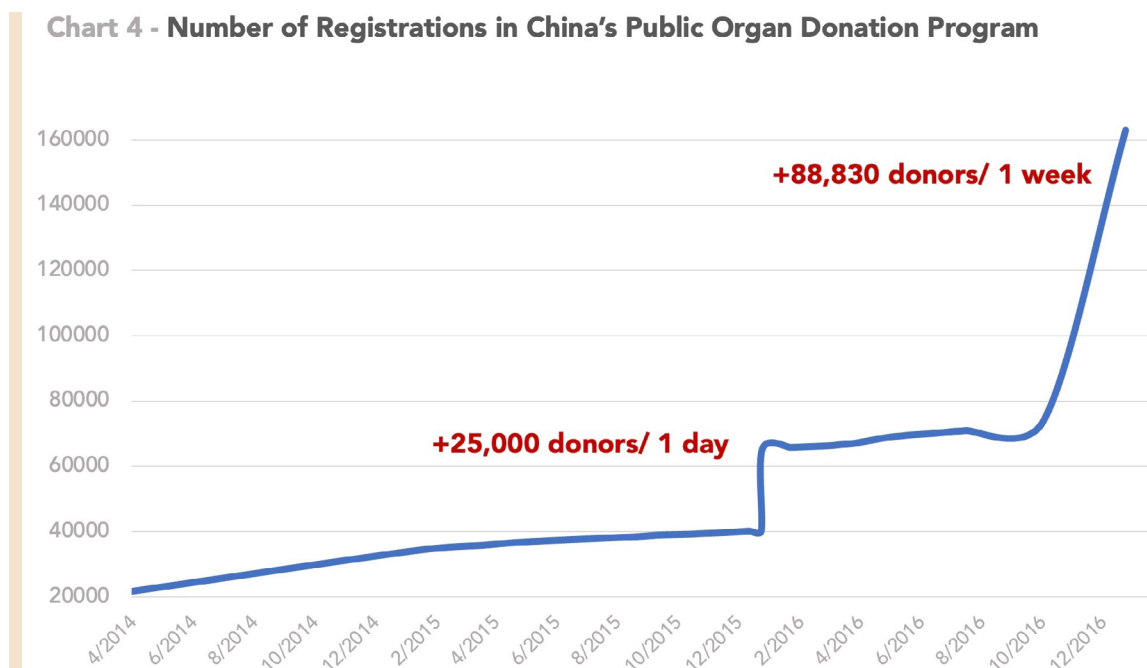
that China harvests organs from executed prisoners. The Chinese embassy denied his claims the following day, going so far as calling him a liar.

In 2005, however, Huang Jiefu admitted that organs were harvested from executed prisoners. Yet, it is implausible that death sentences would be handed out in proportions large enough to explain the volume of annual organ transplants and the short wait times on demand.

As of today, there is no record that China has revoked the 1984 provisions, which means that contrary to its December 2014 announcement that it would stop using executed prisoners for transplant organs, the legal framework permitting the continuation of organ

harvesting from executed prisoners remains in place.

Testing transplant numbers, wait times and on-demand organ availabilities against plausibility, it is evident that the official source of organs—executed prisoners and a few organ donors—would not be sufficient to explain the large number of organ transplants every year. After the launch of its public organ donation program, the source of organs remained implausible.



## The Discrepancy Between Organ Transplants and Organ Supply After 2013

With the launch of China's public organ donation program, the previous observation that China's annual transplant data departed from typical transplant data observed in most other countries repeated. After monitoring publicly accessible numbers of organ registrations for more than 18 months, China's donor numbers show irregularities on the last day in 2015 and the last week in 2016. Within a day, respectively a week, the numbers of organ donor registrations spiked.

The organ registration numbers have also been the subject of investigation. A 2019 [forensic statistical analysis](#) of China's organ donation program analyzed the donor numbers in two systems that track organ donors in China – the China Organ Transplant Response System (COTRS) and the Red Cross Society of China.

The authors show, among multiple other data anomalies that the 2017 Red Cross Society of China numbers fit a simple quadratic formula ( $y=ax^2$ , where  $a=108.0$ ) with a single parameter, 'a'. In other words, the organ registration numbers followed an intentional pattern and were manufactured.

The man-made aspect is also supported by the fact that reportedly exactly 25,000 persons signed up as organ donors within one day on December 31, 2015 (Chart 4).

This shows that China's announcement in December 2014 that the country would rely on voluntary organ donations is not a supportable claim. The result of the forensic statistical analysis casts doubts on the credibility of China's organ donation program and doubts on the veracity of a volunteer based, altruistic organ donation program.

When comparing organ donor numbers among various countries (Chart 5), we find another implausible aspect of China's organ

	China (2017)	USA (2019)	UK (2019)
Registered Organ Donors	375,000	140,000,000	21,000,000
Actual Organ Donors per Year	5,146	10,284	1,364
Output of Organ Donors (actual donors/registered donors)	0.014	0.00007	0.00007

Chart 5 - China's ratio of actual donors to registered donors is exceptionally high

registration numbers: the output of organ donors in relation to the size of the pool of registered organ donors.

To assess the 'productivity' of the organ donation programs, we compared the donor numbers of the programs in China, the USA and UK in respective years. China had significantly fewer registered organ donors than the USA or UK, which is plausible as the public organ donation program in China was only created a few years prior. However, the number of organ donors in 2017 was relatively large. When the actual organ donors of the year are set in relation to the numbers of registered organ donors, the output of actual organ donors by the organ donation program in China would be 200 times "more productive" than the organ donation programs in the USA and UK. It would also mean that China yielded this many organ donors from a program that was only four years old.

To illustrate the stark contrast, we can apply 'reverse engineering' to the result of the comparison. If we assumed that the natural death rate in countries is comparable, and that the subsequent availability of donor organs in an altruistic organ donation program is

comparable, then the output ratio of 0.00007 observed in the USA and UK could also be applied to China.

One would thus expect that China could only yield about 26 actual organ donors from its organ donor pool of 375,000 in 2017. The inferred 26 organ donors is far below the officially reported 5,146 organ donors, which would imply that 5,120 organ donors were unaccounted for in 2017. This model aims at illustrating the scope of unexplained organ sources and the inherent discrepancies of transplant and donor numbers from China.

It is worth noting that over the course of the past 20 years, the wait times for organ transplants were consistently short and significantly shorter than in countries with altruistic, public organ donation programs. China's characteristic 'organ-on-demand' transplant model was never an episodic phenomenon but was consistently observed over the years.

Another critical paper, [Execution by organ procurement](#): Breaching the dead donor rule in China, was published in the American Journal of Transplantation in 2022. The researchers used computational text analysis to sift through over 124,000 Chinese language articles and found articles that describe organ procurement for heart and lung transplants. The complex analysis found 71 publications that show that organs had been procured without determining brain death, i.e. organs were removed while the person was still alive. This result erodes the credibility of proper, ethical practices in China's transplant market.

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*The lack of transparency and traceability is part of China's strategy to cover up and conceal.*

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## China's Practice of Harvesting Organs from Prisoners

Legal provisions adopted in 1984 explicitly permit the organ harvesting of executed prisoners.

The Dui Hua Foundation stated that the estimated number of executions of convicted prisoners declined from about 15,000 to 4,000 between 2000 and 2011. Huang Jiefu also stated that the number of executions of convicted prisoners declined by 10% per year after 2000.

In Chart 6, the increase in transplants is juxtaposed with the decrease in executions of convicted prisoners, the declared main source of organs for transplants. If executed prisoners are the source of organs, one would expect a simultaneous increase of transplants and executions.

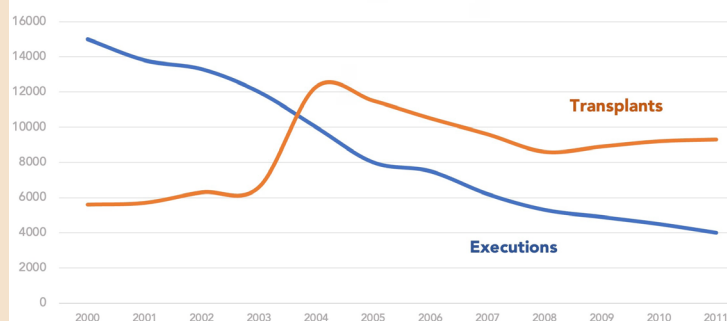
Ever since China began publishing its annual transplant numbers, Chinese officials have never published transplant numbers per individual transplant center, making it difficult to track and verify the national annual transplant number of the respective year.

This lack of transparency is a character trait that runs through China's transplant system. An example might help to illustrate the deceptive nature and handling of China's official annual transplant numbers. Between 2006 and 2015, the official annual transplant numbers were less than 10,000 per year. With about 160 operating transplant hospitals,

that would mean each transplant hospital generated an average of about 60 transplants per year.

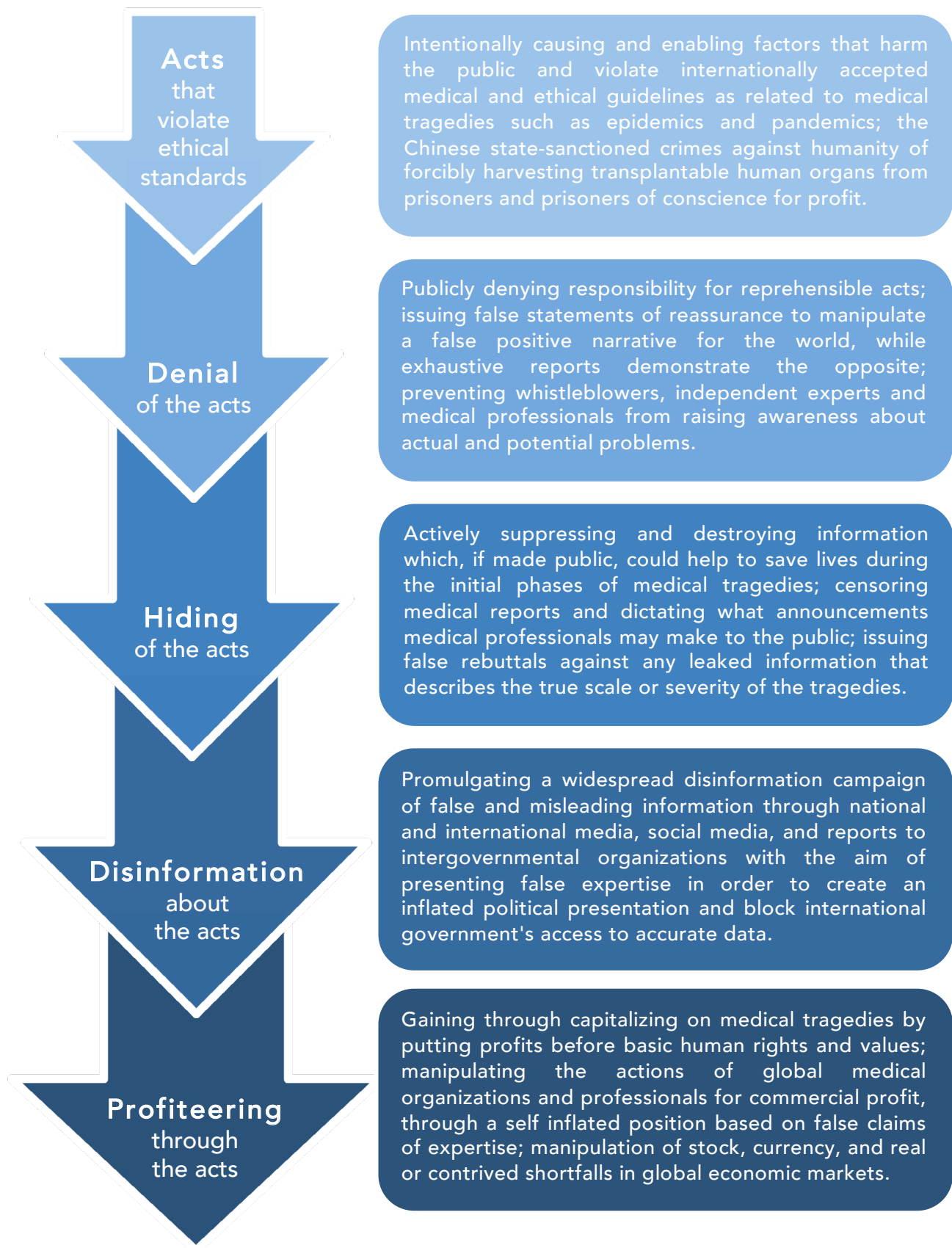
Yet, it is estimated that the Tianjin First Central Hospital alone performs several thousand transplants each year. Because there is no official record of the annual transplant numbers in the remaining 160 hospitals, one can neither verify the individual transplant numbers of each hospital nor verify the official national number of annual transplants. The opaqueness is no coincidence.

Chart 6 - Estimated Number of Executions vs. Number of Transplants in China



Before 2006, transplant tourists from Malaysia received a letter for their doctor at home. After the news of forced organ harvesting broke in 2006, transplant patients returned home to Malaysia without such a letter, which made the tracing of the transplant surgeries more difficult.

The lack of transparency and traceability is part of China's strategy to cover up and conceal. While some information is revealed, the information is not sufficient to conduct a successful vetting process. The partial information conveys a sense of normalcy to the international community, while at the



same time creates a deceptive picture of the real situation.

The same concept was applied with the foundation of the public organ donation program, the sole purpose of which was to appease the international medical community. Recently, the deceptive nature of China's organ donor program has been revealed in academic papers. This mechanism of providing some amount of information to convey normalcy, but not enough to permit exposure, has been described as Deception Protocol.

The better we understand this Deception Protocol that the CCP notoriously applies to anyone who does not conform to the party agenda, including anyone who opposes forced organ harvesting from ostracized prisoners of conscience, the better we can respond.

Forced organ harvesting in China is real. And the best next step to show how real it is, is to listen to the victims who were able to testify as witnesses.



## 4. Witnesses

Witnessing a violation of ethical practices or a crime is a very important factor in the chain of response. A witness can report the trespassing of law and help to either end an ongoing crime or contribute evidence that can later be used in the prosecution of the perpetrator. Depending on the circumstances or the country where the violation of ethics or crime occurs, a witness can be in greater or lesser jeopardy, or because of surveillance and state control, the witness may not even be able to testify.

In the case of the totalitarian system of the People's Republic of China, it is extremely difficult and dangerous to come forth as a witness, or even impossible when the victim, who may be the last person witnessing the forced removal of his or her organs, will be killed in the process of the organ harvesting. The personnel committing the organ removal will be under tight control and less likely to incriminate him or herself of the crime of forced organ harvesting.

The expectations for witnesses might need to be adjusted to the circumstances in China. It will be extremely rare or impossible for a witness to present the perfect piece of evidence with photo, video, etc. Instead, we need to cherish the small bits and pieces of testimony of what victims or bystanders have witnessed. Some victims were able to leave or escape, and their testimonies are critical to understanding the greater picture. The

least we can do to stand by the victims and witnesses who have the heart and courage to step forward is to carry on their voice and provide a space where they can be heard.

This report wishes to honor those who were killed for their organs, away from public attention, by giving them a voice.

### Testimony by a Chinese Doctor—A Rare Glimpse into Organ Harvesting after Execution

Dr. Wang Guoqi

Excerpts of a [testimony](#) presented to the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, June 27, 2001.

"My name is Wang Guoqi and I am a 38-year-old physician from the People's Republic of China. In 1981, after standard childhood schooling and graduation, I joined the People's Liberation Army. By 1984, I was studying medicine at the Paramilitary Police Paramedical School. I received advanced degrees in Surgery and Human Tissue Studies.

My work required me to remove skin and corneas from the corpses of over one hundred executed prisoners, and, on a couple of occasions, victims of intentionally botched executions. It is with deep regret and remorse for my actions that I stand here today

testifying against the practices of organ and tissue sales from death row prisoners.

In order to secure a corpse from the execution grounds, security officers and court units were given 'red envelopes' with cash amounting to anywhere between 200-500 RMB [\$20-50] per corpse. Then, after execution, the body would be rushed to the autopsy room rather than the crematorium, and we would extract skin, kidneys, livers, bones and corneas for research and experimental purposes.

Section Chief Xing would notify us of upcoming executions. We would put an order in for the number of corpses we'd like to dissect, and I would give him 300 RMB [\$30] per cadaver. The money exchange took place at the Higher People's Court, and no receipts or evidence of the transaction would be exchanged.

“

*I was forced to submit a pledge that I would never expose their practices of procuring organs and the process by which the organs and skin were preserved and sold for huge profits.*

*Dr. Wang Guoqi*

”

Once notified of an execution, our section would prepare all necessary equipment and arrive at the Beicang Crematorium in plain clothes with all official license plates on our vehicles replaced with civilian ones. This was done on orders of the criminal investigation section.

Before removing the skin, we would cut off the ropes that bound the criminals' hands and remove their clothing. Each criminal had identification papers in his or her pocket that detailed the executes name, age, profession, work unit, address and crime. Nowhere on these papers was there any mention of voluntary organ donation, and clearly the prisoners did not know how their bodies would be used after death.

Because this system allowed us to treat so many burn victims, our department became the most reputable and profitable department in Tianjin. Huge profits prompted our hospital to urge other departments to design similar programs. The urology department thus began its program of kidney transplant surgeries. The complexity of the surgery called for a price of 120,000-150,000 RMB [\$12-15K] per kidney.

In the first case of kidney transplantation in August, 1990, I accompanied the urology surgeon to the higher court and prison to collect blood samples from four death-row prisoners. The policeman escorting us told the prisoners that we were there to check their health conditions; therefore, the prisoners did not know the purpose for their blood samples

or that their organs might be up for sale. Out of the four samplings, one basic and sub-group blood match was found for the recipient, and the prisoner's kidneys were deemed fit for transplantation.

In the morning, the donating prisoner had received a heparin shot to prevent blood clotting and ease the organ extraction process.

Once the hand-cuffed and leg-ironed prisoner had been shot, a bailiff removed the leg irons. Xing Tongyi and I had 15 seconds to bring the executee to the waiting ambulance. Inside the ambulance, the best urologist surgeons removed both kidneys, and rushed back to the waiting recipient at the hospital.

Although I performed this procedure nearly a hundred times in the following years, it was an incident in October 1995 that has tortured my conscience to no end...

Before execution, I administered a shot of heparin to prevent blood clotting to the prisoner. A nearby policeman told him it was a tranquilizer to prevent unnecessary suffering during the execution. The criminal responded by giving thanks to the government...

Either because the executioner was nervous, aimed poorly, or intentionally misfired to keep the organs intact, the prisoner had not yet died, but instead lay convulsing on the ground.

We were ordered to take him to the ambulance anyway where urologists Wang Zhifu, Zhao Qingling and Liu Oiyu extracted his kidneys

quickly and precisely. When they finished, the prisoner was still breathing and his heart continued to beat.

The execution commander asked if they might fire a second shot to finish him off, to which the country court staff replied, 'Save that shot. With both kidneys out, there is no way he can survive' ... After this incident, I have had horrible, reoccurring nightmares.

I have worked at execution sites over a dozen times, and have taken the skin from over one hundred prisoners in crematoriums. Whatever impact I have made in the lives of burn victims and transplant patients does not excuse the unethical and immoral manner of extracting organs.

I resolved to no longer participate in the organ business, and my wife supported my decision. I submitted a written report requesting reassignment to another job. This request was flatly denied on the grounds that no other job matched my skills. I began to refuse to take part in outings to execution sites and crematoriums, to which the hospital responded by blaming and criticizing me for my refusals.

I was forced to submit a pledge that I would never expose their practices of procuring organs and the process by which the organs and skin were preserved and sold for huge profits. They threatened me with severe consequences, and began to train my replacement. Until the day I left China in the

spring of 2000, they were still harvesting organs from execution sites.”

### **Annie—The Whistleblower from March 2006**

Nurse in the accounting department of Sujiatun Hospital, China, who was married to a neurosurgeon who removed corneas of 2,000 Falun Gong practitioners.

Excerpts from an interview with David Kilgour and from a speech intended for a press conference.

“My name is Annie. I used to work for Liaoning Province Thrombosis Treatment Center of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine. I have exposed a concentration camp hidden inside the hospital. My work had to do with statistics.

My ex-husband was a surgeon in that hospital. I’m sorry that I am not able to attend today’s press conference. I have been escaping from the danger of assassination for the past few years. When my ex-husband decided to stop removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners, he was nearly assassinated by an organization in China...

My ex-husband and I worked in this hospital from 1999 and 2004. [He removed] corneas of around 2,000 people ... from the end of 2001 to October 2003.

In July 2001...on the receipts I noted sharp increases in the food supplies. Also, the people in charge of the logistics were delivering meals to the facilities where Falun Gong practitioners were detained ...

From the receipts, the medical equipment supplies also sharply increased... After several



Annie at the press conference  
in Washington D.C., 2006

months, the consumption of food and other supplies gradually decreased...

The person in charge of ... sending food to Falun Gong practitioners detained told me that there were about 5,000 to 6,000 practitioners.

At the time, a lot of public security bureaus and hospitals in many areas were detaining many Falun Gong practitioners.

A lot of people working at the hospital, including me, were not Falun Gong practitioners. So, we didn't pay attention.

If it were not for what happened in 2003, when I found my ex-husband was directly involved in it, I probably wouldn't be interested in this at all.

In 2003, I learned that Falun Gong practitioners had been transferred to the underground complex and other hospitals, because our hospital couldn't hold so many people.

During the years of 2001–2002, I didn't know anything about organ harvesting. I only knew the detention of these people. ... The operations started in 2001. Some were done in our hospital, and some were done at other hospitals in the region.

At the beginning [my ex-husband] also did the operations, but he did not know they were Falun Gong practitioners. He was a neurosurgeon. He removed corneas...

Because our hospital was not an organ transplant hospital—it was only in charge of removal—how these organs were transplanted, he didn't know.

At the end of 2001, he started to operate, but he didn't know these live bodies were Falun Gong practitioners. He got to know that in 2000.

“

*At the beginning, fearing information could leak out, different organs were removed by different doctors in different rooms. Later on, when they got money, they were no longer afraid anymore. They started to remove the organs together.*

Annie

”

Usually, these Falun Gong practitioners were injected with a shot to cause heart failure. During the process these people would be pushed into operation rooms to have their organs removed.

On the surface the heart stopped beating, but the brain was still functioning, because of that shot...These people were pushed to other

operation rooms for removals of heart, liver, kidneys, etc.

During one operation when he collaborated with other doctors, he learned they were Falun Gong practitioners, that their organs were removed while alive, and that it was not just cornea removal—they were removing many organs.

In the later period of time, when these doctors cooperated together, they started doing the operations together. At the beginning, fearing information could leak out, different organs were removed by different doctors in different rooms. Later on, when they got money, they were no longer afraid anymore. They started to remove the organs together.

In the year 2002, [my] neighbor had a liver transplant. It cost 200,000 yuan. The hospital charged a little bit less for Chinese than foreigners. ... [My ex-husband] was asked to help out in other hospitals.

However, every time when he did such a favor, or provided this kind of help, he got lots of money, and cash awards—several dozen times his normal salary. ... Paid in Chinese yuan. Equivalent to hundreds of thousands of US dollars.

There was no proper procedure or paperwork for this kind of operation. So, there was no way to count the number of operations in the normal way.

[My ex-husband] heard ... that people were detained underground. If three operations were done every day, after several years of operation, for the 5,000–6,000 people, not many people would be left. This whole scheme and the trading of organs were organized by the government healthcare system. The doctors' responsibility was simply to do what they were told to do.

The bodies would be sent to the crematorium near the Sujiatun area ... Usually the reasons were "the heart stopped beating," "heart failure.

When these people were rounded up and detained, nobody knew their names or where they were from. So, when they were sent to the crematorium, nobody could claim their bodies.

Later, when [my ex-husband] wanted to quit, someone did try to kill him. He submitted his resignation letter ... In February 2004, after his resignation was granted, the last month of working in the hospital ... we received phone threats at home. Someone said to him, 'You watch out for your life.'

One day we got off work in the afternoon. There were two people walking toward us trying to assassinate him ... I pushed him aside and took the stab. Men do not have very good sixth senses, so he kept walking.

When I realized the two people were going to pull the knife to stab him, I pushed him aside ...



Many people came over and I was sent to the hospital. These two men ran away ... I learned that they were thugs hired by the government health authorities.

Some of the staff in this hospital knew about it ... Many surgeons participated in such organ removal surgeries secretly. Some other staff members dared not reveal the secret even when they knew about it. They avoided talking about it because they didn't want to be killed.

The majority of the Falun Gong practitioners were transferred from Dabai Prison, Masanjia Forced Labor Camp and other prisons in Shenyang. Others were kidnapped from parks or their homes. They were kidnapped because they refused to give up their belief in Falun Gong.

The police didn't have any search warrant and their families didn't know it when they were arrested. Because the Chinese Communist government's state policy authorizes killing Falun Gong practitioners without any legal consequences, the death of Falun Gong practitioners in China's penal system is nothing.

I knew about this at the end of 2003. At the time, my husband had become absent-minded and trance-like. He had been doing it for years, but he had never told me about it. He kept it as a secret. He often had terrible nightmares at night and woke up shrieking and terrified.

He stared blankly at the TV. When the kid or I touched him, he would shriek. I found him becoming abnormal.

My ex-husband told me, 'You have no idea of my agony. These Falun Gong practitioners were alive. It would be okay if we removed organs from dead bodies, but these people were truly alive.' These things were done in secret ... The intern doctors used Falun Gong practitioners' bodies for experiments. Some doctors felt very painful after they had done it.

My ex-husband had the habit of keeping a diary. There is an entry in his diary. When a patient lost her conscience, he cut open her clothes with a scissor. A package fell out of her pocket. My husband opened it and found a small box inside. Inside the box, there were a lucky charm with Falun Gong symbol and a note. It says, 'Mommy Happy Birthday.'

I am not a Falun Gong practitioner. I am not speaking here with the same high level of morality as Falun Gong practitioners.

### **Accounts from Family Members of Victims of Forced Organ Harvesting**

The method of disposing of the bodies of forced organ harvesting victims varies by region, detention facility, and hospital. In some cases, family members are told after the fact



that their loved one died and was cremated without their consent.

Sometimes family members are permitted to see their loved one's body before cremation, and it is in these cases that family members have discovered that the organs had been removed from the body of their loved one.

The Kilgour/Matas Report includes five cases of "Falun Gong Practitioners with Their Organs Removed Without Consent of Families" and others have been recorded in the years since.

### Han Yu

Falun Gong practitioner whose father was killed and believed to have been organ harvested while wrongfully imprisoned in Beijing.

Testimony given at DAFOH press conference at the Harvard Club, September 2019

"On May 4, 2004, my father died in the Fangshan District Detention Center. The police claimed that an autopsy was needed because the cause of death was unclear.



Former U.S. Ambassador for International Religious Freedom Sam Brownback with Falun Gong practitioners Han Yu (R) and Jiang Li at the UN General Assembly in 2019 (DAFOH)

However, my stepmother told me that she did not sign the consent form, and I did not see any documents requesting the consent of autopsy from the family members.

Eventually, the Public security personnel conducted the autopsy without family consent and even forbid our family members from seeing the body ... they did not provide us any results of the post-mortem examination.

Only on the day of cremation for my father's body, the authorities printed a report on-site and ... claimed that my father died of a heart attack.

On June 18, 2004, more than a month after my father's death, the police allowed our family to see the remains...The Fangshan police branch dispatched a lot of police cars and personnel to closely monitor the site.

We were not allowed to bring cameras-Only the immediate family members were allowed to see the remains, two persons in each turn, and under the close watch of policemen on-site.

When I saw my father's body, I still couldn't believe that it was real. My father was lying there with countless scars. ... There were stitches in the throat area, using very thick black threads.

The incision extended down until covered by the clothes. I stepped closer and wanted to unbutton the clothes and examine the wounds. Though I was able to open up two buttons, the

police on-site immediately stopped me, and forced my family out of the facility.

Then, our other relatives including my uncle went in. They tore up my father's clothes when the policemen were unprepared. They found that the incision was all the way from the throat to the abdomen.

When they pressed the abdomen, they found that his abdomen was stuffed with hard ice. My uncle was very angry and questioned the police [about] what they had done [to] my father, so that he died without a complete body.

The police just said that this was due to autopsy. My uncle rushed out and asked my stepmother why she agreed the autopsy. My stepmother cried and said she did not sign."

### Yanchao Zhang

Falun Gong victim of forced organ harvesting from Heilongjiang Province. [Kilgour/Matas Report](#), July 2007

"At the Huangshanzuizi Crematory in Harbin City, Mr. Zhang's family members saw his body, which had been brutalized beyond recognition and was appallingly disfigured. One of his legs was broken.

One of his eyeballs was missing and the socket was caved in, leaving a gaping hole. There was virtually no skin on his head, face, and most

parts of his body, and there was not a single tooth left in his lower jaw, which was shattered. His clothes were also gone.

Bruises and wounds could be seen everywhere on his body. There was a long cut on his chest, which had obviously been sewn up later. His chest was also caved in, his skull was opened, and a part of his brain was removed. His internal organs were missing.

More than 60 armed policemen were present in the crematorium during the visit of Zhang's family. They declared that whoever appealed for Zhang Yanchao would be arrested immediately and handled as a 'counterrevolutionary.'"

### Jiang Li

Falun Gong practitioner whose father, also a Falun Gong practitioner, died in prison under suspicious conditions.

Testimony given at DAFOH Press Conference at the Harvard Club, September 2019

"My father was ... kidnapped into a brainwashing center, and then transferred to Chongqing City Xishanping Labor Camp for one year. On January 27, 2009, at about 3:00 p.m., my elder sister, brother, niece and I went together to visit my father in that labor camp. My father's health condition was normal at the time of visit.

On January 28, 2009, at 2:40 p.m., the labor camp called and told us that our father passed away and told us to hurry to the hospital in the labor camp. At 7:00 pm ... [we] arrived in Chongqing city ...

The police said that we need to wait for the arrival of clerks from the police, prosecutor office, and court house. Eventually, the police cars took us to the Shijialiang Funeral Home and we arrived there after 10pm. The Funeral home was guarded by the armed police from the Beiji District of Chongqing City, and there were many cars including police cars in the parking lot there.

At the funeral home, we were informed that we could only see the head of my father for 5 minutes, without any recording or



Jiang Li and father, 2006



photography. And everyone had to go through body search before entering.

My elder sister and her husband went in first. My father's body was placed in the middle drawer of the second layer of a freezer. They pulled out the drawer, only exposing my father's head. My big sister called out my father's name and touched his face. She found that his philtrum was still warm.

She was shocked and screamed: 'My father is still alive!' Hearing her screams, we rushed into the room, and pulled drawer half-way out, and then we touched his chest, and found that his chest was indeed still warm, still had a body temperature.

Then, we pulled my father's body completely out of the freezer and put it on the ground. We immediately questioned them: 'My father is not dead yet, why put him in the freezer?'

My brother also questioned: 'How come my father's body was still warm if he died more than seven hours ago and kept in the freezer for so long. You can come and touch it.'

However, a female staff there told us while holding a death certificate: 'Anyway, we have a hospital's death certificate!'

We requested to measure the body temperature again, but the plainclothes police rejected. While we were about to undress my father to do a further check-up and then

conduct a CPR, a group of four or five people forcefully dragged us out of the funeral home and ordered us to sign the consent form to cremate my father. We sternly rejected and told them that we would not sign as my father was still alive.

On January 29, my elder sister and I went to Chongqing public security bureau. ... to report this case and seek legal support. [They] viciously told us that they could still cremate the body without the consent from the family.

Later, we were clearly informed by Director Bolin Zhou from the Chongqing Municipal Prosecutor's Office that my father's organs were removed to be made into medical specimen and the remains were cremated, although we did not sign the consent to cremate my father's body. The autopsy report stated that there were bruises in his chest and the crooks of both arms, and his 4th, 5th, and 6th ribs were broken.

On May 13, 2009, we hired two lawyers, Li Chunfu and Zhang Kai from Beijing ... However, more than 100 people from Jiangjin District Public Security Bureau, 610 office, Political and Legal Commission, Jijiang police station, and other local government offices, besieged our home ... beating up the two lawyers ...

Their mobile phones and computers were robbed, hands were handcuffed. Zhang Kai, Li Chunfu and Jiang Hongbin were then

kidnapped and locked into the Jijiang police station.

In July 2013, the Public Security Bureau in Jiangjin District Chongqing city sent representatives to Shanghai to offer me private settlement on my father's case again.

They said that any settlement deal could be agreed by them, as long as I gave up my father's case and stop the appealing. I refused and told them that I would go all the way to the end to seek justice for my father's case."

### **Accounts of Falun Gong Victims who were Medically Tested while Imprisoned**

The singling out of Falun Gong practitioners for medical exams while in Chinese detention are not isolated occurrences, but widespread and numerous. They trigger alarm because they are unusual and without a reasonable purpose. The torture of Falun Gong detainees contradicts the normal health intervention purpose of a medical exam and exploitation via forced labor contradicts the high expense of the medical exams. The high volume of exams is atypical and the forced nature of the exams is unsettling, especially in light of the fact that the types of exams reported are consistent with evaluation of organ health and collection to establish transplant matching.

The [Kilgour/Matas Report](#) includes 34 witness statements from those who underwent medical testing while incarcerated.

The [reports](#) of blood and DNA samples being forcibly taken from detained Falun Gong practitioners continues.

Minghui.org, a media site which publishes firsthand accounts from Falun Gong practitioners in China, collected 129 cases of blood and DNA samples being taken in the first half of 2021 and multiple reports have been made of Falun Gong practitioners being subjected to forced blood draws in their homes either prior to arrest or without arrest.

### **Ning Shi**

Falun Gong practitioner from Shandong Province now living in the United States who was wrongfully arrested in China on twenty occasions and underwent medical exams indicative of forced organ harvesting preparations.



Ning Shi

Testimony given at the 2022 Inaugural Nurses Summit on Combatting and Preventing Forced Organ Harvesting, November 2022

In 2007, I was in several prisons. The doctors and nurses gave me a lot of medical examinations during that time. It made me feel abnormal and worried, because they tortured me so badly and did not care if I died. They did not take care of my injuries or illnesses.

Falun Dafa practitioners in jail were separated from the other criminal prisoners, but only before they examined them. They had the examination many times, much more than others or criminal prisoners.

They drew my blood at least once a month during the time I was in the jail hospital."

### Zhongfeng Tian

Falun Gong practitioner now living in the United States who was wrongfully incarcerated in China during which time she was handcuffed to a hospital bed presumably on stand-by to have her organs harvested.

Testimony given in *The Epoch Times* article "Chinese Refugee Once 'Kept Like an Animal For Harvest'", February 2015

"One day 10 guards came for me in the labor camp, put a black hood over my eyes and shoved me in a police car ... when they took the hood off I found I was in a hospital room. They put me onto a bed and cuffed me to it by the hands and feet.

[A] doctor came in, tested her health, and said to the police before leaving 'everything is normal,' Tian said. She was cuffed again ... Police kept watch over her 24 hours a day ...

Every morning a Chinese woman ... dressed in a white smock and a white hat, would come in and test her blood pressure, heart function, and health. ... This doctor again said 'everything is normal' when leaving.

One day she overheard a conversation between a female police officer and what sounded like a male voice on the telephone ... she responded 'I'm in the heart disease ward.'



Zhongfeng Tian

Tian remembered being confused and shocked, thinking to herself: 'So this is the heart disease ward? What on earth am I doing in here?'

Her strangest experience was probably when she awoke to find a man in her room, walking back and forth in front of her bed, apparently sizing her up.

'Who are you?' she asked. He was surprised, and said 'I ... I'm a nurse. I'm here looking after my family.'

She began telling him that she was a Falun Gong practitioner that had been detained, sent to forced labor camp, and now somehow wound up in a hospital room.

A police guard burst in and loudly told her to shut up and the man to leave.

The two went onto the balcony and she heard the police woman say: "Her body is especially good, it's just that her brain has been knocked around.

Tian remembers thinking to herself: 'They're obviously talking about me; why is that strange man so interested in me?'

Tian recalls that as the man left, he looked at her with the queerest of expressions, 'like he was looking at an object, not a person.'

[I] remembered ... the stories that had just come out about Falun Gong practitioners at

the Sujiatun hospital in northeast China being killed for their organs. And I also recalled how I knew a young, healthy Falun Gong practitioner named Li Mei, 28, who mysteriously died after being arrested.

When her family saw her body, it had incisions beginning under her chin. And then, no one knew why, her body was forcefully cremated.

When I thought of all this I started shaking. Have I become part of their organ market 'inventory'? Am I being kept like an animal for harvest?

I started resisting straight away, doing everything I could to stop them from cuffing me again.

I also started screaming: 'You want to kill me! You want to harvest organs from a living Falun Gong practitioner!'

During the commotion, one of the other doctors at the hospital approached her and quietly told her that she mustn't go with anyone that night, but that he was on shift and would help.

A nurse is going to come and give you some medicine. You must let him do the injection.

That night, a nurse indeed came to give her an injection ... [which] somehow made it seem that her health had suddenly deteriorated, securing Ms. Tian's release from the hospital.



The following day, another nurse came, began doing the check, and frowned: 'Yesterday you were fine. Why are you suddenly like this?' Another nurse had the same reaction. She was immediately sent back to the labor camp.

The guards there said 'your organs are bad—we don't want you!' and injected her with what she said was a poison. Their intention was for her to be sent home and die, she said."

### Dai Ying

Falun Gong practitioner from Shenzhen now living in Norway who was wrongfully imprisoned in China on two occasions during which she underwent medical exams indicative of forced organ harvesting preparations.

Testimony published in a Health Europa article "Forced organ harvesting 'They kill innocent people for their organs,'" February 2020.

"In April 2004 all the Falun Gong practitioners in the labour camp were given medical exams; they were given injections and had their blood taken.

On the day the medical exams took place a lot of policemen surrounded us, and doctors from outside came, and all the Falun Gong practitioners were dragged into a meeting room.

I asked one guard why only Falun Gong practitioners were given injections and he said this is a special [program] from the

government. One female practitioner who had a strong mind and didn't want to give up her belief was forced to get the injection, but after she was given the injection she fainted, so people panicked and ran out of the meeting room.

Several days later, the Falun Gong practitioners were dragged onto a luxury bus which had all the equipment to perform medical exams installed on it.

We were not told what this medical exam was for, we were just forced to go through different examinations. I had a huge vial of blood taken.



Dai Ying and Husband

They took X-rays and then we went to the clinic in the prison, where they checked my kidneys

and performed an electrocardiogram.

That doctor stopped for a while and asked me if I had any problem with my heart. I told them that I was severely persecuted for years and sometimes my heart would stop beating.

He asked me questions about my kidneys; I said before I began practicing Falun Gong, I had a disease of the kidneys.

When they checked my eyes, I told them that I couldn't even see the biggest letter because I had been struck by the electric baton and lost my eyesight."

### **Xu Wenlong**

Falun Gong Practitioner

Account [published](#) on Minghui.org, October 2022

"Mr. Xu was arrested ... and given six months of house arrest ... When the six-month house arrest was about to expire, the police took him back into custody ... [and] collected a blood sample and threatened to kill him.

According to Mr. Xu's cousin who was arrested with him, although the police weren't medical personnel, they were very proficient in drawing his blood. The cousin, who didn't practice Falun Gong, also had her blood drawn.

The cousin said that while they were held at the Zhiyuan Police Station, she overheard

two officers talking about a kidney selling for 400,000 yuan. She asked if they were talking about harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners. They didn't reply."

### **Anecdotes vs. Evidence**

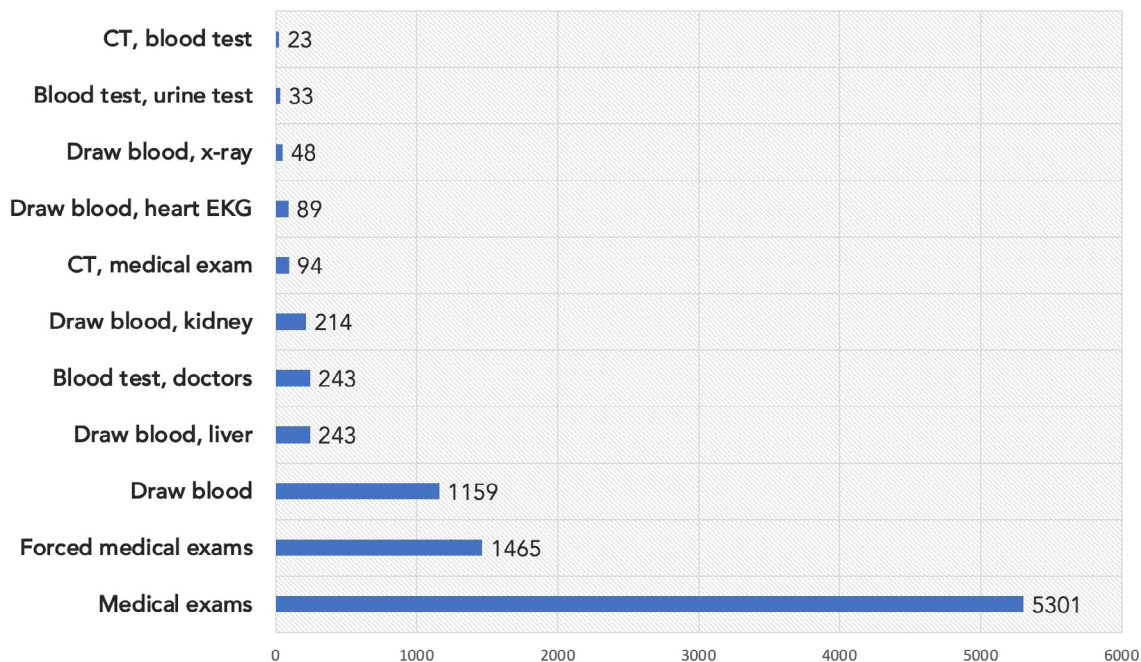
The aforementioned witness accounts are detailed, and the descriptions do not follow stereotypes. They are credible, and yet, critics might dismiss them as 'anecdotal' or singular cases. This is a frequent challenge when presenting witness testimonies: Should one pay attention to the individual case, and risk being dismissed as anecdotal, or resort to generalized, abstract data? We risk dismissing the individual victims and the horror that they went through when we downplay their accounts as anecdotes.

In order to address the concern of singular, anecdotal cases, DAFOH conducted a keyword search study in 2014 which reviewed reports collected on Minghui.org mentioning specific terms related to medical testing. The results show the number of articles posted on Minghui.org that mention the respective search term.

The numbers do not reflect the number of medical exams, rather, the number of articles that were submitted that mention medical exams. In some cases one article might mention that 'all inmates' or '200 inmates' underwent medical exams. In that case the actual number of medical exams is even higher than the number listed in the search results.

If there are two or three witness testimonies of forced organ harvesting, blood testing or medical exams, one might speak of anecdotal stories. But if there are hundreds and thousands of individual testimonies that speak of blood testing, medical exams and threats that organs would be harvested, one can no longer consider them 'anecdotes' and the testimonies become evidence.

**Keyword Hits on Minghui.org (2000-2014)**







KILLED FOR  
THEIR BELIEF



## 5. Independent Tribunal on Forced Organ Harvesting in China

In March of 2020, the China Tribunal, an independent people's tribunal led by Sir Geoffrey Nice, KC, rendered its final judgment regarding the Chinese government's practice of forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience.

In its 556-page report, the seven-member panel concluded that "forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout

China on a significant scale and that Falun Gong practitioners have been one - and probably the main - source of organ supply... very many people have died indescribably hideous deaths" that "beyond reasonable doubt... constitute crimes against humanity."

The China Tribunal was formed by the International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC) to examine the evidence of forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience in China and to investigate what criminal offenses may have been perpetrated by the Chinese government or government-supported institutions or individuals.

Panelists hailed from across the globe, with





expertise in international law, medicine, business and international relations. Nice, from the UK, led the prosecution of Yugoslavia's Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes. In his testimony via satellite at the Policy Forum on Organ Procurement and Extrajudicial Execution in China on Capitol Hill on March 10, 2020, Nice stated that "any person or organization that interacts in any substantial way with the People's Republic of China" should recognize that "they are interacting with a criminal state."

The Tribunal's report follows months of investigations which began in 2018, including testimony from more than 50 experts, first-hand accounts from former political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, evidence

of phone call admissions from 2018, and numerous investigative reports with statistical data derived from years of research submitted as oral accounts or documentary evidence.

A total of 300 pages of witness testimonies and submissions were considered.

The Tribunal released previously undisclosed evidence to support the panelists' conclusions, including:

- an undercover telephone call disclosing that former Chinese Communist head Jiang Zemin gave written orders to procure organs from Falun Gong practitioners;
- admission by doctors at Chinese





transplantation hospitals during undercover telephone calls that organs from Falun Gong detainees have been used and are still available for transplantation; and

- the complete transcript of a telephone conversation with a Chinese government official who refers to himself as “the butcher,” and compares forced organ harvesting from living individuals to “slaughtering pigs . . . after scooping the organs out, I would sell them.”

The panelists noted in their report that Chinese Communist Party officials were invited to attend and address the allegations made against them but repeatedly refused to do so.

In an interview with *The Daily Mail*, Nice said, “If you had clear evidence of crimes against humanity being committed closer to home in Europe, not only would the [UK] government act but the public would demand they act. It should not matter this is on the other side of the world.” Nice added that because there is such clear evidence of “systemic and widespread” organ harvesting in China, international organizations should investigate the question of whether or not these transplantation crimes constitute genocide.

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*Forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and that Falun Gong practitioners have been one-and probably the main-source of organ supply.*

*China Tribunal*

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## 6. Cold Genocide

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1948 will celebrate its 75th anniversary in 2023. The Convention recognizes genocide to be a “crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world.” It further recognizes that during all periods of history “genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity.”

The Convention defines genocide as “any of the following acts,” such as “killing members of the group, causing serious bodily ... harm to members of the group, and deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part,” that are “committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.”

The Convention further elaborates that not only is genocide punishable, but also the conspiracy or attempt to commit genocide and complicity in genocide are punishable offenses.

The Genocide Convention sets out a legal framework that is relevant in the context of forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in China. In 1999, the former head of the Chinese Communist Party, Jiang

Zemin, banned the practice of Falun Gong, a spiritual discipline in the tradition of Buddhist principles. He initiated the foundation of the “610 Office,” a state agency with extrajudicial power that operated nationwide in China with the single task of eradicating Falun Gong. Jiang expressed his intent to eradicate Falun Gong and its members in his order to “destroy them physically.” He also ordered that if Falun Gong members died under torture, it would be falsely, but officially, recorded as “suicide.”

After 1999, the practice of harvesting organs from convicted and executed prisoners was extended and applied to prisoners of conscience. Instead of torturing them to death, the killing of Falun Gong practitioners for their organs was not only an efficient way to annihilate this group of peaceful citizens, but also offered significant financial gains for the government. The profitable nature of forced organ harvesting is important for remotely “recruiting” doctors across the country and bribing their participation. It thus became a self-propelling mechanism, where doctors and others involved in the transplantation process are paid for their compliance. If it was for the financial incentives alone, any prisoner would have been turned into an organ source, witness testimonies indicate that Falun Gong practitioners were uniquely singled out for specific medical exams and were heavily targeted for forced organ harvesting. Hence it is reasonable to establish that the main target of forced organ harvesting has been Falun Gong.

By applying the criteria of the Genocide Convention on the situation in China after 1999 laid out above, it is notable that

- Killing members of the group of Falun Gong, in the form of torture or forced organ harvesting, is present;
- Bringing destruction to the group, in whole or in part, is present;
- The intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the religious group of Falun Gong is expressed by Jiang Zemin in words and orders, and by actions in the form of a highly active nationwide 610 Office;
- Genocide is being committed against Falun Gong, the destruction of Falun Gong and its members is expressed and attempted, and thus an international response according to the Genocide Convention is needed; and
- Given the mechanism of forced organ harvesting, where transplant patients travel to China with the intent to receive a transplant organ, these so-called transplant tourists trigger the procurement of "organs on-demand" within days or weeks. The international community will need to discuss and decide if the issue of complicity to genocide is applicable, and then inform and prevent potential transplant tourists from going to China for transplantation purposes.

The Genocide Convention has laid out a definition of genocide, but the criteria do not include a reference to time. The destruction of a group can take place either in a short time frame or over a long period of time. In most cases, genocide occurs in high intensity in a short period of time, which is also described as a "hot genocide."

In contrast, a cold genocide is carried out over an extended period of time in slow motion, which makes it less detectable and allows for a protracted destruction campaign.

A one-party system as the one in China can ensure that a ban and eradication process stays in place over a long period of time, independent from elections and term limits. Therefore, the perpetrator is not under pressure to destroy the group quickly but can pursue annihilation over decades.

This makes a slow-moving destruction devastating in its outcome. The time frame of the destruction is irrelevant.

Understanding the distinction between a more recognizable hot genocide and a cold genocide is critical and allows us to clearly determine that a cold genocide, though not as easily discerned, is no less a genocide.

A slow-motion genocide can be carried out through long sentences in detention centers

and labor camps, exposure to torture, including torture resulting in death, and forced organ harvesting.

To illustrate the impact of a slow, but steady destruction, we present a model and assume for a moment that 18,250 Falun Gong prisoners of conscience are being killed for their organs per year. This would result in 50 members of the group losing their lives per day, which would be only a fraction of the 3,000 students who were killed during the Tiananmen Square massacre on June 4, 1989.

While the international media took notice of the June 4th massacre, a killing of 50 people per day does not seem to arouse much interest. However, extrapolated over the

duration of the 23 year-long persecution of Falun Gong, the destruction rate of 50 per day would result in a total of approximately 420,000 Falun Gong adherents killed for their organs.

This model shows how destructive a slow, but steady annihilation campaign can be, while more easily going undetected by the international public. This model uses conservative numbers. The cumulative number of victims over 23 years would cross the million threshold.

It is difficult to assess the actual number of Falun Gong adherents who have been killed in detention. According to some estimates, 50,000 to 100,000 members are being killed for their organs per year; although this number appears unfathomable, the actual number might be even larger.

Organs are not only used for transplants, but for other medical purposes. For example, the pancreas can be used to extract insulin, which would broaden the use of organs from forced organ harvesting applications to a non-transplant field.

Before 2006 it was unimaginable to harvest organs from living prisoners of conscience without consent, and by now we should have learned our lesson that without independent, international inspections, we cannot rule out China's next unimaginable act.

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*The profitable nature of forced organ harvesting is important in order to remotely “recruit” doctors across the country and bribe their participation. It thus became a self-propelling mechanism, where doctors and other involved in the transplantation process are paid for their compliance.*

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A cold genocide demands that we pay attention to the details and investigate the small acts that lead to crimes against humanity over time. Early detection of genocide has a higher chance of triggering an urgent response, while a protracted, slow moving destruction in small steps delays its detection and subsequently facilitates its continuation over a long period of time.

In either case, sudden or gradual, the destruction of the group can be potent and deadly.

After the 1989 student massacre on Tiananmen Square, the international community responded with determination. Sanctions affected China substantially. The Chinese government learned from this lesson.

With the ban of Falun Gong in 1999, a hot crackdown on the group did not appear to be an effective option, as it would attract too much attention. Instead, a slow moving, less detectable eradication campaign in the style of a cold genocide appeared to be more appealing to the Chinese regime.

An academic analysis, [Cold Genocide: Falun Gong in China](#), published in *Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal (GSP)* looked into the mechanisms of a cold genocide and published its findings as a case study on Falun Gong.

The authors discussed the slow-moving destruction and elaborated on factors that have led to it. They have demonstrated that the eradication campaign against Falun Gong is distinguishable as a cold genocide and can be described as a three-pronged, destructive strategy:

1. The Cold Genocide against Falun Gong is multi-dimensional, where Falun Gong practitioners are not only physically but also psychologically, socially and spiritually destroyed, which makes the destruction thorough and comprehensive.
2. It is subtle in terms of visibility, i.e. the destruction takes place in a concealed format, shielded from the public eye. While the Chinese regime has carried out public executions of convicted prisoners, the torture and forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners is not publicly carried out.
3. It is normalized in China, i.e. governmental disinformation campaigns have ostracized and dehumanized Falun Gong practitioners and thereby solicited the consent of the Chinese people to carry out the persecution and eradication of Falun Gong.

The interplay of these invisible, physical and non-physical elements of eradication has

caused a devastating and insidious destruction of Falun Gong adherents and the spiritual practice itself over the past 23 years. The three-pronged strategy reveals more about the character of this cold genocide.

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*The cumulative number of victims of forced organ harvesting over 23 years would cross the million threshold*

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It is through connecting the dots that we are able to recognize the three-pronged strategy and confirm the presence of a cold genocide.

The former head of the Chinese government expressed the intent to destroy Falun Gong, and the actions of the government corroborate the agenda to commit a cold genocide against Falun Gong. Forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners plays a major role in this campaign.

When observed in isolation, each of the three aspects—multi-dimensional, subtle, normalized—is a minor aspect that would at most evoke criticism about injustice or a violation of human rights. It is the extra step of recognizing the interplay of all three aspects that reveals the systematic and intentional destruction of Falun Gong.



## 7. Discussion and Analysis

This report has limited itself to only a small amount of data, evidence and witness reports in the context of forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. With this approach we aim to highlight critical data and information. Over the past 16 years, various independent investigators have gathered information and data that exceeds the content of our report by multiple times.

With this report we also acknowledge the work and research that has been done by all investigators, journalists, legislators, human rights and medical organizations as well as the China Tribunal. We would also like to commend the brave individuals who have risked their lives to speak out about China's transplantation crimes.

It is important to establish that there is an international and global interest to learn more about forced organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners in China and to end this transplant abuse completely as is shown by DAFOH's global petition campaign which garnered over 3 million signatures from 50 countries and regions. Forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners and any other prisoners of conscience or civilians is a crime against humanity and in the case of Falun Gong, demonstrates the presence of a cold genocide.

The fact that the first allegations of forced organ harvesting in China were independently made by people who did not practice Falun Gong, and thus did not have a conflict of interest, is an important factor in terms of the credibility of the claims. This should serve as motivation to take the allegations seriously and spend the necessary time evaluating the evidence.

The phone calls to Chinese hospitals, conducted by the Kilgour/Matas team, were probably the first specific pieces of evidence to illustrate the existence and the purposefulness of forced organ harvesting.

Another early sign of illicit transplant practices was the exponential increase of annual transplant numbers between 2000 and 2004, a crucial time period as no one in the global community suspected the existence of forced organ harvesting in China. Without public awareness, the Chinese government was emboldened to proceed without fear of reprisal, hence the 2.5-fold increase in transplants by 2004. At this point it is worth noting that in 2005, a Chinese newspaper reported that 20,000 transplants had been done the previous year, and later research suggested that the real transplant numbers were far larger than the official numbers. But for this report, we decided to analyze the officially reported numbers.

When looking at the development of the transplant numbers between 2000 and 2004,

one would have expected that the numbers would continue to increase, however, the 2005 numbers showed a decline. Usually, the transplant numbers for a given year are collected at the start of the subsequent year, thus transplant numbers for the year of 2005 are set in early 2006.

In this case, early 2006 was the time when the first whistleblowers, Peter and Annie, spoke publicly of organs being forcibly harvested from Falun Gong practitioners. The Chinese government at that point would have been alerted to the international community taking notice of its transplant market. It is thus likely that the annual transplant numbers for 2005 and 2006 declined after its 2004 peak in order to defuse a sensitive situation. In other words, we cannot exclude the possibility that the annual transplant numbers after 2004 were manipulated to decrease the number of reported transplant cases, while the actual transplant industry in China continued to grow.

The concept of manufactured numbers was later also proven in the context of China's organ donation program. It is reasonable to say that China has manipulated transplant numbers so frequently that some experts recommend official numbers not be taken at face value.

The suspicion that transplant numbers were manufactured is also supported by comparing China's transplant numbers with the numbers from countries that have altruistic organ donation programs. While other countries

display an organic development of transplant numbers with a continuous, steady increase, China's transplant numbers reflect an unrealistic "mountain and valley" trajectory: Between 2000 and 2004, the increase is too high. Between 2004 and 2006, China seems afraid to show its exorbitant transplant numbers and attempts to correct it quickly with a steep decline not observed in any other country. Between 2006 and 2015, China appears to respond to the growing international interest in its transplant market and reports a 10-yr long plateau of under 10,000 transplants per year. While numbers in other countries steadily increase, China's prior transplant boom seems to stagnate. Reports showed that China's transplant infrastructure expanded, with hospitals adding beds on transplant wards and reporting high occupancy and higher revenues, and with transplant teams working long hours. In other words, infrastructural and personnel indicators show a transplant boom, yet the official transplant numbers stagnated for 10 years. This is, to say the least, implausible. Subsequently, after the official launch of its public organ donation program, China seemed to have found new confidence and the transplant numbers increased again exponentially, larger than any other country. Are these numbers credible?

If the numbers are not credible, one must ask why? Why would China go to the effort of manufacturing its transplant numbers, be it upwards or downwards?

China's transplant numbers seem to have the tendency to push upward, as the exponential increase before 2004 and after 2015 suggest. However, it appears that the nation's organ supply does not keep up with the need for organs.

Before 2013, executed prisoners were the official, primary source of organs, but neither an exponential increase of crimes nor death sentences would explain an exponential increase in organs and transplants before 2004, nor is a young public organ donation program a plausible explanation for an increase of organ donors that exceeds other donor programs by a factor of 200 in 2017.

If China's transplant numbers were indeed accurate, then the voluntary organ donation program would reveal other flaws, insufficiencies and suspicion. If China's organ donor program indeed yielded 200 times more organ donors than other countries in 2017, one would need to ask how it achieved these numbers? Why would its organ donor program mobilize 200 times more organ registrations than other countries? If the numbers were true, one would have to ask whether those registrations were voluntary or coerced in any way? Given the traditional reluctance to donate organs in China, and public suspicion of the government's intention, the sudden increase of organ donor registrations does not make sense.

But if the numbers of registered organ donors are inflated, one must wonder where the

organs that are whitewashed through the organ donation program originate.

In the search for alternative explanations for the organ supply, the testimonies of potential victims gain importance. The testimonies of persecuted, vulnerable Falun Gong prisoners of conscience give substantial insight.

When we consider alternative organ sources, we again observe implausible circumstances: Why do thousands of Falun Gong practitioners testify that they have received medical exams, or blood testing, while at the same time being tortured and never given treatment for any medical condition? Furthermore, medical exams and blood testing are expensive procedures so that over 23 years, such expenses must have amounted to substantial costs. If it was not for the treatment and health of the victims, why would one invest possibly millions of dollars into these medical exams and blood tests?

While one cannot infer that these expenses were paid for the purpose of harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners, one can acknowledge that harvesting organs from Falun Gong or any other prisoners of conscience with the purpose to sell the organs for transplant surgeries would be a plausible explanation. It is fair to assume that the expense of medical exams, urine and blood tests would be covered by the government or prisons, which would demonstrate the CCPs involvement and sponsoring of forced organ harvesting.

## 8. Conclusion

By examining all of the various pieces of evidence, as tiny and insignificant as they might appear, the systematic and organized nature of China's forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners becomes clear. What started as a concealed organ supply chain to foster China's growing transplant infrastructure after 1999 has become a liability for the CCP.

Forced organ harvesting from living persons, i.e. the systematic killing of innocent people for their organs, is a crime against humanity, and in the case of Falun Gong, a cold genocide. Per definition and consensus, these crimes are not internal affairs of a country, regardless of the claims of sovereignty. Crimes against humanity and genocide do harm to our global community and impose a threat to humanity. It is in the interest of us all to learn about forced organ harvesting and stop it immediately.

The CCP, in control of the Chinese government, has weaponized the discipline of transplant medicine by using medical doctors to carry out the killing of dehumanized adherents of Falun Gong. The execution of banned dissidents has shifted from public squares to secret operating rooms. While personnel are incentivized financially for their work in transplant, the incentives of the CCP and the Chinese government are

different: They use the profits of the transplant market for the purpose of enticing doctors to continue transplant abuse, but the real incentive for the CCP is to silence Falun Gong practitioners and propel their destruction.

By revealing the true motivation of the perpetrator, we can discern the most efficient way to end this crime against humanity. If silencing Falun Gong is the primary goal of the CCP, and killing Falun Gong practitioners through forced organ harvesting is the 'final solution' in this agenda, then the opposite should be true: lending Falun Gong our voice and helping Falun Gong practitioners inform the public about their spiritual practice of truthfulness, compassion and tolerance, is the most powerful way to negate the CCP's purpose of forced organ harvesting.

If we raise awareness, not only about forced organ harvesting in China, but also about the practice of Falun Gong and its universal principals, then the vicious cycle of forced organ harvesting and its destruction can be reversed.

If the death of each Falun Gong practitioner through forced organ harvesting is answered by 10 more people learning about the practice and goodness of Falun Gong, then the CCP's effort to silence and eradicate Falun Gong is reversed and becomes absurd.

Previous efforts by good-hearted legislators to adopt motions and resolutions have helped to raise awareness but did not achieve the effect of stopping the Chinese government from carrying out forced organ harvesting.

By reversing the CCP's agenda of silencing Falun Gong, through a movement to talk about Falun Gong, gives all of us a tool to stand up against this cold genocide and stop forced organ harvesting. This approach would not only help Falun Gong adherents but also all other prisoners of conscience who are subjected to forced organ harvesting.

Take action today. Save a life today.

Commit yourself to tell 10 friends or colleagues about Falun Gong and its practice of truthfulness, compassion and tolerance today.

This will make it inevitable that forced organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners will end.

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*By examining all of the various pieces of evidence, as tiny and insignificant as they might appear, the systematic and organized nature of China's forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners becomes clear. What started as a concealed organ supply chain to foster China's growing transplant infrastructure after 1999 has become a liability for the CCP.*

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Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting | [www.dafoh.org](http://www.dafoh.org)