Who are the victims?

China first harvested organs from executed prisoners in the 1970s. It later started using organs from prisoners of conscience and minorities on a small scale.

Since 2000, those targeted for organ harvesting are primarily practitioners of Falun Gong, a meditation practice revolving around self-improvement based on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. By the end of the 1990s, the Chinese government estimated that over 70 million of its citizens were practicing Falun Gong.

Yet, the Communist Party's former leader Jiang Zemin saw Falun Gong's popularity as a threat to his rule and launched a campaign to "ruin their reputations, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically." Since 1999, Falun Gong practitioners have been arrested and tortured in prisons, labor camps, and secret detention facilities for refusing to renounce their faith.

Worldwide Response

In June 2016, the U.S. House of Representatives unanimously passed House Resolution 343 condemning "the systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience" in China.

In December 2013, the European Parliament adopted an emergency resolution calling for "the Chinese Communist regime [to] immediately stop harvesting organs from living prisoners of conscience."

Israel, Spain, Italy, and Taiwan have passed laws criminalizing organ trafficking and restricting transplant tourism to China.

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."

Since May 2015, more than 200,000 Chinese citizens have filed criminal complaints against former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin, who initiated and orchestrated the persecution of Falun Gong.

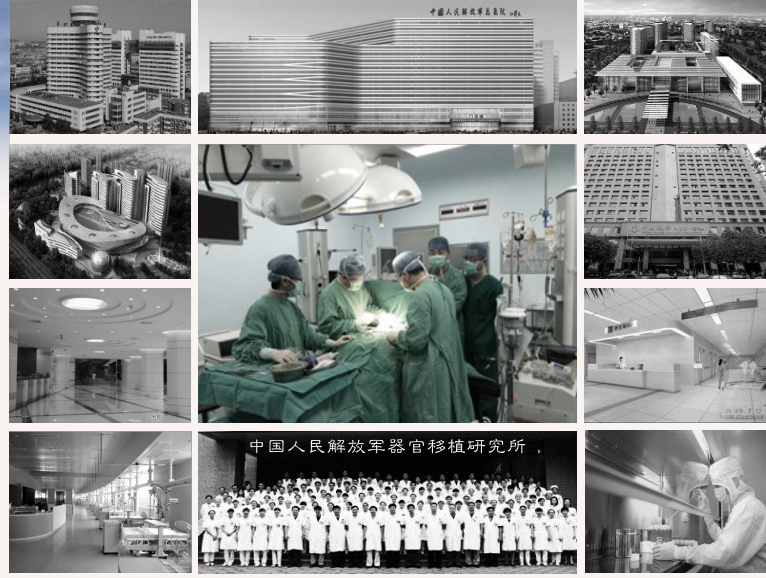
How You Can Help

- Learn about this issue and tell others about it
- Watch and share the video *Medical Genocide*
- Contact your representatives to draft and support legislation that prevents individuals and institutions from becoming complicit
- Sign a petition and join the millions who have spoken out against this crime

The **China Organ Harvest Research Center** conducts and presents objective research on non-consensual organ harvesting in China. Our decade-long systematic study has formed the basis of independent reports cited by CNN, *The New York Times,* PBS, and *The Globe and Mail*.

CHINA ORGAN HARVEST RESEARCH CENTER

COHResearch



Prisoners of Conscience Killed on Demand for Their Organs in China

- Official figure of 10,000 transplants each year understated by an order of magnitude
- 1,000+ hospitals have conducted organ transplants
- Directed by the state with military and civilian involvement
- No functional donation system
- Most organs taken from unwilling prisoners of conscience, mainly Falun Gong practitioners

ChinaOrganHarvest.org

Reported on by CNN, Newsweek, PBS, The Times of London

THE ANATOMY OF MASS MURDER

In 2006, independent investigators confirmed that prisoners of conscience in China were being systematically killed and their organs taken for transplants. While most of the world looked the other way, China's transplant industry continued to grow despite garnering few voluntary donations. The atrocity continues today.

SHORT WAITING TIMES

Mounting evidence shows that prisoners of conscience are being killed on demand for organs .

China's Liver Transplant Registry System indicated in 2005 and 2006 that more than 25% of cases were emergency transplants, for which organs were found within days or even hours. Wait times for elective liver transplants were usually quoted in weeks. Most patients in other countries have to wait years for a transplant.

ABUNDANT ORGAN SUPPLIES

One transplant hospital advertised "donors seeking matched recipients" and even promised, "in case of failure, to continue to perform transplants until successful."

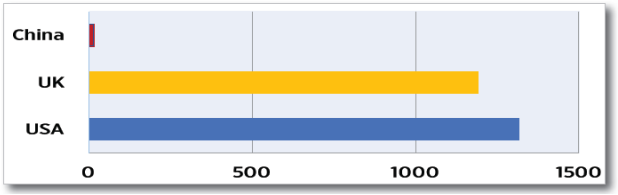
There are recorded cases of doctors excising several organs (8 sets of kidneys in one case) for one patient before a match was found. Some patients received second, third, or even fourth transplants. Hospitals are on record performing 10, 20, or even more transplants in a single day, sometimes carried out concurrently.

FEW WILLING DONORS

Traditional Chinese custom requires bodies to be preserved intact after death. Willingness to donate is still extremely low. Other impediments include the lack of brain death legislation and lack of trust in the Chinese medical system.

China did not start piloting organ donation systems until 2010, and a national system was not established until late 2013. Nevertheless, two year later, it still had not produced donations on any meaningful scale.

Median Kidney Wait Time in Days



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

Volume Indicators

Since 2000, China's transplant volume has grown dramatically, including by thirty-fold between 1999 and 2005. The U.S. performs an average of 6,000 liver transplants a year. In China, this figure is matched by just a few hospitals. Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center, for instance, has more than 500 dedicated transplant beds. China had more than 1,000 transplant centers in 2007.

The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University posted a report that "tens of thousands" of patients had received liver or kidney transplants there.

China Economic Weekly reported that Peking University People's Hospital conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplant operations in one year.

Declining Death-Row Executions

Human rights groups estimate that death-row executions have dropped sharply from about 10,000 in 2000. This stands in contrast with the explosive increase in transplants performed.

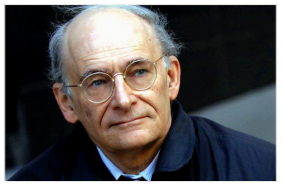
The vast majority of transplants have not been accounted for. China has never acknowledged the sourcing of organs from prisoners of conscience. The true number of executions is treated as a state secret.

New Report: 2016

An Update to *Bloody Harvest / The Slaughter*
EndOrganPillaging.org

Researchers examined transplant programs at hundreds of hospitals in China and estimate that, even based on minimum government requirements, 60,000 to 100,000 transplants are performed each year, and the system-wide capacity since 2000 could have exceeded one million transplants.

The 680-page report references 2,300 pieces of evidence from media reports, official statements, medical journals, hospital websites, and web archives. It was authored by:



David Matas

International human rights lawyer, co-author of *Bloody Harvest,* nominee for 2010 Nobel Peace Prize

"The ultimate conclusion of this update and indeed our previous work, is that **China has engaged in the mass killing of prisoners of conscience, primarily practitioners of the spiritual based exercises Falun Gong**, but also Uyghurs, Tibetans, and select House Christians, in order to obtain organs for transplants.

David Kilgour

Former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, co-author of *Bloody Harvest,* nominee for 2010 Nobel Peace Prize

"We provide much evidence of **an industrial-scale, state-directed organ transplantation system, controlled through national policies and funding,** and implicating both the military and civilian health care systems."

Ethan Gutmann

Investigative journalist, author of *The Slaughter,* nominee for 2017 Nobel Peace Prize

"This is **a new form of genocide, a central test of our time** … It's using the most respected members of society to implement it."