

UPDATE ON

# MEDICAL GENOCIDE

CHINA CONTINUES TRANSPLANT ABUSE  
DESPITE CLAIMS OF REFORM



## Foreword to the 2018 COHRC Report\*

By Arthur L. Caplan, Ph.D.

Professor of Bioethics and Head of the Division of Medical Ethics at New York University School of Medicine

China is a highly sophisticated nation with rapidly evolving capabilities in medicine and the life sciences. China's organ transplant services are relatively young but have quietly emerged as the largest in the world. Unfortunately, China's policies for obtaining organs to meet both internal demand and requests from transplant tourists from outside China, have not kept pace with the skill and expertise present in the nation's transplant community. China, as this outstanding, thorough and well-documented report shows, continues to permit abuses of human rights and the minimal ethical treatment of its citizens, in permitting killing in order to obtain organs for transplant.

A core moral rule articulated with the arrival of technologies that permit the use of cadaver sources for organs for transplant is that the donor must be dead prior to procurement. Moreover, transplant teams cannot cause the deliberate death of donors nor can they accept organs known to originate from persons who have been killed for their parts. These aspects of what has come to be known as the 'dead donor rule' are recognized by the international transplant community, professional associations of those working in the field of transplant, and the regulatory requirements of governments where cadaver procurement is allowed. China, as the report shows, is not, despite protests to the contrary, following the ethical and legal obligations it bears in order to conduct cadaver organ procurement.

China continues to lack a well-organized cadaver procurement system. It has no law recognizing brain death. As the numbers and testimony and history documented in this report show, the nation continues to rely on a flow of organs from executed prisoners to provide a supply of organs for internal use and to sell to foreigners who come to gain rapid access to transplants they could not secure in their native lands.

Using executed prisoners for obtaining organs is morally abhorrent in many ways. Prisoners selected for execution cannot provide persuasive consent to the use of the organs after death. Nor is there any monitoring or auditing going on by independent authorities to show the validity of

prisoner consent. Prisoners are being killed, and organs taken, with little attention to brain death and their humane treatment as donors. And some who are being executed are being killed for reasons that legal and ethical experts around the world do not accept as legitimate rationales for capital punishment. This is especially true when prisoners are executed for political, religious or spiritual beliefs.

This report must be attended to by both the transplant community and governments all over the world. They must make it clear that a 'killing for parts' policy will result in China's being excluded from full participation in transplantation, medical research and medical meetings no matter the prowess displayed by Chinese transplant medicine. There continues to be an abhorrent violation of basic human rights at the core of Chinese transplant procurement policy. Killing cannot be a component of any ethical cadaver procurement system. Read this report and then push your government to act to redress what must end.

Arthur L. Caplan, Ph.D.

\* *The full report is available at [ChinaOrganHarvest.org](http://ChinaOrganHarvest.org)*

Questions surrounding organ transplant abuse in China have long troubled Western academics, media, and government entities and its use of organs from prisoners has become a hotly debated issue in the international transplant community.

In 2015, China asserted that it had discontinued the practice of extracting organs from executed death-row prisoners and transitioned completely to ethical organ sourcing.<sup>1</sup> As a result of an international public relations campaign using falsified data, presentations of unimplemented plans, and hosting foreign experts on guided tours of Chinese hospitals, its “Chinese mode of donation and transplantation” and claimed reform have gained acceptance by many international transplantation organizations and governments.<sup>2</sup>

However, in October 2017, a major South Korean TV station sent investigative journalists to the Oriental Organ Transplant Center in Tianjin, one of China’s largest transplant centers.<sup>3</sup> The journalists discovered that despite government claims to the contrary, foreign patients were still flocking to China for new organs that were promised in days to weeks, with additional monetary “donations” from patients resulting in expedited surgeries. A nearby hotel housed the overflow of foreign patients. This center is estimated to perform thousands of transplants each year.<sup>4</sup>

This is but one example that reflects the current scale, on-demand nature, and abundance of organs in China’s transplant system. The number of voluntary donations is far from sufficient to support the on-demand transplants being performed. International observers have raised concerns that the Chinese reforms were only a “semantic trick.”<sup>5</sup>

Then what is the current scale and trajectory of China’s organ transplant industry? What is the extent of China’s transition to an ethical transplant framework? What evidence exists to indicate continued harvesting of organs from prisoners for on-demand transplantation? If the number of voluntary donations is wholly insufficient to support the high volume of transplants in China, then what are the likely sources of organs? What are the factors driving the ongoing abuses?

A team of researchers at the China Organ Harvest Research Center (COHRC) has examined hundreds of China’s transplant hospitals, government and industry statements, policies, legislation, regulations, and media reports as well as the history and operations of China’s organ donation and transplantation system.

The 2018 report updates past research with recent developments and newly available evidence to shed light on the above questions. This publication includes a summary of the report.

## Contents

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Background  | 6     |
| 2. China’s On-Demand Organ Transplant System   | 8     |
| • Rapid Growth Since 2000  |       |
| • On-Demand Transplants  |       |
| 3. Volume of Transplants   | 10    |
| • Continued Growth After International Attention in 2006                                   |       |
| • Actual Volume Order of Magnitude Greater Than Official Figure                            |       |
| 4. Latest Developments   | 12    |
| • 2017 On-Site Investigation   |       |
| • Sustained Abundance of Organs  |       |
| • Aggressive Plans for Growth  |       |
| 5. Unidentified Organ Sources  | 14    |
| • Death-Row Prisoners  |       |
| • Apparent Overnight Transition to Voluntary Donation                                      |       |
| • Donation and Allocation System Used to Launder Organs                                    |       |
| 6. Victims   | 16    |
| 7. A State-Driven Crime  | 18    |
| 8. Global Expansion and Implications   | 20    |
| • First Open House at a Chinese Transplant Center  |       |
| • Global Expansion   |       |
| • Implications   |       |
| 9. Timeline  | 22    |
| 10. Myths and Facts  | 24    |
| • “Before 2010, most organs are sourced from convicted death-row prisoners”                |       |
| • “After 2015, voluntary donations are the main source of organs for transplants in China” |       |
| • “China’s use of immunosuppressants accounts for only 10,000 transplants per year”        |       |
| • “Doctors could never be forced to extract organs from living people”                     |       |
| 11. Global Response  | 26    |
| • Legislation  |       |
| • Resolutions  |       |
| 12. How You Can Help   | 28    |
| 13. References   | 30-41 |

## Background

China's organ transplant industry is relatively young but quickly emerged as the most prolific in the world only a few years after 2000 despite a dearth of voluntary organ donations.<sup>6</sup>

In 2006, allegations first came to light that prisoners of conscience were being killed on demand in detention facilities and hospitals throughout China to supply its vast, lucrative organ transplantation industry.<sup>7</sup>

Since then, international researchers have continued to investigate these allegations. Among them, two Canadians—former Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific David Kilgour and human rights lawyer David Matas—came to “the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true.” They later compiled their findings in the book *Bloody Harvest*.<sup>8</sup>

Nevertheless, the transplant industry in China continued to grow at a rapid pace over the next

decade, a rate that would have been impossible without the help of illicit organ sourcing.

International investigators joined forces to research hundreds of transplant hospitals throughout China and published an updated report in June 2016.<sup>9</sup> Spanning 680 pages and containing nearly 2,400 references, the report uncovers the true nature and scale of these abuses. The report concludes:

“The Chinese Communist Party has engaged the State in the mass killings of innocents, primarily practitioners of the spiritually-based set of exercises, Falun Gong, but also Uyghurs, Tibetans, and select House Christians, in order to obtain organs for transplants.<sup>10</sup> Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements, the 169 approved transplant hospitals could have conducted 60,000 to 100,000 transplants per year, in contrast to China's official claim of 10,000 per year.<sup>11</sup>”

Israel, Spain, Italy, and Taiwan have passed laws preventing their citizens from traveling to China to receive organ transplants from illicit sources.<sup>12</sup>

The U.S. House of Representatives and the European Parliament have passed resolutions (H. Res. 343 and 2013/2981(RSP), respectively) condemning China's killing of prisoners of conscience for organs.<sup>13</sup> Hearings on the matter have been held by the U.S. Congress, the British Parliament, the European Parliament, and the Canadian Parliament.

Freedom House released a report in 2017 citing its own review of “credible evidence suggesting that ... Falun Gong detainees were killed for their organs on a large scale.” It added, “the large-scale disappearance of young Uyghur men, accounts of routine blood-testing of Uyghur political prisoners, and reports of mysterious deaths of Tibetans and Uyghurs in custody should raise alarm that these populations may also be victims of involuntary organ harvesting.”<sup>14</sup>

China's killing for organs is beginning to gain the attention of media outlets all over the world.

“The [Communist] regime's ghoulish and inhumane practice of robbing individuals of their freedom, throwing them in labor camps or prisons, and then executing them and harvesting their organs for transplants is way beyond the pale of comprehension and must be opposed universally and ended unconditionally.”

—Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, U.S. Congresswoman



On April 20, 2006, the witness appeared at a rally in front of the White House and publicly exposed the forced organ harvesting taking place in China.



# China's On-Demand Organ Transplant System

## RAPID GROWTH SINCE 2000

China began to conduct research and clinical experiments in human organ transplantation in the 1960s,<sup>15</sup> but it was not until 2000 that the industry entered a period of tremendous growth.

Before 1999, there were 150 transplant institutions in mainland China.<sup>16</sup> In 2007, more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits from the Ministry of Health to continue

## ON-DEMAND TRANSPLANTS

Investigators discovered that organ transplants in China are conducted on demand, organs are taken from living sources, and transplant operations are scheduled in advance with short wait times.<sup>20</sup> Doctors are able to procure multiple organs for a single patient in quick succession in case a spare is needed due to mismatch.<sup>21</sup> It is not uncommon in China for a patient to receive multiple transplants

### Transplants Scheduled Ahead of Time

In addition to pre-scheduled surgeries, many individual and institutional accounts in hospital profiles, media reports, and other sources show multiple transplants being conducted simultaneously, which would have required planning in advance:

- An Israeli patient traveled to China for a heart transplant scheduled two weeks ahead of time in 2005.<sup>24</sup>
- A hospital conducted 5 liver transplants and 6 kidney transplants simultaneously in 2006.<sup>25</sup>

performing transplants.<sup>17</sup> Liver transplants increased tenfold between 1999 and 2000 and tripled between 2000 and 2005.<sup>18</sup>

The surge in transplants, while initially supplying the needs of the domestic population, rapidly resulted in a boom in transplant tourism from other countries, making China a global center for those in need of new vital organs.<sup>19</sup>

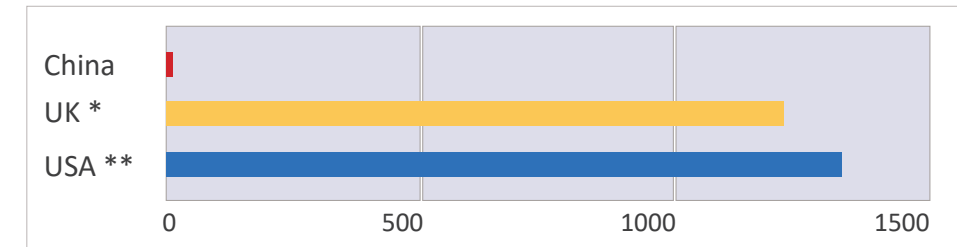
of the same organ.<sup>22</sup> Hospitals routinely perform multiple transplants a day.<sup>23</sup> It was no longer seen as a special achievement for one department to conduct more than 10 or even 20 kidney transplants within 24 hours.

How is this done in a country where organ donation is culturally taboo and there is no effective organ donation system?

- A hospital performed 4 heart transplants simultaneously in one afternoon in 2013.<sup>26</sup>
- A liver failure patient received a same-day transplant upon transfer to a hospital in 2016.<sup>27</sup>
- A hospital performed 16 organ transplants (10 heart, liver, and kidney and 6 cornea) in one day in October 2016.<sup>28</sup>
- A hospital quoted wait times of just days or weeks in October 2017, with patients receiving expedited surgeries if additional monetary "donations" were made.<sup>29</sup>

## Short Wait Times

Median Kidney Wait Time in Days



Sources: \* *The Guardian* \*\* *United States Renal Data System*

Most patients in other countries with advanced healthcare capabilities and well-organized organ donation and allocation systems have to wait years for a transplant.<sup>34</sup> In China, hospitals have quoted wait times between days and weeks, including for re-transplants in case of failure.<sup>35</sup>

## Living Organ Sources

Unlike the rest of the world, it is common practice in China to excise whole vital organs from living bodies, thus killing the unwilling "donor."

Liver extraction procedures with warm ischemia times of under 5 minutes became a Chinese industry standard well before 2009.<sup>30</sup> Such short warm ischemia times could not have been obtained using "no-heartbeat cadavers" as claimed, given that China had no donation system before 2010. Another technique was developed for the rapid extraction of an abdominal organ by excising surrounding organs simultaneously, which could further reduce both organ damage and warm ischemia time.<sup>31</sup> This procedure is also widely used in many hospitals throughout China.

The China Liver Transplant Registry reported in 2006 that more than 25% of cases were emergency transplants, for which organs were found within days or even hours.<sup>36</sup> This took place when China had no organ donation system at all and continued even after China announced its transition to voluntary donations, a source less readily available than death-row executions.

"We carry out kidney transplants from living sources ... It's completely different from cadaveric kidney transplants ..."  
 "Our department has adopted a quick combined abdominal organ-cutting technique to cut the liver, shorten the warm ischemia time, reduce the rate of organ rejection, and facilitate the recovery of graft function."

—Archived web page of the China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center(2004)<sup>32</sup>

"We will continue to perform transplants until one is successful and will not charge for repeat surgeries in case of failure ..."

—Kunming Kidney Disease Hospital, advertising "donors seeking matched recipients" (2008)<sup>33</sup>

# Volume of Transplants

## CONTINUED GROWTH

### AFTER INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION IN 2006

After allegations of forced organ harvesting from prisoners attracted international scrutiny in 2006, the Chinese government attributed illicit transplants to a chaotic, criminal market.<sup>37</sup> The Ministry of Health enacted a new approval system and issued permits to 164 transplant centers.<sup>38</sup> Meanwhile, the government systematically falsified data and deflated transplant volumes.<sup>39</sup> It created a false impression that most hospitals stopped performing transplants in July 2007 and that there were gradually fewer transplants being performed in China.

The reality is, however, that under this new system, large, Ministry-approved institutions achieved even greater development with decreased competition and full government support. Many other hospitals continued performing transplants without permits. On the whole, organ transplantation in China has continued to grow steadily.<sup>40</sup> Transplant centers have expanded significantly with the addition of more beds and new wards, wings and buildings.<sup>41</sup>

“Our country’s liver transplantation business has entered a period of stable development. The liver transplant business at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University is flourishing. It moved into a new building in 2007. Liver transplantation has become more systematic, professional, and large-scale.”

—Website of the Liver Transplant Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University (2011)<sup>42</sup>

“The speed of development has caught up to that of high-speed rail.”

—Du Yingdong, deputy director of the liver transplant center at No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Command (2012)<sup>43</sup>

## ACTUAL VOLUME

### ORDER OF MAGNITUDE GREATER THAN OFFICIAL FIGURE

Since the year 2000, the United States has performed an average of 6,000 liver transplants annually.<sup>44</sup> In China, this figure is matched by just a few hospitals. For instance, Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center, which predominately focuses on liver transplants, has more than 500 dedicated transplant beds. This corresponds to a capacity of 6,000 to 8,000 transplants per year.<sup>45</sup>

China’s official figure of 10,000-15,000 transplants per year is also surpassed by just a few hospitals. Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements for transplant centers and other data, the 164 Ministry-approved transplant hospitals could have conducted more than 70,000 transplants per year. Thus, these approved hospitals had the capacity to perform more than one million total transplants since 2000.<sup>46</sup>

Table: Minimum transplant capacity of the 164 Ministry-approved transplant hospitals based on government-imposed bed count requirements<sup>47</sup>

| Permit Type    | Hospitals | Minimum Bed Requirement | Annual Transplants Per Hospital * | Annual Transplants in Category * |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Liver          | 21        | 25                      | 300                               | 6,300                            |
| Kidney         | 65        | 30                      | 360                               | 23,400                           |
| Liver & Kidney | 60        | 55                      | 660                               | 39,600                           |
| Heart & Lung   | 18        | 15                      | 180                               | 3,240                            |
| All            | 164       |                         |                                   | 72,540                           |

\* Calculated based on 100% bed utilization rates and 1-month hospitalization time

Furthermore, evidence shows that most of the 164 approved hospitals exceed the minimum bed counts, including some with hundreds of beds dedicated to organ transplantation and bed utilization rates between 100% and 200%.<sup>48</sup>

It should also be noted that more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits in 2007 to continue

“Our hospital conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplants within a particular year.”

—Zhu Jiye, Director of the Organ Transplant Institute of Peking University (2013)<sup>51</sup>

performing transplants.<sup>49</sup> This suggests they also met the Ministry’s minimum capacity requirements for certified transplant centers. Many continued to perform transplants despite not having received approval.<sup>50</sup> Therefore, the actual number of transplants performed yearly in China is likely an order of magnitude greater than the official figure.

“Tens of thousands of patients have received liver or kidney transplants here.”

—First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University (2010)<sup>52</sup>



## Latest Developments

### 2017 ON-SITE INVESTIGATION

In October 2017, a major South Korean TV station sent investigative journalists to the Oriental Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin Central Hospital, one of China's largest transplant centers.<sup>53</sup>

The journalists reported that the center generally quoted to patients wait times for organs ranging from days to weeks. They also noted that the hospital solicited monetary “donations” from patients in exchange for scheduling transplants even more quickly. Operating rooms were observed to be in use around the clock. Even though China claims to have ceased performing transplants for foreign patients, the international department

alone performed eight transplants the day before the journalists' visit. The center also housed foreign patients in a nearby hotel in addition to its own 500 transplant beds and three dedicated international transplant wards. These findings suggest that the center continues to perform thousands of transplants per year.

Tianjin Oriental is but one example that reflects the current scale, on-demand nature, and abundance of organs in China's transplant industry even after officials announced that voluntary donations had become the sole organ source. Furthermore, transplant tourism to China continues to thrive despite official statements to the contrary.



Tianjin Oriental Transplant Center opened in 2006 with 500 beds. Its bed utilization reached 90% in 2009 and 131% in 2013 before more beds were added. With 500 beds, a 100% utilization rate, and an average hospitalization time of 3 to 4 weeks, its transplant volume could have reached 6,000 to 8,000 per year.<sup>54</sup>

### SUSTAINED ABUNDANCE OF ORGANS

In phone surveys conducted between July 2016 and June 2017 of nearly one hundred transplant hospitals, most doctors and transplant coordinators claimed that organ sources remained ample, with some hospitals claiming to have surplus organs.<sup>55</sup> One hospital offered free liver transplants for the first ten children to register.

Despite knowing little about brain-death criteria, most doctors claimed the organs used were from “brain-dead donors” and thus were of better quality than death-row organs. They also revealed that most transplant organs did not come from the national organ allocation system (COTRS) because they could not access the system at all.

“We often have a lot of [organ sources] here and use those people from their teens to twenty years old, those kids, that kind of quality is very good ... and we can't use them all. For example, after procuring 100 livers, maybe our own center only does 20 transplants ...”

—Dr. Liao Jixiang, an organ coordinator at People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 303 in Nanning (May 30, 2017)

“[The national organ sharing system] is all a lie ... you know that website can't do anything, it's all just a formality... all the donors are found by each hospital itself, not centrally allocated by that national system. It is impossible, its website does not allow entry.”

—Kidney transplant coordinator Director Wang at Yuhuangding Hospital in Shandong Province (June 10, 2017)



#### 10 Free Liver Transplants. (2017)<sup>56</sup>

Commercial on Jilin Travel Radio: *These kids' lives are in danger, and here's millions of RMB worth of aid.*

### AGGRESSIVE PLANS FOR GROWTH

There is enormous demand for transplants in China and the increased hospital capacity is still insufficient to meet it. Huang Jiefu, China's top transplant official, attributed the limiting factor not to organ availability but rather to a lack of qualified hospitals and experienced doctors.<sup>57</sup> He has also advocated making organs procured in China available to other regions. This implies that China has an abundance of transplantable organs.<sup>58</sup>

Since 2015, Huang Jiefu has announced plans on different occasions to increase the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to 300 and even to 500 over the next few years.<sup>59</sup> In August 2017, he declared that China would increase the number of approved transplant hospitals and perform the most transplants in the world by 2020.<sup>60</sup> In February 2018, the government increased the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to 178.<sup>61</sup>

All these developments have occurred in the absence of sufficient voluntary donations and regulatory oversight in China's transplant system.

## Unidentified Organ Sources

In response to international criticism since 2006, Chinese officials acknowledged that almost all transplant organs came from death-row prisoners and, later, from voluntary donations.

### DEATH-ROW PRISONERS

International organizations estimate that death-row executions in China have numbered in the thousands each year since 2000.

However, the rate of executions appears to be in decline.<sup>62</sup> A decade later, transplants that relied on death-row organs were becoming “a stream without a source.”<sup>63</sup>

### APPARENT OVERNIGHT TRANSITION TO VOLUNTARY DONATION

China did not have an organ donation system until March 2010, when it first piloted a program in 19 provinces and cities.<sup>64</sup> Despite receiving only 207 donations in its first two years,<sup>65</sup> the program was expanded nationwide with the announcement of a national organ allocation system, the China Organ Transplant Response System (COTRS), in August 2013.<sup>66</sup>

Chinese government figures stated in September 2013 that 23% of organs used came from donations.<sup>67</sup> Huang Jiefu later stated that 80% of transplant organs in

2014 came from donations and that China stopped using death-row organs completely in January 2015.<sup>68</sup> Huang Jiefu claimed that China built up its organ donation and transplant framework in only several years, whereas in other countries this process has required decades.<sup>69</sup>

However, upon examining the evidence, this miraculous jump in donation figures appears to have been contrived after the fact to bridge the gap to China's supposed “new era” of ethical organ procurement.

### Implausible Transition to Ethical Organ Sourcing

Before 2010

No organ donation system  
Almost complete reliance on death-row prisoners and prisoners of conscience

2010-2015

2010: First organ donation systems piloted  
2013: National donation/allocation system started  
23% of organs said to be donated  
2014: 80% of organs said to be donated  
2015: 100% of organs said to be donated

2015 to present

End of 2017: China's 373,536 registered donors would yield only dozens of donors per year, and the sum of reported donation numbers (mainly from non-registered donors in ICUs) in each region was far fewer than the official number of 15,000 transplants performed.

## DONATION AND ALLOCATION SYSTEM USED TO LAUNDER ORGANS

### Donations Far Fewer Than Transplants Performed

Based on the proportion of registered donors to actual donors in the United States,<sup>70</sup> China's heavily publicized 373,536 registered donors as of the end of 2017<sup>71</sup> would have yielded less than 29 actual donors. Nor could organs procured from non-registered donors (mainly from ICUs) be the main sources of China's transplant system as claimed, as the sum of reported donation numbers

in each region (including both registered and non-registered donors)<sup>72</sup> was far lower than even the official number of transplants.

Longstanding impediments to organ donation in China include cultural inhibitions, a lack of legislation for brain death, an insufficient legal framework to guarantee ethical donations, and a lack of public trust in the medical system.<sup>73</sup>

### Donation System Remains an Empty Shell

At the end of 2015, Huang Jiefu said that the “National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee...exists in name only.”<sup>74</sup> In 2017, Huang revealed further that China had only one person overseeing organ donation and transplantation, compared to 1,500 in the United States.<sup>75</sup>

While COTRS is designed to manage all donors and recipients in the country,<sup>76</sup> only 31,000 potential recipients had been registered on the official website as of March 2017.<sup>77</sup> A phone survey ending in June 2017 showed that most transplant hospitals in China could not access COTRS.<sup>78</sup> It is thus clear that most transplant organs had not come from COTRS.

### Regulations Embed Loopholes For Illicit Organ Sourcing

China has not enacted fundamental laws governing organ sourcing, donation, procurement, allocation, and transplantation.<sup>79</sup> Its administrative policies and regulations are

heavily influenced by special interest groups and are not enforced in the medical system, nor can these regulations control the military, judiciary, and other entities that participate in transplantation.<sup>80</sup>

### Opaque Operations

China's Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs) are established inside ministry-approved transplant centers.<sup>81</sup> Huang Jiefu admitted, “Organ resources—all recipients and donors, the entire chain of organ donation and transplantation, is in the hospitals.”<sup>82</sup> Hospitals operate without oversight and include the same surgeons who have been involved in unethical organ procurement.<sup>83</sup>

Huang Jiefu said in 2017 that 70% of organs came from brain-dead donors; the others were mainly from donation after brain death followed by cardiac death.<sup>84</sup> However, 90% of doctors in China were unaware of a standard procedure

to determine brain death as of late 2014.<sup>85</sup> This remained the case in 2017.<sup>86</sup> This contradiction suggests widespread abuse of brain death determination in China.

China's blueprint for its organ donation system and regulatory framework has not been implemented. Death-row prisoners, who were re-categorized as voluntary citizen donors starting in 2015,<sup>87</sup> and voluntary donations combined can account for only a small fraction of all transplants performed in China. The heavily publicized donation and allocation system serves as a façade used to whitewash illicit organ sources.



## Victims

The first recorded instance of organ harvesting from a Chinese political prisoner during execution was in 1978.<sup>88</sup> In 1984, multiple government bodies and ministries jointly promulgated a regulation allowing the bodies and organs of prisoners to be used at will by the State under certain conditions.<sup>89</sup> China later started using organs from prisoners of conscience and minorities on a small scale.<sup>90</sup>

There was no tremendous development in China's transplant industry until 2000, when the Chinese government started prioritizing organ transplantation in its national strategy with significant investment in research, development, industrialization, and training.<sup>91</sup>

This exponential increase in organ transplants without voluntary donations proceeded in

parallel with the Chinese government's campaign to wipe out Falun Gong.

Falun Gong is a meditation practice, based on ancient Chinese traditions of health and self-improvement, whose adherents seek to cultivate the qualities of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. By the end of the 1990s, the government estimated that over 70 million people in China were practicing Falun Gong, a figure also quoted by several Western news outlets.<sup>92</sup>

The former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin saw the group's popularity and revival of traditional values as a threat to his rule, and he launched a violent campaign in July 1999 to "defame their reputations, bankrupt them financially and destroy them physically."<sup>93</sup>



Falun Gong practitioners meditate in Muxidi, Beijing before the persecution began in 1999.

When the persecution first began, millions of Falun Gong practitioners from around China traveled to Beijing to appeal to the central government. Many of them were arrested but were unwilling to disclose their identities to protect their families and friends. They thus became part of a large anonymous population held captive by the State.<sup>94</sup> In the following years, hundreds of thousands of practitioners were rounded up all across China. Those who refused to renounce their faith began to disappear without a trace.<sup>95</sup>

Since July 1999, Falun Gong practitioners in China have faced imprisonment and torture in forced labor camps, black jails, prisons, brain-washing centers, and secret military detention facilities.<sup>96</sup> They have also been forcibly subjected, both in custody and in their homes, to blood tests and medical examinations related to organ function.<sup>97</sup> By May 2017, China's public security system had built a national database of more than 40 million individuals, including dissidents and migrants.<sup>98</sup>



Falun Gong practitioners unfurl banners on Tiananmen Square in Beijing to protest the persecution. The banners read "Truthfulness, Compassion, Tolerance."

"Chairman Jiang put a lot of emphasis, he gave instructions on this, about people selling kidneys for transplant surgeries. After Jiang issued the order, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners ... It was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants."<sup>99</sup>

—Bai Shuzhong, former head of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department Health Division (2014)

"Opposing Falun Gong is a grave political struggle. We must not be softhearted when dealing with a little group of hardcore reactionaries."<sup>100</sup>

—Huang Jiefu, former Deputy Minister of Health and current director of the China Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee (2001)

## A State-Driven Crime

Since 2000, the Chinese regime has prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy and as a future emerging industry.<sup>101</sup> The ministries of health, science and technology, and education, as well as the military, have all invested heavily in transplant technology R&D, personnel training, and industrialization of transplantation.<sup>102</sup> Most ministry-approved transplant centers receive significant funding from all levels of government. The development of new capabilities and techniques has allowed transplantation in China to grow into a large, industrialized operation in just a few years.

The Ministry of Health and its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), have been fully responsible for the overall planning, policy making, regulation and management of China's transplant industry

and its organ donation and allocation system.<sup>103</sup> Approximately 800 civilian hospitals have been involved in organ transplantation.<sup>104</sup>

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is one of the few militaries in the world that belongs to a political party rather than the state. Jiang Zemin authorized the General Logistics Department to serve as the core unit to lead every level of the military to eradicate the practice of Falun Gong. The military was given the power to manage and oversee secret detention facilities and concentration camps as well as the dispatch of organ sources (living "donors") and supervision of organ procurement.<sup>105</sup> Over 100 PLA and Armed Police Force hospitals have been involved in organ transplantation<sup>106</sup> and they supply civilian hospitals with fresh organs on demand.

IPC  
臓器移植国際（中国）支援センター

设为首页 添加收藏

JAPANESE 中文版 ENGLISH

### 中国脏器移植实际情况

在中国29个省、市、自治区的国立医院仅肾移植手术已经完成3万5千余例，在全国范围内，每年肾移植手术例数多达5000件以上。能完成如此数量的移植手术，是与中国政府的支持分不开的。中国政府最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、司法部、卫生部以及民政部于1984年10月9日联合颁布有关法律，确立提供脏器是一项政府支持行为。这可谓世界绝无仅有。与发达国家相比，中国在医疗设备及护理体制上，并非无可挑剔，但就脏器移植而言，手术的方式均为国际公认固定模式，在这方面中国的医学技术水平已达到世界先进行列。目前每年都有数十名左右的脏器衰竭晚期

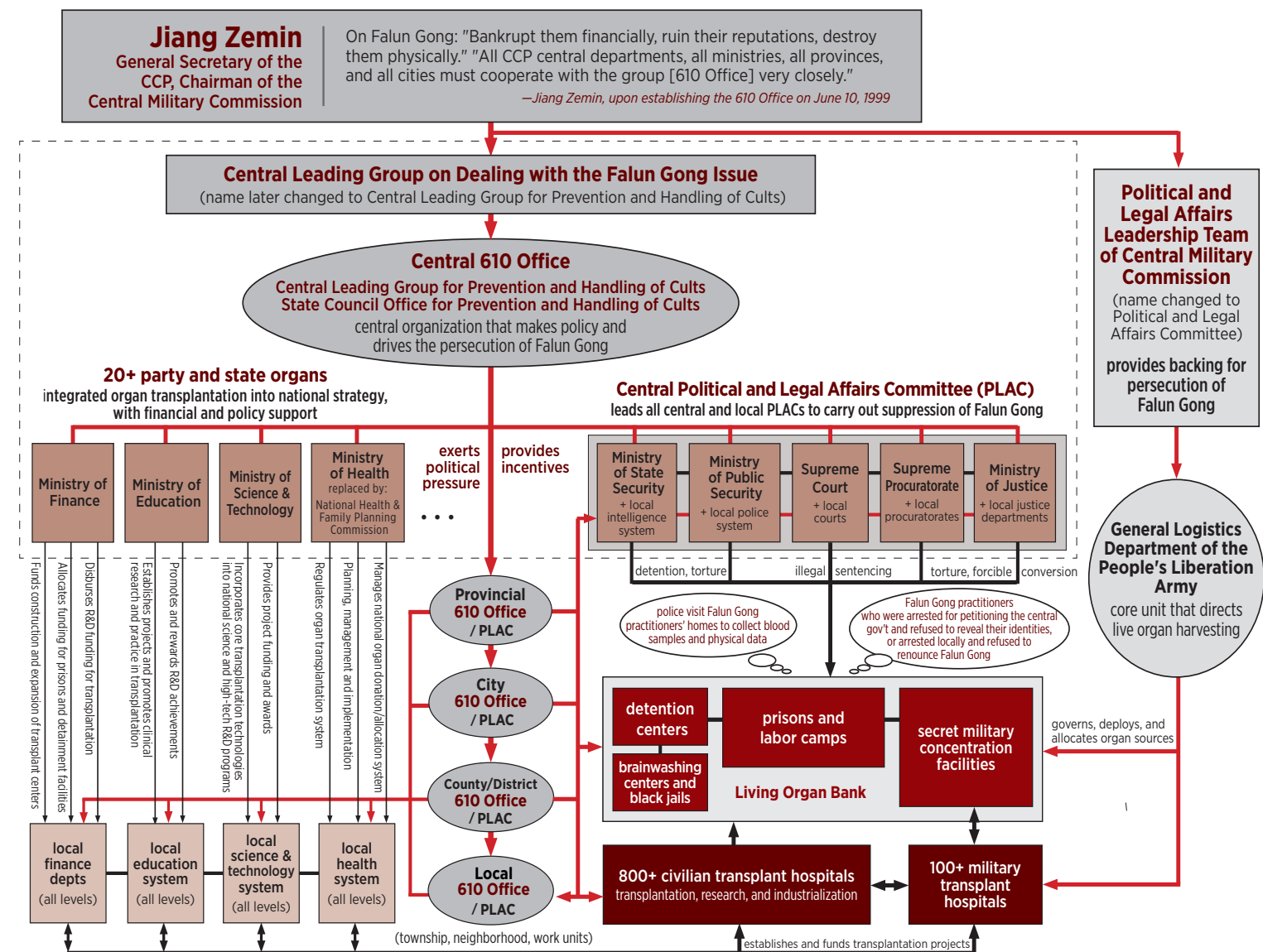
"Being able to complete such a number of organ transplant operations is inseparable from the government's support. The Chinese government's Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly promulgated a regulation on October 9, 1984 and established that organ procurement would be an activity supported by the government. This is a one of a kind in the world."

Before starting its official campaign against Falun Gong, the central Communist Party leadership created the "610 Office" on June 10, 1999, an ad hoc agency established directly under the Central Committee and with a structure extending from top to bottom throughout the Party, government, and military.<sup>108</sup> It has been endowed with extraordinarily broad and extralegal powers to systematically eradicate Falun Gong. The Party mobilized the entire state apparatus to carry out this campaign, which includes organ harvesting in its directives.<sup>109</sup>

Since the persecution began in July 1999, anti-Falun Gong propaganda has been broadcast throughout China and spread globally by the

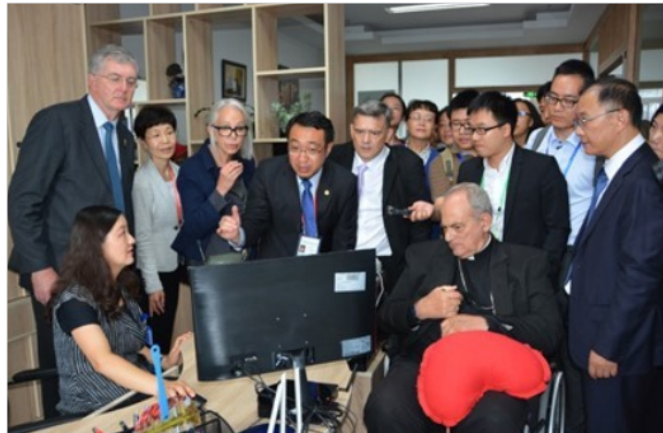
Party's overseas media outlets and consulates.<sup>110</sup> The demonization of and incitement of hatred toward Falun Gong provided a basis on which crimes against practitioners could be justified.

Harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners not only supports the Communist Party's campaign to destroy what it declared to be its number one enemy but also provides financial and advancement opportunities for hospitals and doctors, both civilian and military. Organ transplantation has long been a health benefit offered to the Communist Party's elite. This benefit is also extended to foreign dignitaries and the elite of overseas Chinese as a means to gain influence as part of the regime's United Front.<sup>111</sup>



## Global Expansion and Implications

### First Open House at a Chinese Transplant Center



International experts visit the hospital's OPO office to learn about China's organ procurement and allocation system.



Experts participate in a donor registration-themed activity.



Experts unveil the hospital's human organ donation memorial park.

As China was “honestly opening a window” to its transplant system, Huang Jiefu invited international experts to tour the Calmette International Hospital at the Kunming First People's Hospital in August 2017.<sup>113</sup> This was the first time China had opened a transplant hospital to international experts, who were to experience “the Chinese mode” of organ donation and transplantation.

The experts watched as donor organs were transported to the hospital by helicopter and sent to an operating theater through a “green passage.” They visited an Organ Procurement Organization office to learn about the hospital's process of organ procurement, allocation, and transplantation. They also visited a reception area for families of organ donors and equipment storage rooms.

While the experts were awed by the showcase of China's “amazing progress” in organ donation, the entire Yunnan province averaged only 47 voluntary organ donations per year over the prior four years,<sup>114</sup> which could not even supply the organs used by this hospital alone.

On October 19, 2016, the hospital performed 16 transplants in a single day.<sup>115</sup> About 140 medical personnel directly participated in the surgeries. In March 2017, Calmette invited personnel from the Oklahoma Transplant Center in the United States to perform 15 transplant surgeries in 24 hours.<sup>116</sup>

### Global Expansion

In addition to perpetuating inbound transplant tourism, China is seeking to make organs procured in the mainland available to residents in other regions. Huang Jiefu visited Taiwan in December 2014 to promote a “cross-strait organ exchange platform” to export organs from the mainland to Taiwan so that “patients would no longer need to travel to China to undergo transplants.”<sup>117</sup>

He also promoted transplantation in China to overseas markets in August 2015, stating, “The future transplant costs in China will still be the cheapest, most accessible in the world, and of high quality.”<sup>118</sup>

The China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation (COTDF) signed an organ sharing agreement with the Macau Health Bureau in November 2017 to alleviate the organ shortage there. Residents of Macau, Hong Kong, and Taiwan can register for organs through COTRS. As of December 2017, 519 Hong Kong and 50 Macau residents had received organ transplants in mainland China.<sup>119</sup>

These expansion plans are not limited to Asia. At the 2017 Chinese Transplant Conference, Huang Jiefu presented organ transplantation as part of China's Belt and Road Initiative.<sup>120</sup> The Initiative aims to strengthen economic and political ties between China and other parts of Asia, Europe, East Africa, and Oceania.

China is also expanding its influence beyond the Belt and Road region. In November 2017, the Tahoe Group, which has donated 100 million RMB to the COTDF, signed a memorandum of strategic cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center to import its leading technology and strength in organ transplantation and other subjects.<sup>121</sup>

### Implications

China's illusion of progress has led some international organizations to acknowledge the “Chinese mode” of organ donation and transplantation and renew collaboration with its transplant entities. This false appearance of an overnight transition to ethical organ sourcing was created by its public relations campaigns, presentation of falsified data, and unimplemented blueprints at international forums, including Vatican summit on organ trafficking and transplant conferences.<sup>122</sup>

Given that its transplant system continues to be supported by the killing of innocents, China's expansion of influence and organ sharing agreements with other parts of Asia, Belt and Road regions, and beyond, as well as the desire of international organizations to adopt this model, have far-reaching implications for the world.

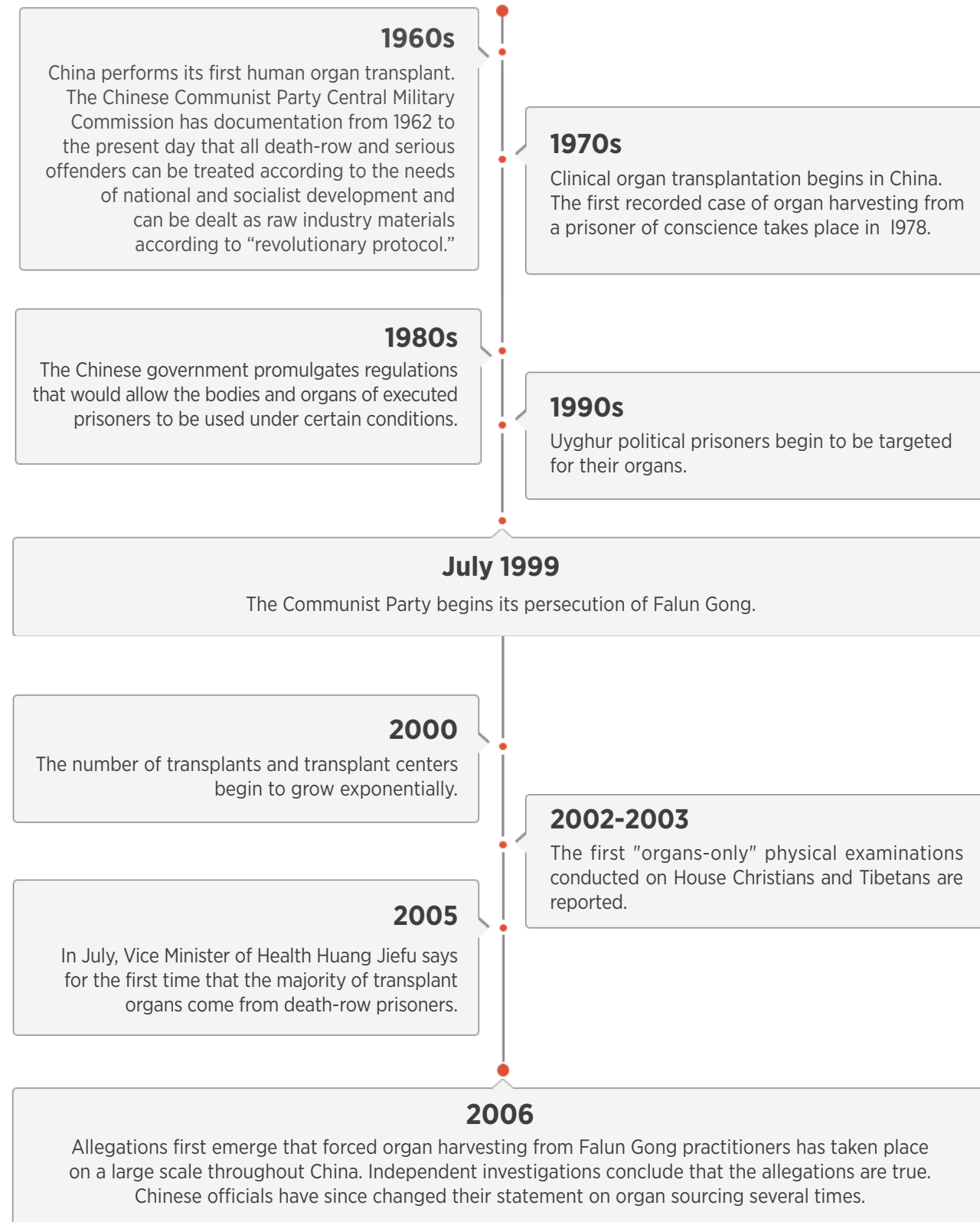
“International transplantation is like a boat, and for many years, China was swimming outside of the boat. Now the boat, with China jumping on board, is moving faster than ever before.” “China's efforts are leading the boat's way.”<sup>123</sup>

—José Núñez, Medical Director of the World Health Organization's organ donation and transplantation program (August 2017 and February 2018)

“Just a few years ago, China was persona non grata in the transplantation world over its use of organs from executed inmates, some of them prisoners of conscience. But at the Transplantation Society's annual congress in Madrid in July 2018, the tables turned as 150 Chinese experts took part, and one-time critics endorsed the country's organ donation system despite allegations it is far from transparent.”<sup>124</sup>

—Agence France-Presse (AFP) News (July 2018)

# Timeline



**Myth: “Before 2015, most organs were sourced from convicted death-row prisoners”**

**Fact:** China’s transplant volume has increased dramatically since 2000 with a thirty-fold increase in liver transplants alone between 1999 and 2005.<sup>125</sup> Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements, the 164 approved transplant hospitals in China have the capability to, and most likely, conduct over 70,000 transplants per year.<sup>126</sup>

In comparison, many sources estimate the number of death-row executions in China in the thousands each year, with numbers decreasing since 2000. Huang Jiefu corroborated that “death-row executions had decreased by 10% each year.”<sup>127</sup> The number of organs taken from death-row prisoners could not have supplied the number of transplants performed in China.

Furthermore, Huang announced in 2015 that

China had completely transitioned to voluntarily donations. However, the number of voluntary donors has remained low and flat, and this widening gap between transplant volume and death-row executions cannot be accounted for by official organ sources.<sup>128</sup>

The Chinese government has never acknowledged the extrajudicial killing of prisoners of conscience for organs. Thus, its claims that organs are no longer sourced from executed prisoners do not apply to the prisoner of conscience population. Independent research shows that to supply organs for the number of transplants actually performed, large-scale killing must be ongoing. However, the government continues to talk about executed prisoners to deflect attention from its killing of prisoners of conscience.

**Myth: “After 2015, voluntary donations are the main organ source for transplants”**

**Fact:** Organ transplantation in China began in the 1970s,<sup>129</sup> but by 2003, the number of donations remained at zero.<sup>130</sup> There was no organ donation system in China before 2010,<sup>131</sup> and the national organ donation system was announced in October 2013.<sup>132</sup> Official accounts indicate that the percentage of organs sourced from donations jumped from 23% in 2013<sup>133</sup> to 80% in 2014,<sup>134</sup> with voluntary donations officially becoming the sole official organ source starting in January 2015.<sup>135</sup> It is not plausible that such a transition could have taken place in just one or two years, a process that has taken other countries decades.

Underscoring the improbability of this transition are longstanding cultural inhibitions, a lack of institutional and legal conditions to protect,

facilitate, and govern voluntary donations, as well as a lack of public trust in the Chinese medical system.

As of the end of 2017, the official count of registered donors was 373,536. Based on the ratio of registered donors to actual donors in the United States, China’s registered donor base would have yielded fewer than 29 actual donors.<sup>136</sup> The sum of reported donation numbers (including those from both registered donors and non-registered donors) in each region was far smaller than the official figure of 10,000-15,000 transplants performed.<sup>137</sup> However, the minimum capacity of the 164 approved transplant hospitals exceeds 70,000 transplants per year.<sup>138</sup>

**Myth: “China’s use of immunosuppressants accounts for only 10,000 transplants per year”**

**Fact:** As transplant patients rely on immunosuppressants after operation to avoid organ rejection, the international community has expressed doubt over the surge in organ transplants in China and why there hasn’t been significant growth in the international immunosuppressant market. The Chinese regime has also manipulated the apparent size of the domestic immunosuppressant market to match its claim that the country performs around 10,000 transplants per year.<sup>139</sup>

In fact, the Chinese government lists the research and development of immunosuppressants as key national scientific research projects. Many transplant-related institutions engaged in R&D early on.<sup>140</sup> By 2004, domestic immunosuppressant drug manufacturers had captured almost half of the

market share from imported and joint-stock drug companies.<sup>141</sup> Transplant hospitals in China generally use domestic products rather than imported drugs. As early as 2006, there were more than 100 manufacturers producing nearly 30 drugs, and this market reached nearly 10 billion RMB.<sup>142</sup> Based on an average drug cost of 30,000 RMB per patient per year,<sup>143</sup> this market could have supported over 300,000 patients, an average of 50,000 to 60,000 per year since 2000.

Our research indicates that China’s organ transplant industry has continued to undergo momentous development since 2006, the year in which China’s forced organ harvesting was initially exposed. International drug sales, as indicated by IMS Health data, reflect only a small portion of China’s actual drug market.<sup>144</sup>

**Myth: “Doctors could never be forced to extract organs from living people”**

“Individual Party members are subordinate to the Party organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority ...”<sup>145</sup>

—*Doctrine regarding discipline in the Chinese Communist Party*

“Anybody, if they label themselves other than communism, Communist Party or member, then they will be treated as an enemy of the state. Therefore, they are subject to whatever punishment is available. I became a robot and [did] what I had been programmed to do. Our ideology was that being able to participate in doing away with the country’s enemies was a glorious thing, even genuinely believing what we were doing is for a good cause.”<sup>146</sup>

—*Enver Tohti, a former Uighur surgeon who was ordered to extract organs from a living prisoner in 1995 (2016)*

“Falun Gong and similar evil religions are like viruses corroding the organism of humanity, warping the souls of believers, destroying social order, disrupting economic development, and have become a public nuisance to mankind and a cancer on society.”<sup>147</sup>

—*Zheng Shusen, one of China’s most prominent transplant surgeons, who also chairs the Zhejiang Province Anti-Cult Association (a government agency responsible for eradicating Falun Gong) (2009)*

Similar language can be found in propaganda used by the Nazi regime to justify its genocide of groups it deemed undesirable. When Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, gave the order to eradicate Falun Gong,<sup>148</sup> leaders in China’s transplant field propagated the Party line and actively incited hatred against the vulnerable group. The government was thus able to direct doctors and even all of society to carry out Jiang’s will using any means necessary without constraint of law.

Governments around the world have responded to forced organ harvesting in China by passing legislation to restrict illicit organ tourism as well as resolutions condemning these atrocities. Leading news outlets have been covering the latest developments about organ harvesting in China.

## LEGISLATION

### Israel

Israel passed the Organ Transplant Act in 2008, which prohibits insurance companies from reimbursing costs for transplants received in countries that violate Israeli organ trade and trafficking guidelines.<sup>149</sup> In the three years following its enactment, travel of Israeli patients to China for organ transplants stopped almost completely. There has also been a significant increase in domestic organ donations and registered donors.

### Italy

The Italian Senate approved a bill on March 4, 2015 that introduced penalties against individuals who trade or sell illegally trafficked organs.<sup>150</sup> Those who are found guilty of facilitating transactions involving organs from living people will face 3 to 12 years imprisonment and a fine between 50,000 and 300,000 euros. Doctors who promote or facilitate illegal organ tourism face lifetime disqualification.

Senator Maurizio Romani, who proposed the bill, said, “We have the duty to make any effort in order not to be accomplices to this,” referring to the sourcing of organs from prisoners of conscience, “especially practitioners of the spiritual discipline Falun Gong.”

### Spain

A 2010 amendment to the Criminal Code imposed new penalties for those who promote, facilitate or advertise the procurement or illegal trafficking of human organs.<sup>151</sup> It also applies to recipients who consent to receive transplants with knowledge of the organs' illicit origins. The law imposes penalties of 6 to 12 years imprisonment for vital organs and 3 to 6 years for non-vital organs.

### Taiwan

The Human Organ Transplantation Act of 2015 bans the sale, purchase, and brokerage of organs.<sup>152</sup> It also prohibits the use of organs from executed prisoners and organ tourism, regardless of foreign laws. For transplants performed abroad, the law requires hospitals in Taiwan to document the country, hospital, and source of the donor organ. In addition to fines, the law imposes imprisonment of 1 to 5 years for those involved in brokering organs or organ tourism. Doctors who engage in organ brokerage will have their licenses revoked.

## RESOLUTIONS

### European Parliament

The European Parliament passed a resolution on December 12, 2013, which “expresses its deep concern over the persistent and credible reports of systematic, state sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People’s Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners imprisoned for their religious beliefs, as well as from members of other religious and ethnic minority groups; calls on the People’s Republic of China to end immediately this practice.”<sup>153</sup>

The resolution also “calls for the EU and its Member States to raise the issue of organ harvesting in China; recommends that the Union and its Member States raise awareness of this issue among their citizens travelling to China; calls for a full and transparent investigation by the EU into organ transplant practices in China, and for the prosecution of those found to have engaged in such unethical practices.”

### United States

On June 13, 2016, the U.S. House of Representatives unanimously passed H. Res. 343,<sup>154</sup> which:

- Condemns the practice of state-sanctioned forced organ harvesting in China;
- Calls on China and the Communist Party of China to end the practice of organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;
- Encourages the U.S. medical community to help raise awareness of unethical organ transplant practices in China;
- Demands an end to the 17-year persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice and the release of all Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience;
- Calls on China to allow an independent investigation into organ transplant abuses.



## How You Can Help

All of us outside China can play an important part in ending these atrocities. It is our responsibility to raise awareness by every means possible in order to stop these horrific crimes from being committed against our fellow human beings. Here's a list of actions experts recommend:

### GOVERNMENTS

- Publicly condemn this crime against humanity by passing a resolution at the national, provincial, or local level.
- Prohibit the receipt of trafficked organs at home and abroad, restrict travel to China for the purpose of receiving an organ transplant from unethical or undocumented sources, and disallow reimbursement of medical costs for same.
- Ban entry of individuals involved in illegal organ trafficking.
- Issue travel advisories to warn citizens against traveling to China for organ transplants.
- Prohibit pharmaceutical companies from conducting transplant field tests and clinical trials in China.
- Pressure the Chinese government to open all detention facilities for international inspection.
- Facilitate independent investigations into organ transplant abuse in China.

### BUSINESSES

- Support research and investigative efforts into organ harvesting crimes as part of philanthropic and corporate responsibility initiatives.
- Reduce investment in China to pressure the Chinese government and relevant institutions to cease harvesting organs from unethical sources.

### MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

- Facilitate and support legislation to prevent individuals and institutions from becoming complicit.
- Discourage patients from traveling to China for organ transplants.
- Require Chinese transplant professionals to adhere to internationally accepted ethical standards as a condition for becoming members of professional societies.
- Reject research or publications in journals or at conferences unless the authors provide evidence that organs from executed prisoners or prisoners of conscience were not used in the research.
- Prohibit training of Chinese transplant professionals unless they commit to not using organs from unethical sources.
- Proactively remind China's government and medical profession of internationally accepted ethical standards.

### NGOS

- Urge governments to take all measures necessary to end this crime against humanity.
- Undertake independent investigations into forced organ harvesting in China.
- Incorporate efforts to raise awareness of organ harvesting crimes into the organization's projects and activities.

“The killing of innocents for their organs reminds us of a lesson of the Holocaust, the endless depravity of which humanity is capable. What outsiders do impacts on what those inside China do. Complicity avoidance is totally within our control. We must make every effort not to aid or associate with China's organ abuse.”

—David Matas, international human rights lawyer, nominee for 2010 Nobel Peace Prize

### RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND MEDIA

- Perform independent investigations into China's organ transplant sourcing.
- Integrate these crimes as current events into school curriculums.
- Keep the public informed of latest developments in this area.

### INDIVIDUALS

- Learn about this issue at [ChinaOrganHarvest.org](http://ChinaOrganHarvest.org) and tell others about it.
- Contact your representatives to draft or support a resolution that condemns China's organ crime and legislation that prevents individuals and institutions from becoming complicit.
- Sign a petition and join the millions who have spoken out against this crime.



In just 5 years, more than 2.5 million people in over 50 countries and regions signed a petition to the United Nations to call for an end to the killing for organs in China, making it the second largest petition in world history. A delegation of doctors and lawyers hand-delivered paper petitions to the United Nations in Geneva on July 20, 2017.<sup>155</sup>

## References:

Note: The links in these references were accessible as of September 27, 2018. If a web page is no longer available, please refer to the archived version.

- China Daily. China to scrap organ harvesting from executed prisoners. December 4, 2014. [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content\\_19025683.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm)  
<https://archive.is/Cywei>
- Barriaux M. China's organ transplant system feted despite transparency doubts. AFP News. July 5, 2018. <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/chinas-organ-transplant-system-feted-despite-transparency-doubts/ar-AAzEuCH>

China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p. 170-171. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- Kim H, Shin D. TV Chosun Documentary on Transplant Tourism to China. Translation by COHRC: <https://vimeo.com/250087127/37c9aedd40>  
Original, full documentary: <https://youtu.be/dDsDfgQsgdg>
- Xu Y. Oriental Organ Transplant Center Opened Yesterday. Tianjin Daily. September 5, 2006. <https://archive.is/PC0hS>  
东方器官移植中心昨天投入使用 . 天津日报网 - 每日新报 . 2006-09-05. 徐杨

Robertson M. Investigative Report: A Hospital Built for Murder. Epoch Times. February 4, 2016. Updated April 23, 2018. [https://www.theepochtimes.com/china-hospital-built-for-murder\\_1958171.html](https://www.theepochtimes.com/china-hospital-built-for-murder_1958171.html)

Previous Hard Work Sees Renewed Glory Today – Well-Known Transplant Specialist Professor Shen Zhongyang. Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care. February 2006.  
昔日拼搏进取 今日重建辉煌 - 著名移植学专家沈中阳教授 . 中国中西医结合急救杂志 . 2006 年第二期
- Allison KC, Paul NW, Shapiro ME, Els C, Li H. China's semantic trick with prisoner organs. BMJ Blog 2015. <http://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2015/10/08/chinas-semantic-trick-with-prisoner-organs/>
- China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p. 22. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- Kilgour D, Matas D. Bloody Harvest. FC 31) A confession. [http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#\\_Toc160145143](http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145143)

Epoch Times. Witnesses Testify on Live Organ Harvesting at Sujiatun Concentration Camp. March 17, 2006. <http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/3/17/n1257362.htm>  
证人现身指证苏家屯集中营摘活体器官 . 大纪元时报 . 2006-03-17

Shannon J. UK Parliament Debate: Forced Organ Removal: China. 2016. Volume 615. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2016-10-11/debates/415E2EC0-F4D8-4E94-AD76-D980010ACD69/ForcedOrganRemovalChina>
- Matas D, Kilgour D. Bloody Harvest: Revised Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China. January 31, 2007. <http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131-eng.pdf>
- Kilgour D, Gutmann E, Matas D. Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update. June 22, 2016. <http://endorganpillaging.org/an-update/>
- Kilgour D, Gutmann E, Matas D. Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update. p. 418. June 22, 2016. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/an-update/>
- Kilgour D, Gutmann E, Matas D. Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update. p. 356-359. June 22, 2016. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/an-update/>
- Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group. Israel Organ Transplant Act 2008. [http://www.declarationofistanbul.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=267:israel-transplant-law-organ-transplant-act-2008&catid=83:legisl%20ation&Itemid=130](http://www.declarationofistanbul.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=267:israel-transplant-law-organ-transplant-act-2008&catid=83:legisl%20ation&Itemid=130)

National Transplant Organization (Spain). 2010 amendment to Criminal Code (Article 156 bis). <http://www.ont.es/infesp/Legislacin/BOERD1723-2012.pdf>

International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. 2010—Spanish Criminal Code amended to combat transplant tourism and organ trafficking. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2010-spanish-criminal-code-amended-to-combat-transplant-tourism-and-organ-trafficking/>  
Cassano V. Italy Censures China Organ Harvest With Senate Bill. Epoch Times. [https://www.theepochtimes.com/italy-censures-china-organ-harvest-with-senate-bill\\_1276265.html](https://www.theepochtimes.com/italy-censures-china-organ-harvest-with-senate-bill_1276265.html)

Quotidiano Sanità. Italian Senate bill on organ trafficking. <http://www.quotidianosanita.it/allegati/allegato4671710.pdf>

International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. 2016 — Italian Parliament passed legislation punishing any person who illegally sell organs from living people with severe sanctions and stiff prison terms. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2016-italian-parliament-passes-legislation-punishing-person-illegally-sell-organs-living-people-severe-sanctions-stiff-prison-terms/>  
Ministry of Justice (Taiwan). Human Organ Transplantation Act of 2015. <http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0020024>

International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. 2015 — Taiwan Human Organ Transplantation Act amended and promulgated. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2015-taiwan-human-organ-transplantation-act-amended-and-promulgated/>
- United States Congress. House Resolution 343. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-resolution/343>
- European Parliament. European Parliament resolution of 12 December 2013 on organ harvesting in China (2013/2981(RSP)). <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2013-0603+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>
- Freedom House. The Battle For China's Spirit: Religious Revival, Repression, And Resistance Under Xi Jinping. February 2017. [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH\\_ChinasSprit2016\\_FULL\\_FINAL\\_140pages\\_compressed.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_ChinasSprit2016_FULL_FINAL_140pages_compressed.pdf)
- Medical Encyclopedia. Kidney Transplantation. <https://archive.is/PmA5d>
- Noto D. Testimony at "Organ Harvesting of Religious and Political Dissidents by the Chinese Communist Party" hearing before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. September 12, 2012. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-112hhrg75859/pdf/CHRG-112hhrg75859.pdf>
- Dongfeng General Hospital. Climbing the Peak of Transplantation, Extending the Wonders of Life. November 18, 2009. <http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html>  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/DATK4#selection-519.2-519.37>  
攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 来源: 东风医院 2009-11-18

Pei Z. Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race Against Time [people.com.cn - Hubei Channel. May 21, 2015. http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienzhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm](http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienzhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm)  
<https://archive.is/SzewF#selection-459.33-459.65>  
武大肝胆疾病研究院: 器官移植与时间赛跑 来源: 人民网 - 湖北频道 作者: 张沛 2015-05-21
- The Maze of Organ Donation. infzm.com / Southern Weekend. March 26, 2010. <https://archive.is/hsCZG#selection-419.114-419.148>  
器官捐献迷宮 . 来源: 南方周末 2010-03-26
- Phoenix Weekly. Beyond the Dark Veil of China's Organ Trade. September 24, 2013 <https://archive.is/B36qx>  
中国人体器官买卖的黑幕 《凤凰周刊》 2013-9-24
- China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p. 23-32. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- The Selection of Volunteers (archived web page). CITNAC. August 29, 2007. <http://web.archive.org/web/20040831211012/http://www.zoukiishoku.com/cn/jueding/index.htm>  
《国际移植 ( 中国 ) 网络支援中心》 关于供体者

“Application for Liver Transplantation” of China's Second Military University Changzheng Hospital. The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <http://web.archive.org/web/20050210151434/www.transorgan.com/apply.asp>  
After China's organ harvesting crimes were reported internationally, the text referring to the one-week waiting time was removed from this web page: <http://images.epochweek.com/387/67-01.jpg>  
《第二军医大学长征医院》“ 肝移植申请 ”

Fu Z, Ma J. Prognostic Effects and Treatment of Severe Hepatitis Cases. Journal of Clinical Surgery.Volume 14, Issue 6, June 2006. [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090\\_image044.png](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090_image044.png)  
重型肝炎急诊肝移植的预后影响因素及处理 .《临床外科杂志》 2006 年 6 月第 14 卷 6 期 傅志仁 , 马钧
- Matas D, Kilgour D. Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition) Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience (Case 3). January 1, 2007. [http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#\\_Toc158023098](http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc158023098)  
《血淋淋的器官摘取 — 关于指控中共摘取法轮功学员器官的调查报告修订版》

Wang G, Yan T, Zhang Z, et al. Analysis of Effect Factors n Kidney Retransplantation 50 Cases. Journal of Medical Forum, Vol.27, No.14. July 2006. <http://www.cqvip.com/read/read.aspx?id=22684593>  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160604142357/http://www.cqvip.com/read/read.aspx?id=22684593>  
《再次肾移植影响因素探讨 (附 50 例报告) 》 《医药论坛杂志》 2006 年 7 月 第 27 卷 第 14 期

Zhu T. A Successful Fourth Renal Transplantation for Uremic Patient with One Kidney. Oriental Morning Post. January 15, 2006. [http://www.haodf.com/zhuanjiguandian/tyzhu\\_2425963681.htm](http://www.haodf.com/zhuanjiguandian/tyzhu_2425963681.htm)  
<https://archive.is/VxyU0>  
独肾 ” 尿毒症患者第四次肾移植手术成功 朱同玉大夫的个人网站
- A Brief History of the Urology Surgery Department of the PLA Kidney Disease Center. p.157 [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090\\_image007.jpg](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090_image007.jpg)  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20150928122350/http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090\\_image007.jpg](https://web.archive.org/web/20150928122350/http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090_image007.jpg)  
《全军肾脏病中心泌尿外科简史》 157 页

Qilu Evening News. General Hospital of Jinan Military Command. March 21, 2005. [http://paper.dzwww.com/qlwb/data/20081201/html/65/content\\_1.html](http://paper.dzwww.com/qlwb/data/20081201/html/65/content_1.html) <https://archive.is/BOqgO>  
济南军区总医院 来源: 齐鲁晚报 2005 年 3 月 21 日

West China Hospital of Sichuan University. Profile of The Liver Transplant Center. <http://www.cd120.com/html/fwganyizhzhongxin/518.jhtml> <https://archive.is/rTETP>  
四川大学华西医院肝移植中心简介



- CCTV. Liver Transplantation Expert Yan Lvnan. March 26, 2007.  
[http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\\_5dc366b60100c8rl.html](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_5dc366b60100c8rl.html)  
<https://archive.is/7g7e6>  
肝脏移植专家严律南（中央电视台《人物》2007.3.26 播出）来源：新浪网
- Huang S. Completing 5 Liver Transplants in 17 Hours Without Sleep or Rest. Southeast Express. March 10, 2014.  
<http://www.chinanews.com/tp/2014/03-03/5903781.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/DpyDl>  
17 小时不眠不休完成 5 台肝移植手术 来源：东南快报，2014-03-10 作者：黄淑平
- Liu Y. Chen Jingyu: Ten Years of Tempering Creates a Legendary Story in the Transplant Field. CN Healthcare. July 24, 2014.  
<http://www.cn-healthcare.com/article/20140724/content-458901-all.html>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20160123203459/http://www.cn-healthcare.com/article/20140724/content-458901-all.html>  
陈静瑜肺腑之言：十年磨砺打造移植界神话 . 健康界 . 2014-07-24. 刘颖慧
- Xiangya Hospital of Centre-south University. Our Hospital Sets New Record in Transplant Operations. May 14, 2006.  
<http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/cn/images/nationalcriminalreports/250.jpg>  
<https://archive.is/P31MJ>  
我院再创器官移植手术新纪录 中南大学湘雅医院 . 2006-5-14
- 24 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Medical Genocide: Hidden Mass Murder in China's Organ Transplant Industry. May 2017.  
<https://vimeo.com/207039399>
- 25 Guangzhou Daily. Renewed Life after Organ Transplant. March 14, 2006.  
<https://archive.is/ZhPn3>  
器官移植重续生命乐章 来源：广州日报 2006 年 3 月 14 日
- 26 Wuhan Evening News. Union Hospital "Reinstalls" 4 Hearts in 22 Minutes. June 25, 2013.  
[http://whwb.cjn.cn/html/2013-06/25/content\\_5179875.htm](http://whwb.cjn.cn/html/2013-06/25/content_5179875.htm)  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20160613035243/http://whwb.cjn.cn/html/2013-06/25/content\\_5179875.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20160613035243/http://whwb.cjn.cn/html/2013-06/25/content_5179875.htm)  
协和医院 22 分钟内“重装”4 颗心 来源：武汉晚报 2013 年 6 月 25 日
- 27 Father in Severe Hepatic Failure and Faces Huge Costs for Liver Transplant, Brother Studying in School.  
<http://www.qschou.com/project/index/93b3edb8-b633-42e9-910f-33ae404557b3>  
<https://archive.is/s6lND>
- 28 The First Hospital of Kunming. Our Hospital Completed 10 Organ Transplants and 6 Corneal Transplants in One Day. October 31, 2016.  
[http://www.kmsdyrmyy.com/news\\_show.aspx?id=269](http://www.kmsdyrmyy.com/news_show.aspx?id=269)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/wr4Ga>  
我院 1 天完成 10 例器官移植，6 例角膜移植手术，昆明市第一人民医院甘美国际医院网站，2016-10-31
- 29 Kim H, Shin D. TV Chosun Documentary on Transplant Tourism to China.  
Translation by COHRC: <https://vimeo.com/250087127/37c9aedd40>  
Original, full documentary: <https://vimeo.com/280284321>
- 30 Chen Li, Shen Z, Zhu Z, et al. Precautions and Related Issues Analysis of Quick Liver Extraction.  
Tianjin Medical Journal. 2009. Volume 37, Issue 9, p.793-794  
<http://www.126doc.com/p-10636144.html> The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version:  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160116183241/http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/cn/images/nationalcriminalreports/488.pdf>  
供肝快速切取术中应注意的相关问题分析，《天津医药》2009 年 37 卷 09 期 793-794 页，作者：陈立天，沈中阳，朱志军，潘澄，臧运金等
- 31 Organ Transplantation Department of the First Clinical College.  
China Medical University Paper. 2005. Edition 126. December 27, 2005  
[http://www.cmu.edu.cn/cmu/newspaper/show\\_article.aspx?serialid=126&articleid=1131](http://www.cmu.edu.cn/cmu/newspaper/show_article.aspx?serialid=126&articleid=1131)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/F2bW6>  
探索创新铸辉煌——记第一临床学院器官移植科 . 中国医科大学报
- 32 China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) Online Answers  
<http://zoukiishoku.com/cn/wenda/index.htm>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20040905175057/http://zoukiishoku.com/cn/wenda/index.htm>  
《国际移植（中国）网络支援中心》在线回答
- China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) – Liver Transplant  
<http://zoukiishoku.com:80/cn/03/index.htm>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20041023143038/http://zoukiishoku.com:80/cn/03/index.htm>  
国际移植（中国）网络支援中心》肝脏移植
- 33 YunNan Kidney Disease Hospital—a branch of the Yunnan Province Organ Transplant Center  
[http://www.minghui.org/mh/article\\_images/2008-9-5-kunming-kidney-02.jpg](http://www.minghui.org/mh/article_images/2008-9-5-kunming-kidney-02.jpg)  
[http://web.archive.org/web/20180331004334/http://www.minghui.org/mh/article\\_images/2008-9-5-kunming-kidney-02.jpg](http://web.archive.org/web/20180331004334/http://www.minghui.org/mh/article_images/2008-9-5-kunming-kidney-02.jpg)  
云南肾脏病医院 - 云南省器官移植中心分部
- 34 United States Renal Data System. Chapter 7: Transplantation.  
[http://www.usrds.org/2015/view/v2\\_07.aspx](http://www.usrds.org/2015/view/v2_07.aspx)
- The Guardian. Organ Transplant Waiting Times Rise Quickly. July 4, 2011.  
<http://www.theguardian.com/society/2011/jul/04/organ-transplant-waiting-times-rise>
- 35 “Application for Liver Transplantation” of China’s Second Military University Changzheng Hospital.  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version:  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20050210151434/www.transorgan.com/apply.asp>  
After China’s organ harvesting crimes were reported internationally, the text referring to the one-week waiting time for liver transplant was altered.  
《第二军医大学长征医院》“肝移植申请”
- Fu Z, Ma J. Prognostic Effects and Treatment of Severe Hepatitis Cases. Journal of Clinical Surgery. June 2006. Volume 14, Issue 6.  
[http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090\\_image044.png](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2015/06/48090_image044.png)  
重型肝炎急诊肝移植的预后影响因素及处理 . 《临床外科杂志》2006 年 6 月第 14 卷 6 期 傅志仁，马钧  
The Selection of Volunteers (archived web page). CITNAC. August 29, 2007.  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20040831211012/http://www.zoukiishoku.com/cn/jueding/index.htm>
- 36 China Liver Transplant Registry. 2006 Annual Report.  
<http://www.slideserve.com/lerato/2006>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20160216043257/http://www.slideserve.com/lerato/2006>  
《中国肝移植注册 2006 年度报告》 . 中国肝移植注册网
- 37 Ministry of Health (People’s Republic of China). Notice Regarding the Issuing of “Trial Regulations for Clinical Application and Management of Human Organ Transplantation Technology”.  
<http://www.moh.gov.cn/mohbgt/pw10604/200804/18344.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/B2VJY>  
卫生部关于印发《人体器官移植技术临床应用管理暂行规定》的通知》
- 38 164 Hospitals in China Pass Examination and Approval by Ministry of Health to Carry Out Organ Transplants.  
China News Net. August 18, 2007.  
<http://health.chinanews.cn/jk/hyxw/news/2007/08-18/1005195.shtml>  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version:  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20070917151717/http://health.chinanews.cn/jk/hyxw/news/2007/08-18/1005195.shtml>  
中国 164 家医院经卫生部审定批准开展器官移植
- 39 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p80. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 40 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p53-57. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 41 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p57-61. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 42 First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University. Profile of Liver Transplantation Center.  
<http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZhejiangDaXueFuShuDiYiYiYuanKuaiXun/2011-02/5400.htm>  
<https://archive.is/j0gn7>  
浙江大学附属第一医院肝移植中心简介
- 43 Giving Patients New Lives--Du Yingdong, Deputy Director of Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at No.107 Hospital.  
Jiaodong.net. March 28, 2015.  
<http://health.jiaodong.net/system/2015/03/27/012643942.shtml>  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160116210548/http://health.jiaodong.net/system/2015/03/27/012643942.shtml>  
生命在这重新崛起 -107 医院肝胆外科副主任杜英东 来源：胶东在线 March 28, 2015
- 44 Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. National Data. Accessed January 10, 2017.  
<https://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/data/view-data-reports/national-data/#>
- 45 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p74-77. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 46 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p67-68. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 47 Ministry of Health (People’s Republic of China).  
Notice of Ministry of Health Issuing Management Regulations for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Lung Transplantation Practices  
<http://www.moh.gov.cn/mohyzs/s3585/200804/18738.shtml>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20170111002150/http://www.moh.gov.cn/mohyzs/s3585/200804/18738.shtml>  
《卫生部关于印发肝脏，肾脏，心脏，肺脏移植技术管理规范的通知》
- 48 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p167-168. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 49 Dongfeng General Hospital. Climbing the Peak of Transplantation, Extending the Wonders of Life. November 18, 2009.  
<http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html>  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/DATK4#selection-519.16-519.34>  
攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 . 东风医院 2009-11-18
- 50 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p56-57. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 51 Liu Y. Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era. China Economic Weekly. 2013(34).  
[http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content\\_1295101.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm)  
<https://archive.is/Ut1KA#selection-475.88-475.111>  
共享系统推动中国器官移植进入公益化时代 . 中国经济周刊 . 2013 年第 34 期 . 刘砚青

- 52 Xinkuai Paper. The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University celebrates its 100th Anniversary. October 9, 2010. [http://www.ycwb.com/ePaper/xkb/html/2010-10/09/content\\_940841.htm](http://www.ycwb.com/ePaper/xkb/html/2010-10/09/content_940841.htm)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/F1fov#selection-1731.27-1731.44>  
中山一院今庆百岁华诞
- 53 Kim H, Shin D. TV Chosun Documentary on Transplant Tourism to China. Translation by COHRC: <https://vimeo.com/250087127/37c9aedd40>  
Original, full documentary: <https://youtu.be/dDsDfgQSGdg>
- 54 Xu Y. Oriental Organ Transplant Center Opened Yesterday. Tianjin Daily. September 5, 2006. <http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2006-09-02/09019916538s.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/PC0hS>  
《中国器官移植网》东方器官移植中心昨天投入使用 . 2006-09-05. 天津日报网 - 每日新报 . 徐杨
- Tianjin First Central Hospital renovation project. China Construction Transformation Network. October 21, 2009. [http://www.chinabrn.cn/material\\_detail.aspx?id=358](http://www.chinabrn.cn/material_detail.aspx?id=358)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/yAz3W>  
天津市第一中心医院改造项目 . 中国建筑改造网 . 2009-10-21
- Tianjin First Center Hospital. enorth.com.cn. June 25, 2014. <http://news.enorth.com.cn/system/2014/06/25/011973313.shtml>  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/H1D8F>  
天津市第一中心医院 . 北方网 . 2014-06-25
- 55 WOIPFG Report on the Status of the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners. World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. July 19, 2017. <https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20180331065941/https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524>  
追查國際對中共活摘法輪功學員器官現狀調查報告 2017年7月19日
- Recording and transcript of phone investigation of organ transplant coordinator Dr. Liao Jixiang of the Transplantation Department at No.303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangdong Province. World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. May 30, 2017. [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524\\_investigation\\_report\\_1500066592\\_96.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524_investigation_report_1500066592_96.mp3)  
<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-4>
- Recording and transcript of phone investigation of organ transplant coordinator Dr. Liao Jixiang of the Transplantation Department at No.303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangdong Province. World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. May 30, 2017. [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524\\_investigation\\_report\\_1500066592\\_97.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524_investigation_report_1500066592_97.mp3)  
<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-5>  
对广西南宁 303 医院移植科器官协调员医生廖吉祥的电话调查录音与内容 . 2017-05-30
- Recording and transcript of phone investigation of kidney transplant coordinator Director Wang at Shandong Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital. World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. May 26, 2017. [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524\\_investigation\\_report\\_1500066592\\_93.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524_investigation_report_1500066592_93.mp3)  
<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-1>  
2017-05-26 对山东烟台毓璜顶医院肾移植器官协调员王主任的电话调查录音及内容记录
- Recording and Transcript of Phone Investigation of Dr. Wang of the Transplantation Department at the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University. World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. February 11, 2017. [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524\\_investigation\\_report\\_1500066592\\_16.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524_investigation_report_1500066592_16.mp3)  
<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-018>  
2017-02-11 对青岛大学医学院附属医院移植科王医生的电话调查录音及内容记录
- 56 Jilin Travel Radio. These children's lives are at stake, here are millions of yuan worth of aid. June 2, 2017. [http://www.sohu.com/a/145446454\\_223169](http://www.sohu.com/a/145446454_223169)  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20180222014421/http://www.sohu.com/a/145446454\\_223169](https://web.archive.org/web/20180222014421/http://www.sohu.com/a/145446454_223169)  
<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/71179>  
吉林旅游广播
- 57 Phoenix TV. Huang Jiefu Recalls First Time Participating in Transplanting Organs from Death-Row Prisoners, Discloses the Truth, Supported by CCP Central Committee. January 12, 2015. [http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402\\_0.shtml](http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402_0.shtml) <https://archive.is/flkRt#selection-1009.60-1009.104>  
黄洁夫回忆首次参与死囚器官移植披露真相, 获中央支持 来源: 凤凰卫视 2015年1月12日
- 58 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p57-61. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 59 Huang Jiefu: With transition in organ sourcing, the number of transplants has risen instead of fallen. Beijing Youth Daily. October 15, 2015. [http://epaper.yinet.com/html/2015-10/19/content\\_159772.htm](http://epaper.yinet.com/html/2015-10/19/content_159772.htm)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/T3N0y#selection-731.37-731.58>  
黄洁夫: 器官来源转型 移植数不降反升 . 北京青年报 . 2015年10月15日
- Yuan S. Huang Jiefu: The Number of Registered Donors in China Does Not Fit the Large Image of a Large Country. Caixin.com. December 22, 2016. <https://web.archive.org/web/20161223180511/http://china.caixin.com:80/2016-12-22/101029851.html>  
黄洁夫: 中国器官捐赠志愿者数量不符合大国形象 . 2016-12-22 Author: 苑苏文 Source: 财新
- Which hurdles does organ donation in China need to overcome? People's Daily. January 2, 2017. [http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrbhwb/html/2017-01/02/content\\_1740227.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrbhwb/html/2017-01/02/content_1740227.htm)  
<https://archive.is/DHnWJ#selection-289.67-289.103>  
中国器官捐献尚需跨越哪些坎 人民日报 2017年01月02日
- 60 Huang Jiefu: China is expected to become the world's largest organ transplant country in 2020. China News Network. August 5, 2017. [www.chinanews.com/jk/2017/08-05/8296758.shtml](http://www.chinanews.com/jk/2017/08-05/8296758.shtml)  
<https://archive.is/W1ELa>  
黄洁夫: 2020年中国有望成为世界器官移植第一大国 . 中国新闻网 . 2017年8月7日
- 61 National Health and Family Planning Commission. List of 178 organ transplant hospitals. February 11, 2018. <http://www.nhfp.gov.cn/zhuz/yzjg/201705/4a3bb274fff6489a91f2a17df3438e54.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/LCqii>  
178 所器官移植医疗机构名单 . 国家卫计委 . 发布时间: 2018-02-11
- 62 People's Republic of China Executed "according to law"? - The death penalty in China. Amnesty International. AI Index: ASA 17/003/2004 Johnson DT, Zimring FE. The Next Frontier National Development, Political Change, and the Death Penalty in Asia Studies in Crime and Public Policy
- The death penalty - Strike less hard - Most of the world's sharp decline in executions can be credited to China. The Economist. August 3, 2013. <https://www.economist.com/news/china/21582557-most-worlds-sharp-decline-executions-can-be-credited-china-strike-less-hard>
- 63 Huang J. The History and Outlook of Organ Donation in China. Medical Journal of Wuhan University. 2016;37(4):517-522. <http://www.xml-data.org/WHDXBYXB/html/376dc553-65cf-4291-99af-7b4465c286fa.htm>  
<http://archive.is/TdpZl#selection-501.128-501.163>  
中国器官捐献的发展历程与展望
- 64 Liu Y. Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era. China Economic Weekly. 2013(34). [http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content\\_1295101.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm)  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content\\_1295101.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm)  
共享系统推动中国器官移植进入公益化时代 . 中国经济周刊 . 刘视青
- 65 Organ Donation Pilot Program Did Not Solve Dilemma of Supply and Demand Disparity After Two-Year Trial. The Beijing News. March 26, 2012. <http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2012/3/261753.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/FL2bj#selection-337.38-337.66>  
我国器官捐献试点两年未破供求悬殊困局 . 新京报 . 2012-3-26. 吴鹏 底东娜 .
- 66 Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ procurements and Distribution (Trial). National Health and Family Planning Commission. August 21, 2013. <http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuzhan/zcjd/201308/c18f349814984f44a71361426f3eec0d.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/zz8Hn>  
国家卫生计生委关于印发《人体捐献器官获取与分配管理规定（试行）》的通知 . 2013年8月21日
- 67 Chen H. Many Challenges in Organ Donation. Guangming Daily. September 3, 2013. [http://guanqha.gmw.cn/2013-09/03/content\\_8778961.htm](http://guanqha.gmw.cn/2013-09/03/content_8778961.htm)  
<https://archive.is/4XrRr>  
器官捐献尚存多种阻力 来源: 光明日报, 2013年9月3日, 作者: 陈海波
- 68 Changes in China's Transplant Industry in Last 20 Years. Tencent Net: News.qq.com. March 2016. <http://news.qq.com/zt2016/qgyz/home.htm>  
<http://archive.is/cQqJu#selection-577.135-577.164>  
生死契约: 中国器官移植二十年之变 . 腾讯新闻 . 2016
- China to scrap organ harvesting from executed prisoners. China Daily. December 4, 2014. [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content\\_19025683.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm)  
<https://archive.is/Cywei>
- 69 Huang Jiefu: Stopping Use of Organs from Death-Row Inmates. CCTV. 2015-01-11. <http://news.cntv.cn/2015/01/11/VIDE1420988398831635.shtml>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kk2q5jKE8dY>
- 70 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Organ Donation Statistics. Accessed January 23, 2018. <https://organdonor.gov/statistics-stories/statistics.html>
- Index Mundi. Demographics: Death rate (United States). <https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=us&v=26>
- Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network - National Data: Donors Recovered in the U.S. by Donor Type. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. <https://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/data/view-data-reports/national-data/#>
- 71 China Organ Donation Administrative Center. Organ Donation Registration Statistics. <http://www.china-organdonation.org/>  
<http://archive.is/FPDbD>
- 72 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p115-116. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 73 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p96-98. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 74 "Huang Jiefu: 'Can Death-Row Prisoners Donate Organs?' Is A Pseudo-Proposition". Beijing Youth Daily. November 23, 2015. [http://epaper.yinet.com/html/2015-11/23/content\\_167300.htm?div=-1](http://epaper.yinet.com/html/2015-11/23/content_167300.htm?div=-1)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/hSIEd#selection-869.70-869.86>  
黄洁夫: 死囚可否捐器官是伪命题 《北京青年报》, 2015年11月23日

- 75 Huang Jiefu, former deputy minister of the Ministry of Health: hospitals with organ transplant qualifications will "shuffle". The Paper News. March 4, 2017. [https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_1632010](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1632010)  
<https://archive.is/2NNs4>  
原卫生部副部长黄洁夫：有器官移植资质的医院可能重新“洗牌” 澎湃新闻 . 2017-03-04
- 76 Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ Procurement and Distribution (Trial). National Health and Family Planning Commission. August 21, 2013. <http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuzhan/zcjd/201308/c18f349814984f44a71361426f3eec0d.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/zz8Hn>  
国家卫生计生委关于印发《人体捐献器官获取与分配管理规定（试行）》的通知 . 2013 年 8 月 21 日
- 77 Huang Jiefu, former deputy minister of the Ministry of Health: hospitals with organ transplant qualifications will shuffle . The Paper News. 2017-03-04  
[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_1632010](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1632010)  
Archived at: <https://archive.is/2NNs4>  
原卫生部副部长黄洁夫：有器官移植资质医院将“洗牌” . 澎湃新闻 . 2017-03-04
- Huang Jiefu Discusses Doctor Shortage: Seven of Ten Lung Transplants Depend on One Doctor. China News. March 9, 2017. <http://www.chinanews.com/gn/2017/03-09/8169145.shtml>  
<http://archive.is/tFOLx#selection-957.78-961.19>  
黄洁夫谈医生短缺：七成肺移植手术靠一个医生做 . 中国新闻网 . 2017-03-09
- 78 Recording and transcript of phone investigation of kidney transplant coordinator Director Wang at Shandong Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital. May 26, 2017. [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524\\_investigation\\_report\\_1500066592\\_93.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524_investigation_report_1500066592_93.mp3)  
<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-1>  
2017-05-26 对山东烟台毓璜顶医院肾移植器官协调员王主任的电话调查录音及内容记录
- 79 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p101-104. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 80 Ya S. Deutsche Welle Special Interview: Chen Zhonghua: China took a symbolic step in organ transplantation legislation. June 30, 2006. <http://p.dw.com/p/8f8C> <http://archive.is/t2pwl#selection-1113.15-1113.149>  
中国迈出器官移植立法象征性的一步
- 81 Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ Procurement and Distribution (Trial). National Health and Family Planning Commission. August 21, 2013. <http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuzhan/zcjd/201308/c18f349814984f44a71361426f3eec0d.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/zz8Hn>  
国家卫生计生委关于印发《人体捐献器官获取与分配管理规定（试行）》的通知 . 2013 年 8 月 21 日
- 82 CCTV One on One – Huang Jiefu: Confusion Surrounding Organ Donation. July 14, 2013. <http://news.cntv.cn/2013/07/14/VIDE1373813040106135.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/vWccp#selection-43661.6-43661.50>  
央视《面对面》20130714 黄洁夫：器官捐赠之惑
- 83 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p108-111. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 84 Huang Jiefu Discusses Doctor Shortage: Seven of Ten Lung Transplants Depend on One Doctor. China News. March 9, 2017. <http://www.chinanews.com/gn/2017/03-09/8169145.shtml>  
<http://archive.is/tFOLx#selection-957.78-961.19>  
黄洁夫谈医生短缺：七成肺移植手术靠一个医生做 . 中国新闻网 . 2017-03-09
- 85 No Brain Death Legislation in China, 90% Of Doctors Are Not Clear About the Specifications Either. qq.net. August 22, 2014. <http://news.qq.com/a/20140822/056799.htm> <https://archive.is/FB61S>  
“我国脑死亡立法空白 90% 医生不清楚鉴定标准” . 腾讯网新闻 . 2014 年 8 月 22 日
- 86 Huang Jiefu: China Will Add 20 Organ Transplant Hospitals This Year, Increasing to 300 Within 5 Years <http://www.yicai.com/news/5244331.html> <http://archive.is/V9ggt#selection-1629.65-1629.94>  
黄洁夫：今年将增加 20 家器官移植医院 五年内增加到 300 家 第一财经 马晓华 2017-03-12
- 87 Allison KC, Caplan A, Shapiro ME, Els C, Paul NW, Li H. Historical development and current status of organ procurement from death-row prisoners in China. BMC Medical Ethics. 2015;16(85). doi: 10.1186/s12910-015-0074-0. <https://bmcmedethics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12910-015-0074-0>  
Allison KC, Paul NW, Shapiro ME, Els C, Li H. China's semantic trick with prisoner organs. BMJ Blog 2015. <http://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2015/10/08/chinas-semantic-trick-with-prisoner-organs/>
- 88 Human Rights Watch. China Organ Procurement and Judicial Execution in China. August 1994. Vol. 6, No. 9. [https://www.hrw.org/reports/1994/china1/china\\_948.htm](https://www.hrw.org/reports/1994/china1/china_948.htm)
- 89 Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Civil Affairs Interim Provisions on the Use of Organs from Executed Prisoners. 110.com. October 9, 1984. [http://www.110.com/fagui/law\\_21137.html](http://www.110.com/fagui/law_21137.html) <https://archive.is/FjDaf>  
最高人民法院，最高人民检察院，公安部，司法部，卫生部，民政部关于利用死刑罪犯尸体或尸体器官的暂行规定
- 90 Gutmann, E. The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China's Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem. <http://ethan-gutmann.com/the-slaughter/>
- 91 Ministry of Health Notice on Issuing Outline for Tenth Five-Year Plan for Health. 110.com / Ministry of Health. July 23, 2001. [http://www.110.com/fagui/law\\_148410.html](http://www.110.com/fagui/law_148410.html) <https://archive.is/4v3uG>  
卫生部关于印发卫生事业第十个五年规划纲要的通知 法律法规网 / 来源： 卫生部 状态：有效 发布日期：2001-07-23

The Tenth Five-Year Plan on Chinese Health Technology Development and 2010 Vision Plan. National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China. June 3, 2004. <http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/zwgkzt/pzcqgh/200804/20487.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/Gj3uO>  
中国卫生科技发展第十个五年计划及 2010 年远景规划纲要 . 中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会 . 2004-06-03

Ministry of Health issued the National Key Technology Research and Development Program of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan to support four projects; Guidelines for application. <http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2008228163031735202339.html>  
<https://archive.is/SxgyM#selection-303.3-303.6>  
卫生部发布“十一五”科技支撑计划四项目课题申请指南 2008-02-28

Meeting Minutes on the 12th Five-year Plan Strategy Study Workshop - National High-Tech R&D Program of China (863 Program) on Stem Cells and Tissue Engineering <http://www.gzbio.net/web/gsrc/info/201202168700.html>  
<https://archive.is/buGh0>  
863 计划干细胞与组织工程 - “十二五”战略研讨会会议纪要

Kickoff Meeting of the 863 Program in Biology and Modern Medicine Held in Beijing. July 31, 2012. <http://www.cncbd.org.cn/News/Detail/3001>  
<https://archive.is/2GU4s>  
“十二五”863 计划生物和医药技术领域现代医学技术主题项目启动会在京召开 . 2012-07-31

- 92 Number of Falun Gong practitioners in China in 1999: at least 70 million. Falun Dafa Information Center. <http://faluninfo.net/article/517/Number-of-Falun-Gong-practitioners-in-China-in-1999-at-least-70-million/>

4/27/99, The New York Times . In Beijing: A Roar of Silent Protestors, by Seth Faison  
“...the Government's estimate of 70 million adherents represents a large group in a nation of 1.2 billion”

4/27/99, The New York Times. Notoriety Now for Movement's Leader, by Joseph Kahn

4/26/99, The Associated Press. Growing group poses a dilemma for China, by Renee Schoof

- 93 Matas D, Kilgour D. Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition) . p36. January 1, 2007. <http://www.organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131-eng.pdf>  
《血淋淋的器官摘取 —— 关于指控中共摘取法轮功学员器官的独立调查报告修订版》 . 第 16 页 . 大卫·麦塔斯及大卫·乔高 . 2007 年 1 月 .

- 94 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p123 -124. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>

- 95 Kilgour D, Gutmann E, Matas D. Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update. p392. June 22, 2016. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/an-update/>

- 96 U.S. Congressional-Executive Commission on China. 2008 Annual Report. Accessed January 30, 2018. <https://www.cecc.gov/publications/annual-reports/2008-annual-report/>

Shannon J. UK Parliament Debate: Forced Organ Removal: China. 2016. Volume 615. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2016-10-11/debates/415E2EC0-F4D8-4E94-AD76-D980010ACD69/ForcedOrganRemovalChina>  
<http://archive.is/MmclW>

Epoch Times. Military Doctor Discloses Chinese Communist Party's Official Process of Stealing and Selling Falun Gong Organs. 2006. <http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/4/30/n1303902.htm>

World Organization to Investigate the persecution of Falun Gong. Voice recording of phone investigation of Zhou Yongkang. May 29, 2008. <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/21595>  
2008 年 5 月 29 日对周永康的电话调查录音

Minghui.org. On the Chinese Communist Party's Murder Industry in Recent Years, Part 1. May 5, 2006. <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/20/73525.html> check WOIPFG link or google search original links  
看近年来中共的杀人产业（上）【明慧网】

- 97 Matas D, Kilgour D. Bloody Harvest - Revised Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China. 2007. [http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#\\_Toc160145147](http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145147).

Falun Gong Practitioners Forced to Submit to Blood Tests <http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2014/7/19/2101.html>  
多地警察上门逼迫法轮功学员验血 . 【明慧网】 . 2014 年 7 月 19 日

- 98 Human Rights Watch. China: Minority Region Collects DNA from Millions. Accessed January 22, 2018. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/12/13/china-minority-region-collects-dna-millions>  
<http://archive.is/hQWG8>

- 99 WOIPFG Obtained New Evidence: Jiang Zemin Ordered the Harvesting of Organs from Falun Gong Practitioners for Transplantation. Phone recording. September 30, 2014. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/260>  
[http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/investigation\\_report/2014/09/44818\\_baishuzhong10sep-2-final-mp3.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/investigation_report/2014/09/44818_baishuzhong10sep-2-final-mp3.mp3)

- 100 Robertson M, Lavee J. China's Organ Transplant Problem. The Diplomat. <https://thediplomat.com/2017/03/chinas-organ-transplant-problem/>

- Yangcheng Evening News Scholars from Universities in Guangdong Uncovered Falun Gong Self-Immolation Incident, Cultural Anti-Science Teaching Materials. February 2, 2001.  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20140503214410/http://ycwb.com.cn/gb/content/2001-02/02/content\\_128063.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20140503214410/http://ycwb.com.cn/gb/content/2001-02/02/content_128063.htm)  
羊城晚报 2001 年 2 月 2 日 . 高校学者揭批“法轮功”自焚事件 —— 邪教反科学的活教材
- 101 Ministry of Health Notice on Issuing Outline for Tenth Five-Year Plan for Health. 110.com / Ministry of Health. July 23, 2001.  
[http://www.110.com/fagui/law\\_148410.html](http://www.110.com/fagui/law_148410.html)  
<https://archive.is/4v3uG>  
卫生部关于印发卫生事业第十个五年计划纲要的通知 法律法规网 / 来源: 卫生部 状态: 有效 发布日期 :2001-07-23
- The Tenth Five-Year Plan on Chinese Health Technology Development and 2010 Vision Plan. National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China. June 3, 2004.  
<http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/zwgkzt/pzcgqh/200804/20487.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/Gj3uO>  
中国卫生科技发展第十个五年计划及 2010 年远景规划纲要 . 中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会 . 2004-06-03
- Ministry of Health issued the National Key Technology Research and Development Program of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan to support four projects; Guidelines for application.  
<http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2008228163031735202339.html> <https://archive.is/SxgyM#selection-303.3-303.6>  
卫生部发布“十一五”科技支撑计划四项目课题申请指南 2008-02-28
- Meeting Minutes on the 12th Five-year Plan Strategy Study Workshop - National High-tech R&D Program of China (863 Program) on Stem Cells and Tissue Engineering .  
<http://www.gzbio.net/web/gsrc/info/201202168700.html>  
863 计划干细胞与组织工程 - “十二五” 战略研讨会会议纪要
- <https://archive.is/buGh0>Kickoff Meeting of 863 Program in Biology and Modern Medicine Held in Beijing. July 31, 2012.  
<http://www.cncbd.org.cn/News/Detail/3001>  
<https://archive.is/2GU4s>  
“十二五” 863 计划生物和医药技术领域现代医学技术主题项目启动会在京召开 . 2012-07-31
- 102 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p36-41. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 103 China Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission was set up. National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China. March 7, 2014.  
<http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/yzgy/s3586q/201403/89105886fc9b4d3991c034364f52878c.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/tb0UM>  
《中国人体器官捐献与移植委员会成立》. 中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会 . 2014-03-07
- 104 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p66-68. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 105 WOIPFG Obtained New Evidence: Jiang Zemin Ordered the Harvesting of Organs from Falun Gong Practitioners for Transplantation. Phone recording.  
<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/260>  
[http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/investigation\\_report/2014/09/44818\\_baishuzhong10sep-2-final-mp3.mp3](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/investigation_report/2014/09/44818_baishuzhong10sep-2-final-mp3.mp3)  
《追查国际查获是江泽民直接下令用法轮功学员器官做移植》 2014 年 9 月 30  
<http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/44818>
- Minghui.org. Forced Live Organ Harvesting Program in China is State-Orchestrated and Militarized.  
<http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2015/1/15/147973.html>  
<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2015/1/10/-302972.html>  
江泽民军事化活摘器官的罪恶产业 (图)
- 106 WOIPFG Releases the List of 2, 096 Medical Personnel in 103 Chinese Military and Armed Police Force Hospitals Suspected of Harvesting Organs from Living Falun Gong Practitioners. October 28, 2014.  
<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/282>  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20180910140703/http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/282>
- 107 China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) - Actual situation.  
<http://zoukiishoku.com/cn/shixiang/index.htm>  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version:  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20041023185232/http://zoukiishoku.com/cn/shixiang/index.htm>  
《国际移植 ( 中国 ) 网络支援中心》中国脏器移植实际情况
- 108 Minghui.org. Downfall of Zhou Yongkang – CCP Fails to Mention His Responsibility for Organ Harvesting & Other Atrocities Against Falun Gong. December 23, 2013.  
<http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2013/12/23/143786.html>  
<https://archive.is/sIxG7>
- Kilgour D, Gutmann E, Matas D. Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update. p411-413. June 22, 2016.  
[http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody\\_Harvest-The\\_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf](http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf)
- 109 Minghui.org. Former 610 Office Head Li Dongsheng Indicted. August 24, 2015.  
<http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2015/8/29/152297.html>  
<http://archive.is/4z5ar>
- 110 Minghui.org. Former 610 Office Head Li Dongsheng Indicted. August 24, 2015.  
<http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2015/8/29/152297.html>  
<http://archive.is/4z5ar>
- 111 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p124-127. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation. Baidu Encyclopedia.  
<https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%B8%AD%E5%A4%AE%E4%BF%9D%E5%81%A5%E5%A7%94%E5%91%98%E4%BC%9A>  
<https://archive.is/wFSbf>  
中央保健委员会
- Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University. Introduction to Huiqiao Center at Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University.  
[http://www.nfyy.com/ks/zk/hqk/ksjj/a\\_101578.html](http://www.nfyy.com/ks/zk/hqk/ksjj/a_101578.html)  
<http://archive.is/tgFdw>  
惠侨医疗中心简介 . 南方医院 . 2014-11-12
- 112 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p130-136. July 2018.  
<https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 113 Xinhua. "Chinese Mode" of Organ Donation and Transplantation Wins Praise. August 9, 2017.  
[http://www.xinhua.com/health/2017-08/09/c\\_1121452862.htm](http://www.xinhua.com/health/2017-08/09/c_1121452862.htm)  
<http://archive.is/0jZUz>
- 114 Yunnan Province Organ Donor Memorial Park Completed in Jinbaoshan. Sina.  
<http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2017-04-08/doc-ifyecfnu7739523.shtml> <http://archive.is/8ldPb>  
云南省人体器官捐献者纪念园在金宝山落成 . 2017 年 04 月 08 日 . 昆明信息港
- 115 The First Hospital of Kunming. Our Hospital Completed 10 Organ Transplants and 6 Corneal Transplants in One Day. October 31, 2016.  
[http://www.kmsdyrmyy.com/news\\_show.aspx?id=269](http://www.kmsdyrmyy.com/news_show.aspx?id=269)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version:  
<https://archive.is/wr4Ga>  
我院 1 天完成 10 例器官移植, 6 例角膜移植手术, 昆明市第一人民医院甘美国际医院网站, 2016-10-31
- 116 Brain-Dead Youth Donates 9 Organs, Hospital Carries Out 15 Surgeries in 24 Hours  
[http://d.youth.cn/sk/201703/t20170305\\_9224180\\_1.htm](http://d.youth.cn/sk/201703/t20170305_9224180_1.htm)  
<http://archive.is/Hgjtz>  
少年脑死亡捐出 9 器官 医院在 24 小时内连续开展了 15 例手术 . 2017-03-05 来源: 昆明日报
- 117 Qiu Y, Lin Y. Promoting a Rebound in Cross-Strait Physician Teams on the Organ Transplantation Platform. Newtalk. December 22, 2014.  
<http://newtalk.tw/news/view/2014-12-22/55049>  
<https://archive.is/18BX3>  
中促兩岸器官移植平台醫師團體反彈 . 新頭殼 . 邱珮文, 林雨佑 . 2014.12.22
- 118 Chinese Organ Tranplant Fees to be Standardized, Named "Cheapest in the World" by Former Deputy Health Minister. ThePaper.cn. August 23, 2015.  
[http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_1367467](http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1367467)  
[http://web.archive.org/web/20180331043147/http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_1367467](http://web.archive.org/web/20180331043147/http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1367467)  
中国器官移植费用将定标准, 原卫生部副部长称“全球最便宜” . 澎湃新闻 . 2015-08-23
- 119 China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation. "Chinese Model Plus Guangzhou Contribution" Receives Praise from International Organ Donation and Transplantation Community. Guangzhou Reference. December 25, 2017.  
<http://www.cotdf.org/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=50&id=532>  
<http://archive.is/Lnly5>  
“中国模式 + 广州贡献” 获国际器官捐献与移植学界点赞 . 广州参考 . 中国器官移植发展基金会 . 2017-12-25
- 120 Huang Jiefu: Realizing the "One Belt One Road" Initiative, Contributing to Transplantation in the World. Global Network. July 27, 2017.  
<http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/2017-07/11044367.html> <http://archive.is/DvA8s>  
黄洁夫: 实现“一带一路”倡议, 为世界移植事业作贡献 . 环球网 . 2017-07-27
- 121 Tahoe Expands in Medicine, Signs Memorandum of Strategic Cooperation with UPMC  
<http://news.winshang.com/html/063/0383.html> <http://archive.is/3ONPn>  
泰禾频频发力医疗 与 UPMC 签署战略合作谅解备忘录 . 2017 年 11 月 30 日
- 122 Xinhua. "Chinese Mode" of Organ Donation and Transplantation Wins Praise. August 9, 2017.  
[http://www.xinhua.com/health/2017-08/09/c\\_1121452862.htm](http://www.xinhua.com/health/2017-08/09/c_1121452862.htm) <http://archive.is/0jZUz>
- Associated Press. Sparks fly as Vatican conference challenges China on organs. February 8, 2017.  
<https://apnews.com/fae506fe6b5548c99c01fa45f8c4f83a>
- 123 Li R. Global Times. International experts urge China to share its organ reform experience with the world. August 24, 2017.  
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1063001.shtml>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20180224203657/http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1063001.shtml>
- Xinhua. "Chinese Mode" of Organ Donation and Transplantation Wins Praise. August 9, 2017.  
[http://www.xinhua.com/health/2017-08/09/c\\_1121452862.htm](http://www.xinhua.com/health/2017-08/09/c_1121452862.htm)  
<http://archive.is/0jZUz#selection-617.8-617.80>
- 124 Barriaux M. China's organ transplant system feted despite transparency doubts. AFP News (Agence France-Presse). July 5, 2018.  
<https://www.france24.com/en/20180706-chinas-organ-transplant-system-feted-despite-transparency-doubts>
- 125 The Maze of Organ Donation. infzm.com / Southern Weekend. March 26, 2010.  
<http://news.163.com/10/0326/10/62MP5K0G00011SM9.html>  
<https://archive.is/hsCZG#selection-419.114-419.148>  
器官捐献迷宫 . 来源 : 南方周末 2010-03-26

- 126 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p66-68. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 127 Southern Metropolis Daily. Nine of Ten Doctors Don't know About Brain Death. March 7, 2013. Accessed January 23, 2018. <http://archive.is/PTPtZ#selection-415.109-415.146>
- 128 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p94-122. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 129 Kidney Transplantation. Medical Encyclopedia. <http://www.a-hospital.com/w/%E8%82%BE%E7%A7%BB%E6%A4%8D>  
<https://archive.is/PmA5d>  
肾移植 - 医学百科
- 130 1.5 million people are waiting for death Is it because Chinese lacks Sympathy for the low organ donation rate? Sohu Health. December 1, 2008. [http://health.sohu.com/20081201/n260956890\\_1.shtml](http://health.sohu.com/20081201/n260956890_1.shtml) <https://archive.is/8gz3P#selection-391.19-391.47>  
150 万人在等死 中国器官捐献率低是因为没爱心? 搜狐健康 . 2008 年 12 月 01 日
- 131 Liu Y. Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era. China Economic Weekly. 2013(34). [http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content\\_1295101.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm)  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content\\_1295101.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm)  
共享系统推动中国器官移植进入公益化时代 . 中国经济周刊 . 刘砚青
- 132 Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ procurements and Distribution (Trial). National Health and Family Planning Commission. August 21, 2013. <http://www.moh.gov.cn/zuzhan/zcjd/201308/c18f349814984f44a71361426f3eec0d.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/zz8Hn>  
国家卫生计生委关于印发《人体捐献器官获取与分配管理规定（试行）》的通知 . 2013 年 8 月 21 日
- 133 Chen H. Many Challenges in Organ Donation. Guangming Daily. September 3, 2013. [http://guancha.gmw.cn/2013-09/03/content\\_8778961.htm](http://guancha.gmw.cn/2013-09/03/content_8778961.htm)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <https://archive.is/4XrRr>  
器官捐献尚存多种阻力 来源：光明日报，2013 年 9 月 3 日，作者：陈海波
- 134 Changes in China's Transplant Industry in Last 20 Years. Tencent Net: News.qq.com. March 2016. <http://news.qq.com/zt2016/qgyz/home.htm>  
<http://archive.is/cQqJu#selection-577.135-577.165>  
中国器官：十年磨一剑 . 腾讯新闻 . 2016
- 135 China Daily. China to scrap organ harvesting from executed prisoners. December 4, 2014. [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content\\_19025683.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm)  
<https://archive.is/Cywei>
- 136 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p98-99. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 137 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p115. Table: Number of organ donations and transplant hospitals by province. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 138 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p67. Table: A volume scenario of 164 hospitals permitted to conduct transplants based on transplant bed count requirements by the Ministry of Health. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 139 International Organ Transplant Conference Held in Hong Kong, Chinese Representative Introduced China's Reform. ChinaNews.com. August 22, 2016. <http://www.chinanews.com/m/gn/2016/08-22/7980723.shtml>  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20170407060930/http://www.chinanews.com/m/gn/2016/08-22/7980723.shtml>  
国际器官移植大会在港召开 中国代表介绍改革之路 . 中国新闻网 . 2016 年 08 月 22 日
- 140 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p47, Immunosuppressants. Chapter II. Drivers of Growth. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 141 Guangming Daily. Imported Products No Longer Dominant. August 1, 2004. [http://www.gmw.cn/01gmr/2004-08/01/content\\_68987.htm](http://www.gmw.cn/01gmr/2004-08/01/content_68987.htm)  
The original page is no longer accessible. Refer to the archived version: <http://archive.is/eKPLm>  
不再是进口产品 “一枝独大” . 光明日报 . 2004-08-01. 范又
- 142 Organ Transplantation Stimulating Immunosuppressant Market. Medical Economic News. Pharmaceutical Economic News. March 28, 2006. <http://business.sohu.com/20060328/n242513501.shtml>  
<http://archive.is/vbSEi>  
器官移植催热免疫抑制剂市场 . 医药经济报
- 143 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p79, Market for Immunosuppressants. Chapter IV. Scale of China's Transplant Industry. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 144 Immunosuppressant Market Growth Accelerates, Novartis May Be Biggest Winner. China Pharmaceutical News. September 20, 2010. <http://www.bioon.com/industry/market/456985.shtml>
- <https://archive.is/H3pLn>  
免疫抑制剂市场增长加速 诺华或成最大赢家 . 中国医药报 . 2010-9-20
- 145 Constitution of The Communist Party of China. [www.china.org.cn/20171105-001.pdf](http://www.china.org.cn/20171105-001.pdf)  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20180321061858/http://www.china.org.cn/20171105-001.pdf>  
中国共产党党章
- 146 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Medical Genocide: Hidden Mass Murder in China's Organ Transplant Industry. 2017. <https://vimeo.com/207039399>.
- 147 Hangzhou Popular Writers Association: Institute Introduction <http://www.hkx.org.cn/xhjj/index.asp?id=39>  
<https://archive.is/5j1Mj#selection-153.527-153.572>  
杭州市科普作家协会：学会介绍
- Research on Cult Control in The New Era - Selection of Academic Papers  
[http://www.timepress.cn/6561-465/11973\\_179894.html](http://www.timepress.cn/6561-465/11973_179894.html)  
[http://web.archive.org/web/20180507055239/http://www.timepress.cn/6561-465/11973\\_179894.html](http://web.archive.org/web/20180507055239/http://www.timepress.cn/6561-465/11973_179894.html)  
《新时期邪教防治研究——学术论文精选》
- The 2010 Summer Anti-Cult Education Social Practice Team Won the Provincial Award. Zhejiang Institute of Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric Power. October 26, 2010. <http://www.zjweu.edu.cn/news/37/d5/c455a14293/page.htm>  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20180507055414/http://www.zjweu.edu.cn/news/37/d5/c455a14293/page.htm>  
我校 2010 年反邪教暑期社会实践团荣获省级表彰 , 浙江水利水电学院 , 2010-10-26
- 148 China Organ Harvest Research Center. Transplant abuse in China continues despite claims of reform. p123. July 2018. <https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/app/uploads/2018/06/COHRC-2018-Report.pdf>
- 149 International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. 2008 — Israel Organ Transplantation Law. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2008-israel-organ-transplantation-law/>
- Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group. Israel Transplant Law - Organ Transplant Act, 2008. [http://www.declarationofistanbul.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=267:israel-transplant-law-organ-transplant-act-2008&catid=83:legisl%20ation&Itemid=130](http://www.declarationofistanbul.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=267:israel-transplant-law-organ-transplant-act-2008&catid=83:legisl%20ation&Itemid=130)
- 150 International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. Italian Parliament passed legislation punishing any person who illegally sell organs from living people with severe sanctions and stiff prison terms. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2016-italian-parliament-passes-legislation-punishing-person-illegally-sell-organs-living-people-severe-sanctions-stiff-prison-terms/>
- 151 International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. Spanish Criminal Code amended to combat transplant tourism and organ trafficking. <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2010-spanish-criminal-code-amended-to-combat-transplant-tourism-and-organ-trafficking/>
- 152 International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China. Taiwan Human Organ Transplantation Act amended and promulgated <https://endtransplantabuse.org/2015-taiwan-human-organ-transplantation-act-amended-and-promulgated/>
- Ministry of Justice (Taiwan). Human Organ Transplantation Act of 2015. <http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0020024>
- 153 European Parliament. European Parliament resolution of 12 December 2013 on organ harvesting in China (2013/2981(RSP)). <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2013-0603+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>
- 154 United States Congress. H.Res.343 - Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups. June 13, 2016. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-resolution/343>
- 155 Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting. DAFOH hand delivers international petition to UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva on July 20, 2017. <https://dafoh.org/dafoh-hand-delivers-international-petition-un-high-commissioner-human-rights-geneva-july-20-2017/>

## ABOUT US

The China Organ Harvest Research Center (COHRC) is a nonprofit organization founded in 2017 that conducts and presents authoritative research on organ transplant abuse in China, including the killing of prisoners of conscience for organs. COHRC researchers seek out and analyze evidence from a wide range of Chinese and overseas sources. In addition to publishing reports and providing consultation to government entities and non-government organizations, the center has presented its research findings at international and national medical and bioethics conferences.

Before establishing this organization, the group's lead researchers had studied the Chinese organ transplantation system for over a decade and contributed to reports cited in articles by CNN, *The New York Times*, PBS, *The Globe and Mail*, and *The Times of London*.

Killing for organs is a crime against humanity and a new form of state terror. COHRC believes it is our shared responsibility to raise awareness of these atrocities. We look forward to collaborating with other researchers, organizations, enterprises, policymakers, journalists, and human rights advocates to help end this barbaric practice and safeguard human dignity.

## WRITING AND EDITORIAL TEAM

Written by: Grace Yin, David Li  
Huige Li, Michelle Li

Edited by: William H. Boericke, Ann F. Corson  
Stephen Gregory

Research by: China Organ Harvest Research Center  
Art director: Grace Yin

Graphic design by: Olli Törmä

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to Dr. David Matas, David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, Prof. Arthur L. Caplan, Prof. Jacob Lavee, Prof. Wendy Rogers, and Prof. Maria A. Fiatarone Singh for their contribution to the content and comments.

Five experts, including two independent scholars and three specialists in China studies and the medical profession, participated in research or provided research support but wished to remain anonymous. The main cover image was adapted from original work created by Wei Jane Chir.

ChinaOrganHarvest.org



COHResearch